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Emperor Kae Lohraspshah is seen absorbed in meditation and prayer before the holy fire.

Hail Holy Zarathustra the most Blessed of those born on the Earth Lord of the Corporal World, the Holiest of the Holy the most-to-be adored, the most-to-be loved attuned with the Yazatas, endowed with the highest Divine Wisdom knowing all the Past the Present and the Future the Guide of all the Prophets of the World!
Mr. Hormusji Dhunjishaw Darukhanawala
The Author
Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil

Lives and Portraits of Professionals Historians Scholars Educationists Parsi Religionists Philanthropists Politicians Officials Reformers Pioneers Industrialists Merchants and others of The Past and Present

By

H D DARUKHANAWALA

Author "Parsis & Sports" & Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil Vol I

VOL II

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Printed in India

1963
The Late Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy
To
The Revered Memory
of
The Late Mr J R B. Jeejeebhoy

I respectfully dedicate this volume
to the sacred memory
of my guide, philosopher and dear friend
the Late Mr J R B Jeejeebhoy
in grateful appreciation of the yeoman service
rendered to me in bringing out this volume
after long years of labour as also many other
publications edited by me.

The late Mr J R B Jeejeebhoy was a
historian of Bombay of no mean calibre who
took a very keen interest in the welfare and
uplift of the Parsee Community for which he
was so highly respected and is remembered
throughout Bombay, even after his death.
PREFACE

Since the advent of Parsis in India they have produced outstanding leaders who have exercised great influence over the public life of the country.

In my first volume I have given in a nutshell the stories of the wealth, intellect, industry, activities, social, civic, political and pioneering work done by some of the progenitors of the Parsi community, their splendid rise and their manifold achievements.

The encouragement I received then has tempted me to take out the second volume and after twenty years, thanks to Providence this volume sees the light of the day.

The delay is much regretted. But due to paper control, political situation and certain unavoidable circumstances the volume could not go to the Press early. But thanks to Seth Muncherji N Cama of Bombay Chronicle and Bombay Samachar Private Ltd., my New High School brother, who knows very well the value of such volume, came to my help, with the result that this volume has seen the light of the day. Thus it fulfils a desire cherished for many years. The miniature pen-portraits of some of the progenitors of the Parsi community give one a fair introduction to their achievements. I confess finding great difficulty in assessing the value of their achievements.

I earnestly draw the attention of the readers to a photograph of a genuine copy of "Ahad-Nameh" on page 100.

This "Ahad-Nameh" is a genuine copy made from an original one belonging to a Persian Muslim, and is claimed to have been written promises to Zoroastrian fold by Prophet Mahomed and his son-in-law Imam and Caliph Ali-Bin Abu-Talib.

I have nothing more to add. I am deeply obliged to Seth Muncherji N. Cama for his valuable help without which this volume might not have been published. My cordial thanks are also due to several friends for their encouragement and assistance in making the completion of this book possible, to Bombay Samachar Press for the promptitude with which they undertook to publish it.

P. O. BOX 279
Bombay 1

1st July 1963

H. D. Darukhanawala
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>Adenwala Edulji Maneckji</td>
<td>Banaji Mancherji P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>Gaimal Kaiky Mancherji</td>
<td>Noherbai (Maneckbai) Byramji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>Kaiky Mancherji</td>
<td>Pirzabh Maneckjee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>Mancherji Kaikee</td>
<td>Rustomjee Cowasjee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>788</td>
<td>Nariman Dadabhoy</td>
<td>Rustom Nanabhoy Dhanjibhoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>787</td>
<td>Adajania Sorabji Shapurji</td>
<td>Sohrabji Pestonji Framji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ahad - Nameh</td>
<td>Framji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Albah Behram Jamset</td>
<td>Hanker Ardeshir Dadabhoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Comea Jamset</td>
<td>Hormusji Ardeshir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Jamset K.</td>
<td>Shiavux Sorabji Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Sharoo Jamset</td>
<td>Shiavporeji Ardeshir Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Anklesara Edulji Jeovanjee</td>
<td>Sorabji Framji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Antia Goolbai Maneckji</td>
<td>Baria Bomanji B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>Shapurjee Maneckbali Khorshed Jee B.</td>
<td>Dinaha D H. Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>Ardeshir Hormusji (Lilavvala)</td>
<td>Framroz Bhikulalji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>Aria Ardeshir Pestonji</td>
<td>Homi Hiraji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Avri C R Kh. Bahadur Dr</td>
<td>Shera Dinaha D H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>449 462</td>
<td>Baam Kaikhuarooh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>Bajan Burjorji Fruchit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>Cowasji Bejonji Kh. Sahib of Katni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td>Jal Ardeshir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Baku Fire altar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Fire-Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Maidens Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Postal Stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>626</td>
<td>Balla Burjorji P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
<td>Baisara Ardeshir Maneckji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>Banaji Byramjee Nanabhoy P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Cowasji Jehangir Pestonji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>Frasmi Sohrabji Pestonji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>Maneckji Rustomji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Manecherji Naoroji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Bhudar Shapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Bhandara Jehanbux Pestonji Framji Capt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Bhuruchha Bejon Dadiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>481</td>
<td>Behram Perozhah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>Cowasji Dinshaw (Of Bagdad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Cowasji Edalji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Jall N Kall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>Maneckji Sheriarjee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Bhathena Framroz Rustomji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Meherbanoo Framroz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Sorab Jamasaji Dr Lt. Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Bhudar Shapur Nussewanji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhesana Sorabshaw Bhimjibhoy</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhican Meherji</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meheibai Meherji</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhukha—Behram—Well</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumgara Fareedoon Jamshedji</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehangir Framji</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneck Jamshedjee</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minochei Nusserwanji</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nusserwanji Framji</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bila Ratanbai Jamshedji</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billimora Burjorji Nusserwanji</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancherji Burjorji</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchersha Ruttonji</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanabhoi Hormusji (Nahobi)</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonji Shapurji (Dahula)</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book-binder Byamjee Cawasji</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaikobad Byamji</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khushrooh Pheroz</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheroz Kaikobad</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boman-Behram Jehangir B Sir</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Samachar 20, 21, 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boomla Goolbai Pestonji Nusserwanji Pestonji</td>
<td>141 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyce Dhana Patel Agary Khuishedji Framji</td>
<td>562 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasserwanji Nanabhai Rustomji Nanabhai</td>
<td>96 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burjorji Jamshedji</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cama Aimaee K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardeshi Edulji</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhikhaji K R Madam</td>
<td>29, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamsheed S Kh Saheb</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerbai Ardeshi</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckbai K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poonuchsi Rustomji</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustom K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saiosh K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saoshiyant K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spittama K R</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehmuraz Rustomji Nov 10</td>
<td>23, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassad Dhunjibhai Pestonji Ruttonji</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassod P R E</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Surat</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chana Daibabshaw Sorabji</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chana Shavaksha Sorabji</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challa Pirosha Muncjeji</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandabhoi Munchershah N</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapurji Nusserwanji</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenoy Dorabji Bapuji Nawab Jung Bahadur</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerbanoo Nadirshaw Pesi Hormusji</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohrabji Jamshedji Nawab Jung Bahadur</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhoy Ratanji Naoroji Tehmina Ratanji Naoroji</td>
<td>50 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiniwala Edalji Aspandiarji Framroz Sorabji Dr Jehangir Sorabji</td>
<td>255 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chowna Hormusji Maneckji</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colabawala Dinbai Muncherji Edulji Maneckji Adenwala</td>
<td>477 474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaimai Kaiky Mancherji Adenwala</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiky Mancherji Adenwala</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancherji Kakee Adenwala</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncherji Edulji Maneckji</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commisarat, Nadir Pherozshaw Shera Nadir</td>
<td>717 717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor Dossabhai H Edulji Merwanji Kalkhursi Cooverji Rajatna</td>
<td>449 574 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Burjorji Dabiesi Dr Dinshah Cooverji</td>
<td>225 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaali Kalkhursi Jehanbi Dinshaw</td>
<td>708 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minochei Dinshaw</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coorlawala Rustomji N Dr Nawab Jung Bahadur</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowsaaji Kaikobad Dinshaw</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursetjee Behroze J M Jehangir Jamshedji Dr Maneckji Dr</td>
<td>124 737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncjeji Cursetjee Seereen Maneckji</td>
<td>759 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Position</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dastoor Burjorji Edalji</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhikajee Dastoor</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khorshed</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byramjee Jamaspjee</td>
<td>331, 334, 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I.E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinamal Kalkobad</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomanji</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dars Mancheraha Dr</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Noshervan</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eduljee Behmanjee Dr</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hambaljee Dastur</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behramji Jamaspjee</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homi Bomanji Dr</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamasp Phiroz Hosang</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamsetjee Sorabji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukadaroo</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkobad Aderbad</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkobad Bomanji Dr</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khorshedjee Maneckshaw Ruttonjee Jamaspj</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneck Nussrwanji</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckshaw Ruttonjee Jamaspjee Kh. Bahadar</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meher Hosang Kh. Bahadur</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noshervan</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naja Manecksha</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phirozbal Phiroz Hosang</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phiroz Kalkobad</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piroja Edalji</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratanji Edalji Dr</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruttonjee Dastur</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horomaji of Rander</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borab Khorshed</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirinbal Ruttonjee</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohrab Dastur Khorshed</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dastoor Major Dr Jamahed Khorshed</td>
<td>333, 337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dastoor AlmA Noshervan</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almas Maneckshaw</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruttonjee Jamaspjee</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asajee Hoshumgjee</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachubal Hormuzdiyar Phiroz Lady</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachubal Manecksha</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behmanjee Jamaspjee C.I.E.</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behman Noshirwan</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Daver Ardesir Pramji | 399 |
<p>| Dhumjibhoy Jehangir | 114 |
| Premaj Santook | 543 |
| Jamahedji Curedj | 490 |
| Kalkhursoo Sorabjee | 61 |
| Pestonji Hormuaj | 784 |
| Bomanji | 784 |
| Pestonji Dhumjibhoy | 116 |
| Phiroz &amp; Capt. | 487 |
| Sohrab Ruttonji Prof | 722 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desai Bomanji Darabji Polia</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byamji Maneckji</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edulji Bomanji Darabji Polia</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckji Byamji</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sojab Maneckji</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sojab Edalji</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhala Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Di Maneckji Nassewanji</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhondy Nadushah Jamshedji Dr Dinshaw Kakkobad Cowasjee</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditta Dolahji Cooverji Nowroji Dorabji</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divecha Cawasji Behiamji</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor Flamroze Pestojeji</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dokawala Edalji Aspandialji (Chumwala)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doongji Byamji Dhunjishaw Pestojeji Dr Dinashaw Jamshedji Khodadad Dhunjishaw Minocher Khurshedjee (Mowdaavala) Naja Edalji Pestojeji Aslaji</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotivala Naval Maneckji P Lt Col</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Flamoz Hormusji</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubash Banoobai Minocher Dr Edalji Meivanji Flamji Bicaji (Bala-Lakh) Jal Dossabhoi Khan Bahadur Keishasp Jehangi Ratanji Minocher Meivanji Dr Majoi Nowroji Dhunjishaw</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudha Dinsha Hormusji Dr Dinshaw 239</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungor Hormusji Dinshaw</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elchidana Hormusji Edalji</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elchidana Kaikhusoo Hormusji Capt Dr</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer Aideshtu Cawasji Bezonjee Muncherjee Bhcjeee Nanabhoj Rustomji Sojabji</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firdousi</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Temple of Baku</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framjee Mancherji</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framroze Nawab</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furdoonji Cawasji D</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gadhial Ratanji Cawasji</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gagrat Ardeshtu Muncheji Dinshaw Muncheji Dr Muncherji Bomanji Ruston Ardeshr</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garda Pirosha Edalji</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghandhy Hon Phroze Keki Burjoji Kersi Phroze Phroze Nowroji Rusi Phroze Sorabji Furdoonji Dr</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharda Dastur Noshiiwan Dastur Dinsa</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunvala Dinsha Furdoonji Porochst Furdoonji</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobhai C M</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godiwala Aideshu Ookerjee</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godore Bachubai Ardeshr</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govevala Nusserwanji Cursetji</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Naiman Ratanji</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guzdar Aideshtu Shapoollji foolbanoo Nusserwanji Gustasp Nusserwanji</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadvaide Heejibhoy Edalji Randerval</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV
Hakim Adi B  
Ardeshir Eruchshaw Dr  264  
Eruchshaw Jamshedji Dr  262  
Faramroze Rustamji Dr  208  
Jamshedji Sorabji  201  
Pallonji Cursetji  546  
Rustom Faramroze Dr  209  

Helpers  792  
Harver Sohrab H.  698  
Hathiram Gustad M.  551  
Heeramaneck Pesi Tehmurasp  529  
Mansershar C  449  
Hindu Jain Temple of Pallana—Kathlavar  573  
Hirjibevedin Eruchshaw Rustomji  93  
Hodwala Mancherji  177  
Shapuruji (Pesi) Sohrabji  493  
Sohrabji Framji  492  
Homaji Jamshedji  280  

I
Ichchaporia Ramlar Ardeshir Kh. Bahadur  349  
Irani Aspendlyar Kalkhosrow Oshtori  779  
Dinshah Jijibhoy  32  
Faredoon Khosdoramrad  774  
Khosdoramrad  774-775  
Khosrawy  774-775  
Khosrow  774-776  
Kalkhosrow Khosdorad Oshtori  774-776  
Khosdorad Mehraban  779  
Shahriyar E-Rais  570  

J
Jamshedji Jal  396  
Jamasp Hoashang Sir达尔  Dastur Dr  170, 331  
Jamaspjee Manecksha Ruttonji Kh. Bahadur  333  
Jamasp Ardeshir Dastur Philroojee Jamaspjee  442  
Asana Khorshedji  341  

K
Jamasp K. B Shams-ul Ulma  
SirDar Dastoor  176  
Hoshang  441  
Philroojee Jamaspjee  
Dastur  441  
Jantliwan Dadabhoy  227  
Covasji Lalaunvala  449  
Jehangir Dowager Lady  
With Lady Linlithgow & Miss Sooteen  
M. Cursetjee  116  
Sir Covasjee, Bart. II. K.C.I.E.  9  
Jeejebhoy Burjorji D B  449  
Framji Bomanji  188  
J R B  45  11  
Sorabjee Jamsetjee  97  
Jungawala Nanabhoy  
Tehmulji Kh. Baha- 
dur  351  
Jamshedji Merwanji  578  
Jussawalla Khurshed  491  
Noshirwan  491  
Jivanji Kalkhasroof Dr  653  
Viceaji Dinha Dr  65-  

V
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kanga Jehanbux Sorabji</td>
<td>337, 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerbai Kaikhusru</td>
<td>337, 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soiabjí</td>
<td>337, 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khorsheedbai</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavashah Bezonjee</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoished Sorabji</td>
<td>205, 337, 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonjí Di</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaikhosru Soiabjí Di</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneck Pestonjí</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Maneck</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maní Ardeshrí Soiabjí</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mithibâ Dinshah</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noshirwan Soiabjí</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowazbai Bezonjí</td>
<td>334, 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonjí</td>
<td>334, 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonjí Maneckí</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonjí Rustomjí</td>
<td>176, 331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pherozebâ Sorabjí</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shurin Jehangri Soiabjí</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunabâi Hormasjí</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorabjí</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soiabjí Pestonjí 200, 333, 339</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicaâ Edaljî</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapadia Cowasjî M.</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurshedjí Framjí (Master)</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurshedjí Jamshedjí</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckjí Rustomjí</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancheshwâ Naoroji Dr</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navroji Bezonjí</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nariman Naoroji Dr</td>
<td>771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustomjí Bezonjí</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soiabjí Fallonjí</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karanjâwala Maneck</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ardeshrí</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karanjâ Hormasjí Mancherî</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
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<td>Karaka Cowasjî Dossabhoy</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
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<td>751</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katgara Adi Jehangir</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nariman Jehangir</td>
<td>392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katrak Jehangir Khurshedjî</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavasjî Hormasjí Sir</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanabhâi Navroji Dr</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoroji Dadabhâi</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohrab K H Sitara-i-Khidmat-e-Pakistan</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapuji Behramjî</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathoke Merwanjî F</td>
<td>449</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khabardar Ardeshrí Framjî</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
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<td>Khada Parsî</td>
<td>757</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khan Bhicakji Framjî</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khambatta Dinshâ D</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jîjbhai Dossabhaí</td>
<td>567</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kharas Burjorî Soiabjî</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamshedjí Soiabjí</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormasjí P</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merwanjî Soiabjí Dr</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowrojî P</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorabjí Cawasjî</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorabsha Bapuji</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khareghat Muncherî</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonjí Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khodaî Bapuji K</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khosrawy Khodamorad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoslow</td>
<td>774-775</td>
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<td>Khosrow Khodamorad Dr</td>
<td>774-775</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faredun Khodamorad Dr</td>
<td>774-776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kias Merwanjî Cursetjî</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merwanjî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kookâ Shavaksha Pestonjî</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumana Erâchsha Behmanjî</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dastur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotwal Burjor Jehangriî Di</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoroji Rustomjî</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutar Bachubâi Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomi Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darab Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinshâ Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormasjí Mancherî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jer Keki</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keki Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoshed P</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehra Darab</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoroji Mahâr</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phiroze Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustom Hormasjî</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorab Hormasjî Lt Dr</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| L                            |      |
| Lalkaka Behramjî Soiabjî     | 120 |
| Soiabjí                       | 391 |
| Laskari Furdoonjî Hormasjî   | 498 |
| (Fatlaee)                     |      |
| Hormasjí Dorabjî             | 499 |
| (Hormâz-Dorab)               |      |
| Lentin Banoo Phirojshaw       | 532 |

VI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Mehta Homi S. Dr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kavasji Khurshedji</td>
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<td>Jehangir C Kh.</td>
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<td>Mistry Cursetji Jivanji</td>
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<td>(Vakil)</td>
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<td>Jamaji</td>
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<td>Hormusji Sorabjee</td>
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<td>(Hermes)</td>
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<td>Jamaji Ratanji</td>
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<td>(Morena)</td>
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<td>Kaluka Bhalaji</td>
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<td>Merwanji Edalji</td>
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<td>Kh. Bahadur</td>
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<td>Muncherji Jamaji Dr</td>
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<td>Mittalwala Framji Edalji</td>
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<td>25 333</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mody Aloo Jal</td>
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<td>Ardeshir Kalkbad</td>
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<td>Bomanji Edalji</td>
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<td>Kh. Bahadur</td>
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<td>Dossabhoy D</td>
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<td>Framroz Kalkbad</td>
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<td>Homl Ardeshir</td>
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<td>Kalkhurum Jamshedji</td>
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<td>Kalkhurum Merwanji</td>
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<td>Kalkbad Nowroji</td>
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<td>Kh. Saheb</td>
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<td>Mehta Ardeshir Rutunjali</td>
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<td>Avabai Puroonji</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mani H. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malanviwala Cursetji (Khatgara)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burjorji Dinshawji</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Burjor F</td>
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<td>Dinsha Bomanji</td>
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<td>Pestonji Dr</td>
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<td>Dinshaw Sorabji</td>
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<td>Jal Dinshaw</td>
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<td>Mr &amp; Mrs.</td>
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<td>Rustomji, Burjorji</td>
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<td>Aranyali Cownaji Jamsetji</td>
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<td>Meguji Burjorji Nusserwanji</td>
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<td>Kevalal Ardeshir</td>
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<td>Framroz Kalkbad</td>
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<td>Ardeshir Kalkbad</td>
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<td>Kalkbad Nowroji</td>
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<td>Avabai Puroonji</td>
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<td>Mani H. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogrelia Phiroze Sorabji</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morinas J M</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moos Ardeshr Sohrabshah Kh Saheb</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachoobai Ardeshr Fami</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mowdavala Minocher Khurshedji</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulvi (Persian Teacher)</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncherji P (Challa)</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motafram Jamshed Dossabhoy</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manecksha Mancherji</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa Rati Fraser</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munshi Ardeshr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaikhushru Framji Jamshedji</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamshed Khakoba (Pilot)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khurshedba Framji</td>
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<td>Nowshaba Kaikhusha</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustom Kaikhusha Pilot Officer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Murzban Freany</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahalladaru Dastur Sohrab Jamshedji</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinshawji Fardunji</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meherwanji Fardunji Dastur</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapur Erwad Darab Dastur</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgaumwala Kawasji</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poronji Kh Saheb</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nakra Edalji Bhikaji</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasserwanji Bhikhaji Kh Saheb</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namdar Ashish Ardeshr</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanavatty Pirojsha Jamshedji Dr</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nariman Darabshah Sorabji Dinshaw Sorabji Kh Saheb</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faredoon Bomanshaw Gustasp K.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckji Khurshedji Kh Bahadur</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nariman Sohab Kharshedji Dr Tehmulji B D Sir</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neksatkhani Sorabji Cawasji</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson Kaikhushu Sorabji</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohab Kaikhushu 182, 183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizam H E H</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble M A J</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ookjeree Bomanjee</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshtoni Kaikhosrow Khodadad Aspendiar Kaikhosrow Khodadad Mehrabau</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palkhivala Rustamji Dadabhoy</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palia Fali Meherji Meherji Kavasji</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallonji Bhucjee Nowrojee Dalal</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panday Burjorji D Cowasji Dorabji Dadabhali Limji Dinshaw</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framji Bhikhaji Falakaka</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limji Dinshaw Furdoonji</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorabji Limji</td>
<td>736</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panthaki Dossabhai Framji</td>
<td>699</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirm Dossabhai</td>
<td>699</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parakh Dhunjisha Naoroji Col</td>
<td>455</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parakh Ardeshr Cursetji Furdunji</td>
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<td>Parsi Ahad Nameh A Philanthropist &amp; Eminent Merchant of The 19th Century Himalayan Expedition Parshi Pandavas Prominent Persons of the 19th Century School of 1865 The First Parsee Cricket Team went to England in 1886 The Triumphant Reception of the Sikh Guns</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasticia Dosibal Dadabhoy</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehangir Dadabhoy</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meherji Maneckji</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallonji Jamshedji</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutty Jehangir</td>
<td>540</td>
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<td>Dadabhoy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Patel Ardeshir Bhicaji</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhunjibhaw Hirljibhal Dr</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dossbabal Kawasji Dr</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhunjibhaw Nowroji Dr</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirljibhaw Nagerwanzji</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehangir R.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaljeebali Dhunjibhaw</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkobad Dossbabal</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckha Ardeshir</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancherji Jamsetji of Hongkong</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narman Edalji</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noshirwan Shapoorji</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaly Jehangir R.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratanabai Hirljibhal</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymaster B B Lt. Col.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penti Jehangir Maneckji Dr</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonji Dinsha Jivanji</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jivanji</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merwanji Dewan Sahib</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer Behram</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaptrij Dr</td>
<td>561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goolibal Behram</td>
<td>561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pithawalla Maneck Bejanji Dr</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pochaji Burjorji Pestonji Nowroji Cawasji</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowroji Cawasji</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pochhee Dhanjibhah Sorabji</td>
<td>790</td>
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<td>Pochhkanawala Keki D</td>
<td>551</td>
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<td>Jamanji D</td>
<td>699</td>
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<td>Polisahwala Pochaji</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nussawanji</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poonjiljee Cawasji Rustonji (Patel)</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehangir J M.</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naoroji Cawasji (Patel)</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustonji Meherwanji (Patel)</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooniwar Rustonji Hormasji Kh. Saheb</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwala Mancherji Sorabji Dr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printer Merwanji Dinshaw Capt.</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pudumjee Banoobal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Furdoonjee</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byramjee</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorabjee Sirdar</td>
<td>141, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furdoonjee Dorabjee</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkhustu Byramjee Sardar</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoddheshal Pestonji</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pudumjee Naoroji Sirdar</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonji Sirdar</td>
<td>140, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pestonji Dorabjee</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seerenbal Dorabjee</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>Sorabjee</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>Purvejali Rustonji</td>
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<td>Rabadi Bomanjee Aspande</td>
<td>177, 430</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rajabali Tower—Martyrs at</td>
<td>139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Randheria Ardeshir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhunjibhoy</td>
<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachoobal Ardeshir</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>Bhimjibhoy Jeevanji</td>
<td>544</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ranina Gulbal Dadabhail</td>
<td>359</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jehangir Mancherasah</td>
<td>361</td>
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<td>Muncherasah</td>
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<td>Nanahal Rustonji</td>
<td>353</td>
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<td>Ruston Nanahal Dr</td>
<td>357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ranji Rustonji Bejanji</td>
<td>440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rezashaw Broa</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupa Nuswarwanji Rustonji</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustonjee Amy B H. J</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar Pestonji Merwanji</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saher Cawasji N</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadiba Nowroji Dr</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahlar Edalji Burjorji</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaptrij Edalji</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salwalla Kalkhrow J</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samachar Bombay</td>
<td>20, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjana Nadir Pestonji</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Secretary Nusserwanji
Byramji

Seervai Fiedun Pirojshah
Hom Pirojshah
Nasserwanji Bachaji

Sethna Ardeshir Bomanji
Bomanji Sojabaji
Hirjiibhoy Hormasji
Bomanji
Jamshedji Sorabji
Jehangiri Muncheji Dr
Jamshedji Sorabji
Khorsheed Minocheji
Minocher Jehangir
Prof
Mancheji Framji
Rustomji F
Seereenbai Hormasji
Soonabai Bomanji

Shroff Behramshah Nowroji
Ustad Saheb
Cursetjee Manockjee
Dorabji Kharsheedji
Framroz Pestroji
Hormasji Pestroji
Khorsheedbano Hormasji
Khursheedji Dhunjibhoy Manekji
Keku Pestroji
Pestroji Framji
Shavak Hormasji

Sidhwa Homi Boman Shah

Siganpura Framroza Ratanshaw
Ratanshaw A
Sikh Guns Triumphal Reception
Sodawatervala Aima Sorabji
Sorabji K B Dr
Sorabkhan Ruttonsha Minocherji
Sukha Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Edalji
Pujabai Dhunjibhoy Edalji
Shavakshw Dossabhai Rustomji

Sunavala Ardeshir Jamshedji
Edul Homi Pestroji
Homi Pestroji
Soonabai Homi Pestroji

Surat Castle
Surveyor Framji R Kh Bahadur

Taleyarkhan Pherozshah
Jehangirshah Diwan Bahadur
Tamboli Muncherji Framji
Freny Muncherji
Taraporevala Burjorji
Firozshah
Cooperji Bhimji Meherji
Kaikhusroo
Heerjiibhoy
Tata Ardeshr B
Jamsetji Nusserwanji
Ratanji Shapurlji

The Nought (Indian Dance)

Thooty Cooperbai Sorabji

U

Ukerji Pestroji Dr
Sorab Pestroji Dr

Unwalla Jamshedji Nowroji

Umrigar Edalji Shapoorji

V

Vacha Dhunbajji Khodadad
Jahanbux Vachhaji Sibina
Khodadad Ratanji
Nasarwanji Rustomji Kh Bahadur
Navabai Ratanji F
Ratanji Framji

Vakil Jal R Dr
Nowroji Nusserwanji Kh Bahadur

Vasaigara Furdoonji Framji

Vazifdar Dinshah N (Burma)
Gool Naoroji Dr
Jamshed N Dr
Nowroji Jamsetji Kh Bahadur Capt Dr
Wadla Lovji M L 449
  Maneckbhai Bomanjee Framjee 135
  Maneckbhai Ruttonjee Lowjee 136
  Merwanji Dadabhoy 134
  Mithibai Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee 136
  Naoroji Cursetjee Naorojee 681
  Naorojee 701
  Narsee N Sir 7
  Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy 133
  Pestonji Cursetjee Naorojee 681
  Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee 133, 136, 678
  Rustamji Hirjeebhoy 138

Wallace Pestonji Rustamji 636
Warden Hirjeebhoy Behramji 394
Writer Aimal Purdoonjee 635
  Burjorji Hormusji 633
  Dhunji Bhurjorji 634
  Jehangir Darabsha Dinshaw 609

Yardangi Behramard 524
  Noshttvan  Z

Zal Suna Tehmurus 337
Sir Ness Wadia was the second son of Mr Nowrosji N Wadia. He matriculated from St Xavier's School, Bombay, in 1890 at the age of 17 years and received thorough practical training in the textile industry in India and abroad. In 1895 he became a partner in his father's firm of Nowrosji Wadia and Sons, and on his father's death, the responsibility of managing the firm fell on his able shoulders. The firm of Nowrosji Wadia and Sons are the agents for a number of companies including the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co Ltd and their growth and expansion is largely due to the drive and energy of Sir Ness Wadia. He was elected Chairman of the Millowners Association of Bombay in 1911 and by his ripe experience, sound judgment and commonsense and integrity, contributed substantially to the rapid growth and development of the Indian textile industry. Sir Ness was acknowledged the most prominent millowner and the most accomplished technical expert of the industry in India.

He married Evelyn Clara Powell in 1906 and had two daughters and a son, Mr Neville Wadia who is the Governing Director of Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd and Chairman of the Bombay Dyeing & Mfg Co Ltd. Sir Ness was a keen Rotarian and a member of several leading clubs and institutions.
The philanthropic activities of Sir Ness Wadia have been boundless. In 1925 he donated Rs 21 lakhs to the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital at Parel, Bombay, and in 1928 jointly with his brother, Sir Cusrow, made another handsome donation of Rs 25 lakhs for the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. Later the two brothers were responsible for the erection of four well known housing schemes for middle class Parsis in Bombay at a total cost of Rs 1½ crores. These are Nowrozi Baug, Rustom Baug, Jer Baug and Cusrow Baug. The Wadia Charities cover practically every phase of beneficial activity, the bulk of the charities being dedicated to the relief of physical suffering, improvement of health, and the religious, social and cultural uplift of the community. Sir Ness had himself made contributions of large sums of money to the Parsi Lying-in Hospital (Rs 30,000), and the Davierwala Dispensary at Davier (Rs 5,000) as also for a number of other charitable funds. Among the institutions for the care of the sick and ailing which benefitted can be mentioned the Parsi General Hospital, Bombay, the Bel-Air Sanatorium in Panchgani, the Nowrosji Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Khadala, and the Nowrosji Wadia Convalescent Home at Malad.

The educational and intellectual advancement of the community also claimed the philanthropic interest of Sir Ness Wadia. He contributed Rs 2½ lakhs to the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, Rs 2 lakhs to St. Peter's Girls School Khadala, Rs 50,000 to the Mangaldas Mehta Scholarship Fund of the Bombay University and Rs 40,000 to the VJTI Institute and Rs 20,000 to the Doon Public School. Sir Ness did not discriminate between country or religion in the giving of his charities.

Sir Ness Wadia was an outstanding example as one of the greatest benefactors of humanity in India. He held high principles and made untiring efforts in support of hospitals and public institutions. He enjoyed a solid reputation as an able industrialist and business man and was held in high esteem by numerous friends who knew him in India and abroad. His charities for the benefit of all classes and creeds will always be remembered. In his own chosen field of industrial enterprise and philanthropy he stood head and shoulders above many others. He was blessed with the cardinal qualities of honesty, generosity, integrity and a rare commonsense beyond the ordinary. He was a big man in every sense of the term, and the country suffered a severe blow in his passing away.

Sir Ness Wadia died at his residence "Bella Vista" Peddevi Road, Bombay, on Tuesday, 22nd April 1952 at the age of 79 years. His coffin was flown to London and he was buried beside the grave of his wife Lady Evelyn Wadia at Brookwood Cemetery in Surrey, England.
PATRON OF ART
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.,
G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab)

Born Bombay 1879       Died Bombay 18 10-1962

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, the son of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (First Baronet) and Lady Dhumbar Jehangir, succeeded his father to the baronetcy in July 1934 after having been knighted in his own right in 1927.

Sir Cowasjee was educated at St Xavier's College, Bombay and St. John's College Cambridge. He inherited the business acumen and philanthropic instincts of his ancestors and possessed ability and shrewdness of a high order. He started his public life as a corporator in 1904 and for seventeen years took prominent part in the activities of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee in 1914-15 and president in 1919-20. He became a member of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay during which office he showed rare qualities of sincerity and straightforwardness. Sir Leslie Wilson, then Governor of Bombay, characterising Sir Cowasjee as “upright, loyal, unselfish and independent.” Sir Cowasjee was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay in 1930 and during his seventeen years at Delhi displayed the
courage of his convictions during debates in the Central Legislature. For some time he was also Leader of the Opposition.

Sir Cowasjee attended the Round Table Conference in London in 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was an Indian Delegate to the London Monetary and Economic Conference in 1933 and later to the Empire Parliamentary Conference in 1935. As one of India’s representatives he attended the coronation of King George VI in 1937. In 1911 he married Hirabai, daughter of H A Hormarji Ardeshir Wadia and had two sons, Jehangir (who was accidentally killed in London during the war) and Hirjee, and a daughter Sylla.

Apart from his political career, Sir Cowasjee was a successful businessman with a good grasp of financial and economic problems. He was the Chairman of the Bank of India Ltd., The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd., The Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co Ltd., Cowasjee Jehangir & Co Pvt Ltd, and the Coorla Spg & Wvg Co Ltd. He was also a Director of the Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd., Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., The Investment Corporation of India Ltd., The Western India Match Co Ltd. and Anil Starch Products Ltd.

As a philanthropist Sir Cowasjee worked tirelessly for the welfare of the Parsi community in his capacity of Trustee and Chairman of the Parsi Panchayat and of various Parsi institutions and associations. He donated Rs 20 lakhs in 1944 to wards the creation of a charitable trust for the benefit and welfare of the Parsi community to be administered after his death. Sir Cowasji was also president of the board of Governors of the Parsi Public School Society. In 1936 he donated Rs 2 lakhs partly towards the infirmary to be built in Bombay from the proceeds of the King George V Silver Jubilee and Memorial Funds and partly towards the Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir Beggars Home. His total donations to charity came to about Rs 50 lakhs.

Besides being a politician, businessman and philanthropist, Sir Cowasjee was a keen connoisseur of art and collector of Indian antiques and old paintings. His residence on Malabar Hill, Bombay, is a veritable museum, one of the rarest and richest private art collections in India. His one regret was that heavy import duties prevented him from bringing further art treasures to India to enrich his collection. His love and appreciation of art will perhaps best be remembered in the Jehangir Art Gallery and Hall which were built by him as a memorial to his son Jehangir in 1952 and opened it to the

(Continued on page 12)
Mr J R B Jeejeebhoy
(29-9-1885 — 14-10-1960)

A True Parsee Noble Indian and a Worthy Historian

Mr J R B Jeejeebhoy was born at Maragaon Castle, the residence of his maternal uncle the 3rd Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart C S I on 29th September 1885. He was educated at St Xavier's School and College, also Deccan College, Poona, and after finishing his College career, he went to London in the year 1909 under the guidance of Prof J Lee Smith and joined the London School of Economics and took Political Economy & Banking as his special subjects. He got a certificate for both these subjects from the Principal of the School and returned to Bombay after two years study. Soon after he joined his father's office and was connected with the Bradbury Mills (then known as the Ripon Mills).

From his boyhood he had a great love for literature and history, which he maintained till the end of his life. He has written during his lifetime many books and pamphlets the prominent amongst them being 'The Unpublished and later speeches and writings of Sir Thiruvesham Mehta' and the 'Bribery & Corrup
tion in Bombay”. He was a member of the Iran League and gave his full hearted support to its cause. Besides he was a Managing Trustee of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institute and was connected with many Parsi Charitable and other Institutions to which he gave his full co-operation and support. He was a Director of the Bradbury Mills.

He had dived deep into old historical facts connected in many respects with the history of Bombay. Politicians, Businessmen, Bankers, Educationists and Students all sought his help for various information. He was ever ready to help them from his vast collection of facts and was courteous and helpful to all, big or small.

He passed away on 13th October, 1960.

(Concluded from page 10)

public for encouragement of art and culture. He was a trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay, and president of the Bombay Art Society in 1941 and the first Indian to be elected Honorary Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1941.

In his death at his residence “Readymoney Mansion”, Malabar Hill Bombay, on 18th October 1962, Bombay lost an able administrator, a philanthropist and a lover of Art, and his death was mourned throughout the country with fitting tributes.
Dastur Dr Hormazdyar Dastur Kayoji Mirza, M A, Ph D (London)
High Priest of the Parsis at Uvdada

Educated at Navsari Bombay Vienna and London.
Formerly teacher in the M F Camara Athornan Institute Andheri (1910-1914)
Appointed High Priest of the Parsis at Uvdada (1945)
Elected President of the Iranian Section of the \textit{XIII} All India Oriental Conference Nagpur (1946)
Formerly Professor of Avesta Pahlavi in the S B Garda College Navsari (1947-1951)
Principal Sir J J Z Madressa Bombay
Honorary Professor of Avesta Pahlavi in the St. Xavier's College Bombay

(Continued on page 15)
Bai Cooverbai Sorabji Thoothi
Born 1810 Died 1st October 1889

Bai Cooverbai, widow of Sorabji Cursetji Thoothi and daughter of Nowroji Fardoonji Vachha, founder of Sorabji Cursetji Thoothi’s agiari at Walkeshwar Road.

Both Sorabji and Cooverbai belonged to Bhagaria Mobed Sect of Navsari. Owing to disagreement at home Sorabji came away to Bombay at a very early age and served as a rich Parsee named—Readymoney. His employer was influential and a member Muncipal Councillor.

Young Sorabji, after working for some time and after gaining the confidence of his master, requested for a building contract. The kind gentleman got for him the contract for building the Grant’s buildings at Colaba. Sorabji suffered a small loss, but the experience was a great asset. He secured another contract for making a pond at Dhobi Talao and connecting it underground with the two tanks near Falkland Road, which proved profitable. Just about that time, through the good offices of his philanthropic employer he obtained contract for laying railway line of the G I P Railway Coy. Being short of money and work being huge he formed a company with Bamonji Jamsetji Moolan, Pestonji Rustomji Kanga, Sorabji Manekji Katrak, and Dosabhoy Hormusji Bajan as partners. The work turned a
great success and Sorabji Thooti was Senior Partner with the help of his wife who also moved up and down in a palanquin to supervise the line made a fortune. Soon after his health was failing. The above said company of contractors was broken up and on the 12th September 1877 he formed a new firm called Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwala & Co. with only Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwala and himself as partners.

Owing to bad state of health Sorabji remained more or less a sleeping partner. He invested part of his earnings in buying a hill called Angola Doongar on Malabar Point where the present Government House is situated from Bhageeritheboy’s widow and Gumpat son of Bachola Baji on the 21st of October 1844. Sorabji built two bungalows thereon and was to build agiari as several Parsees had then gone to stay near the hill. But before he could do that he died on the 29th of May 1858. His wife Cooverbai had the Agiari built in his name and declared open for the Irsee community on the 1st anniversary of her husband’s death.

In or about the year 1861 Government wanted a bungalow to be built for the use of the Governors on a small plot belonging to them at the extreme end of Malabar Point the approach to which was only by sea. This plot was at the farthest end of the Angola Doongar. Government applied to Cooverbai for land for making a road leading to their plot. In lieu of it Government offered their land at Byculla where now stand the museum and the Victoria Gardens. But the requisite land was given away by Cooverbai as a gift to Government.

In appreciation the then Governor of Bombay presented a nice silver tea set to Cooverbai which Mr. J R B.jeejeebhoy says Mr. Clayton I.G.S told him was lately auctioned in England.

(Concluded from page 13)

Post-graduate teacher in Avesta Paidani for M.A and Ph. D recognized by the University of Bombay

Elected President of the Iranian Section of the XIX All India Oriental Conference Delhi (1937)

Visited South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in 1945 and Aden and East Africa in 1962 and delivered lectures on Zoroastrian Religion and Ancient Iranian History
The late Khan Saheb Dinshaw Sorabji Nariman's father died when Dinshaw was only 11 months old and he was brought up by his mother and after a scanty education took service as a schoolmaster at the Poona Camp School. An amusing anecdote is told about school inspections of those early days. If the Inspector failed to get a correct answer to his question from the whole class, it fell to the lot of the teacher to answer it! And it was thus that young Dinshaw came under the notice of successive Inspectors who noting his abilities, got him admitted to the Poona Engineering School. After completing a three-year course and qualifying as an Engineer, Dinshaw joined the Public Works Dept as Overseer. In due course he rose to be First-Grade Sub-Engineer and later Hony Asst Engineer, and after seeing active service for 32 years, retired in 1895, and was made Khan Saheb in 1891. During this long term of service he was posted to the Karachi Port Trust at the time of the construction of the Karachi harbour. But most of his service was spent in the Deccan in the Bombay Presy. He enjoyed retirement for seven—brief years in Poona and the end came in 1902. The late K S Dinshaw was a popular and respected figure in Poona, and took an active interest in Free-Masonry and held successively positions of Master, Chapter, and President of the Poona and Igatpuri Lodges. He was extremely popular owing to his genial temper and kindness of heart.
Ancient Bhikha Behram Well built in 1725 AD by Seth Bhikha Behramp Panday (Bhikha Behram) situate at Fort Bombay
His father, Seth Bhikhaji Behramji Panday popularly known as "Bhikha Behram" had founded in 1723 A.D. the favourite well of Bhikha Behram which still stands at the junction of Mayo Road and Veer Nariman Road in the Fort.

Framji, the third son of Bhikha Behram, intimately known as "Falâ Kaka", was born in the year 1768.

Interesting reminiscences are associated with the life of this gentleman, who like his father took to business from very early age and before long earned for himself a good reputation as an honest tradesman and a man of character.

It is said that when Falâkaka was of the age of 21 years he lost his wife who left behind three children, all daughters.

It is said that an Irani Zoroastrian named Kekhashrú Yezdîar who had five beautiful daughters in Persia was in dread of their safety and protection in the town where he was living with his family and in order to save them he decided to undertake the perilous journey to India.

Leaving the rest of his family in Iran Kaikhshru Yezdîar first came to Bombay in 1784 with his second daughter, Gulestan Banu, only a girl of 15 years but possessed of matchless beauty of form and features and exquisite charm.
Having no acquaintance in Bombay and being unable to speak or understand the language spoken here the father and daughter in great disappointment went from place to place in search of shelter and food until they came to what was then known as Cowasji Patel's Chakla. When they were in this predicament Seth Edulji Dorabji Laskari who was a brother of the then well-known Hormasji Dorabji taking pity on them offered his hospitality to the father and daughter heard their grievances and eventually accepted Gulestanbanu as his daughter. The grateful father then left again for Persia and contrived to bring here one after another his remaining daughters and wife.

Gulestanbanu was happily married to Faramji Bhikhaji Panday and in their long married life they were blessed with several sons and daughters.

Gulestanbanu was the second Irani lady to put her foot on the soil of India. She and her generous husband opened their door of hospitality to those who came here later from Persia.

At the age of 51 Faramji Seth went to Arabia on some important work connected with his business and after his return led the rest of his life in peaceful retirement devoting his time to prayers and to work for the benefit of his community.

Seth Faramji Bhikhaji Panday died in 1856 at the age of 73.
A facsimile of the first issue of "Mumbai Samachar"
THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

The Oldest Newspaper of India

The very first Gujarati newspaper ever to be printed in India was the Bombay Samachar. It is also the oldest among all the newspapers in existence. There were however some newspapers in English published prior to 1st July 1822 which is the date of the first issue of the Bombay Samachar but none of them is in existence today. It can therefore be said with certain amount of pride for the Parsees that the oldest existing newspaper in India today is The Bombay Samachar which was founded by a Parsee and has been owned exclusively by Parsees throughout.

It would appear that in 1778 or thereabout a printing press was started by a Parsee by the name of Rustomji Cursetjee and he printed the first book in English in 1780 under the title of "Bombay Calendar". The authenticity of it being the very first English book ever to be printed in India can be seen from an editorial note about the "Bombay Calendar" written by an English Editor in his newspaper dated 4th December 1855 reading as under —

We have met with no information anywhere as to the original establishment of a Printing Press in Bombay but the production before us (Bombay Calendar) shows that we in this matter anticipated Calcutta which first boasted of a Printing Press in 1780.

The Calendar of course must have been set up in 1779 and it seems reasonable to be presumed that an enterprising Parsee must have opened his establishment not later than the end of 1778 and it is particularly creditable under these circumstances to the Parsees who have always shown themselves the most enterprising of our natives that one of their number should have provided us with the first Printing Press established in India.

It is not definitely known what happened to the printing press started by Mr. Rustomji Cursetjee but it seems that in 1800 or thereabout Mubed Furdunji Murzban got into possession of this printing press either through purchase or by some other arrangement and after some years he made preparations for printing in Gujarati. For this purpose he had to have designs of Gujarati alphabet engraved so that types could be cast as there were no Gujarati types available at that time. A number of years went in making efforts to have a complete set of types of Gujarati alphabet. An attempt was even made to have them cast in England but the results were very costly.
and unsatisfactory, so finally casting was done in Bombay though judging by today’s standards they were thoroughly unsatisfactory and unsuited for printing. According to the Parsi Prakash the Bombay Samachar Printing Press was started in the year 1812. This information was obtained from the widow of Mobed Furundji Murzban. The Bombay Samachar Panchang was first printed and published from this press in 1814 and it has continued since then for all these years.

Mobed Furundji Murzban had leaflets printed in this press and issued in the name of “Shri Mumbai-na Samachar” for sale to traders, on the arrival of the ocean going sailing ships which used to bring cargo from Europe and China. As electricity or steam power was unknown at the time all the news from the foreign countries was brought by the sailing ships which took months to complete the voyages. There was considerable speculation going on at that time in Bombay owing to changing fortunes of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, so in the absence of speedy communications the only means of knowing what was happening in foreign countries was the news brought by the ships and this had an important bearing on the prices ruling in the Bombay Markets.

Mobed Furundji Murzban was quick in grasping the importance of this information and he devised to sell it for what it was worth to traders and speculators by issuing “Shri Mumbai-na Samachar” leaflets. He called his printing press “Mumbai-na-Samachar-nu-Chapkhani” and all the matter and books printed thereon bore this imprint.

Instead of issuing the leaflets haphazard, Mobed Furundji Murzban commenced giving the news in a regular weekly journal from 1st July 1822 and thus was inaugurated the Bombay Samachar newspaper which has survived and thrived for all these years and today it is the oldest in India, besides being the leading Gujarati Newspaper.

The Bombay Samachar Newspaper as well as the Printing Press passed through several vicissitudes and changed hands a number of times in course of its long career. The firm of Cama Norton & Company whose partners were the late Mr. Tehminas R. N Cama and Mr. Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama took over the management and proprietorship from the late Mr. N H Belgaumwala on 1st February 1933. After Mr. T. R. N Cama died on 16th April 1944 it has been run and controlled by Mr. Muncherji N Cama and his two sons Nusserwanji and Rustomji. It is recognised to be the leading Gujarati newspaper in India and enjoys a very vast circulation among the Gujarati speaking communities of Hindus, Mohamedans and Parsis all over the World.

Dated 4th December 1962
Mr Tehmurasi Rustomji Nowroji Cama generally known as Mr T R N Cama was the son of Mr Nowroji Pestonji Cama who was a leading Barrister practising at Nagpur. Mr T R N Cama's grandfather Mr Pestonji Hormusji Cama (see Vol I Page 115) was the founder of the well-known Cama and Albless Hospital at Bombay and had also done charity in many other directions. Since Tehmurasi was a "palak" of his brother Rustomji on the latter's death Tehmurasi adopted the name of Tehmurasi Rustomji Nowroji Cama. The famous Cama twins (see Vol I Page 265) were Tehmurasi's brothers.

Tehmurasi took keen interest in Horticulture, Poultry Farming and Photography as well as Travel. He married his cousin Pitrobai Nusserwanji Cama in the year 1917 and undertook a round the world trip in 1919 for which he was away from
Bombay for nearly two years. On submitting his reports of the tour around the world, he was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He went around the world a second time, with his wife, and gained considerable experience of the ways and living of different peoples of the world. He founded the Asian Exchange Club which enabled people in different parts of the world to exchange ideas, views as well as photographs and other material in which they had interest.

Mr T R N Cama started a poultry farm at his home in Poona with a view to providing better strain and variety of poultry to the villagers. He gave advice freely to those who had interest in poultry and till the end of his life he kept importing from foreign countries suitable high pedigree birds for the purpose and got several prizes in the poultry shows. The idea of running the farm was not to make profit, but to give benefit of his knowledge to the villagers and farmers and to encourage them to produce better strain of poultry. He also had a Flower Farm in which he grew and cultured a variety of Dahlias which were his speciality. He imported bulbs for this purpose from various countries and had the largest number and variety of Dahlias in India. He won many prizes in the Flower Shows for them.

Mr Tehmuraz R N Cama and Mr Muncheji Nusserwani Cama with Mr Phil Norton started the firm of Cama Norton & Company in the year 1929. After some time Mr Phil Norton, who was an American, retired, so the partnership was carried on by Mr T R N Cama and Mr M N Cama till the death of Mr T R N Cama on 16th April, 1944. The firm is now run by Mr Mancherji N Cama and his two sons Nusserwanji and Rustomji.

The firm of Cama Norton & Company, besides running several important agencies of British and Foreign Manufacturers in Pharmaceuticals and Proprietary Lines were also doing business in Printing Materials, Machinery and Paper. On 1st February, 1933 Messrs Cama Norton & Company took over the proprietorship and control of the Bombay Samachar Ltd and the Bombay Chronicle Co Ltd from the then proprietor Mr Nowroji H Belgaumwala who was financially unable to run the concerns.

Mr T R N Cama was well-known as a Gujarati writer under the pen name of "Saseka tin-paon". His writings gained great popularity for him and he used to contribute articles to different Gujarati periodicals.

He was a Director of the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co Ltd as well as of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co Ltd till the end of his life. He was also connected with a number of charities and charitable institutions including the Ackworth Leper Home at Matunga.
Group taken on the occasion of farewell given in the year 1934 to Mr H. K. Kirpalani, I.O.S., President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, Bombay. Sitting from left to right Dr D. A. D'Monte, Mr Sakaram G Kini, Mr H. K. Kirpalani I.O.S., Mrs. Kirpalani, Mr W. T. Lane, General Manager & Engineer, Bombay Gas Co, Sir Jehangir B. Boman Behram, Kt., and Mr T. K. Roddan. Late City Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation. Standing left to right: Khan Bahadur Dr C. R. Avari, Dr J. S. Nerurkar, Hon. Sec. Acworth Leper Home, Mr K. H. Goregaokar, Solicitor, Mr Kanji Dwarkadas, Late Mr T. R. N. Cama, Mr M. R. Tambe, Hon. Treasurer, Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, L.M.S., Dr V. R. Khanolkar and Late Mr Mangeshrao A. Dabholkar. Standing last line, Mr F. F. Mithaiwala, Assistant to the Hon. Secretary and Dr. J. S. P. Rodrigues, Medical Superintendent.
Dr. Homi S. Mehta, MS, FCPS, JP

The first Indian selected as permanent Police Surgeon in Bombay

Dr. Homi Shapurji Mehta was born in Bombay. He obtained the Master of Surgery M.S. degree in 1932 with distinction getting the Gold Medal and Prince of Wales Scholarship for the year. He was the first Parsee to obtain distinction in Master of Surgery and award of Gold Medal and the Scholarship.

He worked for the time being as Acting Honorary Surgeon at Poona. Later on he was selected for Bombay Medical Service Class I in 1935, and was appointed as Civil Surgeon, West Khandesh, Dhulia and Superintendent of Dhulia District Prison. After spending two years in that position he was appointed out of all India applications as the first Indian ever to hold the permanent post of Police Surgeon of Bombay in 1937. He held that post creditably for 19½ years till 1956.
and at the time of his retirement all the papers wrote eulogizing about his services to the City Police and the public. At the same time he was also Professor of Forensic Medicine at the Grant Medical College for the same period.

He was also President of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

Recognizing Dr Mehta's merits and unique experience in the field of Forensic Medicine the following organizations of their own accord elected him as their only Indian member:

(i) International Academy of Legal & Social Medicine since 1951 and the only member of the Academy elected twice as Vice President First from 1952 to 1955 and from 1960 to 1964 second time.

(ii) American Academy of Forensic Sciences since 1948

(iii) British Academy of Forensic Science since 1960 (newly constituted).

(iv) British Association in Forensic Medicine (since 1931).

(v) Member Medico-legal Society England since 1938.

Dr Mehta is also connected with several Associations, viz. he is Vice President Indian Red Cross Society Bombay Branch.

Dr Mehta is also Chairman of the Adams Wylie Hospital.

On the memorable First of January 1950 he joined The Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital as the Honorary Medical Superintendent. Dr Mehta has rendered yeomen services in that Institution and it can be said to his credit that ever since his joining the Hospital it has had a new look in administrative management as well as medical care of the patients. The marked improvement in all the directions enabled Dr Homi Mehta to obtain financial aids in shape of large donations from the Parsee community. The Hospital has become very popular among the Parsees because of the strict discipline exercised in all directions thanks to the untiring and zealous work put in by him.
Shri Sorabji Pallonji Kapadia was born on 30th May 1881 and passed away on 7th April 1961.

Shri Kapadia joined the Bombay Samachar as its Editor in 1921. He adorned this responsible post till the last day of his long and useful life.

He started his journalistic career with the Akhabare Sodagar. In 1907, he was appointed as sub-editor of the Sanj Vartman and later became the Editor of that paper. For 61 years at a stretch, Shri Kapadia gave unflinching devotion to journalism.

A Perfect gentleman, very mild and docile by disposition, Shri Sorabji was yet an independent and fearless journalist. He played no small part in the cause of the country's freedom and even suffered for his nationalist views, which he propagated without fear or favour in the papers with which he was connected. He was revered and respected by all who knew him or came in contact with him. In the world of journalism, he earned the distinction of being the grand old man. He was the guide, philosopher and friend of new entrants in the field of journalism and shaped and inspired their lives. A doyen of Gujarati journalism, his name and fame spread all over Gujarat.

Journalism was his first love as well as his last. With single minded devotion, he worshipped at its shrine and advanced the cause of independent journalism to no small degree. On account of the death of the late Shri Sorabji, the world of journalism lost one of its brilliant, independent and idealist man. May his soul rest in peace.
Madame Bhikhaiji Cama
Born 24-9 1861—Died 13-8 1936

Bhikhaiji ("Bhikoo") Cama an Indian by nationality and Zoroastrian by religion was educated at Alexandra Girls' High School Bombay. She was the daughter of Sorabji Framji and Jaiji Patel. She was self-willed as a child and as a young woman she was hot-headed and of independent views. On 3-8-1885 she married Rustom K. R. Cama, a solicitor and ardent nationalist who was manager of the Bombay Chronicle from 1915 to 1918. Her married life was unhappy. She was benevolent and public-spirited woman and in 1896 worked as honorary nurse in the Parsi Fever Hospital. She was fond of sport, and a good batswoman in cricket.

In 1901 she left for England and Paris and stayed in France for a number of years where she became known as Madame Cama. She came in contact with a number of revolutionaries in Europe including Vir Savarkar and Shyamji Krishna Verma. Bhikhaiji Cama was an active member of the Indian Home Rule League started in Paris in 1905. She went to America in 1906 and returned to France the following year. She was a great
political thinker and conceived the idea of a National Flag for India, which she designed and unfurled at the Socialist Congress in Germany in 1907, and moved a resolution demanding complete independence for India. She was actively connected with the "Vande Mataram" and the "Talwar", two revolutionary journals in Paris, which attacked British rule in India and advocated complete independence with a common language, Hindi.

During the first world war she said India was not concerned in the war and incited Indian troops to lay down their arms. In 1935 when 74 years old and in declining health, she was permitted to return to India. She was hospitalized at the Parse General Hospital, Bombay, where she died lonely and forgotten on 13-8-1936.
Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy Irani

Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy Irani, Solicitor, Nishan-i Elmi, lived a comparatively short but undoubtedly a very useful and rich life crowded with many-sided activities.

*The Student and the Lawyer*

Born in Bombay on the 4th November 1881, Mr. Dinshah Irani passed his B.A. in 1901, and studied Avesta and Pahlavi in the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Madressa, Bombay. Needless to say his student life was bright. He brought himself to public notice.
in 1904 when he passed his LL.B securing the Judge Spencer Prize and the Maneckji Nowrosji Bantji Scholarship for proficiency in Equity. In 1908 he passed the Solicitor's Examination and joined the well-known firm of Messrs. Mulla & Mulla. He commanded a wide clientele but he distinguished himself most by specialising himself in questions relating to income tax and arguing important cases on that matter. In 1916 he rose to be the senior partner of his firm. Thus he shone as a lawyer but his talents instinctively aspired to even more exalted forms of activity. His vocation was not merely for law—it included other and higher activities.

**His Services to the Parsi Community**

Thus he was one of those who brought into existence the Parsi Statistical Bureau with the collaboration of Sir Hormasji C. Adenwalla Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., Sir Sorabji N. Poorchhancawala Kt., J.P., and Sir Jehangir G. Coojee Kt. The labours of that Bureau have just borne first fruits in a series of valuable pamphlets by Mr. Pestonji A. Wadia. He also exerted himself particularly to forward the move for increase of housing accommodation for poor Parsees at Tardeo, Bombay. The Farsi party for reform of Zoroastrian calendar found in him an ardent champion.

**Founder of Two Important Bodies**

He was one of the founders of the Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman in 1918 and of the Iran League in 1922. His high merits received recognition when he was elected to the post of the President of the former and a Vice-President of the latter and continued to be so for his lifetime.

**The Literary Man**

His literary labours began when he collaborated with Prof. Khodabux B. Irani, B.A. in publishing translations and notes on the poems of Hafiz and Saadi prescribed by our Bombay University as well as on portions of the Anvari Soheili. In 1920 he brought out a translation of the "Kehleh Damneh Bahramshah.

**In Iran**

Naturally with his deep interest in the old home of the Parsi race he had always been very anxious to visit Iran. The opportunity that he had been always looking for to see the old country came at last in 1932 when he was invited along with the great Indian sage Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as the guest of the Government of H.I.M. Reza Shah Pahlavi. As his name as a student and lover of Iran and its culture had preceded
him in Iran, receptions were held in his honour by the Iranian men of letters and population alike, and the municipalities of some of the leading towns gave him public welcome. When in Teheran, he had the honour of being the leader of a Parsi deputation to which an audience was granted on 2nd May 1932 by His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahenshahe Iran.

His Relations with the Shahenshah-e Iran

However H I M Reza Shah Pahlavi graciously recognised the late Mr. Iranl's high merits by conferring on him the "Neshan-e-Elmi" of the First Order from the Educational Department of Iran in 1932.

His Last Days

The last three or four years of Mr. Dinshah Iranl's life form a tragic period with ill-health loosening his hold upon this world. The fact that he was compelled by ill-health to decline the invitation to visit Iran in 1934, extended so graciously by H I M Reza Shah Pahlavi, must have formed a great disappointment by itself.

Community's Highest Honour Accorded

He passed away on the 3rd November 1938, and was accorded the highest honour open to any one of the Parsi community when the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay convened a meeting of the whole Anjuman to place on record his valuable services to the community.
Shams ul Ulma Dastur
Dr Maneckji Nasserwanji Dhallja, M.A., Ph.D., Lit.D
Born Amardasal 1875
Died 25 5 1936
High Priest of Karachi Smd An Athorvan of High Literary Attainments and a Profound Scholar

Dasturji Saheb laboured all his life zealously and untiringly in spreading knowledge of the Zoroastrian Religion among his co-religionists. He published a number of books of importance which proved him to be a proficient in literature and religion of his people.

His motto was plain living and higher thinking. He was the rare embodiment of simplicity, sincerity, selflessness, self respect and spiritual lustre. Pride, pomp, pleasure and glitter of gold dared not enter his threshold.

As the high priest (Dastur) he was well respected by other Dasturs. He was honoured by all. By his amenability, simplicity, intelligence and disinterested and commendable zeal he won deep affection and respect of those who came in contact with him.

For his high acumen he was decorated with the Shams ul Ulma the first Parsi to get the distinction at Karachi.
Khan Bahadur Sir Kavasji Hormusji Katrak, O.B.E.

Born 1856

Honorary Magistrate for over 23 years Unofficial visitor of the Karachi Jail for many years Oldest member of the Executive Committee of St John’s Ambulance Association

He was associated with Lady Dufferin Hospital, The Civil Hospital, The Blind School, The Red Cross Society, The Goolbai Maternity Home, and similar other institutions

He was the Government nominee on—
The Karachi Port Trust,
The Karachi Municipality,
The N W Railway Advisory Committee
One of the “Twelve Leaders of Sind”, and Director of the “Daily Gazette”,
was also the oldest Free-mason in Karachi

36
He took keen interest in The Zoroastrian Club The Young Men's Zoroastrian Association The Karachi Parsi Institute the Parsi Housing Society the S I C A The Parsi Anjuman Fund Mima Parsi Girls High School Goolbai Maternity Home Iram Jushan Fund and both the Parsi Agraries (Fire Temples) of Karachi.

Founder of the Katrak Parsi Colony where a marble bust of his was erected by the Parsi community and which was unveiled by the then Commander in Chief of India.

Khan Bahadur Katrak had played a prominent part in the development of Karachi and was a well-known philanthropist and friend of the poor. Famous for his generosity and open-handed hospitality, the following are standing monuments of his philanthropy —


The Khan Bahadur was a leading member of the Parsi community in Karachi, was a recipient of the Jubilee and Coronation Medals and was twice invited to Buckingham Palace by His Majesty the late King Emperor George V, who personally invested him with the OBE Medal.

He was the founder of the firm of Messrs. Katrak & Co., one of the leading firms in Karachi, holding numerous English agencies.
His career from childhood shows that he was destined to be great. As a student, at the Parsi Virbaji School, he won prizes of merit which he continued to do as a pupil of the NJV and the Pitman’s College of Commerce of London where he proceeded to get the necessary training in business administration to look after his late distinguished father, Sir Kawašji Hormusji Katrak’s growing enterprise. As a young man he was at first helped and inspired by the aims and objects of the then founded Young Mens’ Zoroastrian Association. It was on this platform that the foundation of his public career was laid as one of the most accomplished speakers, musicians, dramatists and politicians. It has been his proud privilege to have served...
this institution as an office bearer for many years as its Honorary Secretary then Vice-President and till lately as President.

With a deep abiding fervour to work hard and excel in everything he did he was fired by ambition to work for Community projects of which one of the finest examples is the Hormusji Katrak Hall. He was also instrumental in founding the Karachi Parsi Co-operative Housing Society to become a reality by commencing the building of the Katrak Blocks which he has since extended considerably. The colony is known as the Katrak Parsi Colony and the Park as the Sohrab Katrak Park after his name.

His achievements are varied and manifold. He was elected the Mayor of Karachi in 1939. Member of the Karachi Parsi Anjuman Trust Funds. Trustee of the Karachi Port Trust. Member of the Chamber of Commerce. Justice of Peace. Honorary Magistrate, President of numerous organisations and an active worker in many Social Welfare Agencies, particularly among them being the Society for the prevention of Cruelties to animals.

Though he is a businessman he is deeply interested in cultural activities in the promotion of learning and art. He is the President of Pak—Iran Cultural Association and Sind Historical Society.

He has travelled widely. His Valuable book Through Amanullah's Afghanistan in 1928 won for him the coveted Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society (FRGS).

His brochure on the teachings of our great Prophet Zara Chushtra called The Message Eternal has enlightened many who have sought to know more about our faith.

He has a gift of eloquence and speaks with ease and grace not only in his mother tongue Gujarati but also English and Urdu.

Lately he was awarded the much coveted title of Sitara-i-Khuddmat by Field Marshal Mohamed Ayub Khan the President of Pakistan.

39
Dr. Maneck Bejanji Pithawalla
(The first D.Sc from Smd and the first Indian Geography Doctorate in India)
Born of extremely poor parents at Navsari educated as a free pupil obtained at a very early age training at the Tata Zend Madressa. After passing his Matriculation examination in 1906 he joined Wilson College as a Tata Scholar having stood first from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Navsari Madressa (High School). Throughout his educational career he maintained himself at the College and the University by earning studentships and scholarships by means of hard work. After passing his B.A examination he preferred to join the teaching profession.

Dr. Pithawalla was a student of Science and also of Avesta Pahalav. With this background he could speak with authority on the Teachings of Prophet Zarathushtra. Amongst his services to the Parsees the first one was in the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution as a Religious Teacher. He was able to transmit to his young pupils his great enthusiasm for the teachings of Zarathushtra and this enthusiasm was manifested in later years by his publishing a number of popular books on Zoroastrianism the latest being 'Introducing Zoroastrianism with 52 weekly sermons'. After graduation he took up service in the Bhopal State High School and then he joined as organiser and Head Master of the Sirdar Dastur Hoshrang Boy's High School in Poona. Then in 1920 he joined as Principal of Viahaaji Sopariwalla Parsi High School founded for the welfare of Parsee Children in Sind (Karachi).

With a view to qualify as a trained teacher and researcher he visited England in 1923-53 and studied under the famous British Geography Professor E C R Taylor, D.Sc. F.R.C.S. and was successful in obtaining Research Certificate of the University of London.

He also rendered honorary services to the Nadirshaw Eduljee Dinshaw Engineering College (Karachi) as Professor of Geology.

Besides he had the status of an Examiner at University Examinations he was an active member of the Faculty of Science for several years.
Mr. Khurshedjee Framjee Boyce, J.P. (Sind)

BORN Bombay 11th December 1896

Mr. Khurshedjee, son of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Boyce, late Partner of M/s Godrej & Boyce was a prominent figure as a business man in Hyderabad Sind.

He was an Agent of the well known Insurance Company known as the Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited, Bombay, and also an Agent of the Imperial Refreshment Room, Camp, Hyderabad Sind for many years.

During the Martial Law times in 1942 in Sind, he rendered Yeoman services to the Military & Civil Officers, and in appreciation he was made J.P. by the Sind Government. Being a man of charitable disposition, he contributed handsome donations towards various War Gift Funds and also gave his share in amenities and reading matter for Troops in the Second World War.

After retiring he left Hyderabad Sind in the Year 1946.
Mr. Romanji Maneckji Darookhanawala

Mr. Romanji Maneckji Darookhanawala is a descendant of the famous Darookhanawala family which was in sole charge of manufacturing gunpowder since 1796 for the British for a long time. He was born on 8th March 1847 at Mazagaon. After qualifying as a 1st Class Marine and Land Engineer he was appointed in 1875 as Chief Consulting and Superintending Engineer and Superintendent of Workshops and several other factories of His Highness Syed Burgash the then Sultan of Zanzibar and also over his many steamships sailing between Africa and Arabia and other far-off lands. He was sent to England in 1880 to select and purchase steam vessels for His Highness The Sultan in order to increase his fleet of trading vessels. In 1891 when the administration of Zanzibar and other dominions of the Sultan passed into British hands his services were availed of by the British Government which appointed him the Minister of Public Works. He was one of the Council of Ministers appointed by Sir Charles Evans Smith then His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General. From 1875 and during this period of 32 years he had served His Highness Syed Burgash and his successors. The Zanzibar Government with ability, devotion and zeal and in recognition of his services he received several medals, a gold mounted sword and a court
dress embroidered in silver and gold. Mr Bomanji Maneckji was honourably mentioned in several Government dispatches and was thanked both by the British and Zanzibar Governments for the valuable assistance rendered to them during the several local disturbances, viz the Bombaidment in 1896 and the war with Barooka at Mombasa in 1896. He was specially thanked by His Majesty's Admiralty for assistance rendered in the building and erection of Cooper's Royal Naval Institute at Zanzibar. He was held in high esteem by Admirals and Commanders of His Majesty's Royal Navy also and was presented with a silver cup on behalf of the Committee of the Cooper's Royal Naval Institute by Commander W H Handerson A N S N of H M S "The Conquest" (Man of War).

Mr Bomanji Maneckji died at Bombay on the 20th April 1929 at the age of 81. His services had been eulogised by the late Sir Lloyd William Mathews, First Prime Minister of Zanzibar, Brigadier General Raiko, Financier Member of Council, Mr R Beacher and by all the local representatives of His Majesty's Government including Mr Basil S Cave His Britannic Consul General. Mr Bomanji Maneckji was declared in Government circulars as entitled to all the privileges of a high European officer of The Zanzibar Government.
Khurshedji Jamshedji Kapadia
Died 1.2.1932

Mr. Khurshedji's father was late Mr. Heerjibhai Maneckji Tabak. He was adopted son of Late Mr. Jamshedji Naoroji Kapadia hence he had to change his surname from Tabak into Kapadia. Mr. Khurshedji Kapadia after leaving the school education joined with his two brothers in their grandfather's business as Wine Merchant. The firm was situated in their own house at Pydhownie and was known as the first Parsi Wine Merchant shop. Later on the house caught fire. Then Khurshedji in partnership with his two brothers started Sun business. During the 1st World War this business was closed down. Mr. Khurshedji then started a new concern in Cotton—having met with loss this business had to be closed down and there was dissolution of partnership.

Mr. Khurshedji being a man of pushing nature joined the Islam Lodge and was later on Lodge Master of the same. He also used to take keen interest in other lodges also till his death. His son Naoroji was a Major in Military Army in the 1st World War. His son in law Cyrus Minecher Bactecon was also a Major and took active part in the 1st World War.
Late Mr. C. M. Gobhai

Well-known Agent of Sunlight and Pears Soaps

The late Mr. Cowashaw Manekji Gobhai was born at Surat in the year 1887 of middle class respectable parents. His father, the late Mr. Manekji, who had served the Government for many years in the Judicial Dept. of the Bombay Secretariat gave him along with his other children; excellent education, despite his limited income. Cowashaw in his school and college career proved himself to be one of the brightest students. He received his school education at the Bharadha High School (then the New High School) and was always at the top of the class.

After matriculating in 1904, he joined the St. Xaviers College and there also owing to his talents he became the favourite of his Professors especially of Father Drakmann, the Principal of the College. It was an easy job for a student of his calibre to secure his B.A. Degree but as luck would have it at the very time of giving his examinations he fell ill not once but for two years successively and feeling disappointed and frustrated he left the College without obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This incident however, fortunately for him, proved to be the turning point of his whole life. If he had persisted and obtained the degree, he probably then, like his father who was a graduate, would have secured service in same Govt Dept. It was however fated to be otherwise. He left the College and obtained service as a clerk on a pay of Rs. 40/- per month in the office of the Trust for Bai Hamabai Petit. After serving
there for about a year he obtained service in the firm of M/s. P S Pochajee who were carrying on business as commission Agents. By dint of hard and sincere work and efficient management of the business he obtained the confidence and affection of the late Mr P S Pochajee the Proprietor of the Firm. The extent to which Mr Pochajee confided in him can be gauged by the fact that he was made the Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Mr P S Pochajee and practically to the last day of his life Cowashaw faithfully carried out his duties as Mr Pochajee’s Executor.

According to the terms of the Will of Mr Pochajee his whole business was gradually to be wound up. The Directors of Messrs. Lever Bros offered the Agency to Mr Cowashaw who formed another Co in partnership with two other gentlemen under the name and style of M/s M Tranroze & Co. During the course of his business he managed to secure the sole selling agency of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Besides these two main agencies there were other smaller agencies also which he controlled and in course of time established a flourishing business. After 10 years the partnership was dissolved and Messrs. Lever Bros and The Imperial Tobacco Co transferred their Agencies to Cowashaw solely. This business he carried on successfully till the last day of his life under the name and style of C M Gobhai & Co.

Cowashaw was well known to all with whom he came in contact as a very hard worker and an upright business man. The fact that Lever Bros. continued their connection with him as their Agent even though they had practically wound up all their other agencies in India was a proof of the esteem and affection in which they held him owing to his great business ability and intrinsic character. Although a strict taskmaster he was a very generous head and was held in great affection by all the members of his numerous staff.

Cowashaw was of a very generous nature and his private charities were numerous although he never allowed his name to come out publicly.

Cowashaw was not an idealist but always a realist who knew to tackle his business and how to tide over the crisis and consequently he was rightly looked upon as a friend, guide and adviser of his Principals in such times. He worked not only for money but it was a love for labour. In him the Parsee Community lost a great businessman.

Cowashaw was a great lover of his community and his premature death marked the closing of another Parsee firm of Bombay.
After passing the First Year Medical Examination, Mr Kekhashru commenced business in partnership as "K J Mody & Co", and subsequently as "Croft Wells and Co". Later, he and his brother Nusserwanjee started the firm of "Croft Mody & Co", in Bombay and London with Mr John Croft, and Mr Charles Brandon Boileau. They owned the Thana Bon Mill and became sole agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon of the Gresham Life Insurance Society.

In 1902, they started the firm of Brandon & Co and within 10 years had become famous as Caterers of the highest reputation on the G I P and the N & S Railways. They undertook the running of the Hotel Majestic at Bombay, a Hotel at Delhi, a Printing Press, an Electric Laundry and a Tenancy at Bombay.

On his own account Mr Kekhashru ran a Mineral Water Factory, a retail wine shop, and the Poona Hotel at Poona.

A man of a genial personality, a strong sense of humour, a broad-minded outlook and bounteous hospitality, a kind and generous master, Mr Kekhashru’s death was deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and his employees.
Mr Ardesthir Ookerjee Godiwala

Died 1900

Rose from a Bunker Boy to the Rank of Marine Chief Engineer

Mr Ardesthir after finishing the school education started his life as a Bunker Boy. Soon became a Fireman. After hard work and zeal became an Engineer and gradually rose to the position of Chief Marine Engineer.

First Screw boat was built by the American Company in America from which England started building a Screw boat. This second Screw boat that was built in England was named John Bright. This second Screw boat was built under the supervision of Engineer Mr Ardesthir Godiwala. In one of the newspapers special mention was made about this John Bright Screw boat that the English Navy was fortunate in receiving the service of a Supervisor Mr Ardesthir at a cheap rate.

Later on Mr Ardesthir served for some years as a Marine Chief Engineer in various Steam Ship Companies.

He came down to Bombay and was soon appointed as a Supervisor in the erection of Jivraj Baloo Mill at Tardeo. Thereafter he worked at Kharu Makarji Mill. Being a competent man he was placed as a helper under the hands of the European Engineer of the Mill.

Mr Ardesthir's services were then required by His Highness The Maharaja of Kashmir as Civil Engineer where he served for twenty years.

His life is really an inspiration for the rising generation.
Ratanji Naoroji Chhoy

Born 9-12-1860    Died 19-8-1913

With his daughter Tehmina

Ratanji Naoroji Chhoy was born of well-to-do parents of Surat.

His ancestors were traders engaged in the then flourishing silk industry. Ratanji was barely 11 years old when his father died and the whole brunt of the maintenance of the family and business affairs fell on the shoulders of his elder brother Cowasji. Ratanji was educated at the Surat Mission High School. Though he was a non-matriculate, he had literary ability and his English was vigorous and forceful. He was a regular contributor to English newspapers.

He was a perfect type of his ancient virile race to whom work was worship.
Seth Sorab Merwanji Mody

Thus great Indian Actor after finishing his school career started his life at a tender age of seventeen with Arya Subodh Natak Mandli. He made name in his character of Hamlet.

In 1936 he started Minerva Film Co afterwards known a Minerva Movietone. His role in King John Khan Bahadur "Pukar" and as a Director his name became a pet name with Cinema Audience. Particular pleasing feature of his performance was his strict conformity to accurate detail especially as far as the costumes are concerned.

His success must be attributed in large measure to his hard work and strict discipline.
Seth Kaikhushroo M Mody, popularly known K M Mody, whose name is a Synonym in Cinema industry and who has given an immense share in the uplift of cinema industry and who is a managing Director of Western India Theatre's Ltd was born in Bombay. His father was Estate Superintendent of Native States. After passing his Matriculation examination he started with his brother travelling cinema business. After gaining some knowledge and experience he started cinema business with one Mr. Abdeali Musarji in 1926 at Poona. Afterwards they established, Western India Theatres Ltd and Mr. Mody in course of years earned for himself a great reputation as one of the cinema Magnate of the World, and became owner of nearly Twenty Six Theatres. He is a man of action. Though he has amassed fortune yet he is simple and kind. He rose by sheer ability and enterprise and his success in life is a conspicuous example of triumph and energy.
Homi Hiraji Baria
Born in Navsari 10th December 1911
Partner Laxmi and Jehangir Talkies—Bilimora
A Self made man

Homi after leaving the school education joined the firm of M/s Erachshaw Hormasji & Co—Silk Merchants in 1935 as a salesman. After serving there for four years in order to better the prospect he joined the firm of M/s Renown Biscuit Company where he served as a travelling salesman for two years. In 1940, he then started his own business in the Film Line hiring a Canteen at the Novelty Talkies—Bombay. Having gained experience in the film line in 1950 by the sincere help of his uncle late Mr. Maneckshah Ardeshir Jilla Mr. Homi Baria did the erection of Jehangir Talkies at Navsari. The erection was carried out successfully due to the effort of Mr. Baria. In the same year with the help of his above-said uncle he started Cine going business at Bilimora. Both these Talkies are still running in a prosperous state.
Homi Pestonji Dalal

Born 3rd August 1904

Educated at Fort & Proprietory High School and at St Xavier's College. After having passed his First Year in Arts Examination in 1923, he took to Commerce and passed G.D.A and other commercial examination in 1924 and 1925. After completing his Articles for Incorporated Accountants' Examinations, he proceeded to England in 1931 and passed his Intermediate and Final Examinations of that Society, both at First attempts, securing Second Place Honours in both examinations, during 1931-32. He is the only Indian who is thus a Double Second of the Society. For his meritorious successes he was awarded Prizes aggregating to over £50. He is an Associate and Honoursman of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors (London) and an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries (England). He was for some time on the tutorial staff of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, as a Lecturer in Secretariat Practice, Cost Accounts, etc.

Mr. Dalal served for nearly four years in Callendar's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., as their Chief Accountant, Cost Accountant and Office Superintendent at Lahore and Mettur. Thereafter, he joined Govan Bros., Ltd., of New Delhi, as their Secretary and has enjoyed various positions there, including

(Continued on page 57)
Mr Daruwalla was born in 1890 at Bombay. He did his schooling at New High School, Bombay (now known as The Bharda High School) from where he passed the Matriculation Examination. He passed his B.A. and his M.A Examination from The St Xavier's College, Bombay. He stood second in rank in the Bombay University in the M.A Examination. As a student, he took a keen interest and an active part in English plays as also in debates. He was a prominent member of The Literary Union of the St Xavier's College. He was also an excellent batsman and played regularly for the St. Xavier's Cricket XI.
Mr. N.C. Daruwalla was appointed as a Professor in the St. Xavier's College in the year 1915. He taught English and (to quote the words of Principal A. Goddier) "showed himself a keen master of his subject, interested in his pupils and anxious to give them his best." After getting a Scholarship from the "Gimi Trust Fund", he left for England to obtain a Diploma in Education.

He studied in England at the famous Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. At Cambridge he attended all the lectures and gained experience in both Elementary and Secondary Schools and at the end of his course he gained the Certificate of The Teacher's Training Syndicate in Theory and Practice. During his five-year stay in England he taught English and other subjects to students of The Dinglewood School, N Wales, and at the Gillingham Grammar School, Dorset.

He returned to India in 1921 and was immediately appointed a Professor of English and History at the Raja Ram College at Kolhapur. He officiated as a Principal of that college for over two years. In 1925 he married Shirin M Mogrelia who had passed her BA in French and English from the St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

Mr. Daruwalla also became a member of the Senate of the Bombay University.

He was appointed as the tutor and guardian to the Prince of Mudhol, which post he held for nearly two years. After leaving Mudhol he joined The Khalsa College at Amritsar and after serving as a Professor for nearly three years he joined the Punjab Educational Service in 1929. He was appointed as a Professor of English and History at the Government College, Ludhiana, Lahore, Shahpur and Lyallpur. He retired from the Punjab Educational Service, in 1945. He was appointed by the Nawab of Junagudh to be the Tutor and Guardian to the Prince of Junagudh which appointment he held till the year 1947 when the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan. Mr. Daruwalla was thereafter appointed the Principal of the Garasia College and Hostels at Junagudh, but soon thereafter he became the tutor to the Princes and Princesses of the State of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh. In 1949 he was appointed the Principal of the Raza College at Rampur which post he held till 1951. He thereafter returned to Ludhiana. For a few months he lectured on various subjects at the Aya College, and subsequently was appointed as the Principal of the Training College for Professor at Ludhiana (Malwa Training College). In 1961 at the age of 71, he joined the Kasturba Rural Institute at Rajpura. During the September Vacation he paid a visit to Meejit to meet his beloved son Keki Daruwalla (MA, IPS). Mr. Daruwalla.
suffered a paralytic stroke and died on the 8th October 1961 at Meerut. He was survived by his wife and his four sons Fareedoon Jal Teherani and Keki.

Prof N.C. Daruwalla lived a full and a vigorous life. He was a great scholar, orator and debater. He played cricket till the age of 60 and was a grand all-rounder. In the Punjab he had played against the great fast bowler Nissar and also bowlers of the fame of Amitnath Amarsingh and Naziralli. He loved to play tennis and billiards. He used to swim regularly. In the theatrical field he gave deeply moving performances as Hamlet, Mark Antony and Thomas Wolsey. In England he had played the roles of Cassius, Shylock and Iago. He was equally at home in humorous roles.

Mr Daruwalla was the author of several books. His "Hapur English Readers" (also known as English Readers Without Tears) was prescribed as the text in many schools in the Punjab and in the United Frontier Provinces. Amongst other books a mention should be made of Civics & Indian Administration (Longmans) The Teaching of History & English "Some Problems of University Education Self-culture or The Student's Guide to General English (3 Volumes) Schemes of Work for Schools.

(Continued from page 54)

that of District Manager and Resident Director of their Lahore and other branches. Mr Dalal is the younger brother of Mr R.P. Dalal Incorporated Accountant who is at present a Member of the Income tax Appellate Tribunal. He is married to the only daughter of Mr S.R. Jariwala M.A. LL.B who is the Chief Agent of the Central Bank of India Ltd in the Punjab. Mr Dalal is a Freemason as well as a Rotarian.
Being expert and skilful in the art of repairing watches, clocks etc, Mr Ratanji Gadhiali came to Baroda at an early age and entered upon a career of business. He interested himself in a number of undertakings like Photography, the manufacture of aerated waters and country liquor trade, which activities proved of much profit. During the 1857 mutiny, when the Gaekwad of Baroda, Maharaja Khanderao lent very valuable aid to the British authorities, Mr Gadhiali distinguished himself by successfully undertaking to procure for the Gaekwad’s forces much important military material. His services on this occasion were very much appreciated by the Maharaja, and they won him the favour of the Gaekwad. Mr Gadhiali was noted for his untiring industry and his acute sagacity, qualities which were chiefly instrumental in enabling him to attain a position of prominence in life, and to overcome a number of difficulties which would have proved stumbling blocks to men of lesser calibre.
Ratanshaw Dadubhoy

He was the youngest of the four sons of the late Mr. Dadubhoy Naoroji Dhadadum who from poverty rose to the status of a property owner of considerable value. Ratanshaw like his father made his beginning in life from its lowest rung and through industry, self-discipline and genius for work, he soon rose to a coveted position in foundry business. He was one of the pioneers in the line of importing mill and factory machineries mainly from Manchester and Lancashire and the firm of Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co. of which he was a partner earned high reputation as one of the leading business concerns of his time.

He was a Member of the Institute of Civil and Mechanical Engineers of London. He was one of the few Indians who possessed this distinguished qualification. Ratanshaw's brilliant career suddenly came to an untimely end in about the beginning of the present century.
Late Mr. Framroz Pestonji Shroff completed his school training in Bhaída New High School and took up textile line as his profession. He served as an apprentice in one of the Ahmedabad Mills and in a short period he was a capable man in spinning section. Later he came to Bombay to better his prospects and served meritoriously for 24 yrs as manager in The Colaba Land and Mills Co., of Messrs W H Brady & Co Ltd.

Exceedingly kind and sympathetic in disposition Mr. Shroff was highly popular, not only among a wide circle of personal friends and relatives but also among the innumerable mill employees with whom he came into contact in the discharge of his official duties.

His kindness and sympathy often revealed themselves in unexpected ways, himself with a large family of ten children he did not for instance think twice about taking into his household two more children of two Parsee gentlemen whose wives died suddenly leaving their babies only a few days older with no one to look after them. Mr. Shroff looked after them as his own.

He was the vice president of the Grant Road Parsee Association Textile League and was active committee member of Grant Road Parsee Association for which organisations he has done

(Continued on page 62)
Mr Kaikhushru Sorabjee Davar

(Born 1862)

From a Doffer Boy to a Superintendent of a Mill

The career of Mr Kaikhushru Davar is an outstanding example of success in professional life totally undeterred by the absence of advanced education. He overcame such initial handicaps by gift perseverance and the will to succeed and rose to one of the highest positions in the Mill Industry of the City of Bombay.

When he was only 17 years of age Kaikhushru joined the Oriental Mills at Tardeo as an apprentice and worked in the different departments without any remuneration. Thereafter he was employed as a Doffer Boy on a salary of Rs 3 per month along with other Hindu Factory lads. Later on he was promoted to be assistant blow-room jobber on Rs 20/ per month before becoming head jobber two years latter.

In 1885 Mr Davar became head jobber in the Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Mills in the Frame Department. He obtained recognition for his technical knowledge in 1887 when he was appointed Assistant Carding Master of the Dhiru Mills (now the Crown Mills) and from this year he never looked back.
He went down South to Calicut in 1889 to join the Malabar Spinning Mills Co as Carding Master. Subsequently Cawnpore was the scene of his activities in 1892 when he found employment as Carding & Spinning Master in the Elgin Mills. Mr Davar obtained Managerial distinction for the first time when he was appointed as the Manager, Carder & Spinner in the Shi Gangajee Mills in Mirzapur.

In 1901 Mr Davar was appointed to the post of Carding & Spinning Master in the Colaba Land & Mills of Messrs W H Brady & Co and six years later he was transferred to an identical position in the New Great Eastern Mills. After being the Manager of the Sun Mills Mr Davar was again transferred in 1914 as Manager of the Bradbury Mills. On the death of Mr J F Bradbury 1st March 1916 of the Bradbury Mills was transferred to Mathuradas Group and Mr Davar was sent as a Manager to New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Mills.

The valuable experience gained by scores of years of intelligent labour was fittingly rewarded when he was raised in 1925 as the Technical Superintendent of all the Mills under the management of W H Brady & Co Ltd. When in 1936 Mr Davar retired on a pension of Rs. 500/- per month, the Directors, Officers & Staff of Messrs W H Brady & Co Ltd's Textile Group presented him with an Address when tributes were paid to his abilities as Mill Manager. From Doffer-Boy to Mills Superintendent may be a far cry but Mr Davar's signal success was achieved on the bedrock of hard experience that should be an inspiration to young aspirants on the threshold of their careers in the Mill Industry.

(Concluded from page 60)

sound and useful work in quiet and unostentatious manner. He considered his duty to employ and promote Parsees in textile industry and there are many Parsee homes to-day who will never forget him.

He was appointed in 1938 by Millowner's Association in Technical advisory Manager's Committee where he gave much help to the Committee of his sound experience in textile line.

A freemason of long standing and was once a supreme ruler and was holding good offices in prominent masonic lodges in which he was amongst founders.
Hirjibhoy Hormasjee Bomanjee Sethna, J.P
(1804-1888)

A Patriarch of the Parsi Community. He was the son of Mr. Hormasjee Bomanjee Sethna, a respectful member of the Parsi Panchayat whom he succeeded as the head of the Panchayat in 1855. He was also in the Managing Committee of the Parsi Girls' Schools Association and an auditor of the accounts of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution & later became a member of its Managing Committee.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy was a member of the Committee & Sub-Committee appointed for getting the laws of Divorce and Inheritance enacted for the Parsee by the Legislation Council of India in 1859. He was of an orthodox temperament and was familiarly known as "Low amongst his friends"
Mancherji Framji Sethna died in 1879 at the age of 75. He was of a quiet nature and was very generous hearted. He owned the land on which the Byculla Club was built and he sold it in 1862 on Farzandari for a paltry sum of Rs 150/- per year. He also owned vast lands in Mandvi or Khutch on similar farzandari terms for which the family realised Rs 12/4 and Rs 5/4 per year even though houses of four or five storeys were built on the land and which properties brought to the owners Rs 300/- to Rs 500/- per month by way of rent.
Nasserwanji Bachaji Scervai
(1810–1893)

A well known Hakim of Baroda

Mr Nasserwanji Scervai was an old and respected Hakim of Baroda during the regime of Gaekwad Khanderao Maharaj. He used to get handsome Honorarium from the Gaekwad. After serving for many years he retired on pension. He died at the ripe old age of 83 at Navsari.
Mr. Cawasjee Jehangir Pestonjee Banajee

Mr. Cawasjee Jehangir Pestonjee Banajee, the well-known textile engineer, started his career as an apprentice in the Empress Mills, Nagpur, of Messrs Tata Sons, Ltd., in 1900 in the same firm for nearly twenty years. He became the master of his craft as an Textile Engineer.

In 1920 he had a good fortune of being promoted as a Mill Manager and a Weaving Master in the Rattan Cotton Mills, Serampore (Bengal). After holding this responsible position in his early life, he unfortunately lost his wife and a daughter.

He was disgusted and left Bengal for Hathras City (U.P.), where he had got the precious job of constructing a new weaving shed and erecting the same for the New Ramchand Cotton Mills Co.

He acquired a good reputation in building an underground cooling system in the weaving shed which was mostly appreciated by many Government Textile Inspectors in the U.P. Owing to his capable mechanical brain he had made very useful inventions.

Besides these he had worked in other well known mills in Bombay.

(Continued on page 68)
Lt. Colonel Naval Maneckji Pestonji Dotivala, M.C., M.B.,B.S (Bom.), D.T.M & H (Lond.), L.M.S

Lt-Colonel Dotivala has had a long and distinguished career in the Indian Medical Service extending over three decades (1917-1947). He held a number of important assignments—Commanded the Indian Hospital Corps in Rangoon and Lucknow and was Dy Asst Director-General (M.S.) at Rangoon Lahore Madras and Bombay. Organised in November 1937 at Lucknow the first reunion of ex-soldiers—a unique event in the annals of the Indian Army. Has been instrumental in framing the Government of India’s Drugs Act and Rules. After retirement from the I.M.S he was appointed Drugs Controller of Bombay State.

Born in Bombay on 20th September 1890 he received his early education in the Sarvajanik High School Surat as well as the Bharada New High School Bombay and prosecuted further
studies at Wilson and Grant Medical Colleges, Bombay, London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Royal Army Medical Corps College, Milbank, London, Middlesex Hospital, London, West London Hospital, National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, London London Lock Hospital, Royal Institute of Public Health, London Is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine, London

Served in World Wars I & II and took part in several military operations including The Third Afghan War, 1919, Mahsud Campaign, 1919-20, Waziristan Campaign 1919-21, Iraq, 1922. Received the immediate award of the Military Cross while serving as M.O of the 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (FF) during the Waziristan Campaign. The citation in the GAZETTE OF INDIA read "For most conspicuous gallantry in action at Salarogha on 18th January, 1920, and at Makin on the 20th February, 1920. On both occasions he displayed the greatest gallantry and disregard for danger in his care of the wounded during the action. He set a very fine example to all."

Married Perin, daughter of the late Nariman H Maneckji Doctor in 1928 and has three sons Godrej, Feioze and Meher.

A scholar of Iranian culture and civilisation, Col Dotivala was Founder-President of the Parsee Zoroastrian Association of Lahore and under its auspices delivered a series of lectures on historical, religious and social topics.

(Concluded from page 66)

In 1933, he succeeded Mr William Green a competent and well experienced Weaving Master who was a Weaving Superintendent in The Currimbhoy Mills Group.

Mr Banajee was the first Parsi Weaving Master to succeed a European Weaving Master in the Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Mills, Mount Road, Mazagaon, because they were engaging only Europeans before this.

Mr Banajee is a strict disciplinarian and a man of very high principles. He is essentially a self made man who started life at the bottom of the ladder and rose to high position in his line. His — thorough mastery of textile technical knowledge was not gained in an armchair but was derived from ceaseless practice which also enabled him to make constant useful suggestions to the manufacturers for improvements in their machineries.
Lt. Col. B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S.

The recent death in Bombay of Lt. Col. Byramji Barjorji Paymaster at the ripe old age of 81 years removes from our midst one of the last existing links with the days when Matheran was administered by Superintendents selected from the Indian Medical Service who were invested with Magistral powers and who also acted as medical officers of the Hill.

Lt. Col. Paymaster had a long and meritorious record of service but he will be remembered chiefly on account of the various improvements effected by him in Matheran during his five years term of office as Superintendent.

The deceased after obtaining in Great Britain the diplomas of L.R.C.P and L.R.C.S (Edin.) L.F.P.S (Glasgow) was selected for the Indian Medical Service in 1903 and returned to India for duty with the Army. After having been Civil Surgeon of Kasar from 1909 to 1914, he served on the Indian Frontier during the First War and then as Officer Commanding Fategarh (U.P.) and as Medical Officer of war time depots of several Regiments.

As Superintendent of Matheran (1922-1927) he rendered signal service to the Hill especially in connection with the water works in recognition of which he was presented with an Address and his marble bust was erected in the Paymaster Park from public subscription.

He retired in 1929 after twenty seven years maritimus service. His son Barjor is a member of Indian Civil Service and is at present posted at Poona as Director of Land Authorities Central Division Bombay State.
Late Dr Jal R Vakil had a brilliant career. He was appointed a Tutor in Medicine at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, as soon as he passed out in 1898 and continued as such till 1904, when he was appointed senior Tutor in the same subject. He acted as Honorary Physician to Sir J J Hospital in 1906 and was appointed Examiner to the University of Bombay in “Materia Medica” in 1910 and 1911. In 1923, he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

The Late Dr Jal was also a Mason of high distinction. He was the Past Master of Lodge “Jennings,” which was initiated in 1922. He was also Master of Lodge “Eastern Star.”

Dr Jal began his career as Medical Practitioner at the tender age of 21 and gathered it the very commencement a good clientele amongst the poor Parsi patients of Khetwadi. He soon built for himself an extensive medical practice amongst all the classes of Bombay and particularly amongst the Parsis. To the very last, he remembered his poor patients with love and affection. They could always claim his ready and kind attention. As a Medical man he succeeded in establishing the right type of
relationship that should exist between the Practitioner and his Patient.

He was a quiet and unassuming man but within him burnt a heart full of true understanding and service. He won the hearts of all his patients by his genial temperament, professional skill, and greatness of heart.

Fate ordained otherwise and in spite of best medical treatment he in 1924 loved and remembered by all.
Dr. Shiavax Sorabji Batliwala
L. M. & S., J.P., H. P. Magistrate

(1869—1930)

A Keen Freemason and President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation

Dr. Batliwala was born of poor parents and owed his education and bringing up to Dr. & Mrs. Hormusji Limjibhai Batliwala manufacture of Ague Mixture (Batliwala's). His early education was at Anthony De Silva High School, Dadar, from which he matriculated. He joined the Grant Medical College and passed out as a Medical Practitioner in 1890 (?1893). In 1902 (?1905) he entered the Bombay Corporation as a member and held his seat till his death. He served the city for twenty-five years. Ever since the introduction of 10 rupees franchise he always topped the poll with a thumping majority.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala was the Chairman of the standing committee in 1918 and its member for a number of years. He was President of the Corporation in 1927 and Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee in 1930. Dr. Batliwala Road in Parel is named after the late doctor. He married Miss Bachubai, the daughter of the late Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwala.
and had two sons and three daughters. Minocher Sorab Goolchere Shera and Mani Dr Minocher S. Bhatiwala has been practising for a number of years in Bombay and is well known in the Parel locality. He has been a Group Warden in Parel and Deputy Director of National War Front Parel Division. Sorab S. Bhatiwala Advocate is a leading member of the Socialist Party.

His daughter Shera has ophthalmic married Dr. Homvar Dinsha Dastoor D.E., D.O.M.S., M.B.B.S., Hon Surgeon at Sir J.J. Hospital.

In 1909 Dr. Shivax Bhatiwala was made a Justice of the Peace and subsequently he became an Hon. President's Magistrate. In appreciation of the services rendered by him, the residents of the Parel locality gave him an address on that occasion and they also presented him with another casket when he became President of the Bombay Corporation in 1977. With the expansion Bombay Legislative Council in the Montague Chelmsford Scheme he was elected a member of the Legislative Council from Bombay North where he did useful work. Dr. Shivax Bhatiwala entered Freemasonry in 1893 as a Member of Lodge Zoroaster. He was very keen Freemason and served diligently his mother Lodge. He was very popular amongst the members and became Grand Master Deputy in 1927. He was also a member of the Royal Arch Freemasonry and there also he was appointed the Deputy Grand Superintendent.

Dr. Bhatiwala was a member of the Executive Committee of Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund and Director of Infant's Public Milk Supply Co. Ltd. from its beginning took keen interest in schemes for providing pure milk at cheap rates in Bombay.

He died suddenly on 20th October 1970 at the age of 61 years at Lonavala and his funeral was largely attended by members of all communities.
Eravd Edalji became Navar and Matatab at Navsari. He then came down to Bombay and passed his Matriculation Examination at an advanced age. Having love for studying Foreign Languages he mastered French, Latin and German languages. He started his life by becoming a railway guard. Later on he served in various firms such as Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay Docks. He was a great friend of the poor and needy.

He was a keen Freemason and Founded Lodge Zoroaster and other Lodges in India. He was also an Honorary Deputy Grand Master, A S F I.
Mr. Shapurji Edalji Sahuar

Born 7th August 1880               Died 19th July 1950

Few people know that Mr. Shapurji E. Sahuar performed the brilliant feat of swimming continuously for 24 hours in the Wellesley Square Tank—Calcutta on April 9th 1928. This feat was conducted under the auspices of The Calcutta Parsee Club. When his non-stop swimming feat was performed Mr. Shapurji was 48 years old.

Mr. Sahuar was quite fresh when he left the water after the swimming feat and could have continued swimming for another few hours judging from the strong way in which he finished. Examined by Dr. M. I. Carda immediately after leaving the water, Mr. Sahuar's condition was reported quite satisfactory.

When Mr. Sahuar was interviewed by the Englishman Newspaper representative he said that at one stage of his try in the water he thought he would never be successful in the attempt. It appears that after he had been swimming for two hours Mr. Sahuar got a slight attack of cramps but after he had been served with chicken soup and some brandy the cramps disappeared. Not being down hearted he kept swimming amongst the cheery shouts of the spectators and succeeded in this record breaking attempt of swimming continuously for 24 hours.

Mr. Sahuar was also a distinguished amateur billiard player.
Seth Bezonjee Muncherjee Engineer was a civil Engineer of repute and in his distinguished career was responsible for designing of several buildings in the old Bombay of about the middle of the last century. He was also a professor of the Engineering College.

On the 22nd February 1858 Seth Bezonjee read a thesis on "Native Carts" before the assembly of the Bombay Mechanics Institution and with the thesis he produced 25 original drawings made by him showing various designs of vehicles. The designs were highly appreciated and Dr. Bhau Daji, a well-known figure in the civic life of the time had them displayed in an exhibition held in England.

In 1877 he made a model of a "buggy" or hackney coach of which he obtained a patent from the Government of India. The design of the model was greatly appreciated and the then Commissioner of Police ordered the owners of coaches on hire plying in Bombay to conform to the model. The present day "Victoria gharies" originated from the model prepared by Seth Bezonjee for which he was awarded a prize of Rs 600/- by the Justices of the Bombay Municipality of the time.
Mr Mistry after passing his Matriculation Examination joined the firm of M/s Latham & Co Shipping and Forwarding Agents. He started his life as an assistant in the above firm on a small salary of Rs 15/- per month. He was entrusted later on with the work of looking after arrival and departure of passengers coming from all parts of Europe and America and his services were greatly appreciated by them. Later on he came into contact with Mr R. R. Martin Manufacturer's Representative from the U.S.A. A company was formed by Mr Martin in partnership with Mr Harris as Manufacturer's Representatives having its Head Office at Calcutta with Branch Office at Bombay under the management of late Mr K. B. Mistry. In the year 1911 they obtained the sole representation of well-known firms in America and Germany particularly the firm of M/s E. Merck Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals and Scientific Products of world-wide repute. Mr Mistry was later
The late Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Palkhiwala
(1845–1918)

The late Mr. Rustomji was the sole builder of horse-drawn carriages such as Landons, Victorias, Brooms, Sigrams etc. During his lifetime, he held a wide number of clients, Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mohamadans who had implicit faith in his craftsmanship. He would never let out any vehicle unless it had passed his personal test. He had also repair—department and was held in high esteem by him various clients.

He had invented ingenious ideas in carriage—building and was awarded a Gold Medal in Bombay Exhibition of Indian Craftsmanship. To save the driver and a passenger by unbolting the harness when the horse became uncontrollable, he had invented a special carriage known as "jig".

The late Mr. Rustomji was of a very cheritable nature which
can be gathered from the fact that during his days of prosperity he used to maintain his large family of brothers and sisters.

He received a very severe shock of his life by the death of his only son Mr. Dadabhoy, a Medical Officer in a prominent Steam-ship Company who died of sun stroke in the Persian Gulf. Since then he gave up all the pleasures of life. Other competitors cropped up in the field and carried on the trade.

(Continued from page 77)

on created as a Director of the firm of M/s. Martin & Harris. In the capacity as a Manager of Bombay Branch he travelled all parts of India and latter on to England and Germany in 1928. He was one of the leading and very influential salesmen in the Local Drugs Market (Princess Street).

The majority of the staff working under him was the Parsis having great communal feeling and regard. At the time of his demise he used to draw a handsome salary of Rs. 1200/- a month for the rising generation that a man can rise from a small salary of Rs. 15/- to Rs. 1200/- a month by dint of hard labour and honesty.
Seth Cowasji Behramji Divecha

A well known citizen of Thana and philanthropist, founded Cowasji Behramji Divecha Trust during his lifetime and which continues today as a Public Charitable Trust. He donated a substantial amount to the Civil Hospital at Thane and for the establishment of Bai Cooverbai Cowasji Divecha Parsi Maternity Ward, Child Welfare Centre and antenatal Clinic, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Lumley, the wife of the then Governor of Bombay, in March 1941.

Seth Cowasji, with his son Khanbahadur Bapují Divecha, took keen interest in questions concerning the welfare of the residents of Thana. Khanbahadur Bapují was held in esteem in Government circles.

The Town Hall of Thana which is a place for public functions is the outcome of the munificence of Cowasji Seth at his son Khanbahadur Bapují, who died during his father's lifetime. Seth Cowasji Bapují Divecha died on 5th January 19 at the age of about 95 years.
The late Edalji Aspandiarji Dokawala was a venerable Europe shop-owner and businessman. He did very extensive business in glass-ware crockery. He was the sole agent and distributor of the Standard Oil Company and had licences for the sale of foreign liquor. He belonged to one of those families who accepted the Kadimi Zarthoshti calendar of Iran after the advent of the well known Dasturs Mulla Kaus and Mulla Feroze. The late Mr Edalji was a highly religious minded person. He was a staunch believer in the time honoured undivided family system. Till the end of his life he kept with himself his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. At one time in the early 20th century, there were about 12 glassware and crockery shops established by his sons and grandsons. The late Dr F S Chuniwala Ophthalmic Surgeon Mr J S Chuniwala Advocate (O.S) who have distinguished themselves by the propagation of the Kshnoom School of Philosophy are amongst his grandchildren. So also Mr D H Nanavati Solicitor of Mulla and Mulla is
also his grandson. In the business circle of Surat and particularly in Chowk Bazaar the late Edalji was so much trusted that disputes between businessmen were invariably referred to his arbitration and his awards were respected by all parties concerned. Amongst his great-grandchildren some are highly educated and have joined learned professions and some are in the business line. He died at the ripe old age of 80 in June 1916.

(Concluded from opposite page)

pretations. He is a public man and an indefatigable propagandist of the School of Zarthoshti Ilme Kshnoom. Formerly a constant contributor to Jame-Jamshed he is now the Hon. Editor of the well-known Parsi Avaz weekly. He is the genuine leader of the Orthodox major section of the Parsi community and has shed great lustre by his learning and occult elucidations on the time honoured ancient beliefs and practices of the Zarthoshti Religion. He has considerably influenced and is still influencing the religious thoughts of the orthodox religious-minded Parsis.
Born and educated at Surat he passed the Matriculation examination from the Union High School, Surat, and graduated B.A. with honours in Persian literature from Elphinstone College, Bombay. After taking LL.B degree he started practice as a lawyer in Bombay Courts from 1927. After a successful career at the bar he was enrolled on the original side of the Bombay High Court in January 1942.

He is an Iranian scholar and one of the finest speakers and writers of the Parsi community. He is the Hon. Secretary of the well-known J.N. Petit Institute since more than two decades and is also one of its trustees. A deep student of Astrology, he is the Vice President of the Bombay Astrological Society affiliated to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

He is a deep student of Zarthoshti Religion and its scriptures particularly in the light of the occult philosophy of Ilme Kashnoom and of Iranian history. He has made a deep study of the Persian Epic 'The Shah Nameh' composed by the well-known Poet Firdosi and has thrown new light on the life of Firdosi and has expounded the allegorical couplets in 'The Shah Nameh' in the light of Kashnoomic Philosophy of the Zoroastrian Religion. He gives interesting recitals of 'The Shah Nameh' in the original Persian verse with historical and religious inter

(Continued on previous page)
Mr. Erachshah Hormusji Dadrewalla was born in Daman on April 14th 1866. He was the second son of Mr. Hormusji Jivanji Dadrewalla, a well-known businessman of Daman. After taking his primary education in Daman, he went to Bombay and passed his matriculation examination from the Proprietary High School and joined the St. Xavier's College. He was not successful in B.A. so he joined the law class, but there also he met with failure and he returned to Daman and started an English school. He used his foresight and went to Badnera as a cotton purchaser in Berar Mill. After some time he was appointed an head-clerk and then an accountant due to his good knowledge of Gujarati accounts.

In later years he was not keeping good health there so Siv Maneckji Dadabhai of Nagpur transferred him to Bombay.

He was appointed a judge Popular in 1899 by the Portuguese Govt. in Daman. He had a very good command of Portuguese language. Mr. Erachsha was a very studious man and had a very good command on English, Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi, Persian and Portuguese.

Mr. Erachsha was an upright man, reserved by nature, honest, moderate in views, kind hearted, impartial and firm minded.

He died in Daman on the 21st October 1951 at the age of 65.
Mr Minocheher Erachshah Dadravala, B.A
(Born—11th June 1891)
Well known Parsi Historian and Philanthropist

Mr Minocheher Erachshah Dadravala B.A is a prominent member of one of the well known Parsi families of Portuguese India. He was born at Daman on the 11th June 1894 at 12.30 p.m. He was educated at the Zoroastrian Anglo-Vernacular School at Badnera and passed his Matriculation Examination from the Government Hindu High School at Amraoti. He joined the Mooting College at Nagpur and passed his B.A with History and Economics at the Allahabad University in 1917. He has read up to M.A. LL.B.

His School as well as his College career was very bright and he always secured the highest marks in History—his favourite subject. He also made a deep study of Urdu, Marathi and Hindi and knows about 14 languages.

After graduating he worked for three years at the St Francis de Sales High School at Nagpur as a teacher and vice Principal in Matriculation Classes and was very popular among the students. He was appointed an examiner in translation from
Gujarati into English and vice versa by the Central board of the High School “Entrance and Scholarship Examination,” in C P in 1918.

In 1913 he moved for the establishment of the “Young Men’s Zoroastrian Association” in Nagpur and his labours were crowned with success. He was the Associations’ Secretary till he left Nagpur and he delivered many lectures on Parsee History and Religion.

Sir Bezonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, KT, was graciously pleased to appoint him a member of the Tata Girls’ School Committee, Nagpur, for the purpose of establishing a Girl’s High School. The Committee was composed of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, K C I E Mr Kotwal Additional Judicial Commissioner and other prominent Parsis of Nagpur.

In 1920, Mr Dadravala joined the David Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay, as a graduate weaving apprentice under the famous firm, of the Tata’s. In 1923 he was transferred to M/s E D Sassoon & Co Ltd, as an Assistant Weaving Master. He also worked as a Finishing Master and Senior Assistant at the Jacob Sassoon Mills. He worked as Weaving Master at the Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Mills Co Ltd, and was superintendent of the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co Ltd.
The Late Captain Jehanbux Pestonjee Framji Bhandara was born at Nagpur March 1879 (Roy Khordad Malhe Meher 1248 Y.Z.) eldest son of Dhunbaiji and Dosabhoji Rustomji Sukhiya.

In infancy he was adopted by his paternal Aunt Dinbai Pestonji Framji Bhandara. He was educated at the Fort High School, the then leading Educational Institution of our City of Bombay.

In May 1913 he married Meherbanoo, the daughter of Bachubai and Lunjibhoy Dhunjibhoy Jailor of Calcutta.

In 1894 he chose a Sea-faring career starting life as a Ship’s Purser with the Mogul Lines Limited. Hardwork and encour...
agement of his British Superiors led him to choose the Executive Branch of his profession, and in January 1920, he successfully obtained the British Master Mariners Foreign-Going Certificate. He served with the Mogul Lines upto the end of the First World War rising to the rank of Chief Officer.

Thereafter, he served in Command of various Coastal Companies including a period of three years in the Service of Sheikh Hussem of the Hashemite Dynasty due to his fluent knowledge of Arabic.

In 1927 he joined the Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, and served in Command of their vessels, until his demise.

He was always keen to help and encouraged Indian boys to follow the Sea as a Career. His eldest son is a Master Marineer, serving as Dock Master, Bombay Port Trust, his second son is serving as a Marine Engineer, of his two Sons-in-Law, one is the Harbour Master, Karachi and the other a Marine Engineer.

Capt. Bhandara expired in January 1943 (Roj Sarosh, Mahe Ameidad, 1312 Y Z), fondly cherished in the memories of his family, friends and relatives.

May his Soul, Rest in Peace
Mr. Burjorjee Firozeshah Tarapore

A distinguished Superintendent of H.H. the Nizam's Customs Department

(Born 1886)

During the Great Peshwa regime in the Coastal town of Tarapore (Thana District), Ratanjee Nanjee achieved great fame for his adventures by capturing and subjugating Bhills, plunderers, and dacoits. His brave deeds were often rewarded by the Peshwa Darbar at Poona. He was known as one of the greatest Patels of his time. His name was a terror for Bhills and Pindaris of Konkan and it went as far as Deccan.

The late Seth Vicajee Meharjee of Tarapore—a multi-millionaire of his time—who established his fame as the Bankers to the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad Deccan and carried on an extensive trade with China. He was the son-in-law of this great Patel of Tarapore. His son Mr. Bapoojee Vicajee was well known.
as “Bapuba” became the 1st Commissioner of Customs (Karor-giri — meaning a Department producing Crores of rupees) at Hyderabad-Deccan. To liquidate the state’s debts the 1st Sir Salaur Jung of the revered memory wisely selected the best and able scions of the Vicerege Family and appointed them to responsible posts in various Departments on handsome salaries.

Mr Bujorjee Firozeshah Tarapore — the subject of this memoir is the direct descendant of the famous Patel family of Tarapore. His father the late Mr Firozeshah Sohrabjee Taraporevala served the Nizam’s Government, in the Customs Department as ‘Amin’ for 32 years, and was a pensioner for over 25 years. On the retirement of his father in (1907 A.D) Mr Burjorjee joined the Customs Department of H. E. H. the Nizam’s Government some thirty-two years ago in the capacity of Sub-Inspector of the Customs Department. Having born at Yermala near the Basi Town, he is by birth, family and culture a thorough “Mulk” of Nizam’s subject. From his boyhood he had a great liking for the study of Urdu and later became a great scholar of the language which stood him in good stead during his long tenure of the Nizam’s service. By his competency, hard work and honesty, Mr Burjorjee superseded many Officers of his rank and soon became the Inspector of Customs.

The spirit of adventure was his rich inheritance. When he was posted as a Customs Officer in the Nizam’s territory on the borders of Sholapur District, great smuggling was going on by the out-law’d Lamani and Banjari tribes. Who with huge herds of Cattle carried cereals and contraband cargo without paying Customs Duties. They were usually well armed and always prepared to defy authorities. Mr Burjorjee, when posted on duty in that tract, got an information on a moonless night that some tribesmen with their huge herd of cattle packed with grains without paying Customs were attempting to cross the Nizam’s borders into the British territory. No sooner Mr Burjorjee got this inkling he took along with him four or five ‘Jawans’ peons in plain dress and hid himself in highly grown Jawari field.

This young officer was on his horse back and he made his trained horse lie down in the field so that the smugglers might not see them. At 2 A.M when it was quite dark Mr Burjorjee and his party detected from the sound of neck bells of the oxen, that some 150 heads of cattle loaded with bags of grain were fast approaching stealthily to cross the borders. There were about 12, Lamani’s with their fighting women. Mr Burjorjee with his small troop of 4 or 5 men at once pounced in their way and ordered them to halt. Having seen only half a dozen people, the smugglers were emboldened and confronted the challenge. The women also joined their men. One Lamani woman of an amazonian height and physique flung a cordon...
nooze round the neck of one of the pigmy peons and the peon with one jerk was thrown to the ground. The condition of the other horror stricken peons was more or less the same. The defenceless Burjorjee had at that time nothing with him for defence except a thick stick of rhinoceros skin. Having seen peons in this miserable plight this brave and Kavarnia Persian youth at once attacked Ganoo Naik who was the leader and batman of the Banjaries and gave a stroke to that leader with the stick. The Naik had then with him a single barrel muzzle loading gun and he aimed at the young officer but fortunately for Mr Burjorjee its trigger failed and there was no firing. Then Mr Burjorjee gave another stroke with his stick on the hand of his assailant and the gun dropped from his hand. One of the peons picked up the gun and there was thus no bloodshed and the valuable life of the Persian Officer was accidentally saved. After this Mr Burjorjee galloped his horse and approached the oxen laden with grains and with his own hands threw down as many bags of corn as he could and when the Lamanis came in his way he drove them away with the strokes of his stick. He thus controlled the whole herd of cattle and the ferocious smugglers. The struggle went on till day break and finally the young officer with the help of his peons who were no less brave than their Commander tied them with ropes and brought these smugglers to the Head-Quarters with all the heads of cattle and they were adequately dealt with according to the Customs Law. The Customs Commissioner of the time fully appreciated the services and valour of Mr Burjorjee and he was appropriately rewarded.

During his service Mr Burjorjee had to encounter many similar struggles and he was always victorious. It is well worth mentioning one of the episodes of his valour and wonderful presence of mind.

Once Mr Burjorjee was on touring duties he learnt at midnight that three men armed with sword hatchet and other deadly weapons were trying to take away a cart loaded with contraband cargo without paying customs. The ever ready Mr Burjorjee soon got his Raksh horse and galloping followed the cart which had travelled miles ahead. Having reached the cart, he took his horse right in front of the cart and ordered the men to get down. Even on this occasion Mr Burjorjee had nothing else with him for defence excepting his favourite rhinoceros stick which he on emergencies like this often used as “Gooroo”. Having seen the young officer all alone one of the men raised his hatchet against Mr Burjorjee who at once fearlessly using presence of mind shouted, “Coom on sepoys, what are you looking at, capture these men.” The smugglers to their bewilderment found that this officer was not all alone but there were sepoys behind him and they thought they will be
seized Mr Burjorjee, losing no time dealt a blow with his famous stick right on the face of the man aiming the hatchet and they all surrendered themselves to him. Then an hour after came his sepoys running out of breath in search of their master and they took the smugglers to the head-quarters, who were severely dealt with according to law.

Among others one more act of Burjorjee, adventure should not go un-recorded.

When Mr Burjorjee was Superintendent at Kopbal (on the borders of the Madras Presidency) he arrived at 12 noon in the blazing sun at an out-post at Kengal coast guard station. He had then with him only 2 sepoys. The Customs Staff at Kengal had no intimation of the sudden arrival of their Superintendent. The head of the Staff dishonestly mixed up with the merchants and illicitly allowed them to take away 12 carts load of cotton without Customs duties. These merchants with their carts had already crossed the Tungbhadra river and penetrated one mile into the British territory. Having seen carts from distance no time was to be lost, he at once with his dress and boots on, plunged into the river swam and walked all the way through sand and stopped the carts single-handed. They were brought back to the out-post and charged with Customs duties and they were fined Rs 500/- and the whole staff was dismissed forthwith.

For this honest and faithful discharge of his duties Mr Burjorjee's work was highly appreciated by the then Customs Commissioner.

For his loyalty and fidelity Mr Burjorjee's meritorious services were recognised by the Authorities and he was elevated to the high post of Superintendent of Customs, and he is continuously mentioned for some deed of bravery in the Annual Reports by the successive Commissioners. Mr Burjorjee was recipient of medal on the occasion of the celebration of H.E.H the Nizam's Silver Jubilee. At present he is posted at Secunderabad the most important Customs centre in the whole State. He is the only Parsi Executive Gazetted Officer in the Customs Department. There are very few officers in the State who can compete him in the command over the Urdu language.

Thus history repeats itself - like his ancestor Patel Ratnajee of Tarapore, he has been adventurous and fearless. Like "Bapuba" son of Seth Vicajee Meherjee and his father who devoted all his life to the Customs Department of the State. The Customs blood tangibly runs through the veins of this veteran Parsi Officer of the premier State of India. Though advancing in years he is still energetic and bold as ever.

He is an expert in Customs Laws and Regulations. We wish him many years of still useful and adventurous career.
Late Mr Erachshaw Rustomji Hirjibehedin

Born 28th April 1881          Died 7th October 1940

Well known Journalist and Social Worker

To the already diminishing ranks of veteran journalists in the
Parsi Community is now added another with the passing away
at the age of 59 after a brilliant and useful career of Mr
Erachshaw Rustomji Hirjibehedin

Born at Baroda Mr Hirjibehedin started his journalistic
career in Bombay about 35 years ago as a reporter of The JAME
Jamshed. He then became the Editor of “The Parsi a Guji
ratu Weekly” now defunct. In 1915 he acquired the control of
the well-known Anglo-Gujaratu Weekly “The Kaiser I Hind
and later converted the newspaper into a private limited con-
cern
Mr Hirjibehedin was a sitting member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, having been elected to it in 1925. He took keen interest in civic affairs. He was elected to the Standing Committee of the Corporation of which he was also a member of the law committee. He was a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants’ Chamber and a director of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Bank. He was a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court. He was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

Mr Hirjibehedin was a self-made man. To the last he led a very useful and active life. To list the full extent of his activities would not be possible here, but suffice it to say that there was no branch of public activity in which he did not take part. A fluent speaker, a brilliant writer and a fearless critic, his death leaves a gap in Gujarati journalism which will remain unfilled.

May his soul rest in peace!
Mr Ardesar was the son of his illustrious father late Mr Cursetjee Fardunjee through whose generosity the Flora Fountain Bombay was erected.

Mr Ardesar was a big merchant in 1862/64 and thereafter for the last several years before his death was Secretary of the United Spinning Coy and auditor of several Joint Stock Companies.
Nasserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce

Well-known businessman and Philanthropist

The late Mr. Nasserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce of Bombay and Belgaum was born of poor parents and through hard work and business integrity became a prominent businessman and philanthropist.

His sympathy for his community is manifest in the foundation by him with his brother Rustomji of Boyce Agiary at Tardeo for Sanjana Mobeds of Udwada by creating a trust of Rupee one lac.

For Educational, and physical uplift he donated large sum of to various Institutions.

He was of a very general disposition, a large hearted gentleman and a true friend of the poor.

He never failed to give his support to any needy person cause or institution that appealed for assistance.

He was a living example of what industry, activity and integrity could do.
Seth Sorabjee Jamsetjeejee Jeejeebhoy from whose valuable library the Precious Âhad Namâh given by Prophet Mahomed to the Parsis was discovered
Nanabhoy Framjee Mama, B.A., L.L.B., Advocate.

Born 7-11-1881

A well-known Scholar

Mr. Nanabhoy Mama was educated at the Proprietory High School, Bombay and matriculated in the year 1899. He joined the St. Xavier’s College from which institution he graduated in 1906. In October 1912, Mr. Mama took the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Bombay Government Law School.

For some years, Mr. Mama practised successfully as a Lawyer in the Law Courts of Bombay, but ill health compelled him to give up professional activity and he retired on 22nd August 1919. He then went through a period of severe illness lasting for some years. It was now that Mr. Mama began to devote his time deeply to the study of comparative religion with special reference to the Zarathushtrian religion. He has acquired considerable fame as a writer of scores of essays on religious and social subjects in the daily, weekly and monthly journals of Bombay and England. Some of his essays translated into French have been published in Switzerland.

Mr. Mama is the present owner of the famed "Ahad Nameh." He has contributed to this volume two interesting essays vii.

1. The Arabic Ahad-Nameh
2. The Fire-temple at Baku
Mr Gustasp K Nariman, B A

Born 9-8-1873        Died 4 April 1933

Author of

(1) Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism
(2) Iranian Influence on Moslem Literature from the Russian of Inostranzev
(3) "Privadarshika" jointly with Jackson and Ogden
(4) Religion of the Iranian Peoples from the German of C P Tiele
(5) The Translator of Abad Nameh in English
In the early history of Islam the Ahad Nameh is a unique document. It is priceless for its historic significance and for the evidence it affords of the Irano-Arabic relations contemporaneous with the activities of the Blessed Nabi Muhammad on whom be eternal peace. It is an exhibition of that sense of ideal tolerance which is of the essence of Islam. The unmistakable words of the Holy Koran quoted in the Nameh say—

There is no compulsion in matters religious but only explanation (of the difference between) the right way and error (Al Koran Sura II The Cow verse 257) The Blessed Nabi Muhammad was a man of countless virtues which he first practised himself and then preached unto others. The Ahad Nameh proves his ideal liberalism his magnanimity and his love for those who were good and dutiful towards him. There is in it a grateful remembrance of the many services rendered to Islam by Salman-e-Farsi the Distur Dinyar of Iran. Verily the reward of Salman (may God be pleased with him) is obligatory upon every faithful (May God have mercy upon them)

The Ahad Namehs shall ever remain a stalwart landmark in Islamic evolution to show and to prove what the Blessed Nabi Muhammad had intended Islam to be. They are documents of concessions rights and privileges granted by the Blessed Nabi and Hazrat Ali his sainly son in law to the Zarathushtrians of the times. The spirit of the document, the love and the humanity they breathe forth can best be appreciated in its own words—It says who is generous to the (Zarathushtrians) is generous to me and he will receive naught but good from God. And who offends them (Zarathushtrians) offends me and I will be his enemy on the day of judgment. His punishment is the Fire of Hell. I withdraw my protection from him. Peace of God be upon you compliments to you. May our Muslim brothers and sisters realize the high duty imposed on them by the Blessed Nabi Hazrat Muhammad who is the revered and the beloved of all humanity.

The first Arabic Ahad Nameh was granted by the Blessed Nabi Hazrat Muhammad himself to Mehedi (freedman) Farukh been Sakhan brother of Salman-e-Farsi and bears the Nabi's seal at the end.

The second Arabic Ahad Nameh was granted by the Blessed Hazrat Ali to Zarathushtra Behram Shad bin Khiradars, and bears the date of the month of Rajab in the Hijri year 39.

The third Ahad Nameh in the Iranian language was granted by Ali ibn Abu Tablib to the descendants of Adarbad Maris pand as well as of his posterity.
Bibliography of the Ahad Nameh "Takaviyat e-Din e-Mazdayasni" by the late Seth Sorabji Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy published in the year 1851

2. The book of Ahad Nameh published under the patronage of the Iran League in 1927 — by the late Mr. G. K. Nariman, being No. 1 of the Markazi Literary series of India.

3. The two clever essays one in English and the other in Gujarati published by Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Setewalla the first in the Bombay Chronicle (Sunday edition) dated the 4th September 1938 at pages 53 and 54. And the second in the Bombay Samachar (Sunday edition) dated 11th December 1938, at pages 10 11 52 and 53. These two essays contain the translations of the Ahad Namehs in English and Gujarati and a good photograph of the original text as well.

May disinterested and correct understanding bring peace unto all Amen!

Baku Postage Stamp
The Illustrated London News 28 IV 1885 Maidan's Tower Baku
The Illustrated London News XI 1885
Fire Altar, Baku
The Fire Temple of Baku

The antiquity of the Temple and the religion of its origin

A great deal of mystery surrounds the flames that sprout forth from the plains of Baku, and make it a sacred place of pilgrimage for the devout ones of humanity who look upon that element as the symbol of God. There is a memorable temple built over these fires and in this matter two questions demand a specific reply. The first is about the antiquity of this temple and secondly, as to the religion to which it originally belonged. The first question is definitely answered by a great authority, Sir Hamilton Fyfe who says—"From very early times the region round Baku has been known as the source of "Natural Fire". One of the most ancient temples in the world still stands some ten miles, to the north of the city, a temple of Fire-worship as practised by the Persians. Here the Sacred Fire is still tended. Jets of naphtha gas are lighted, and before them a Darosh chants monotonously and rings a bell".

(Peoples of All Nations Volumes I, page 347)

The above quotation, practically answers both the above questions, and the method of worship indicated is clearly seen in the illustration given. There is yet another authority who also has a very clear and a definite opinion to give in answer to the second question, about the religion to which this temple originally belonged. Mr. William Simpson says—"The probability is that it was originally Guebre or Zoroastrian. The Magi would not be likely to overlook this natural source which produced their principal symbol of the Deity".

(The Illustrated London News, dated 28th November, 1885)

Baku, is the principal city of Azerbaijan, and the whole of this latter country was under the rule of Iran for centuries, until it was finally surrendered to Russia about the year 1806, (although during the years of its downfall, the temple had been abandoned by the Iranians, and had been taken possession of by the good and religiously-minded Hindus, who had very kindly repaired and to some extent even reconstructed the delapidated Iranian temple-structures according to their own light, and carved inscriptions thereon to suit their own philosophy)

"The numerous naptha wells, in the neighbourhood and the remarkable escape of inflammable gases rendered Baku a favourite resort of the Fire-worshippers who for long maintained their temples in the district"

(Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th Edition Vol III, page 258 article Baku)

It is also very interesting to note that the whole district got its name "Azerbaijan" from the remarkable Fire. Sir William
Ousley "derives the word from Azer=Fire and Bijan=Keeper and says it is a province of Persia corresponding to ancient Armenia."


We have in the Avesta several such names as Adarbadjan and others which all show that they were associated with some famous fire revered by the Iranians (Azer Adar Azer are all words which mean Fire). The name of the exact place where this Temple is situate is Surkham and in that there is one more philological proof to show its Iranian origin. Dr Sir Jivanjee Jamshedji Mody says this word is but another form of the Iranian Saulekhan which Saule means flames of Fire and Khanek means a house. It is clear that it was this Temple which has given the name to the place where it is situate and its Iranian form reveals its ancient affinities to the Zoroastrian faith.

"The whole soil around Baku forms an important branch of its industry. Some of the sountens ignite spontaneously and this natural phenomenon has caused Baku to be esteemed as a holy city by the Parsis or Fire worshippers many of whom resort to it from very long distances."

(Chambers Encyclopaedia Vol I page 629 Article Baku)

We have noted above that the country of Azerbaijan was finally surrendered to the Russian Government in 1806 but since then by certain acts of that Government it has been allowed to become a Mohammedan Republic independent in itself and so it stands today. In the issue of its postage stamps it has chosen to decorate its highest value (50 roubles) stamps with a picture of this famous Fire Temple (see illustration). The veneration of ages that has penetrated deep down into the very blood of the citizens has once more come forcefully up to the surface to prove the antiquity of the place its people and their ancestral belief. The stamp with its Zoroastrian temple of Fire worship and the Islamic mark of the crescent and the star indeed makes a lovable and a charming combination to demonstrate to the world at large how traditions and ancestral feelings refuse to be destroyed in spite of the ravages and the revolutions of Time. This stamp shown above is surely a truthful representation of an Irano-Islamic entity and may it continue and prosper for ever. Amen!

The present condition of The Temple

The pictures before us have on the reliable authority of Dr Sir Jivanjee Jamshedji Mody, Mr William Simpson and Col C E. Stewart been described as the Hindu Fire Temples of Baku. We admit it is true but curiously enough it is the
wheel of Time that has done it, and it is this same merry-go-round which transformed the ancient Zarathushtrian Atash-Kadeh into the Agni-mandirs of the Hindus, that is once more changing the latter into the oil-wells of modern Petrol industry. The Hindu influence which displays itself so prominently to-day is but two centuries old and no more. The temple itself bears the date 1810. There is a 'trishula' (trident) the symbol of Shiva clearly visible on the cupola, 2 there are cells for the monks in Buddhistic style all around the temple, 3 there is a burning ghat in its near vicinity, 4 the cupola over the central Fire is open to the sky in the middle, 5 there are inscriptions in the Sanskrit language which Prof Max Muller has deciphered as "Shri Ganeshay Nama", 6 the decorations carved on the walls show a trishula, a swastika, a flower, and 7 the temple has been named by its Hindu worshippers as "Shri Jawalaje". These are undeniable marks of the Hindu religion, but they are however no hindrance to the scholar and the seeker of truth to trace the proof of the ancient Iranian and Avestan origin of it all.

The Iranian Ancestry of The Temple —

The Hindu devotees, as we have said before did not manipulate the Temple architecture with any hostile motives they were only so good as to do their best to preserve the old structure where possible and to reconstruct where, preservation was not possible. In places where the old Iranian buildings were yet not completely destroyed and which were repaired by the good Hindus an Iranian inscription is still visible on one of the gates of the cells that surround the temple. It says "Atash sharfa Kashide Hamcrudel" which when freely translated means, "Let Fire be the model for the purity of our conscience". This sentence is so Iranian in spirit and style that it becomes a clear indication of the ancient Avestan religion which guided the hands that carved it. The Hindu Temple has an Iranian ancestry, and of this there are other marked signs as well. Near by this Temple, there is even to-day a large Tower, known as "The Maiden's Tower". It is about 80 feet high and 40 feet in diameter and has seven stories the figure seven being a special favourite of the Iranian's. Dr Sir J J Mody, after searching investigations says, it is a genuine Zarathushtrian Fire Temple. There are gas spouts burning on each of its seven stories, and it existed as it does now, long long before the good Hindus came on the scene. It bears an inscription in the Iranian language which historically is more than 800 years old. It is a Fire-Temple, says Dr Mody, not of man-made Fire, but of that Fire which nature kindles, and which burns without any fuel. The tower commands a majestic view of the Caspian Sea (Vourukash Daruuy) and is also very favourable for the
observation of the sun moon and stars and the enchanting landscape all around to help in its Yazmad in his Creator. It is history that it is an ancient Iranian custom always to associate an observation tower with an Atash Kadeh and the presence therefore of this Tower in the close vicinity of the Fire Temple at Baku proclaims and proves its descent from an ancient Iranian Zarathusian Atash Kadeh.

The Fire Apam Napat in the Avesta

The words of prayers are Apam Napat are Yazmad and Dr Mody very rightly remembered these words when in the presence of the flames of the Baku Temple and commenting on the same adds that the modern word naphtha is derived from the Avesta word napatir and because the naphtha flows in a liquid form the Avesta word Apa has been prefixed to it to make the whole as apam napatir the flames of the liquid napat. The Fires of Baku are therefore the natural Fires known in Avesta as Apam Napatir with whose spirit the worshipper seeks to be one (Yazmad). It is clear and without doubt that if ever during the prosperous days of the Iranian Empire there was discovered a natural Fire in a country under its own jurisdiction the pious of the land would yield their all to erect a spacious structure over it for its preservation and the temple now before us is surely one which was constructed under similar circumstances. This Iranian Fire Temple of Baku (The Agni Mandir of the Hindus) It is also logical to conclude that when the Iranian Empire fell to pieces and when the enemies had desecrated and extinguished its sacred Fires that the temple at Baku was thoroughly neglected that the Fires were no more and the buildings had crumbled to dust. Long after this ruin had been effected the Hindus appeared as traders and because of their love and veneration for the Fire instilled in them by centuries of devotional practices they took charge of the abundant Iranian Atash Kadeh and repairing the crumbled walls reconstituting the fallen ones they built what today stands. as the Fire Temple of Baku a mixed relic of Indo-Iranian devotion to the Fire God. This explains the juxta position of the Indian and the Iranian inscriptions which otherwise would have been a riddle not easy to solve. For this act of blessedness of the pious Vedic Hindus the Avestan Iranians must ever remain grateful.

Conclusion

The wheel of Time however has moved again and the ancient Iranian and the modern Indian are both losing grounds and giving way to the materialism of money loving traders who are burying up to collect oil and snatch it away even from the temples to pack it up in tins for the motor engines. Ancient
Bai Pirojbai was grand-daughter of the late well-known Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy by his son the late Seth Merwanjee Ever

(Continued on page 112)
Rustomji Nanabhoj Boyce
Born in 1866

A self made man and philanthropist Mr Boyce after studying up to the second standard at the age of 15 commenced business as Abhari & Arun Contractor at Belgaum and at one time held not less than 15 Military Tenancy Contracts in India.

In those days as there were no Railways and Motor Transports he overcame all the difficulties and went on foot with the troops to Bangalore Madras, Bellary and Mysore and on one occasion when the troops milk supply was cut off Mr Boyce purchased a herd of buffaloes at the dead of night, among hostile tribes at considerable risk and sacrifice and kept up the milk supply.

He extended his business to such an extent that he amassed a large fortune and gave large sums in charities, organised Boyce One Lakh Trust Boyce Religious Ceremonies Trust Boyce Agiary and Charity Trust Buildings in Bombay School at Surat, Mody Baug at Navsari Dharamsala at Sanjan Maternity Home at Sholapur and Bangalore Deaf and Dumb Institute at Mysore. To his credit it is worth mentioning that even at this old age of 77 Mr Boyce is still very fond of travelling. He goes on tour regularly to see and to keep an eye on
his business at Hubli, Dharwar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Mysore, etc.

Mr. Boyce is an example to the rising generation, that with a mere education of the second standard, he rose to such prominence and did so much for the welfare of his Parsi community that those with higher University education could not do or afford to maintain even their families.)

(Concluded from page 110)

since the establishment of the J N Petit Parsi Boys' Orphanage Pratibha's sister the late Bai Dinbai Nassarwanji Petit of revered memory, had entrusted to her the entire work of selecting and supplying every dressing material for the Orphans, the charges whereof used to be paid by the Orphanage Office. This work she did till the end of her life.
Jamsetji Nasarwanji Tata  
(1839-1904)  
with Mme and Mlle Menant
Dhunjibhoy Jehangir Davar

Dhunjibhoy Jehangir Davar with his grand-daughter Miss Aimai Muncheji Davar later on Mrs Hirji Pestonji Wadia, B.A., LL.B. Died 1885

Born on 12 June, 1811 Died on 15 May, 1888

Dhunjibhoy was the second son of Jehangir Framji Davar (1782-1854) who was the Head of the Parsi Punchayet. Having taken elementary education in English and having acquired the mercantile experience, Dhunjibhoy started business in partnership with Robert Firth as auctioneers and commission agents. This firm flourished till about 1865, the time of share-mania crash. He led a retired life since 1868. He was a man of genial temperament, contented nature and of benevolent disposition.
Pestonji Dhunjibhai Davar
Born 27th March 1851  Died 6th January 1912

Pestonji received his English education in a private school run by an Englishman Mr Boswell. After he left the school he was apprenticed in the firm of Robert Frith & Co of which his father Dhunjibhai J. Davar was the owner. There he received his commercial education under Mr Burjorji Rustomji Mody. He was taken as a partner in the same firm of Robert Frith & Co in 1875. He was appointed a director in Oriental Ship Association together with Cowasji Maneckji Limoji Banaji and Naoroji Nanabhai Framji Banaji. Secretary of this O.S. Association was Pestonji Framji Banaji. After the dissolution of Robert Frith & Co in 1864, he joined Lion & Co as salesman and worked there till early seventies of the last century. He then proceeded to Lahore as Manager in Jamshedji Cowasji & Sons. He spent about last twelve years of his life in retirement. He was in the enjoyment of mental and physical health to the last. He had a great bent for religion and spent much of his time in prayer.
Miss Seeveen Maneckji Cursetjee, speaking to Lady Linlithgow, the Vicerene, and Dowager Lady Jehangir at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana
Sir Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Kt., C.I.E.

Successful Businessman, Railway Contractor, and Philanthropist of Ahmedabad

Born of humble parents in 1830, he rose to eminence by dint of industry and integrity. Leaving school early, he plunged into business at a tender age and secured various Government contracts which he fulfilled efficiently. He founded the firm of Nowrojee Pestonjee & Co. (now Trivac Ltd.) who have been leading distributors of Kharagodha salt since 1873. As a railway contractor, he was responsible for the construction of railway lines in many parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan, and in recognition of his meritorious services, he was awarded a first-class pass for life by the then Bombay & C.I. Railways.

Sometime member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, he was also nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

As President of the Ahmedabad Jirvi Panchayat, he served the community for many years.

He visited Europe 14 times and gave away large sums in charity for the relief of poverty and distress as well as for social and religious purposes. He was knighted in 1917 probably the first Jirvi to have been thus honoured in Gujarat. He died in 1926, leaving five daughters and a large circle of friends and admirers.
Table bricks bearing the initials N N V have been a household word in Ahmedabad for more than a generation. The founder of the pottery works producing these bricks was Khan Bahadur Nowroji N Vakil, who is remembered as a pioneer of the ceramic industry in Gujarat. Born in Broach of poor parents, after studying at College for a year or two, he joined the Bombay office of his uncle, Sir Nowroji P Vakil, as an apprentice. There the junior Nowroji received practical training in business management, which stood him in good stead later when he set up his own independent business in
Ahmedabad under the name of Nowroji \ Vakil & Co to manufacture bricks and other building materials. Thanks to Nowroji's determination and business acumen the firm made a rapid headway despite competition and other difficulties in the trade. The venture having proved successful Nowroji expanded the factory considerably and added several new lines of manufacture viz. stoneware pipes & fittings and sanitary goods as well as refractories and fired clay goods so that when he died in 1918 he left the concern thriving.

For his public services which included the endowment of a charitable dispensary near his house at Shrimbag Ahmedabad in memory of his wife Shirmum Nowroji was made a Khan Bahadur and also appointed an honorary magistrate.

He was a brother of the late Sir Rustom Vakil merchant millowner and Minister for Local Self Government Bombay.
Behramji Sorabji Lalkaka

Founder of Heavy Chemicals Industry in India

Born 1880 — Died 1957

Before the Great War, Magnesium Chloride, widely used by Textiles Mills for Sizing, had been a German monopoly and with the outbreak of War its supply was suddenly stopped, and Indian Mills had to go without this essential industrial chemical.

It was at this stage that Behramji Lalkaka, who was in 1915 the Manager of a Mill, ventured forth into a new field and laid the foundation of heavy chemical industries in India. In collaboration with Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil and Mr P V Medh, he started a Factory, later The Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd., to produce Magnesium Chloride. At first the bitterns (that is the mother liquor left over after the common salt is formed) were brought from Kharaghoda to Ahmedabad. Three years later the Firm obtained a lease from the Government of India for the exploitation of these bitterns and shifted their Factory to Kharaghoda, an important salt-producing centre in the Ahmedabad District.
The history of the Pioneer Magnesia Work is a chequered one representing a series of struggles against heavy odds and in this struggle there was one individual who stood against mighty opposition and vested interests which tried their best to crush this nascent Indian industry. That individual was the late Mr. Behramji Lalkaka. With a dogged rectitude and characteristic determination he overcame every difficulty that arose and never took advantage to raise prices or to profiteer.

After the War Germany resumed her overseas trade and dumped Magnesium Chloride into Indian Markets which led to a race war between the German and indigenous producers. Had it not been for a memorable fight put up by Mr. Lalkaka against the German and Japanese imports, the Magnesium Chloride industry would have vanished in India. However, a threat of foreign competition was not only successfully overcome but Mr. Lalkaka expanded this business and undertook at Kharghoda the manufacture of other by-products of salt such as Epsom Salts, Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Carbonate, Potassium Chloride which were exported to the U.K., Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Australia. To meet the increased demand Mr. Lalkaka started the late subsidiary factories at Mulhapur in conjunction with Mr. Kapurram Vakil.

Mr. Lalkaka was also for many years Chairman of the Board of Directors of the nearly hundred-year-old Salt Agency known as Nowrojee Pestonjee & Co. of Ahmedabad.

In 1916 Mr. Lalkaka was made a J.P. and was elected President for 1919-20 of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association Bombay Branch. He also served as a Member of the Salt Research Committee appointed by the Government of India.

Mr. Lalkaka was well known also for his philanthropy. In memory of his grandfather Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil he founded a Sanatorium for the Poor at Ahmedabad at the cost of Rs. 1 lakh and the management of it was handed over to the Lashk Panchayat. This Institution is very widely patronised and Mr. Lalkaka has indeed provided a valuable amenity to his co-religionists at Ahmedabad for which he will long be remembered by them.
Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee, M.A. (Cantab)

Born 18th May, 1896

The First Asian Woman to be Vice-President of the International Federation of University Women

Among the Parsis who have shed real lustre on Indian Soil, Miss Amy Rustomjee is unique. Remarkably outspoken and fearless, a knowledgeable and constructive critic and a kindly and humorous friend, she has made her mark and won the respect and affection of a large circle of admirers and friends, who have commemorated her services to higher education by founding the Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee Scholarship at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Miss Rustomjee started her career by being the first woman to be appointed a Lecturer in a mixed college namely her own Alma Mater, the Elphinstone College where she taught English during 1931-32.

Thereafter for fifteen years she was an Inspectress of Girls Schools in the State of Bombay, and in 1947 she again had the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed the Principal of a mixed postgraduate college in India, namely the Secondary Training College, which post she filled with distinction up till 1951.
Miss Rustomyee has been a member of the Senate of the University of Bombay and of its Library Committee.

Miss Rustomyee has been Secretary of the Women Graduates Union, Bombay, and was elected its President in 1952-54 and in 1956-58.

At present she has the distinction of being the first and only Asian woman to hold the office of Vice President of the International Federation of University Women for the term 1956-59. In this capacity she has recently visited the Philippine Islands, the U.K., the U.S.A., and Switzerland at the Federation's six-monthly conventions.

Miss Rustomyee is a member of the Boards of Study of Education and of Psychology of the Baroda University. She is also on the Secondary School Certificate Board (Bombay) and on a number of official and unofficial committees dealing with education, adult education, and libraries. The first High School for Girls in Bombay, the Alexandra Girls English Institution, was founded by her grandfather Manockjee Cursetjee in 1849, and Miss Rustomyee is naturally a member of its Board of Management also.

Always eager to forward the interests of children, in 1915 Miss Rustomyee induced the Bombay State Women's Council to start a Children's Holiday Library, and for 15 years this was the only children's library in the City. It now boasts a Mobile Library which carries the joys of reading to various parts of the City. Miss Rustomyee was Vice President of the Bombay State Women's Council during 1956-58.

The first Indian Captain of the Girl Guides in India was Miss Rustomyee, and today she is a member of the Central Committee of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

(Concluded from page 1-7)

Cama is himself a Platoon Commander of the Ahmedabad Civic Guards. He is also a member of the Broadcasting Committee and a Treasurer of the Scrap Collection Committee of the Ahmedabad District War Committee. In 1940 he organized two successful Shows in aid of the War Fund, namely the great Dance Show and the Ahmedabad Motor Cynkhana (Motorcycle Sports). As a recognition of his manifold valuable services to the Government, conferred upon him the title of Khan Sahib in the Birth Day Honours list of June 1941.

Khan Sahib Cama is a Trustee of Sir Nowroji Vakil Charity Trust for the Blind and the cripple Seth Ramji I. Vakil Medical Relief Trust, Taraporewala Memorial Blocks, Cambat Memorial Blocks and other Trusts.

123
Miss Behroze J. M. Cursetjee
Born in Bombay City 14th July 1882

Miss Cursetjee is an independent-minded scion of one of the most outstanding of the Parsee Families that made their mark in the building up of Bombay's glory—the Maki-Shroff and the Dady-Burjor families. Her great-grandfather Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff was a prominent citizen of his day, and the famous "Parsee Statue" at Byculla, a landmark of Bombay, is a life-like replica of that grand personality. Her grandfather, Manockjee-Cursetjee was a stern but just Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay. Her father Jehangir was a fearless uncovenanted Government Servant who served the Government of Bombay without fear of favour for 25 years. He had to be frequently moving from place to place so that young Behroze had no permanent residence, and no regular schooling. With an eager searching mind, a determined will, and the guidance of her father—a voracious reader—she caught up quickly when she was able to take private lessons at a school in Poona at the age of 19. She was at an advantage, as the family's adopted mother-tongue was English and father's old-fashioned library was at her disposal.

In Dorab Tata's "Esplanade House," Bombay, received the 23-year-old Miss Cursetjee as a stenographer and general assistant on a salary of Rs 30 per month. It was hard work—no bank holidays, no fixed hours of attendance, no fans. But the ideals of the firm were imbibed by her and she became a part of the
organization. Gradually she advanced to the responsible position of Secretary of the Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd, drawing a handsome salary till her retirement in 1919. At the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Company in March 1918, Miss Cursetjee was the oldest ex-member of the staff to receive at the hands of the Chairman Mr J. R. D. Tata a medal for long service.

Miss Cursetjee's keenness and alertness of mind which enabled her to acquire a deep knowledge of the technical intricacies of the affairs of the Tata Iron and Steel Company remain so remarkable even when she is nearly 80 that it puts many a young mind to shame. These intellectual qualities, her youthful enthusiasm and energetic efficiency, her wide sympathies and her integrity and sincerity with the fearless outspokenness that characterises her have made Miss Cursetjee admired and beloved in the circles where her public interests have secured her lasting support. Miss Cursetjee is on the Board of the Alexandra Girls English Institution established in 1869 by her grandfather Manockjee Cursetjee. She was the Chairman of the Beggar Problem Committee of the Bombay State Women's Council which she represented on the Mayor's Advisory Committee under the Beggars Act and on the visiting Committees of the Receiving centres for both Males and Females and of the Female Beggars Home all appointed by the Government of Bombay. Miss Cursetjee is Hon. Secretaryship of the "Bapnu Ghar", an institute for assisting women in social distress, was short but notable when the Women's Council took over the management of the Institute from the Lotus Trust in 1916. Miss Cursetjee's kindness of heart extends beyond her fellow humans. For many years she has been actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club. She firmly believes that the dog is the best friend of men and its breed should be improved.

Miss Cursetjee, like her ancestors, is a staunch Zoroastrian. She has worked hard to collect funds to firmly establish the Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff Agiary (which has no home in Bombay now) in the city of Jamshedpur.
CAMA, Khan Sahib Jamshid Sorab, B.A., LL.B., was born at Ahmedabad on March 13, 1904. He is the eldest son of Khan Sahib Sorab Dadabhai Cama Retired Public Prosecutor, Akola (Berar), and a great grand son of the late Sir Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Kt., C.I.E., the well-known Philanthropist of Ahmedabad. He received his education at the Gujarat College and Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad. During his college days he was the College Representative in Tennis, Cricket and other games, a non-commissioned Officer of the University Training Corp and the Parsi Battalion, Ahmedabad Division, and was also a Joint Sub-Editor of the Gujarat College Magazine. He married in 1936 Miss Tehmin Pherozeeshaw Bhawngiri, B.A., LL.B., who is the first Parsi lady of Gujarat and Kathiawar to pass the Law Examination of the Bombay University Correspondent of the "Times of India" and the "News Chronicle London." Khan Sahib Cama is also connected with the Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd., Bombay, in Ahmedabad. He visited England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland in 1937, and was a delegate to the 28th Convention of the Rotary International held at Nice (France) 1937 on behalf of the
Ahmedabad Rotary Club of which he is a Charter Member. He also addressed a Conference of the Journalists there. He is a keen Rotarian and was also a delegate of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club at the District Rotary Conference held at Baroda. A former Director and Secretary of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, Khan Sahib Cama was also the Chairman of the Rotary Information Committee and is at present the Vice President of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club and Chairman of the Attendance Committee. His public activities can be summed up thus —

For over 2 years Secretary of the Ahmedabad Larsi Gymkhana and for nearly a decade one of the members of its Managing Committee and at present its Hon. Treasurer. Served on the Collection Committee of the Ahmedabad District Jubilee Fund 1935 and was responsible for collecting thousands of rupees was a member of the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad District Agricultural Show 1937 and also on its Publicity Committee. He was an Executive Committee member of the All Ahmedabad Tennis and Badminton Association and is a Founder Member of the "Society 28" the Historic and Economic Association of the Gujarat College Ahmedabad. A former Managing Committee member of the Parsi Education Society and the Montessory School Committee. Khan Sahib Cama has the distinction of being one of the youngest members of the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Larsi Panchyat for a number of years, and was also a member of its Legal Educational and Hospital Committees. Managing Committee member of the Kumbh Nagar Development Scheme Committee and Executive Committee member of the King Emperor’s Ahmedabad District Anti Tuberculosis Fund and also of the Ahmedabad District Rupee Fund. A member of the General Executive Committee (Old Boys) for the Gujarat College Diamond Jubilee Celebrations. Khan Sahib Cama was appointed by the Government as a Member of the Prohibition Advisory Committee Ahmedabad. Being a Managing Committee member of the Ahmedabad Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India he was elected as its Chairman of the School Patrol Sub-Committee and was an active member of its Road Safety and Drivers Lessons Sub-Committee. Working Committee Member of the Indian Red Cross Appeal Ahmedabad District Committee and Managing Committee Member of the Ahmedabad District Red Cross Rupee Fund. He is Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. He is a Member of the Ahmedabad District War Committee and is also a Member of its Publicity Contact and Civic Guard Committees. Member of Selection Committee of the Civic Guards Khan Sahib

(Continued on page 123)
Jamshetji Nasarwanji Tata
(1839-1904)

As a Volunteer in China

Khurshedbai Framji Munshi (1860-1910)

Framji Jamshedji Munshi (1857-1917)
Mr Nariman Edulji Patel, J P  
(1896 1953)

The late Mr Nariman E. Patel lost his father when he was only six years old. After studying at a boarding school in Deolali and in Ahmedabad he joined an auto workshop as an apprentice at an early age and he retained this connection with the automobile trade throughout his life notwithstanding one or two breaks.

After his marriage with Miss Tehmi Dinshawji Cama of Ahmedabad in 1923 he came over to Bombay to serve in a commercial firm. Leaving Bombay he went to Quetta as district manager of Ford Motor Company and spent many years in the Punjab U P Sind and Baluchistan for a while also in the service of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

With his genial temperament Mr Patel made friends easily and became popular wherever he went. He was instrumental in saving many lives during communal riots in Kanpur. In his youth he was a sergeant in the Parsi Battalion Ahmedabad. A keen sportsman, he won many prizes in tennis and badminton.

Returning to Bombay in 1932 he set up his own workshop. Then joined Metro Motors and finally became sales manager of Autocars Ltd. He conducted Hindi classes in Bombay. Was elected joint honorary secretary of the Radio Club. Being fond of music and dramatics he organised the Iarsi Art Circle which staged several fine plays in the city and elsewhere in aid of charity.

In 1948 Mr Patel was made a Justice of the Peace and an honorary Presidency Magistrate by the then Bombay Government.
Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala, M.A., LL.B., J.P.

Born 20-9-1889    Died 13-4-1938

Advocate and Income Tax Practitioner

Mr. Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala, M.A., LL.B., J.P., was born at Surat on 20th September 1889, and came of a leading Parsee family of Ahmedabad distinguished for generations for very valuable civic and public services and for philanthropy. His great grand-father Mancherji Sorabji Karanjawala was founder and President of Ahmedabad Parsee Panchayet, his grandfather Cowasji Mancherji Karanjawala, was Municipal Councillor and prominently associated with various public bodies. His services during the heavy flood of 1875 were recognised by Government in a special G.R. and by citizens by a public address. His father, Ardeshir Cowasji Karanjawala was Municipal Councillor, Delegate, Parsee District Matrimonial Court, Surat, etc., etc. His unique civic services continuously for over twenty-seven years and as chairman, several times, of the Standing Committee, School Board, and other Municipal and Public Committees had made his name a household word at Ahmedabad.

After taking his M.A. and LL.B. degrees Mr. Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala gained considerable mercantile and financial experience as General Manager, for seven years, of an important firm of mill agents and exporters and importers. Thereafter he enrolled as Advocate, Bombay, High Court, and
started practice exclusively in Income tax matters. He soon became a leading practitioner in that line.

Mr. Karanjawala was elected Councillor Bombay Municipal Corporation at the General Election 1926 and soon made his mark in the Corporation. Within a year (1930) he was elected to the Standing Committee and in 1931 elected to City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee. Other offices he held were chairman for 1931-32 of the Works Committee, chairman for 1933-34 of Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee and chairman for 1934-35 of Standing Committee thus attaining within five years the office that ranks only next to that of the Mayor. The “Evening News of India” (in the Bombay Mans Diary Column) wrote on 5th April 1931 “The unanimous election of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala of the Municipal Standing Committee brings to that post an able and experienced City Father who has worked hard in the interest of the Citizens. Thus the Times of India” in a leading article dated 11th January 1935 “The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is to be congratulated on having a chairman with so marked a gift for lucid exposition as Mr. M. A. Karanjawala. His speech introducing the budget estimates for 1935-36 was a model of clear statement and was marked too by courageous references to past errors of Corporation and to the need for improvements which give hope for a better era in Municipal affairs.”

Mr. Karanjawala was elected chairman for 1936-37 of the Improvements Committee which Committee since the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality now exercises the powers and functions of the former Executive Committee of the ex Trust. He was elected chairman for 1938-39 of the Schools Committee on the 6th April 1938 exactly a week before he died.

From 1920 to 1925 he served as a Delegate Parsee District Matrimonial Court Surat and from 1925 to 1936 as a Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Bombay. He was President of Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association and prominently associated with various leading public bodies.

He was made Justice of the Peace (1932) and Honorary Presidency Magistrate (1934) with single sitting powers which were ordinarily given after several years service on the Bench but which were granted to him as an exceptional case.

For his untimely death (at the age of 48) on 13th April 1938 after an illness of a month there was widespread sorrow and regret.
Dr. Miss Dhunbai Hormusjee Wadia (L.M. & S.)  
(12-8-1879—9-7-1945)  
A sympathetic and a true friend of the poor

She was the elder daughter of the late Mr Hormusjee Hirjeebhoy Wadia. She passed her Matriculation Examination in 1897 and stood 1st in French and received a prize from Circle Littéraire. She joined G. M. College and passed her final Medical Examination in 1902. She worked for some time with Dr Motibai Kapadia, a well-known lady Doctor in Ahmedabad. Afterwards she started her own dispensary in Ahmedabad. She was also in charge of a Charitable Dispensary run by the well-known mill owner Sir Mangaldas Girdherlal Parekh. Due to her Charitable disposition and obliging nature, she became popular as a gynaecologist in the city and also in the neighbouring villages. Though she had a very large practice, she willingly visited patients in villages sacrificing her time and money to attend the needy. In 1912 during the famine in Gujarat, a fund was started to supply fodder to peasants who needed it. She devoted her time and energy to augment the fund and succeeded in collecting a good amount which was handed over to the relief Committee. She retired from practice in 1917 and settled in Bombay. Here she gave her honorary services to Dr. Masina Hospital. In 1922 she visited Europe and had an opportunity to look into the working of the Hospitals. In 1934 she visited America. She paid a visit to Iran in 1926, and was touched by the poverty of Zoroastrians in Yazd. She paid another visit to Iran in 1938 and stayed there for over a year at her own expense and gave
her honorary services to the poor patients at Behinan Zayashghah a maternity Hospital in Yezd. She also paid a visit to Japan. She wrote and published a short sketch of her friend Dr. Miss Mubba Kapadia for private circulation.

Sons of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia
A Millionaire and a well known Merchant

From Left to Right

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Merwanjee</th>
<th>Jamsetjee</th>
<th>Ruttonjee &amp; Nusserwanjee</th>
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<td>Born</td>
<td>24-9-1859</td>
<td>17-11-1855</td>
<td>8-5-1855</td>
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<td>Died</td>
<td>20-5-1896</td>
<td>25-12-1908</td>
<td>15-6-1907</td>
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Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia
When the Comptoir National D'escompte de Paris opened its branch in Bombay in 1861 he was appointed Head Cashier

Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia
He was employed as Assistant Accountant in P & O Co, ultimately worked as an Accountant

Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee (Wadia)
He worked in the firm of Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons as manager till 1869 and from 1869-1889 he was manager of Punnett & Co

Nuserwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia
He worked as an Assistant in some Offices but at a very early age he lost his eyesight and led a retired life

Bai Dosibai, wife of Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee (Wadia) and daughter of Nuserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia
Photo taken at the age of 12
Dosibai Born on 21-12-1898 Died on 6-12-1857
He was the eldest son of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, the well-known merchant of Bombay. He received his education at the Native Education Society's School and in 1838 received Elphinstone Scholarship & Silver Medal & in 1839 he was recipient of Gold Medal. He joined the firm of his father D & M Pestonjee in 1810 and was in that firm until the end of December 1830. Thereafter he became the guaranteed broker of Martin Young & Co. and continued in this position till his death. He was elected a member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1844 being the second Indian member to be so elected. His age at this time was only 21. The first member was Manekjee Cursetjee to be elected after a stormy opposition in 1830. On 10th December 1815 he was elected one of the honorary commissioners of the Court of Requests. He had taken part in the establishment of the "School of Industry" and continued to be a member of its committee till the end of his life. The Bombay Gazette in recording his death wrote: He had the merit rare amongst the natives of this country of being a man of truly independent spirit and of kind and affable disposition. He had received his English education at the Elphinstone Institution and it was subsequently improved by extensive reading, of English literature. He was possessed of a large stock of commercial knowledge which enabled him to rise to a high position in the mercantile community of Bombay. He was in the full bloom of manhood being only thirty-five years of age. The Rast Goftar wrote: "Had he lived long, he would have made a name in our community and would have risen to fame"
FAMILY GROUP

Sitting from left to right

Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowjee, his wife Mithibai and son Ardeshir

Standing from left to right

Miss Maneckbai Ruttonjee Lowjee, wife of Bomanjee Framjee Wadia

Baiai Ruttonjee Lowjee, wife of Jeejeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia

Ruttonjee, Mithibai, Ardeshir, Maneckbai & Baiai

Born 8-5-1835, 15-11-1834, 4-11-1854, 15-11-1857, 13-7-1856

Died 15-6-1907, 19-6-1887, 23-2-1893, 24-12-1890, 30-9-1873
Hirjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia
Born 24 July 1817
Died 26th March 1883

Entered Dockyard as an apprentice on Rs. 7 per month in 1834 and in 1837 was appointed assistant builder. His uncle Nowrojee Jamsheedjee Wadia, the then master builder sent his son Jehangir and Hirjeebhoy to England to attain proficiency in the art of ship building and both left for England on 29th March 1848 in the "Buckinghamshire." They were sent in the care of that great friend of India Sir Charles Forbes Barr. They returned to Bombay in 1841 and immediately rejoined the dockyard. Mr Hirjeebhoy was appointed assistant builder and he carried out the duties of this post with the approbation of his superiors for about 25 years. On the abolition of the Indian Navy, the establishment of the builders Department was reduced and Mr Hirjeebhoy retired from Government service on pension. He thereafter joined the firm of his brothers Dasabhoy Merwanjee & Co. and in 1870 he joined the well known firm of W. & A. Graham & Co., as chief salesman.

In 1857 there was some difficulty in launching a steamer of Indus Flotilla Co. at Karachi and Hirjeebhoys services were lent for launching the steamer. He succeeded in doing so. For this he received a special letter of thanks from Capt. Dammal commanding the Indus flotilla and his services were also appreciated by the commissioner of Sind. His services as a ship builder were requisitioned by Government in 1867 for the Abyssinian Expedition and in 1878 for Malta Expedition.
Government of Sir Richard Temple passed a special resolution thanking him for the services he had rendered. In the performance of his multifarious activities he displayed much intelligence added to a practical knowledge of business.

**Rustomji Hirjibhoy Wadia**

Born 9-9-1837 — Died 13th April, 1871

He was the eldest son of Hirjibhoy Merwanji Wadia and was the first Indian of this country who went to England to enter the Civil Service. He left for England in 1856, but after studying for two and a half years, the Secretary of State for India suddenly reduced the age limit for the examination with the result that he had to give up the idea of appearing therein. Mr. John Bright M.P. at the instance of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji did his best to induce the Secretary of State to alter this unjust rule but failed. He thereafter went in for commercial training and after spending 6 months in Paris where he learnt French, he proceeded to America, and stayed there for over a year and half. He returned to India in 1861 and joined the firm of his uncles Dossabhoy Merwanji & Co. He died at an early age of 34.
Reading from Left to Right: Miss Bachubai Ardestur Codrej
18-2-1872 — 25-4-1891

Miss Pirojhar Sorabji Kalmidin 15-5-1875 — 25-4-1891
Family Group Of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee Of Poona

Photographs taken by Messrs Dorabjee and Naorojee Pudumjee (Pioneers of Amateur Photography in 1864)

(Names on the opposite page)
Reading from Left to Right


2nd Line L to R


3rd Line L. to R


4th Line L. to R

Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee (insert) with his trophies
The Late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee of Poona
(1838-1902)

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee was well known throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire as the one time "Champion Shot of India" having won his spurs in 1877 by winning the Championship Gold Medal of the Western India Rifle Association. He won the Governor's Cup in 1879 and the Viceroy's Cup in 1882 when he made the hitherto unequalled score of 147 out of a possible 150 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards thus establishing his reputation as the "Champion Rifle Shot of India." He won nine cups and twelve medals, including one from the National Rifle Association of the United Kingdom besides innumerable cash prizes.

Mr Dorabjee became proficient in Photography at a time when the art was in its infancy in India and was the recipient of a silver cup and album from the Amateur Photographic Society of London and two medals at the Indian Exhibition for his Photographs. He was also a capable Billiard player having won a prize at a tournament in Bombay. He had also paid homage to The Muses and put his knowledge of the art of music to practical use by constructing organ rollers which were much admired by all who had seen or heard them.

For further information regarding the biographical sketch of the Late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee of Poona kindly refer to Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil Vol. 1 page 445.
Pudumjee, Pestonjee Dorabjee, who is the grandson of late Sardar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee, and second son of the late Khan Bahadur Sardar Dorabjee Pudumjee, is the senior surviving member of the Pudumjees. Born on 14th February, 1862, he was educated at St. Vincent's High School and the Poona High School. After serving as an apprentice in mechanical engineering, Mr. Pestonjee was sent to England for training in paper-making. The firm in which he worked for nine months as an apprentice at Lancashire in England, gave him a glorious certificate after examining him thoroughly. In the beginning, he was put in charge of a 1,200 h.p. engine in the absence of the chief engineer of the firm for a month. He showed the defects in the engine, which the company had removed, and was very much obliged to him for pointing out the same. They (the firm) were so pleased with his work that they wanted to engage him as an assistant manager and also induced him to go to Japan as manager to Japan Government Paper Mills on a salary of Rs. 1,000 plus allowances. But while in England, the Principal of the Guild's College in London was much impressed by the smartness of Mr. Pestonjee, and gave his opinion that he would turn Mr. Pestonjee out as an
Extra first class engineer in five years time instead of in the usual seven years term.

He refused both the above offers and came to assist his father in the Deccan Paper Mills started by the latter Sardar Dorabjee. In the beginning five Europeans were engaged in the Deccan Paper Mills. The mills incurred a loss of Rs. 75,000 during the two years European management. At the request of his father Mr Pestonjee, who had returned from England undertook solely without anybody's help to manage the mills dismissing the European hands. Mr Pestonjee who showed great energy and put in hard work from 5.00 a.m till 9.00 a.m did enable the mills management to give four per cent dividend in the first year followed by five per cent and so on in the following years. The Government of Bombay who was the chief customer could make a saving of two lakhs of rupees per year in buying paper from the Deccan Paper Mills.

After serving in the Paper Mills for thirty years Mr Pestonjee at the request of his beloved elder brother retired. Like his father he is also a good rifle shot and he has the pleasure also of playing billiards with the billiard champion John Robert and with African and Australian billiard champions. Mr Pestonjee in his young days was also the fastest bowler and powerful athlete.

Mr Pestonjee who is leading a retired life and is enjoying the well-earned rest after thirty years hard work in the mills tells an interesting episode in his life with great pleasure. When King Edward VII visited India as Prince of Wales, Mr Pestonjee's grandfather Sardar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee was deputed by the citiées of Poona to present him (King Edward) with a Welcome Address. At the same time his grandson Pestonjee subject of this life-sketch had also the honour of presenting King Edward VII with a silk ened coat and a gold embroidered cap. King Edward VII witnessed from the compound of the same bungalow where Mr Pestonjee is staying at present the fireworks on the hills on the other side of the Bund River.

A man of suave manners Mr Pestonjee has inherited from his father profound sincerity and nobility of mind. To know him is to like him. While in England he stayed with a lady who took great liking for Mr Pestonjee because of his genial temperament and strong character and offered him her whole property if he stayed in England. But his filial duty brought him to India. Though seventy-six he is still hale and hearty and is quite capable of taking up any responsible job in a native state if offered.

Address — 29 Bund Gardens, Poona
Mr. Fardoonjee completed his education at the Deccan College, Poona, and joined the Mills as Manager and later became the Managing Director, after the retirement of his elder brother, Pestonjee D. Pudumjee, in 1898. By dint of untiring efforts, integrity and profound technical knowledge of the trade, Mr. Fardoonjee was able to effect several improvements and efficiently handle the affairs of the Mills till his retirement in 1942.

In 1909 Mr. Fardoonjee paid his first visit to Europe and after an extensive study of the paper making industry there,
brought to India suitable plant and equipment and started a new concern in Bombay now known as D. Pudumjee Paper Mills as a private family concern. On his second visit to Europe, he brought another machine of up-to-date design and installed it at the Mundhwa Mills.

Mr. Farooqjee took a keen interest in the manufacture of hand-made papers and produced excellent specimens never before made in India. His profound technical knowledge enabled him to invent a device for the semi-mechanical lifting of hand-made sheets and it proved so successful that Messrs. Ogle of Satara started a factory at Oglewadi and employed this device for producing high-grade hand-made papers. Mr. Farooqjee was the Chairman of this Company at its inception and his advice is highly valued and always sought after.

Just before the outbreak of the Second World War, Mr. Farooqjee, started collection of plantation stalks in Basem Bombay State and after extensive practical experimentation produced Kraft papers of excellent quality and strength. However, due to war, further collection of these stalks was not possible and on his retirement in 1942, this scheme was dropped.

In the year 1958, Mr. Farooqjee obtained an import licence from the Government of India for a complete plant for the manufacture of specialised papers viz. Glassine, Imitation Parchment, and Waxed paper not hitherto made in India. With the help of his nephews M/s Adi and Russy Prakash Pudumjee, Mr. Farooqjee has started a new mill at Khapoli near Bombay as a private limited concern called Pudumjee Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd., producing Greaseproof Paper among other specialities.

Mr. Pudumjee's keen interest in the paper industry in particular, even at his advanced age, is manifested in a patent secured by him recently to electrolytically produce pulp for paper making from agricultural waste.
Mrs Banoobai Furdoonjee Dorabjee Pudumjee (inset) with her trophies
Late Mrs. Banoobai Pudumjee

Late Mrs. Banoobai Pudumjee the wife of Dordoonjee Dorabjee Pudumjee was a prominent social figure in Maharashtra and due to her amiable disposition was always liked and welcomed everywhere. She used to take particularly keen interest in most of the charitable and other welfare activities.

From her younger days Mrs. Banoobai Pudumjee used to evince considerable interest in various sports not only as a spectator but was herself a very distinguished sportswoman having won many trophies in tennis, billiards, badminton etc. The picture on the opposite page shows Mrs. Banoobai Pudumji with some of her trophies. She was also a very keen and enthusiastic bridge player having won many bridge tournaments.

Apart from her sporting activities she had acquired proficiency in horticulture and had won several first prizes in the Poona Garden and Flower Exhibits Shows. Later on she was appointed by the Poona Agricultural Society of which she was a member as a judge for awarding prizes and merits to the subsequent flower and garden shows.
Mrs Banoobai Furdoonjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, the well known sportswoman of Poona, has won the following Prize Cups —

BILLIARDS

1932 1st Prize, Poona Ladies' Club (Singles)
1934   Silver Jubilee Cup, P V M Gymkhana
1934   Poona New Club

BADMINTON

1914 1st Prize, P V M Gymkhana
1919   
1923   
1927 2nd Prize, Mahabaleshwar Gymkhana
1928   
1930   Poona New Club

TENNIS

1927 1st Prize, Mahabaleshwar Gymkhana
1929 2nd Prize, Poona Ladies' Club
1930   Mahabaleshwar Gymkhana

Mrs Pudumjee has also won many prizes in Bridge Tournaments

(Concluded from page 152)

under the baton of Sir Adrian Boult, on the 14th day of December 1953 and broadcast. There were three repeat performances.

His Concert-Allegro was performed by the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra and broadcast in July 1954.

The All India Radio in their Foreign Services broadcast a Piano Sonata of Wadia played by his daughter, Mrs. Mary M Kanga and it was twice repeated. A Piano and Violin Sonata was also broadcast in October 1952 and January 1953.
Pudumjee Sardar Kaikhushru Byramjee Barrister-at-Law
First Class Sardar of the Deccan — 1936 Born 1886 Educated at St. Vincent High School Poona and London Called to the Bar from the Middle Temple 1909 Married in 1919 to Miss Khorsheed Sorabjee Pudumjee (2 sons) Nusserwanjee and Sorabjee. Pudumjees are well known in Poona held in high esteem both among Hindus and other communities Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee the great-grand father of the present Sardar Kaikhushru was a Government Contractor for Mail Service between Poona Aurangabad and Nagpur 1856-1841. In the latter years he took the mail to Bombay His son the Honble Sardar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee founder of the family who was the first Sardar created in the family in about 1870 was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The only son of Sardar Byramjee Pudumjee Sardar Kaikhushru is a trustee of the Poona Parsee Panchayat for the last ten years. Is a President of the Mahadevshwar "Aramgaha Committee, Vice President and Chairman of the King Edward Memorial Hospital Poona President of the Kadmi and Shenshat Daremeheer Committee and various other Trust funds
Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia

He is the son of Mr. Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia, a noted economist and philanthropist of Bombay.

Mr. Wadia is a well-known composer of western music. His works include as many as eight Symphonies, a Concert-Allegro for full orchestra, a Violin Concerto, two Operas, four String Quartets, a Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello and several Piano and Piano and Violin Sonatas.

Mr. Wadia received his early musical training under the German musician Professor Stuckel. Later he studied Harmony, Counterpoint, Musical Form and Orchestration under the Italian Maestro, Professor Scrinzi who was a pupil of Begnamino Cesì who studied under Thalberg and Liszt.

Mr. Wadia's Symphony II was first performed by the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Phillip Sandre, a pupil of Eugene Ysaye, on 12th December 1943. This work was again performed by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Scottish Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Ian Whyte and broadcast on 24th July 1946 from London. When the BBC celebrated its General Overseas Services' 21st "Birthday" this symphony was performed once again by the BBC's Symphony Orchestra.

(Continued on page 150)
A well-known solicitor of Bombay and doyen of his profession, Mr. Plestonjee Kanga was the senior partner in the Solicitors firm of Kanga & Co., which he had established.

He had travelled widely in India, Australia, and Europe.

Mr. Kanga was a keen Freemason and was thrice Deputy Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

He had a rare record of 3 Golden Jubilees. He celebrated his professional jubilee in 1939, his Masonic jubilee in 1941, on which occasion his portrait in oils was presented to the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India by Lodge Rising Star of Western India, and the Golden jubilee of his wedding in 1945.

Mr. Plestonjee Kanga was a keen golfer and an enthusiastic Rotarian.

Hygiene was his hobby, and in 1907 he wrote a book entitled 'Reflections on Plague and the Methods of Checking It' which aroused much interest amongst the medical and health authorities in India and in England and led to effective measures being taken in Bombay to eradicate plague.

Mr. Kanga had been Honorary Solicitor to Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana of Bombay since 1908.
Mrs. Dinbai Pestonjee Kanga, K-i-H.

Wife of the late Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga, well-known Solicitor of Bombay and daughter of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee of Poona, Mrs. Dinbai P. Kanga has done much social work in Bombay, and was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for her services. She was also made a Justice of the Peace.

She was a Founder-Member of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and its Honorary Treasurer from the very start in 1908, until 1940 when she retired on account of age and ill-health.

She was on the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and had a long and almost uninterrupted connection with the National Indian Association for nearly 34 years, as a member of its Committee, until she retired in 1938 on account of ill-health.

She was Vice President of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture & Health League (Ladies Section) and President of the committee for management of the Ratanbai F. Pavri Girls School. Mrs. Kanga was also on the Committee of the Red Cross Society.
Mrs Sehra Dinsha D H Baria, M.Sc
Born in Poona (1902 — 1934)

Daughter of Mr Peshoonjee M Kanga a leading Solicitor of Bombay and wife of Dr D D H Baria F.R.C.S (Engl & Edin). Mrs. Baria was Master of Science in Botany (University of Bombay) and had the distinction of winning the Moss Gold Medal.

She was for a long time the Hon. Treasurer and Trustee of the Bombay State Women's Council and had also served it in several other capacities.

Mrs Sehra D D H Baria was a trustee and member of the Committee of the Women Graduates Union. The Union had decided to award a scholarship to be named after Mrs. Baria.

She took keen interest in oil and water colour painting.

Dr Dlnsha Darasha Hormusji Baria,
F.R.C.S (Engl & Edin)

Dr Baria was a leading surgeon of Bombay holding a double F.R.C.S (i.e of England and Edinburgh) a rare qualification for a student of surgery half a century ago. Most conscientious in his work he was a prominent member of his noble profession.
Mr. Maneck Pestonjee Kanga

Master of Science in Chemical Engineering (MIT, USA),
Master of Science in Fuel & Gas Engineering (MIT, USA)
& Bachelor of Science (University of Bombay)

Mr. Kanga was formerly Director of Industries to the Government of Bombay, and Ex-officio Statistics Authority, Stores Purchase Officer, as well as Provincial Coal Controller and Controller of Kerosene (Industrial Use). He was also in charge of administration of the work under the Weights & Measures Act of 1932.

As Chairman of the Board of Technical & Industrial Training, he furthered technical education in the Province.

He was Chairman and member of several Committees, Boards, etc. appointed by Government in connection with educational and industrial matters, notably he was the Chairman of the Textile Research Co-ordination Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Industrial Research Committee, Member-Secretary of the Provincial Industries Committee, Member-Secretary of the Selection Committee of the Board of Overseas Training and Member of the Provincial Education Council.

He was the first to be appointed by the then Government of Bombay as Special Officer, Trading Estates for the development of industrial townships in the Province.

(Continued on page 158)
Mrs Mary M Kanga

One of the youngest in India to be a Licentiate and Fellow of the Trinity College of Music, London in piano playing Mrs Mary Kanga is a versatile pianist and has played in concerts. She has a prodigious memory for music remembering by heart over a hundred major classical works.

Mr Jamshed M Kanga

He is a brilliant scholar in English Literature and Latin having passed his B.A. Examination of the University of Bombay in 1954 with First-class Honours carrying away the Ellis Scholarship for English (Compulsory) and the Donabhadra Ramji Karaka Memorial Prize for English (Special). He stood first in English and was one of the uppermost who obtained First-class in the B.A. Examination.

Jamshed won several Scholarships and prises at St. Xavier's School and College and secured the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship in the S.S.C. Examination.
(Concluded from page 156)

Mr Kanga was the Chairman of the Standardization Committee (Engineering) Bombay, which assisted the Industrial Tribunal in settling the fair minimum wage for the Engineering Industry in Bombay City. This Committee also reported to the Tribunal in regard to the standardization of wages in some important engineering concerns in the City. Mr Kanga was also Assessor to the Industrial Court in the matter of standardization of wages in the sugar industry in the State of Bombay.

Until recently he was a Director on the Board of four Co-operative Sugar Societies, nominated by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Prior to becoming Director of Industries in Bombay, he served the Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd for several years.

He was made a Justice of the Peace.

Mr Kanga is a Freemason and was a Founder-member of Lodge Tata.
Dhunjisha Pestonji Ruttonji Cassad
Born September 16 1907
Mining Engineer and leading citizen of Nagpur

CASSAD Dhunjisha Pestonji Ruttonji M.Sc (Eng.) (Lond.) B.Sc. (Born.) M.R.S.H (Lond.) M.M.C.I., M.I.E., F.Am Soc G.C.

Educ St Paul’s European High School Rangoon Burma. Deccan and Fergusson College Poona Benaras Hindu University College, London. Conducted researches in London and Berlin in Water Filtration and Rigid Frame Structures for Iyer Consulting Engineer and Designer Tata Chemicals Ltd. Mithapur Civilian Engineer M.E.S. Commissioned Officer Corps of Indian Engineers Professor School of Military Engineering, Roorkee at present connected with the mining Industry of coal and manganese ore in Madhya Pradesha Maharashatra States and iron ore mining in Orissa.

Past—Member All India Council of Technical Education. Member of Council and Past President (1958-59) Institution of Engineers (India). Member Nagpur University Court. Member Western Zone Life Insurance Corporation Advisory Board.
Bombay, President, Vidarbha Productivity Council, Member of the Advisory Board, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, Member, Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha Mining Association, Nagpur, Member, Indian Standards Institution—Engineering Division Council, representing the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay, Member, Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Central Railway, Nagpur, Member, Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Member, Rotary Club Nagpur, Past Zone Chairman, Past-President and Past-Membership Development and Retention Officer, Lions International District 304-West, Deputy District Governor, Region III, President, Indian National Committee, World Power Conference, India 1958, Member, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Board of Control, New Engineering College, Sangli, Delegate, Employers' Federation of India to the I L O Tripartite Technical meeting for all mines except coal mines at Geneva, 1957, Leaders, Indian Delegation World Power Conference Montreal 1958, Past-President, Mahavidarbha Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Nagpur

PUBLICATIONS Determination of the Temperature Co-efficient in Water Filtration, "Water and Water Engineering Journal", July 1936, Typical Design for a R C C Chimney—320 feet height and 12 feet diameter, "Indian Concrete Journal", September 1941

CLUBS President, Modi Cricket Club, Nagpur-Vidarbha Table Tennis Association and Gondwana Club, Nagpur—Member, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay and C P Club, Nagpur

ADDRESS The C P Syndicate (P) Ltd, Dolly Dale, Byramji Town, Nagpur Residence "Shrin Lodge", Byramji Town, Nagpur and Currimbhoy Manor', 41, Warden Road, Bombay-26
Burjorji Nusserwanji Billimoria Megusi

Born 23rd November 1866  Died

A great citizen of Billimora &

Mancherji Burjorji Billimoria (Megusi)

A Film Magnate

Mr Burjorji was educated at Chandanwadi High School (Bombay's Oxford) and at the early age of 15 years joined his father's business of supplying castor oil to the B B & C I and the G I P Railways. Subsequently Burjorji joined in his uncle Jamshedji Abkari business for distilling country liquor in the Navvari Zilla. From 1909 to 1927 he continued his work of supplying "Castor Oil" and bevel wood pegs to the G I I Railway.

Burjorji had a literary turn of mind and was able to use his pen in a versatile fashion in both English and Gujarati languages. At the early age of 25 he commenced publication of a popular magazine—which he called Family Magazine—in Bombay. From 1915 to 1925 he served as Billimora correspondent for two of Bombay's most prominent journals namely the Times of India and Jam-e Jamshed.

Over and above his literary activities Burjorji also took great interest in public matters and was always ready to take up cudgels on behalf of the population to redress grievances and to right wrongs. In recognition of his zealous and untiring
public services, he was elected non-official vice-president of Billimora Municipality for nine consecutive years For a similar number of years Burjorji also acted as arbitrator (lavad) and settled legal disputes involving sums of money up to a certain maximum He was nominated President of the Billimora Vepari Mahajan

Burjorji's services were chiefly to the general public of Billimora, but he did not neglect his own community in the matter of general welfare work For over 30 years he served as President of the J B P Library at Billimora and during the time did all that could be done to make the institution in every respect a useful and precious possession of his town In 1903 he was elected a Trustee of the Billimora Parsi Anjuman In his long and often stormy period of office he had to lead the Anjuman through many a vicissitude but there never was an occasion when Burjorji did not use his great energy and his vast wisdom to give the right lead to his community and to help it over obstacles

Burjorji was married as a child of only four years of age, (in those days the custom of child marriage was prevalent even among the Parsis) to Bai Maneckbai daughter of Seth Rustomji Limjibhai He had 5 children, two daughters and three sons, namely Bai Pirojbai, Bai Navajbai, and Seth Phirojshah, Mancherji and Limjibhai

Seth Mancherji Burjorji Billimoria is well known as a Film magnate all over India and in many foreign countries For Mancherji's life sketch see Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil, Vol I, page 462
Bejan Dadiba Bharucha—Born in Bombay on 7th May 1903—Exhibitor Distributor Producer Financier Chairman and Managing Director of All India Theatres Syndicate Private Ltd., Bombay controls a chain of 21 theatre situated in Bombay Kandivali Ahmedabad Surat Bhavnagar Sholapur Ahmednagar Delhi Bangalore and Mysore. President of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of India 1947 to 1960 a Member of the Executive Committee of the Film Federation of India since its formation in 1938—Hon. Treasurer the Film Federation in 1955. Member of the Film Advisory Board—Educated at R. S. Dalal High School Broach and Gujarat and St. Xavier's Colleges entered Film Industry in 1928 as partner in Apollo (Surya) Cinema Bombay and thereafter took over Venus Cinema Bombay. Joined M. B. Birlaona and Son in 1932 and started Exhibition Side. Has represented and led several times Industry's delegation. In 1938 edited the first Motion Picture Year Book published by the Motion Picture Society of India. He is actively interested in the Film Industry's development and takes lively interest in the problems affecting the Film Industry. He is regarded as an able organiser benefactor industrialist Film Producer and Financier and a keen businessman by the Film fraternity.
Mr. Cherag Jehangeer Mistree, F.R.H.S.

Born 23-6-1916

Agri-Horticulturist and Winner of a Diploma in Poultry and Dairy of the International Correspondence School of London

Fellow of The Royal Horticultural Society

Mr Cherag is the youngest son of late Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistree (1874-1952) The First Indian and Parsi to be the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India Mr Cherag Mistree, Director of the Mistree Farms, Malad, Bombay, had been to Ceylon in 1947 to study climatic conditions and their effects on farm produce

He was also conducting private research on Cocoanut Cultivation, as it is practised in Ceylon He also visited Singapore and Bangkok

Mr Mistree, was a Director of the National War Fund, Member of the Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee, Chairman of the District Local Board Dispensary Committee, Malad, Bombay, as well as one of the Speakers in the First Parsee Youth Conference Mr Mistree is a director of the Mistree Farms at Malad
Mr Ardesthir Edulji Cama, A.C.A

First Indian Chartered Accountant

(Born 29th November 1879  Died 26th November 1948)

and

Mrs Jerbai Ardesthir Cama in their Cwallior Durbar dress

Few Indians have lived such a chequered career as the late Mr A. E. Cama, a one time FINANCE MINISTER dying in
penury after handling crores of rupees in his own life time! He belonged to Bombay and yet very little is known about him to the Bombayites, who not only take a pride in the doings of their fellow citizens but even try to perpetuate their memory by raising monuments in their honour.

Mr Cama was the grandson of the famous philanthropist Mr Pestonji Hormusji Cama, C.I.E., the founder of the "CAMA HOSPITAL" Bombay. On receiving a small legacy of Rs 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand Only) from his grandfather, he left the shores of India in 1901 and became the FIRST INDIAN MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, in the year 1908.

In 1909, Mr Cama returned to India and set up a lucrative practice in Bombay. Working as a free-lance AUDITOR and FINANCIAL ADVISER, he was responsible for bringing to light many financial frauds, the noted one being the 10 years' hard labour awarded to the Manager, the Credit Bank of India Limited. He was again responsible for securing conviction to the Manager of the Gorakhpore Bank Limited and the Manager of the Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation of Gorakhpore, both of them being sentenced to six months hard labour.

To many Indian companies his association alone had brought safety and prosperity. Two of the noted companies being the Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., of Baroda and the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., of Calcutta. The latter company was floated during the first Swadeshi movement and by its activities had created many enemies. It was accused of not keeping proper accounts and the management was severely attacked in the leading papers of Calcutta. The company entrusted its accounts to be audited by Mr Cama, and the day his signature appeared on its balance sheet, which was widely circulated, the campaign of calumny against the company ceased immediately as a magic! To-day, we all know what eminent position the Hindustan held in the insurance field prior to the nationalisation of all life insurance business in India. Mr Cama had also the honour to be appointed Auditor of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED in the year 1930-31.

Mr Cama’s comprehension of accounts, however complicated, was wonderfully rapid and masterly. He had the courage of his convictions and did not vacillate in his decisions. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Kt., when convinced by Mr Cama as to the illegality of "RECIPECUAL ACCOUNTS" as assets on the Balance Sheet of the All India Insurance Company Limited,
resigned his Chairmanship of the company. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha Kt appreciated Mr Cama in the following terms: 'I have known him as an auditor of most complicated accounts and one whom I greatly esteem and regard for his conscientious work and perfect integrity.'

In 1917 on the recommendation of Sir Valentine Shiroil Kt., Mr Cama was appointed as Accounts Officer in the Imperial Service of the Government of India. During the 1st World War he was put in charge of the finances of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard as its Accounts Officer and he thus controlled the financial affairs of 23 "PRIZE STEAMERS" of the WAR all brought to Bombay for detention. During the tenure of this responsible post he brought to light serious but complicated financial frauds of great magnitude perpetrated by high Government officials. The exposure made by Mr Cama was of such a serious nature that the Controller of Marine Accounts and the Military Accountant General of those days challenged Mr Cama that inspite of the Government Solicitor's opinion that there was no fraud, did he still consider his audit findings against the officers to be of fraudulent nature. Mr Cama not only affirmed his findings but retorted that his report was not based on assumption as was relied upon by the Government Solicitor in the opening para of his written opinion wherein he had stated: "Assuming the officers of the steamers to be honest, I pronounce the transaction not to be fraudulent."

This first serious brush with the high in authority brought him a new appointment, viz. as Accountant-General of Cwali or State in the year 1918. He was a terror to the corrupt officials in the State and it is on official record that his financial acumen and utmost integrity had saved the State a colossal sum of twelve crores of rupees. Mr Cama was offered a colossal bribe to put a lid over his findings by one of the then leading financiers of India but this he honourably declined. His Highness the late Sir Madhav Rao Scindia thereafter gave Mr Cama powers of a Prime Minister and issued State Orders that other members should submit their files to Mr Cama and he in his turn submit them to the Durbar with his opinion for final sanction. Thus it was natural that Mr Cama made more enemies than friends in the official hierarchy in the State with the result that he tendered his resignation and left the State in 1920.

In 1916 Mr Cama wrote to the Government of India that if India is to progress economically and politically business integrity, honesty and uprightness in the business community were essential. He advised the Government for the development of an Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and an Indian Institute of Banking.
On the 16th January 1926, Sir Basil P Blackett, Kt., the then Financial Member of Council wrote to Mr Cama, "I have to thank you for your interesting letter of the 13th January. It remains true that, if India is to progress economically and politically, business integrity, honesty and uprightness in the business community are essential, and I feel sure that the development of an Institute of Chartered Accountants and an Indian Institute of Banking will be steps in the right direction."

In 1927, Mr Cama went to London, this time to study for the Bar! Having insufficient funds to prosecute his law study, he began research studies in Occult Sciences by daily visiting the Reading Room of the British Museum for a year and soon became proficient in the hoary science of astrology. From Astrology to Accountancy is a far cry, but in this new field also, he soon made his mark, and his erudite articles on the subject began to appear in the world famous occult magazine, the 'Starlore' and other astrological journals published in many parts of the world. His writings had attracted the attention of the world famous palmist and seer, 'Cheiro' and when Mr Cama prepared his horoscope from the date of birth supplied by him, Cheiro wrote in unstinted praise, "I think the horoscope you have drawn up for me is extremely good and accurate in every way. You must yourself have very remarkable powers of intuition to be able to turn up such a good analysis of character" and this from a master in the very field!"

Other Western scholars who were much impressed by Mr Cama's prowess in the field of spiritualism were Paul Brunton, the author of *In Search of Secret India* and Dr Alexander Cannon, Kushog Yogi of Northern Tibet and author of *The Invisible Influences*. Both had paid high tributes to Mr Cama for his study of spiritualism.

However, his love for spiritualism brought in him a desire for travel in all parts of India, particularly to our ancient holy places. For years, accompanied by his extremely devoted and angelic wife Jerbai, he travelled and in doing so spent all his monies, with the result that he suffered much during the last few years of his life. Circumstances made him grow old, much before his time. He was completely worn out with struggle over his colossal task of gaining victory over injustice, disappointments and death itself.

Mr Cama's marriage with Jerbai, daughter of late Mr and Mrs Hormusji Burji Engineer, took place on the 4th November 1913. The union was blessed with seven children and till the day of his death he had a very happy married life, even though in the last years of his glorious life, he had suffered great financial hardships—having fallen from the
himalayan heights of prosperity to live and die unknown in
PENURY on the sands of Chowpatty

The strange end of this strange man has another strange
ending. Strange as it may seem that though he has lived and
died unknown he yet continues to live even to-day in the
hearts of the few who had come into his contact and found him
a man born before his time.

Immortal Ferdousi
Jahangir K. Munshi, Bar-at-Law.  

First Mayor of Rangoon

Jahangir son of Gulbai and Kaikhushru Ardeshir Munshi of Bombay and elder brother of Adi K Munshi was born in Bombay, Matriculated at 15 from New High School, joined the Elphinstone College, graduated in 1908, joined the Law Class and got the degree of LLB in 1911. Next year went to England for the Bar. Returned to India in 1914, went to Rangoon to practice as a barrister. Very soon he made a name as an able lawyer and had a lucrative practice. In 1922, at the age of 34 he became a member of the Burma Legislative Council. Two years later he became a member of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation. In 1933-34 was elected Mayor of Rangoon. Was the first Mayor of Rangoon. Very soon he became a leading figure in public life of Burma. In 1928 at the early age of 39 he was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, as Burma's representative. A member of the tiny Parsi community, he represented in the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Burmans and Indians of Burma. Died on 30th June 1959 in Rangoon.
Popularly known as Adi K Munshi comes of an illustrious and public spirited family. His ancestors played great part in public life of Parsi community and Bombay city. His great grand father Dosabhai Sorabji Munshi was an outstanding figure in Bombay's public life and a personal friend of the various Governors of Bombay. Dosabhai's two sons Ardeshir and Bomanji were also as learned as their father. Adi's father Kaikhushru graduated in the early eighties of 19th century. He was Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Adi's mother Gulbar Dorabji Kutar was a clever and virtuous woman. Adi's brother Jehangir, one of the leaders of Burma Bar first Mayor of Rangoon 1933-34 and member of Central Indian Legislative Assembly. Adi himself is an interesting character well read, well travelled well informed, he is a brilliant conversationalist and an entertaining companion. Fearless talented with a great sense of humour and as public worker and critic is well known for his integrity of intellect and uprightness. He has the qualities of a leader in public life yet he has not even entered the Corporation or the Assembly. In 1948 he stood as an independent for the Corporation elections but was defeated. He thinks as an independent he cannot succeed in public life for he has an arrogant mind, and cannot suffer
fools and cannot tolerate crooks. And in public life one has to put up with a number of them. Yet he has a large circle of intelligent and cultured friends. From his college days he distinguished himself as a youth of promise, of original mind, great moral courage and intellectual integrity. He matriculated at 16 from New High School, graduated from St Xavier's College, joined the Law class but did not appear for examination. He joined Government service which he gave up to take part in public affairs. From his student days an ardent Nationalist, he praised Indian National leaders in College debates and supported their demand for Swaraj. He also advocated a National language for India and the encouragement of regional languages. All these intensely displeased some of his professors. Nevertheless, in 1957, the centenary year of the Indian mutiny in token of his love of his alma mater, and patriotism, he and Mrs Shera Munshi donated a sum for Hindi scholarship in the very St. Xavier's College and gave a beautiful trophy for extempore elocution competition and a further donation for Marathi scholarship in his College, in 1960, when Bombay became part of Maharashtra. He is an authority on Bombay Parsi-History. His writings in the press on old Bombay matters, particularly on historical matters have been greatly appreciated by the Bombay intelligentsia. As a result of his research work a memorial to the Bombay martyrs of 1857 may be raised in Azad Maidan. He also brought to light a forgotten pamphlet by R. P. Karkaria which was published in 1896, in which Shivaji Maharaj was acquitted of the charges of foul play and murder of Afzul Khan. Dr Mahatab, Governor of Bombay, was greatly interested in tracing this pamphlet. The idea that India should have a woman sheriff originated from him which was accepted by Bombay Government and later on by other Governments. He has worked on committees of many associations, as an office-bearer or member. Bombay's Premier Kher called him, "the stormy petrel" of the Progressive group. In 1931 he married Shera, daughter of Dr Sorab K. Nariman, the first Parsi M.D. of Bombay University.

By S. N. M.
Khan Bahadur Maneckji Kharshedji Nariman
Officiating Under-Secretary to Bombay Government

Was the elder brother of Dr Sorab Nariman the first Parsi M.D of the Bombay University. Maneckji was born in Navsari and educated in Bombay. Was a graduate with Prizes and scholarships of the Bombay University. He began his career as a teacher for sometime at Navsari in Baroda State. In 1882 he joined Government service in the Revenue and Financial Departments and was later appointed Superintendent. During the Famine which broke out in the Bombay Province in 1899 he was appointed Assistant Secretary Famine Department. On completion of Famine work was appointed to a substantive post of Assistant Secretary Finance and Revenue Departments. He also officiated as Under Secretary in the same Departments for sometime before he retired. In recognition of his services in 1903 he was decorated with the Kaiser-e-Hind Medal (Second Class) and 1905 title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him. He was also a J.P. He died on 15th February 1938 in Bombay at the age of 80.
Dr. Sorab Kharshedji Nariman

M D (Bombay), D P H (Cambridge) L R C P (London)
M R C S (England)

First Parsi M D of the Bombay University
(21-8-1862 — 14-3-1921)

Was the leading Consultant Physician of Bombay and was for many years a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Syndicate. He had a brilliant college career. He passed the L M & S Examination in the first class in 1884. He passed the B Sc Exam in the first class in 1885. He was the first Parsi and the fourth Indian to obtain the degree of M D of the Bombay University in 1887. Thereafter Dr Nariman went to England for the further studies. Stayed there for about nine years. Held a number of medical appointments in hospitals, and returned home securing D P H (Cambridge), L R C P (London), M R C S (England). Whilst at the University College, London in 1892-93, Dr Nariman was awarded a silver medal, a first class certificate of honour the first prize in Hygiene and Public Health after a competitive examination open to all medical men. He was an examiner in medical examinations held by the University. His services as Chief Physician of the Parsi Fever Hospital were
very great. He offered the services to the community as a labour of love a little after the demise of Dr Bhadurji. For these services the Parsi community presented him thrice with silver vases and caskets at the hands of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy. Dr Nariman drew up a scheme for the Parsi General Hospital. He was a Freemason in the English Constitution and was Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge. In 1890 the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Bombay Government kept him in Europe for nearly three months to study bacteriology in the Schools of Great Britain as well as the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He acted as Assistant Medical Officer in the Shoreditch Infirmary England for two years and the Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary testified to Dr Nariman's abilities stating that the experience he received here was very great and out of 472 beds half the number i.e. 236 were in his charge. He was also Professor of the Veterinary College and was for sometime Principal the first Indian Principal of the College. He was also connected with a number of medical associations as an office bearer and was also a JP. He died in Bombay on 14th March 1921 at the age of 59.
Some Celebrities of the Time of Queen Victoria

1 In this, just below H E H the Nizam is Erward Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga father of Sorabjee Pestonjee Kanga

2 Opposite to him is maternal uncle of Sorabjee Pestonjee Kanga, Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulema Sirdar Dastoor Dr Hoshang Jamasp, Ph D, C I E High Priest of the Parsees in Deccan Born 24-4-1833 Died 23-4-1908
Meherji Kavasji Palia

A well-known business magnate, he rose to his present position from a very humble beginning. He was born in Surat in 1901, in a family of Priests and his father was a teacher and an authority on the Zoroastrian Religion and Priesthood. By sheer hard work and honesty in business, he soon expanded his small shop, into one of the leading Business Houses of to-day, known as, The Eastern Stores and Trading Company Limited and M K Palia & Sons Limited.

A staunch Mason and an excellent Ritualist, he has held the highest office in several Free Mason Lodges in India.

The thing nearest to his heart however, is 'Spiritualism', in which activity he feels happiest. In fact he devotes almost all his time now to the said activity, specially the teachings of the Great Sage Shri Aurobinda Ghosh.

Happily married since the last 40 years, he is greatly devoted to his wife Tehmina, his children, and grand children. One rarely sees a more devoted and closely-knit family than his, and he feels extremely proud of the said fact.

According to him, his wife Tehmina has always been a source of guidance to him and he attributes to a large extent, the secret of his Success and Happiness, to her child-like Simplicity and charitable disposition.
Fali Meherji Palia

An illustrious son of an illustrious father he was the founder and Chairman of the famous business house of M. K. Palia & Sons Ltd. until his sudden and untimely death on the 22nd June 1961 at the young age of 54 years.

Born on the 16th June 1926 he achieved tremendous fame and prosperity in business during the short span of his 31 years.

After graduating from the St. Xavier's College he joined his father's business and in the year 1948 he along with his father and brother started the firm of M. K. Palia & Sons Ltd.

Being ambitious from the start he never knew what it was to look back, and by sheer hard work and determination he soon developed a flourishing business. He firmly believed in the 'Optimistic View of Life' and was always willing to cheer and comfort those in distress. In fact he always preached that life was too short and one should make the most of it little knowing how true his words would prove in his own case.

A staunch Mason and an excellent Ritualist he was a 'Past Master' in Free Masonary. He was also a founder member and President of the Lion's Club and in the year 1959 he went as a delegate from India to the Lion's International Convention at Chicago.

He leaves behind his beloved wife Roshan and three sons Cyrus, Malcolm and Farhad.
Mr Kaikhosru Nicholson, late senior Partner of Messrs Breul & Co, amassed a large fortune in the cotton business, but remained always a simple and unassuming person. Although he spent his entire life in the cotton business, he was completely averse to speculation and never indulged in what is known as ‘Satta’. He was a quiet, extremely well-mannered gentleman who was reputed to have never lost his temper.

In private life, Mr Kaikhosru was a pious Zoroastrian. He always dressed simply and frugally, and since he never speculated, he was seen to be at all times in a composed state of mind and was approached for advice and guidance by many fellow merchants. He helped many persons to secure employment and thus enabled them to feed themselves and their families. There were indeed very few who came to him for help and went away.
empty-handed with the result that both the deserving and the undeserving had advantage of his goodness and graciousness. In the cotton market wherever Mr. Kalkhosru went he was always followed by a number of smaller merchants wishing to sell through him their goods. His motto was Industry and Integrity and he supported many charitable institutions and set up charity buildings blocks for housing poor Parsis in revered memory of his own good father and mother.

On account of his most equable and equitable nature, his integrity and wide experience and benevolence towards all both outside and inside the Trade, he was highly respected and liked and his calm outlook and mature judgment were often called to aid to calm down heated arguments prevailing at meetings of the Cotton Merchants & Moccadams of whose Association his firm was a founder member and of which he afterwards became the President and remained so up to the time of his death.

His death occurred on 28-5-1933, his funeral being attended by a very large number of friends and admirers of every community.
Mr Sorab Kaikhosru Nicholson of M/s Selvel Syndicate (third from left) at the First International Outdoor Advertising Conference in Toronto, Canada in 1961.
Mr Sorah K Nicholson
Born 4th November 1921

Sole Proprietor Selvel Syndicate Outdoor Advertising
Hashum Building 38 Churchgate St Bombay 1
Son of Late Mr Karkhushru Nicholson of M's Brelul & Co
who was President of the Cotton Merchants Association

Mr S K Nicholson was a student of St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Wadia College, Poona and is a Graduate of the University of Bombay.

He used to take an active part in a variety of sports.

He started his own business in 1944 and has associate offices and branches operating throughout India. He attended the International Advertising Conference in London in 1951 and has since then travelled extensively around the world.

In 1951 he was a delegate to the First International Congress of Outdoor Advertising at Toronto, Canada and was the only Asian speaker at this Congress.

He is a member of the Lions Club Willingdon Sports Club, etc.
Mr C Eduljee began his career as a watch-repairer in which craft his father excelled. His father having died when he was only 20 years of age, Mr Eduljee had to find employment on his own and he joined the Bengal Nagpur Railway as a Clock Inspector. He worked in this capacity for a period of about five years and later he set up business as watch-repair in Nagpur. He also carried on business as a cycle and gramophone dealer and was able after another five years to extend his activities to the field of automobiles. He opened a motor garage and workshop and the business is now being carried on by his son Eduljee.
Mr Rustomji Burjorji Master
Died at the age of 82 in 1939

Mr Rustomji Burjorji Master was a teacher in the Fort \ Proprietary High School side by side he started a Printing Press known as the Anglo-Persian Printing Press in 1892 — Founder and Sole Proprietor of the same. Ran it for forty years besides worked as a Night Foreman at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot for thirty-six years. His youngest son Jamshed is also in the Press Lane from 1933 after receiving his training under his father.
Faramji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy

After the death of his father, Seth Bomonji Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoi in 1871, Mr Faramji carried on business in partnership with his brothers. He was a member of a number of Freemason Lodges. He took a leading part in the establishment of the Chapter Benevolence in Surat and was also one of the founders of Lodge Beaman. He was of a charitable disposition and in the last 28 years of his life he gave away a total of nearly 20,000 rupees to various masonic institutions. His private charities were also equally munificent. His death occurred on 31st July 1917 at the age of 70.
Burjorji Pestonji Pochaì was born on 11th November 1854 and was educated in Elphinstone High School. After passing his Matriculation examination, he entered Government service in 1871 and acted as Personal Assistant to the late Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford C.M.G., I.C.S., until 1887, when he retired along with his chief. From 1887 he interested himself in Fire and Life Insurance business and in 1894 in collaboration with the late Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. W. R. Rai and other industrial and commercial magnates of the time floated the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company — the first Fire Insurance Company in India — but owing to lack of sufficient support from the insuring public, the Directors after working for about eighteen months decided to take the company into Voluntary Liquidation and appointed him its Liquidator along with the late Sir Sassoon J. David. The liquidation was managed so ably that the share holders got more than the full value of their shares and the entire existing business of the Asiatic with all its current liabilities was taken over by the Sun, Estd. 1710, the oldest fire insurance office in the world, and its management was placed in the hands of Mr. Burjorji and remained so till his retirement.
in July 1922. In recognition of his long, honest and devoted services the Board of Directors in London granted him a gratuity of Rs 25,000/- and a monthly pension of Rs 500/- for life but he died suddenly on 18th July 1922, enjoying the pension only for a month. His youngest son, Ardeshir is now the chief agent of the "Sun" for the Bombay Presidency.

(Concluded from opposite page)

He was 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, a Sub-Judge and Small Causes Court Judge, Quetta City and Cantonment.

He was mentioned in despatches during the Great War and the Murrec Expedition and received the Badge of Honour. He was the first Parsi to receive the Volunteer Corps long service Medal.

In recognition of his services the title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon him in 1905 and that of Khan Bahadur in 1912. He was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1919.

He was the Promoter and the first Chairman of the Quetta Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

In addition to his generous contributions to various other institutions, he gave Rs 25,000/- for Marker School and built a Dining Hall for the Parsis of Quetta. He gave Rs 20,000/- to the Girls Orphanage, Yezd, built wards in Lady Dufferin and Civil Hospitals, Quetta, Science Hall in Sanatan Dharam School, Laboratory in Islamia High School and Girl Guides Hut, Quetta and Parsi Dharamsala at Sukkur.
Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker, O.B.E.,
1861 to 1939

He was educated at Elphinstone School, Bombay. Early in 1882 he performed a hazardous journey on camel in 6 days from Sibi to Quetta across deserts and mountains to take up duties as agent to his uncle. This journey now takes only 6 hours.

After a time he started business as a Government Contractor and by dint of sheer diligence and honesty rose to be one of the most prominent citizens and landlords of Quetta.

He was a member of Quetta Municipality from 1896 to 1925, a member of the Quetta Cantonment Board and its first Vice-President.

(Continued on previous page)
Four Generations of the Batliboi Family

Founder & Partners of

M/S JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO, BOMBAY

Sitting  Mr Framji Jamshedji Batliboi (died 1926) with
great-grandson Jamshed Merwanji Batliboi (existing
partner) (Born 1917)

Standing Left  Mr Ratanji Framji Batliboi (died 1924)
   Founder of the firm

Standing Right  Mr Merwanji Ratanji Batliboi (died 1958)
   (Late partner)
Jamshed Merwanji Ratanji Batliboi (Born 1917)
Partner of Jamshedji Ratanji & Co

Jamshed Merwanji Ratanji Batliboi was educated in St Xavier's High School and College and the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay.

He joined the firm of M/s Jamshedji Ratanji & Co in 1937 when his father Mr Merwanji was the sole proprietor and further developed the activities of the firm. He became a partner in the year 1945 and after the death of Mr Merwanji has become the chief working partner of the firm.

He is very closely connected with the Paper Traders and has been a very active member of the Paper Traders Association Bombay having been a member of the Managing Committee for many years, Vice President for 4 years and the President for two successive years. He has been on the committee of the Federation of the Paper Traders Association of India since its formation in 1959.

He is the Chairman of the Newsprint Trading and Distributing Corp formed by the paper dealers for distribution of Newsprint.
Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Batiwalla was one of the leading Salt Merchants of Bombay. He started his career at an early age of 16, and in the year 1902 started timber business in partnership with that famous business and industrial magnate Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata with whom later on he had close family relationship. To a person born with a silver spoon in his mouth, it is not difficult to amass wealth, but to fight the world, to overcome various obstacles and under diverse other contending factors, to rise and raise others to height — this is what gives a flavour to the career of an individual and marks him down as really a great man. His success in life may be attributed to his untiring labour and foresight, his strict system of personal superintendence, his confidence in uprightness and his ability and his skill. To him work was worship. He was responsible for the construction of the well-known Jamasp and Batiwalla Saltworks which were the premier sea-salt works in the Thana district to be constructed on the most scientific and modern lines, an appreciation of which is recorded in the administration report of the Salt Department of the Government of India. As is sometimes the case, big business transactions with the change of conditions meet with reverses, he was not an exception and lost a good fortune, but by his industrious exertions, honesty, and enterprise recovered a part of it at the fag end of his life. He was a self-made man and possessed a jovial and merry temperament. Very unassuming and practical he was ever willing to give benefit of his vast experience to all who sought his help and advice.
Dr Dadiba Nowroji Saher, L M & S
Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat

Born—1868  Died—Monday 14th May 1956
An Eminent Physician and A True Friend of the Poor

He matriculated from the Elphinstone High School in 1888 and graduated from the Grant Medical College in 1893 and soon became exceedingly popular with all classes of society as an expert physician and also for his extreme kindness, affability and charitable disposition.

In 1911 he married Hiralal, grand daughter of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit (1st Baronet) and daughter of Bai Hamabai and Framji Rustomji Cama.

An ancestor of the Saher Family came to Bombay some 200 years back from the Surat District and more than 100 years ago Hormasji Dadabhoy Saher a scion of the charitable minded Saher Family, founded an Agiary at Warden Road of which Dr Dadiba was a Trustee.

During his life time he did a great deal of good work for the Parsee community and was actively connected with many institutions amongst them being the Zoroastrian Building Society, Zoroastrian Bank, Zoroastrian Association B D Petit Parsee General Hospital B N Gamadia Hummarshala (Technical School) at Tardeo etc. He was also a Trustee of the Dadysett and Banaji Atash Behrams and Agiaries and of the Vatcha Agiary and of many Parsee charitable concerns.
He was a delegate to the Parsee Matrimonial Court, and did yeoman service to the Parsee Zoroastrian Community as a Trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Board. He took an active interest for a number of years as a Corporator in the affairs of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was also a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. He was a very keen freemason, holding high offices in the District Grand Lodge.

By his good nature sympathetic fellow-feeling, compassionate and sociable temperament and devotion to duty, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He had become a guide, philosopher and friend not only to his large family of relatives and friends, but also to the body-public, especially to the poor and needy. His name was a household word in many family groups—Parsees, as well as among other communities, who cherish his memory with reverence and gratitude.
Jehangir Dinshaw Daruwala,
A M I C E, M T E, F I S E (London) M R San I.,
M S O C C. (France) B E (Civil) (Bombay)

Architect & Engineer of Great Repute & A Friend of the Poor
Philosopher and Guide

Born 11th August 1898 — Died Saturday 15th June 1957

Jehangir Daruwala after completing his Civil Engineering Course at Poona, in 1917 A D went for further studies in various Colleges of Great Britain & France and returned to Bombay with thorough accomplishment and experience. British Indian Government appointed him an Officer in the Sanitary Department, Bombay and he rapidly rose to higher and higher posts when he retired as Deputy City Engineer of the Bombay Municipality as a protest against injustice and favour itum in the year 1947.

He was twice President of the Parsee Engineers & Architects Union Bombay. He collected about Rs 150,000/ from the interest of which nearly 7 to 8 students (Parsees) would be maintained. He was a resolute indefatigable assiduous worker and never left a work incomplete but gave a thorough justice to it. He was selfless impartial & helpful in giving guidance to those who sought his advice and guidance. He had given
his personal ‘touch’ to all young aspiring students of the Engineering line. He was the chip of the old block and followed the footsteps of his late revered father and his son — as Engineer — tries to follow the goal reached by his father.

After retirement from service he wanted to devote his life to social and civic services to the City and public of Bombay, and competed from the Fort Ward in 1948 as an Independent Candidate, and succeeded by coming at the top of successful Corporators. He served the Municipality incessantly for ten long years as an honest, righteous fighter for the cause of humanity in the sphere of civic reforms. He retired willingly to serve the Parsee Zoroastrian Community as a leader (Akabar) and Trustee of the Parsee Panchayet in 1957.

Despite ill-health he never swerved from his duty. He was rarely absent from his post during his whole life career. He not only served the complex machinery of the Parsee Panchayet but also took active part in numerous communal establishments and Associations. He took an active interest in providing tenements for the needy Parsees through his work from the Bombay Parsee Central Association Co-operative Housing Society. He is not only an irrepeable loss to his consort Mrs Sherbanoo (sister of R N Cooper) and his accomplished children, but also to the public of Bombay and especially to the Parsee Community and Zoroastrian Faith.

Mr Jehangir was a ministering angel and a friend in need, docile though resolute, easily approachable though honest to his well thoughtout constructive convictions. Overwork made him a victim on the altar of human service, and he died suddenly of heart attack. He dedicated himself for the Technical Education and profession for the Parsee youths. He had served the young Parsee Engineers at the Parsee Hostel for Engineering students at Poona. His motto was "Knock and the gates shall be opened", to guide those in need and suffering and giving healthy reception on equal level both to the rich and the poor, ever with a sympathetic smile. May his soul rest in peace in the Blissful Heaven.
Sitting Left to Right: Mr. Muncherji Naoroji Balsari, J.P. Sir Phirozeshaw M. Mehta (1845-1915), Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dadysett, Mr. Dady Nanekji Limji. Standing L. to R.: Mr. Shapurji Jeejawee Balliwala, Mr. Bhujajee Nowrojee Pallonji (Dalal) (1833—), Mr. Dorabji Kharsheedji Shroff.
ORDRE NATIONAL DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR

Le Grand Chancelier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur

Le Président de la République Française

nomme en titre de Sellema

Le Directeur de l'Échelle et du Livre de la Légion d'Honneur

[Signature]

[Signature]
Mr Jamshedji Sorabji Sethna was among the very few Parsis who have enjoyed the rare honour of holding a consular post under an European government. It was in 1905 that Mr Jamshedji Sethna was appointed as acting Vice-Consul for France in Bombay and the duties of his responsible post he discharged in a manner that did him the greatest credit.

The Parsi well-known monthly journal of the time commented on Mr Sethna's appointment in the following glowing terms—

We heartily congratulate Mr Sethna on his appointment as acting Vice-Consul for France in Bombay. The Consular appointments of the great European powers in a city like Bombay are posts of considerable importance and responsibility and it is a compliment to our little community no less than to Mr Sethna that a Parsi should have been put in charge of such an important post.
Mr. Sorabjee Pestojee Kanga
Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee Kanga second son of Ervad Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga of Navsari and Behmanbai daughter of Dustoor Jamaspjee Edujje Jamasp Asa of Poona the first Dustoor or High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan was born in the city of Poona in the residence now known as Dustoor Hall on Roze Depuecher of the month Sherevar of the Shehenshahi Yazderardvi year 122 corresponding with 9th March 1853 A.D. He received his education at the Elphinstone Institute and the Elphinstone College in Bombay and in 1878 obtained the post of Translator under H H the Nizam’s Government. His superior officers were perfectly satisfied with his work and recorded very favourable opinions about him. One of them stated that he had the greatest pleasure in testifying that Mr Kangas ability was of the highest order that he performed his duty in the most excellent manner that his conduct was perfectly upright and that he had a most pleasant disposition.

Another English superior officer wrote as follows —

I consider he is unequalled in Hyderabad as a Translator. He is hard working, painstaking and his accuracy is always to be relied upon. In my opinion he is thoroughly deserving of a larger increase than the one it is proposed to give him.

In view of such favourable reports, when the post of Press Reporter was first created in Hyderabad in 1888 Sorabjee was installed therein in addition to his duties as Chief Translator.

With reference to this new extra work the Shaukatul Islam, leading Urdu paper of Hyderabad expressed the following view —

Mr Sorabjee Sahib is carrying on the work in an excellent manner. For reporting of English newspapers, we can mention none else in Hyderabad better than him. He is carrying on the duties of the post for the last eight or nine months and discharges them very efficiently and methodically.

In 1902 whilst holding the combined post of Chief Translator and Press Reporter Mr Sorabjee translated a voluminous report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee of 1897 about which Sir Casson Walker the then Finance Minister wrote as follows —

There is an immense amount of writing here. It does great credit to Mr Sorabjee’s industry and perseverance that he succeeded in getting it translated.

In 1907 Mr Sorabjee was appointed Assistant Financial Secretary and in that capacity in 1909 he was ordered to attend at the King’s Kothi once a week before the eldest Shahzada Sahib (H.E.H. the present Nizam) and to lay before him files of the
Finance Department, dealing with cases of grants of Jagirs, Inams, Mansabs, Yomias, and all kinds of Charitable allowances, and to explain to him the rules and regulations relating to the issue of these grants, and their continuance to heirs or their resumption. Mr Sorabjee performed this duty till H E H the present Nizam ascended the throne in 1911.

Mr Sorabjee retired from the post of Second Assistant Financial Secretary after a total service of thirty-five years on 24-2-1914. On that occasion Sir Reginald Glancy, the Finance Minister (now a Member of the Indian Council in London) gave an At Home party where a Persian poem composed by an officer of the Finance Department in praise of Mr Sorabjee’s work was read out, and Sir Reginald Glancy himself spoke as follows —

“We are met together this afternoon to say farewell to Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee Kanga. Mr Sorabjee has been thirty-five years in service of H H’s Government and served under many distinguished officers, such as Nowab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nowab Emad Jung Bahadur, and Sir Casson Walker, who have expressed their very high appreciation of Mr Sorabjee’s services, to which I should like to endorse my personal testimony. I shall very much miss Mr Sorabjee when I find his place empty tomorrow. I should like to say in addition to the ordinary qualities which go to make a good officer, Mr Sorabjee has sound judgment of things, and I have always felt that I could safely rely upon him. I have not heard a word against Mr Sorabjee’s character or his abilities. This shows that Mr Sorabjee is a man of high character, and has endeared himself to one and all in this Department. On behalf of the Finance Dept., I should like to present Mr Sorabjee with this gold watch as a token of our regard and esteem. I only wish Mr Sorabjee many happy years of retirement.”

After his retirement, Mr Sorabjee’s services were engaged for further period of about five years for the compilation of the Civil and Military Service Regulations of the Hyderabad State. On completion of this work, the Accountant General, under whose supervision this work was carried out gave a garden party at his residence in 1918, at which all the gazetted officers of the Account Department and other prominent guests were invited. On this occasion the Accountant General in a speech complimented Mr Sorabjee for the task he had accomplished.

Mr Sorabjee in 1884 composed an English ode in honour of H late H’s installation. This Ode, printed on parchment, and enclosed in a silver casket, was graciously accepted by His late Highness.
In 1912 Mr Sorabjee published the Talatums Iran which is a translation in Urdu of Shakespeare's Macbeth and is dedicated to the sacred memory of Mr Sorabjee's mother.

In 1934 he published 'The Metrical Version of the Gathas in English' which was dedicated to the sacred memory of his father.

Mr Sorabjee was married to Baijee daughter of Mr Dorabjee Shapurjee Vachha in 1864. On that occasion the Athornans of Balherkote in Bombay present an address to his father with a shawl. The address contained the following appreciation of Eravad Pestonjee Rustomjee Kangas's services:

"You hold a place of honour amongst us as a leader and we consider ourselves deeply grateful to you for your justice, sympathy, advice, conciliatory disposition and charity. We cannot sufficiently repay the debt of obligation we owe to you for the lead you take with true devotion in all matters connected with our welfare.

The qualities of heart here described eventually culminated in the leading part Eravad Pestonjee took in the establishment of the Anjuman Atash Behram in Bombay consecrated on 17th October 1897 on which occasion the President of the Managing Committee of that sacred institution Mr Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth referred in the following terms to his services:

In building this Atash Behram our revered able and charitable Vice President, Mr Pestonjee Rustomjee Kangas has also from the commencement to the end rendered invaluable services for which our whole community is grateful to him.

Mr Sorabjee has seven sons and one daughter as follows:

1. Kaikhosro L.M. & S
2. Hormusjee B.A. LL.B
3. Jehangir B.A. LL.B., Solicitor
4. Miss Khosheed L.R.C.P. & S
5. Capt. Jamshed L.M. & S
6. Jehanbux holds certificate of Accountancy and Book keeping from Clerks Civil & Commercial College is Member of Pelman Institute has passed Account Finance and Revenue Examinations of the Hyderabad Government.
8. Burtor M.D. M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H

(1) has long been settled in Moulmein as a private practitioner.

(2) was in the Hyderabad Govt service as a Superintendent of Treasury and is now on pension.
(3) is a Solicitor practising in Bombay
(4) was Superintendent of the Victoria Zenana Hospital in Hyderabad, from which post she has retired on pension
(5) is a doctor, who took part in the last European War as a Captain in the Military Medical Service. He still holds that rank, and is liable to be called on duty in case of emergency and has been already so called on two occasions
(6) is employed in the Accountant General's Office of the Hyderabad Government
(7) is the Chief Engineer in the Hyderabad Municipality
(8) is the Chief Medical Officer of the Antituberculosis Hospital under the Bombay Municipality

Burjorji Viccaji Meherji Viccaji Meherji & Jamshedji Burjorji
Dr. Miss Khorshed Sorabjee Kanga
Born on 23-11-1881. After passing the Matric, she joined the Medical School in Hyderabad. Dr Laurie, Major Drake Brockman, and Dr Gimlette, Directors of the Medical Department, successively recommended her for a Government Scholarship, the last named officer describing her as a very prominent student. But these recommendations did not fructify. She passed the final examination in Medicine and Surgery in 1905. After she passed this examination the Medical Department proposed an English Scholarship of £200 for her. Sir Casson Walker, the Finance Minister advocated a grant of £150. But none of these proposals was sanctioned. Consequently, her father sent her, at his own expense to Edinburgh, where she obtained the Triple Qualifications in 1906. She afterwards attended the Lying in Hospital at Dublin, where she personally conducted several cases of labour, worked at the Royal Eye Hospital, assisted at various obstetric operations at Queen Charlotte’s Lying in Hospital, and passed sometime in gaining practical knowledge and experience of Surgical and Gynecological work at the New Hospital for Women in London.

On her return to Hyderabad, the Director, Medical Department, reported to the Government on 4-6-1907 saying that she was suitable for appointment at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, which was then about to be opened.

She was first appointed in service on 21-1-1908, as Officiating Civil Surgeon at the Aliabad Dispensary. On 18-1-1909 she was posted temporarily as a House Surgeon at the V Z H, where she was made permanent on 6-7-1909. On 6-8-1909 in His late Highness’ time, she was ordered to attend at H H’s Palace as a Lady Doctor, in addition to her duties at the V Z H. This duty she performed till the lamented death of His late Highness on 29-8-1911.

For the last 26 years, she has been working in the V Z H in one capacity or other. Whenever the Senior Visiting Surgeon (or Superintendent as she is now called) was absent, she was placed in charge. In this way, she officiated in this post for a long time in 1918 and 1922. In 1918, Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal visited the V Z H. She was so pleased with the management of the Institution that she presented a gold brooch to Miss Kanga, through His Exalted Highness’ Government.

In the Administration Report for 1922-23 the Director Medical Department was pleased to record as follows —

“Dr Miss Kanga performed her duties with credit, both as Junior Visiting Surgeon, as well as when acting as Senior Surgeon.”
In the Administration Report for 1928-29 the then Director of the Medical and Sanitation Department Col. Norman Walker was pleased to record the following opinion —

Dr. Kanga and her staff are working under very difficult conditions at the V.Z.H but in spite of adverse criticism the Institution enjoys an ever increasing popularity and is always crowded.

Since the retirement of the last Superintendent Dr. Miss Evans on 19th 12 1936 Miss Kanga had been Officiating as Superintendent in which post she was confirmed on 21st 1937.

Besides her regular daily work at Hospital Miss Kanga has from time to time performed other duties as follows —

(a) Instructing Ambulance Class for ladies started by Lady Pinhey (wife of the then Resident of Hyderabad) who was pleased in her letter of October 1912 to thank Miss Kanga for all the trouble she had taken and for the interesting lectures she had given.

(b) Medical attendance at the Girls Boarding House (1917)

(c) Lecturing on First Aid and Minor Sanitation to the Zenana School girls and teachers (1918)

(d) Plague work for which Miss Kanga received a present of a gold watch from the Government at a public gathering (1918). This watch bears the following inscription — From H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to Dr. Miss Kanga in recognition of services rendered during the plague of 1928 Fash.

(e) Medical supervision of the Boarding Institution attached to the Central Training School for School Mistresses (1921)

(f) Lecturing on Midwifery and Gynecology at the Medical College (1922)
Jivanji Pestonji
(1816-1875)

Illustrious son of Seth Pestonji Meherji. Born 28th January 1816 Visited England in 1852. After 1862 he was in service of Hyderabad State as Collector of Jalna Ambad districts.

After this he was Revenue Secretary during the time of Nawab Mukram-ud-dawla Bahadur when the Nawab was Revenue Minister.

His nature was genial, his work thoughtful, his bearing august.
Mr Sohrabji Jamshedji Chenoy  
(Nawab Sohrab Nawaz Jung Bahadur)  
(1859—1935)

This short sketch of the life and career of one who may justly be ranked among the most eminent members of the Parsi community not only in the Hyderabad State but in the whole of India can be appropriately prefaced with a brief outline of the history of the Chenoy family, one of the most important and well-known branches of which the subject of this sketch was the most distinguished member.

The history of the Chenoy family in the Nizam's Dominions carries us back to the memorable days of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces over a century and a half ago when their ancestors came to Jalna with those Forces. When the Hyderabad Contingent was transferred from the old Cantonment of Jalna,
traces of which still remain, to Bolarum in 1800, the family accompanied the Contingent to Secunderabad. The Chenoys were the recognized Army Shroffs of the said Contingent.

Thereafter, up to the present time, the Chenoy family have bulked large and played various important roles in the administrative, commercial, civic and social affairs of the Hyderabad State, as well as the British Administered Areas. Indeed, the history of this great family is closely bound up with the history of this State for over a century and a half during which far-reaching and radical changes and developments have taken place. Members of the family still hold positions of great trust and responsibility in the administration of the State with outstanding ability, and with unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign Ruler and the State. These qualities have invariably distinguished the family and have all along maintained intact its glorious traditions.

Mr Sohrabji Jamshedji Chenoy (Nawab Sohrab Nawaz Jung Bahadur) was born on March 31, 1859, and had completed 76 years at the time of his death which occurred on April 30, 1935. He was educated in the then Somasundaram High School, now known as the Mahboob College, at Secunderabad. After he had completed his education, it was his custom to attend Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur's Devdi (Palace) regularly every Friday in order to pay his respects to that illustrious Prime Minister, who was then at the zenith of his power and rightly recognized to be the Grand Signor of Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung, inspired with high ideals of statesmanship and patriotism, had set before him the task of overhauling the whole administration of the State, and, in order to carry out his reform measures effectively, he selected and appointed young, educated Malikis of strong character and proved ability to responsible posts. Sir Salar Jung was so well satisfied and pleased with young Mr Sohrabji Jamshedji Chenoy's intrinsic qualities of head and heart, and his knowledge of Persian which was then considered an invaluable asset as it was the official language that he readily appointed Mr Sohrabji the Third Taluqdar of Hanamkonda.

Mr Sohrabji's future career was assured, and soon after assuming charge of his office, he set to work in right earnest, and never from that moment to the day when he retired from service, did he once look back or relax his efforts in the service of this great State and its people. Within a short time after he had taken over charge, the marked improvement that he effected in every conceivable direction obtained well merited recognition, and he was promoted to the rank of Second Taluqdar during the Ministry of Sir Salar Jung the Second and
posted to Khammamet. His enthusiastic labours at Khammamet resulted in improvements which brought a wholesome change in the aspect of the place. Great encouragement and stimulus were given by Mr. Chenoy to trade and commerce; new roads were constructed and as the local bazaar was no longer able to cope with the increasingly heavy grain and seed traffic, two new large Gunties or markets were erected.

These new achievements of Mr. Chenoy did not go unrecognized for Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur who had then succeeded Sir Salar Jung the Second as Prime Minister and Mr. A. J. Dunlop the Revenue Secretary were so thoroughly impressed with his sterling work and proved capabilities that they awaited the first opportunity to advance him to a higher post. This opportunity came when the First Taluqdarship of Bir fell vacant in 1899 and Mr. Dunlop's choice at once fell on him. His memory is still treasured with reverence by the inhabitants of the Bir District in connection with the vital services he rendered them in the shape of providing them with grain foodstuffs and other necessities of life when the first famine broke out there.

Soon afterwards as an officer of progressive ideas and wide administrative experience combined with ability to carry them into effect was required at Nandair, Mr. Chenoy was chosen for this specially onerous task in 1901. He fulfilled these expectations in no uncertain manner and while he was the Collector of Nandair where he remained for four and a half years, he completely eradicated the Cholera epidemic which was an annual occurrence in the place and took a frightful toll of human life. He next turned his attention to Nandair town and by carrying out a well-drawn town improvement plan not only relieved the congestion in the town but had good bungalows and small houses constructed in the open spaces between the Railway Station and the town. He also encouraged industrial development, and cotton ginning and pressing factories commenced to be erected in large numbers. In addition he laid the foundation of a large Gunti there which is now in a flourishing condition. Business being carried on to the tune of several lakhs of rupees each month.

The Sikh population of Nandair still remember him with gratitude for the great improvements he made to Gurudwara Shrine where Guru Govind Singh, the last of the Sikh Gurus, is interred. The shrine is next in importance as a pilgrimage centre only to the Golden Temple at Amritsar. Mr. Sohrabji Chenoy had the Gurudwara Temple thoroughly renovated the surrounding outhouses repaired and the garden ornamentally laid out and planted with fruit and flower trees. This im
pressed the Sikh States so favourably, that they provided funds on a lavish scale for the purpose of effecting further improvements. In the Gurudwara itself there were two schools of thought opposed to each other and divided into rival factions. Thanks to Mr Chenoy's tactful mediation, the differences of the two sects were composed and they were amalgamated into a single body.

He was subsequently transferred in 1906 to the Medak District, the Headquarters of which are at Sangareddy. It was at this time that his Highness the late Nizam, of revered memory, Nawab Sir Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, conferred upon him the title of NAWAB SOHRAB Nawaz JUNG BAHADUR, in due recognition of the highly meritorious services rendered by him to the State. Mr Chenoy was then the First Taluqdar of the Medak District. From Sangareddy the Nawab was transferred to Nizamabad in 1912 and there reaped fresh laurels by his broadminded administration, unfailing courtesy and practical sympathy for every class of people in that District where, as a result of his good and beneficent rule, his name became a household word and continuous to be so even to this day.

Further advancement came to the Nawab Saheb while he was at Nizamabad when two posts of Subadar and the Commissionership of Customs fell vacant. He was specially selected for the latter post, and shortly afterwards the mantle of Food Controller was also thrown on his shoulders. He introduced many improvements and reforms in the Customs Department and also increased the revenue considerably. Sir Lennox Russel was at this time the Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr D G Mackenzie (subsequently Sir Duncan Mackenzie) lately Resident at Hyderabad, was First Assistant to the Resident. It was then that Sir Duncan came into contact with the Nawab Saheb, and the high esteem in which Sir Duncan held him continued until the latter's death. How very efficiently the Nawab Saheb discharged the additional duties of Food Controller, and how much relief he was able to afford the public in general, are matters so well known that they need no repetition here. Suffice it to say that he won the admiration and appreciation of all concerned.

The fact cannot be permitted to go unnoticed here that while the Nawab Saheb was Taluqdar of Nizamabad, the Wesley Missionaries of that place approached him for a site to construct a Leper Asylum. He very happily suggested to them that the extensive open lands close to the Dicpalli Station was an ideal site for such an Asylum. The Missionaries inspected the site recommended by the Nawab Saheb and found
it so suitable that they immediately obtained the land and
commenced the work of constructing the Asylum. The ins-
titution has developed into a first rate Leper Colony and with
its up-to-date Leper Hospital it now affords relief to hundreds
suffering from this fell disease, and is doing magnificent work.
The old Missionaries of this Asylum who had come into con-
tact with the Nawab Saheb still remember his name with
thankfulness.

After having rendered an unbroken record of distinguished
service of nearly 40 years in various responsible positions the
Nawab Saheb began to feel the stress and strain of office so
much for his advancing years that he retired voluntarily in
1930 during the Regime of Sir Ali Imam, who was then Presi-
dent of the State Executive Council. on a well earned pension.
In the Government Jarida (Gazette) his meritorious services
were recognized with appreciation and good wishes by Govern-
ment. Although he retired from public service he did not
hibernate so to speak, as so many pensioners are apt to do
but devoted the remainder of his life wholeheartedly and
unremittingly to the welfare of the public. His numerous
charities always performed unostentatiously knew no bounds
of caste and creed and no one who sought his help went away
empty handed and without sympathy and relief. His bungalow
known as Sohrab Manzil in Oxford Street was the resort of
many in distress and his memory will ever be kept green in
the hearts of the poor and the destitute. He was the ac-
nowledged leader and head of the Parsi community in Secunder-
abad and Hyderabad and the members of his community looked up
to him with feelings of affection and regard akin to those of
dutiful children for an affectionate father. He was a Trustee
and Member of the Managing Committee of the Secunderabad
Parsi Anjuman and at the meetings of the Anjuman his
opinions always carried great weight and were respected. In
his last will and testament he set apart Rs. 35,000 worth of
Nizam's Government Railway shares which bring in an income
of Rs. 1,750 annually. This income is to be devoted towards
ameliorating the condition of poor Parsis by giving them
allowances providing them with grain and other necessities of
life awarding scholarships to poor Parsi children and for
such kindred objects of charity.

The end came rather suddenly and unexpectedly. The Nawab
Saheb as was usual with him during the summer months left
for Mahableshwar on March 31, 1935. After about a week's
stay there he had a severe attack of fever. He came down to
Poona for treatment and appeared to be recovering slowly but
on April 25 there was a sudden change for the worse in his
condition. Serious pulmonary trouble developed and his wife and children tried to bring him home to Secunderabad in a special train, but his condition grew worse and after leaving Nawandgi Station on April 30, he passed away in the train and within the Dominions which is loved so well and to whose services he had devoted the best part of his life.

He has left behind him his widow, Bai Gulbadi and five sons to mourn his loss. Bai Gulbadi still lives in "Sohrab Manzil" where she had lived so many happy years with her husband, and although well advanced in years, she continues to carry on the good work which she had so completely shared with her husband, with unabated zeal. There, surrounded by her children and grandchildren to the third generation, and comforted by their unbounded love and veneration for her, she moves about as usual, doing her household duties and bravely smiling through it all, in spite of the aching void in her heart — an inspiring example indeed for younger housewives to imitate.

Of the five sons, the eldest, Tchemuras, owns cotton ginning and pressing factories in Aurangabad. Eachshah who, following in the footsteps of his father, joined the Revenue Department of H E H. The Nizam's Government and rose to be First Taluqdar like his father again, became the Additional Commissioner of Customs, is now Subedar (Revenue Commissioner) of Warangal. He is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Anjuman of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The third son, Naoshir, is a Barrister-at-Law having been called to the Bar by the Hon'ble Society of the Inner Temple in 1918. He has an extensive practice, both in British and State Courts, and is the Vice President of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board. He too is a Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Anjuman of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Faridoon, who took the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering at the Victoria University, Manchester, is a Divisional Engineer in H E H. The Nizam's Public Works Department. At present he is in charge of the Hyderabad Water Works. The youngest son, Hoshang, is a cotton merchant owning cotton ginning and pressing factories in Bhains in H E H. The Nizam's Dominions. Three brothers also survive the Nawab Saheb, and of these the eldest, Mr. Rustoami Chenoy held the appointment of Postmaster General, Hyderabad State, until he retired in 1931. The second brother, Mr. Hormusji Chenoy, L R C P & S (Edin.), L F P S (Glas.) worked as Assistant Director in the State Medical Department, and after retiring joined the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Paigah as its Chief Medical Officer. Mr. Ratanji Chenoy the third brother, is a Member of the Board of the Nawab Sir Kursheed Jah Paigah. The only surviving sister, Bai Avabai,
who is a recipient of the Kaiser Hind Medal is married to Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Marker O.B.E., of Quetta and has one son and one daughter.

We cannot better conclude this brief sketch of a great life greatly lived than by quoting the eloquent well-deserved tribute paid by a mourner who in the course of a letter of condolence written to one of the sons of the late Nawab Saheb said:

Your father whose loss the whole Parsi community mourns was a gracious personality and the fragrance of his life will linger with us all for many years. His outstanding qualities of mind and heart gave him a remarkable place in the esteem of all who knew him. Essentially a gentleman in movement and activity yet one of the humblest of men so human and kindly, and with an utter absence of the superiority complex.

In his own community he must sometimes have felt overwhelmed with the demonstrations of affection and esteem he received, whilst in the larger circle of friends acquaintances in which he moved to and fro his humility of spirit and dignity of bearing won for him universal admiration.

Nothing seemed to spoil Nawab Sohrab Nawaz Jung he retained his graciousness of spirit and his nobility of character to the end. He grew old gracefully. As the shades of eventide gathered about him Faith, Hope and Love seemed to grip his soul more firmly and as he walked down the western slopes the glow of the Eternal seemed to flash with increasing beauty from his face. He was ever a devout Zoroastrian thus the Life Eternal will be as real to him now as was the life he lived on earth so beautifully from day to day.
Nawab Darab Jung Bahadur (Dorabji Bapuji Chenoy) of Secunderabad (Dn)

Son of Bapuji Edulji Chenoy, and grand son of Khan Bahadur Edulji Sohrabji Chenoy—one of the oldest Parsi families of Hyderabad State. This family is famous for the acts of charity of many of its members. Many sons of this family have been in very high positions in the Government and trade in the State.

Dorabji was born in October 1877 at Poona, in which place he took his primary training in school.

Joined service in Hyderabad State, as a Tehsildar at the age of 19, in the reign of the present ruler's father.

From the earliest days of his service, he began to create a favourable impression on all his superior officers, on account of his honesty and sincerity of purpose, and a wonderful power to
grasp every difficult situation in the right manner. He always believed in making a deep study of every problem he came across and on account of very wide reading and sincere application to his work his advice was often sought for and appreciated by his superiors.

From the first stepping stone of a Tehsildar he gradually rose in service to the post of Excise Taluqdar from which by dint of his hard work and knowledge of revenue matters he was rapidly promoted to the post of Asstt Revenue Secretary and ultimately came to the top of the Survey and Settlement Department as its Commissioner. His vast knowledge of the intricate Revenue matters of the State was responsible for his subsequent promotion to the post of Joint Revenue Secretary from where he rose to the highest position in the Revenue Department as the Revenue Commissioner for 7 years (Subedar) of a large province in the State. On the very day that he retired from service in 1935 he was appointed Controller to the present Nizam's younger brother Prince Basalat Jah Bahadur thus coming into more personal contact with the present ruler H E H the Nizam who was so favourably impressed by his worth that he was taken into still closer confidence by H E H the Nizam, who appointed him the Sadr ul Mohamde the Prime Minister of his personal Crown lands known as the Sarfe Khas Mubarak Sarfe Khas Mubarak i.e the personal jagir of H E H yielding some crores of rupees annually which is an independent organized State of its own being the Nizam's personal property with a Revenue Department Police Army Judiciary etc. of its own Sadr ul Mohammad sarfe Khas means the Prime Minister in charge of this State.

Dorabji is the only Parsi to be appointed to this post (His position was similar to that of the famous Faridoon ul Mulk a former Prime Minister of Hyderabad State) He served in this capacity for over 3 years.

He ultimately retired from all activities in the middle of 1940 and at present enjoys a privileged position in the State in general and the Parsi community in particular.

Retired from all activities after zealously serving the State in various capacities for 42 years.

As a token of appreciation of his faithful service to the State the Nizam, in 1937 conferred upon him the distinguished title of Nawab Darab Jung Bahadur.

In spite of being absorbed in the activities of the State he always found time to give his valued and esteemed help to his community of which he is an esteemed trustee for the past many years. His son Behramji is at present an Asstt Commissioner in the Land Records branch of the Survey and Settlement Department of Hyderabad State.
Nawab Framroze Jung Bahadur & his daughter

Nawab Framroze Jung Bahadur and his daughter (later) Begam Naoshaba Kaikobad Jung at the age of ten (1898). It is of particular interest to note that girls of ten years used to wear saris in the late nineteenth century.
In those days Parsi students used to take great interest in Arabic and Persian so here we find them with their Persian Teacher (Moulti). Another important feature worth noticing is that during that period a boy of ten was made to put on pagdi and a girl must wear sari when she attained that age.
Cooverji Bhimji Meherji Taraporvala, of Tarapore & Hyderabad Deccan

In charge of Banking and Currency Sections of H E H the Nizam’s Govt in addition to all Commercial Depts under State management including the Electricity, Workshops and Telephone Depots

(Born 4th Sept 1896)

University qualifications

1. Passed B A with Honours (1918) St Xavier’s College, Bombay
2. Appointed Dakshina Fellow, Bombay University (1918)
3. Passed B.Sc. First Class First with Distinction (1919)
4. Sir James Fergusson Research Scholar for 2 years Bombay University (1919-20)
5. Appointed Lecturer St Xavier's College Bombay (1919-20)

Imperial Bank's Service
6. Joined Imperial Bank of India as Probationary Assistant (1921)
7. Passed Associate Examination of the Institute of Bankers London (1924)
8. Promoted to the Staff Officers grade (1929)
9. Worked as Agent of the Sandhurst Road (Bombay) Hyderabad Sind Yeotmal (Berar) Gwalior Godhra and Ujjain Branches of the Imperial Bank of India

State Service
10. Joined H E H the Nizam's Service (1930) as Asstt. Financial Secretary where he is working since
11. In addition to the above duties he was also in charge of the Osman Shahi and Azam Jahi Mills since 1933-36 which are under the State management.
12. Was in charge of the State Loans floated in 1932 and 1935. For his success in the former his services were specially recognised in Firman Mubarak giving two premature grade increments. The Loan floated this year was closed within 10 minutes mainly due to his indefatigable efforts.

Father Bumji Meherji and grandfather Meherji Bhumji were in Abkari business Abkari contractors since 1898

(Concluded from page 224)

Accompanied Waliashan Prince Moazzam Jan Bahadur on his continental tours in 1933 and 1935 as physician in attendance. Granted the title of Nawab Rustom Yar Jung Bahadur in 1933. Sent as a delegate from Hyderabad to the 7th Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine held at Calcutta in December 1927. Retired from service in February 1936 on account of his failing health.
An Entertainment given by Rajah Chandoo Lal to General James Stewart Fraser, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad in the year 1841. In the picture amongst the distinguished guests one finds photo of Late Mr Viccajee Meherjee whose life sketch one will find in Paisi Lustre On Indian Soil Vol 1 page 338
Mr J C Viccaji is a direct descendant of the renowned family of Viccaji and Pestonji Meherji of Tarapore. His ancestors have held high and responsible posts in the Nizam’s Government since 1830. He entered the Nizam Government’s service at the age of 20 years and has served in responsible posts, the last being that of Assessor and Collector of Taxes, Hyderabad Municipality, in which department alone he remained for 29 years and is known as the Grand Old Man of the Municipality. After his retirement in 1926 he served on the Corporation and the Standing Committee for 3 years representing the Parsi Community. At present he is employed by the Corporation for framing municipal Byelaws. He is well known to the Gujarati reading public as poet Nazook and has conducted the Poetic column of the ‘Foorsad’ for a period of 50 years. At present he is contributing to ‘Cherag’. His Urdu and English poems are equally well received by the public. His last work was ‘Nazook Sarode’ which is having a rapid sale.
Dr. Nawab Rustom Yar Jung Bahadur
(Dr. Rustomji Nusservanjji Coorlawala)

(Date of Birth 12th April 1882 at Satara)
(Date of death 21st November 1936 at Hyderabad-Deccan)
Father's Name Dr Nusserwanji Cursetji Coorlawala

Life sketch  After doing his Matric in Madras he joined the Medical School in Hyderabad, passing out first class in 1904. Proceeded to England in 1905, and obtained the following degrees L R C P & S (Edin.), L F P & S (Glas.), M D (Dub.), L R C P, F R C S (Eng.) D P H (Cant.)

Returned to Hyderabad and entered service of the Nizam's Government in May 1911, as House-Surgeon in the old Afzal Gunj Hospital — Superintendent of the new Osmania General Hospital, which is considered to be one of the biggest hospitals in India, from 1921 to 1928.

Professed of Ophthalmology, Anatomy and Surgery in the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, from 1912 to 1933

House surgeon to H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Princess from 1928 to 1936

(Continued on page 221)
Dr Burjorji Dorabji Cooper
(Born 26-6-1825 — Died 30-4-1887)
After his preliminary education, Burjorji Cooper joined the Grant Medical College recently started by the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. He passed the medical examination and was among the first batch to obtain the Medical degree in the city of Bombay.

After practising for a short time in the city of Bombay he went to England with his family where he carried on extensive export import business under the firm name Burjorji & Sons. He was the first Parsi to go to England with his family.

During his stay in England, his sixth son Jamsetji was born who was thus the first Parsi to be born in England on 1-11-1858. Jamsetji died in Bombay on 24-9-1914.

When the Crimean War and the American Civil War 1864-1866 broke out, Burjorji’s business failed as did many others. He then returned to Bombay and again began medical practice in the Fort area becoming popular on account of his successful cures.

Dr. Burjorji’s eldest son was Sorabshah, born in 1845 and died in 1903. He served for several years in the Bombay Municipal. Dr. Burjorji’s eldest daughter was Pirozbai born in 1847 and died in 1911. She was educated in England and married the late Khan Bahadur Burjorji Nasserwanji Vakil of Surat.

Out of Burjorji’s family, Nusserwanji is the only surviving member living in Andheri — Bombay Suburb.
Seth Dadabhoy had an English Provision shop at Ingrez Bazar (now Medows Street) opened in 1790 and had opened a auction house and was also commission agent. He was a member of the Parsee Panchayat of that time. He was called gentleman because of his polished manner and was appointed
by the Government of Bombay as their accredited auctioneer of public for the sale of opium and other stores. He carried on his auction and Europe shop business with the assistance and co-operation of his young nephews and was the grand uncle of Mr Ardeshir J Cursetji and Dr Jehangir J Cursetji Lilamwala.

(Concluded from page 230)

been a life devoted to noble activities as an exceedingly distinguished career. He commands respect as a recognised authority on Medical Life Assurance in India. He has written four books on Life Assurance subject which bear the stamp of a genuine expert and have been in use as guide books ever since their publication by all Indian and Foreign Insurance Companies doing Insurance business in their Countries and are the first of their kind published in India.
Dr Jehangir Jamshedji Cursetjee, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.P.C.S., (Edin) L.F.P.S., (Glasg), F.R.S.M. (Lond.), L.M & S & F.C.P.S. (Bom.), J.P.,

Born 1859

Dr Jehangir passed his Matriculation at the age of 16 and joined the Grant Medical College in 1875 from where he passed out in 1881 in Honours Division at the head of the successful candidates. He gained several Scholarships and prizes and was awarded the degree of L.M & S a Gold and a MacLennan Silver Medal and the MacLennan Scholarship of Rs. 300/ in the final degree examination.

He then proceeded to Europe in 1888-89 where he obtained the highest degrees and diplomas of triple qualifications L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.) and L.F.P.S. (Glasg.) and the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery and Medicine of
the Brussels University with highest distinctions and at the head of the candidates holding double prize qualifications.

Dr. Jehangir has been a member of several medical and scientific societies and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (Lond.) since 1910. He is one of the three original founders of the Bombay Medical Union in 1884 along with Dr. Dinsha Bomanjee Master and Dr. Buijorji Sorabji Shroff. He was elected its President in 1913 and 1914. He also presided at the function of its Golden Jubilee in 1934 as the most senior member living, and delivered a valedictory address embodying its fifty years of very useful work. As a representative of the Bombay Medical Union he also gave evidence on behalf of the independent Indian Medical Profession before the Royal Public Service Commission in 1912-13 presided over by Lord Islington.

His connection with Life Insurance has been a long one. He was Medical Examiner of the Indian Branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York during the period of its existence in India and one of the five original Medical Examiners of the Oriental Life Assurance Company at its Head Office in Bombay. He has been the Chief Medical Officer of the Company since February 1922 until his retirement in June 1936.

Dr. Jehangir's activities also covered civic, social and humanitarian matters. From 1901 to 1926, for an unbroken period of 25 years, he was elected Councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation until his retirement in 1926. As a Member of its Schools Committee he was instrumental in getting introduced for the first time in the Municipal Schools of the city of Bombay, and of the Bombay residence, the system of Medical Inspection of the Students both boys and girls for a few months. He was elected Chairman of this Committee in 1920.

Among other bodies with which he was associated were the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Anti Tuberculosis League and several other Municipal Committees. The Bombay Municipal Corporation elected him as its representative to the Bombay International Medical Congress in 1909. He was one of the two nominated representatives of India to the 10th International Otological Congress held in London in 1899 and contributed an important paper to it.

Dr. Jehangir has been associated with various Parsee Organisations and Charitable Institutions and has been elected Chairman since 1934. Dr. Bahadurjee Anti-Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Devlali. He has been also a member of the Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit's Charities Trust and the Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit Parsi Orphanage since the foundation in 1888.

(Continued on page 228)
Dr M H Meherji
Born 1876 Died April 1952
Servant of Suffering Humanity

Dr Meherji after finishing his school career at the New High School and receiving the full mark of a matriculate of the Bombay University joined the Grant Medical College for medical training and studied for four years and went over to Europe and studied in London and specialised himself in Physio Therapeutics at the London Hospital (London) After which he went over to America and graduated from the National College of Electro Therapeutics and was the first Parsi and Indian to get the degree of Master of Electro Therapeutics and Electro Dermatology after which he graduated from the Columbia College of Pharmacology.

Psychology being a favourite subject of his, he studied in detail and passed the examination of the Doctorships of Psychology and holds the degree of Doctor of Psychology.

He was fortunate enough in being elected a consultant to St. Lukes Hospital in U.S.A. Dr Meherji was selected an Associate of the Psychic Research Society London and was appointed by the famous Dr Jonathan Nicholson of London to be the president for India of the International Health League (London). Dr Meherji was also elected a legal representative and Professor of the Chartered and recognised college in Electro Therapeutics in America for India which entitles him to educate members of the medical profession in Electro Therapeutics.

231
Psychology is his favourite subject for over 40 years, which has made many a doctor jealous of him. Dr Meherji is a great believer in Rational Diet. Fresh air, Exercise in moderation and the right mental attitude during our short existence on this earth.

Dr Meherji had the good luck to go round the world in 1933 and he took every opportunity of gaining knowledge for the treatments of chronic diseases by different recognised methods in several parts of the world.

Etheronics, Diathermy, Berigonie, Oudin, D’arsonval, High Frequency and other currents, Ionic medications, X-rays, Ictus rays, Ultra Violet rays, Infra Red Rays and other Rays, Manual, Swedish Vibratory and Electric massage, medical gymnastics, mechanical developing, superheated air baths, Hydric, Psychic, Dietetic, Dynamogenic preparations and other modern methods.

He has given a series of lectures on different subjects in America, Canada, Japan, Colombo, Bombay and India and has written and published pamphlets on Scientific subjects. Foreign and local newspapers have received his work and his Medico Electric Institute which was established in 1900 and is still carrying on the good work of relieving suffering humanity. To Dr Meherji rich or poor are just the same. He never refuses the benefit of his knowledge to a sufferer who is poor and it makes no difference to him to extend courtesy, kindness and help to all communities of India.

Reviews and reports which rebound credit on the scientific methods of treatment of diseases employed at the Medico Electric Institute which have appeared from time to time in Foreign and local English and Gujarati newspapers such as the Times of India, Bihar Times, Jam-e-Jamshed, Sanj Vartaman, The Toronto Daily Star, The Williamsberg Times, The Battlecreek Journal, The Salt Lake Telegram, The San Francisco Examiner, Republican Gazette, (U.S.A) Masik Majah, Foorsad, Hindi Graphic and other periodicals etc can be seen at the Institute.

Dr Meherji is over 25 years a research worker in allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani drugs and is very much interested in Auto Therapy, Dynamogenics, Highly Radiated Tissue cell salts radiations at millions of times per second which are a result of his own thoughts and occupy all his spare time, and he is working on it which may produce a revolution in the use of the doses of allopathic drugs to an infinitesimal dose. Dr Meherji’s ambition is to remain a servant of suffering humanity till he lives.
Dr Kawasji Pestonji (Naigaumwala),
GGMC,
Aged 87 Died 13th September 1939 Roj 6 Mah 1 (Shehenshah)
Y.Z.D 1299

His father came to Bombay from Broach and had a liquor shop at Dongri Hill Mazagaon. His original surnames were Getu and Mithuji Pestonji's three sons were Fakirji Pestonji (Surveyor (father of Dr N F Surveyor), Dadabhoi Pestonji (Master) (Principal of two Schools) and Dr Kawasji Dr Kawasji called also by the surname of his father-in-law Jamshedji Dorabji Naigaumwala.

Dr Kawasji was born in Bombay on 20th March 1842. In 1866 he took his degree of GGMC from the Grant Medical College affiliated to Sir J J Hospital group and joined Government Department as a physician. He was appointed for nine months in Sir J J Hospital. He then served at Sindh Dhubia Uran and Godhra. In 1871 he resigned from Government service and started medical profession in Bombay by opening a dispensary. He opened a class in G M College to give free training in Midwifery to ladies in Gujarati and served as a tutor till its close. In 1879 he became a Fellow of the
Bombay University. In 1893 he was appointed a syndic of the Medical Faculty. He was the paid physician of the Khetwadi Branch of the Bombay Native Dispensaries. From 1863 he was the Head Physician of the Chandanwadi Dispensary. He had a wide private practice as a physician. He was an Honorary Consulting Physician, and Member of the Working Committee of Dr Temulji Nariman’s Parsee Lying-in Hospital since its start. For three decades he was a honorary physician of David Sassoon Reformatory. He was a Member of the Managing Committee of Framji Nusserwanji Patel School and Dhanjabhoy Framji Patel Reading Room and Library both located at Khetwadi. In 1886 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace (J.P.) and from 1890 for several years he was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was proficient even in the French language, and a Vice President of the Circle Literature of Bombay.

(Concluded from opposite page)

to the cause of the medical profession and the effective manner of his advocacy received wide and general approbation at the hands of the medical profession in particular and the public at large in general. On the eve of his retirement as the President of the Bombay Medical Union he stood for election to the Bombay Medical Council and by a large majority of votes of the medical constituency he was elected a member of the Bombay Medical Council. As a member of the Council he expressed his opinions with independence and integrity which commanded the respect of his opponents. In the year 1926 on the expiry of the term of his membership as a member of the Council he stood for re-election and retained his seat. He was also elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Medical Council and had a very great hand in framing the revised course of medical ethics of the Bombay Medical Council. In the practice of his profession he scrupulously observed the principles of medical ethics. He was also appointed by the Government of Bombay as a member of the Opium Enquiry Committee. He also took an active part in the affairs of his community and country but he always shunned publicity. All his activities were however overshadowed by his activities in relation to the uplift of the medical profession. As a man, he was of a reserved and selfless disposition and unknown to his best friends on relations he contributed and assisted poor and deserving persons and causes. He was one of the leading physicians in the City of Bombay of his times.
Dr Dinshaw Muncherji Gagrat

(1873-1933)

A leading Physician President of the Bombay Medical Union (1922) Member of the Bombay Medical Council 1923-1933

Dr Dinshaw Muncherji Gagrat passed his L.M & S Examination in the year 1900. Soon after his graduation he started practice at Grant Road Bombay which he continued until his death for a period of about 33 years. In the year 1912 he went on a tour to Europe. Whilst in London he obtained the diploma of an Electro-Therapeutist in the year 1913 and on his return to India in addition to his general practice he also practised as an Electro-Therapeutist. He was one of the very active and leading members of the Bombay Medical Union, a member of its Managing Committee for several years and its President in the year 1922. On behalf of the Union he gave evidence before various Commissions and Committees appointed from time to time by Government and his opinions bore the stamp of sound and sober judgment. On his retirement from the Chair of the Bombay Medical Union in 1923 he delivered a presidential address which both in his contribution

(Continuation on previous page)
Dr. Shiavux Sohrabji Banker

LM & S (Bombay), L R C P (Edin.), D T M and D T H (L'pool), D P H (Eng)

(Born 12th November 1889)

Chief Medical Officer B B & C I Rly

Dr. Shiavux S Banker was educated at the New High School, Bombay and passed the Matriculation with honours in Science obtaining the Behramji Nasserwanji Koyaji Medal. He graduated in Medicine and Surgery at the Grant Medical College, Bombay in 1912, and proceeded to England for further studies in Medicine. At the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914, he offered his services to the State and was granted a King's Commission in November 1914 in the Indian Medical Service. He served in Mesopotamia and was attached to the hospital which took a prominent part in the relief of the siege of Kut-El-Amara. He also served in South Arabia, South Persia and the North West Frontier during the Afghan War of 1918, and in 1920 was again sent to Mesopotamia during the Arab Rising. He obtained his discharge from the Army in 1921 and joined the B B & C I Railway Company in November 1921 as a District Medical Officer. Later he held
charge of all Medical Districts throughout the Railway and in 1938 he was specially selected for the organisation of the Sanitary arrangements of the Kumbh Fair at Muttra Cantt, Brundaban and Masani. His work was highly commended by the U.P. Government. In November 1938 he assumed charge of the office of the Chief Medical Officer B B & C I Railway.

Dr S S Banker was the first permanent Indian District Medical Officer and he has now the distinction of being the first Indian Head of the Department on a Company Managed Railway.

(Concluded from page 238)

In close relation the Parsees of Bombay and the officials of Iran to the benefit of both. His services were highly appreciated by H.L.M Consuls for Iran and when Mr A A Kayvani retired from Bombay he wrote to Mr Banker "This shows the nobleness of your heart, and the fire of true love for your Motherland Iran which I have found is always burning in you. May you be spared long to continue the good and noble work that you are doing and may you and your family be always happy."

237
Dr. Shapoorji Ardeshir Banker,
M D Bombay
(Born 1875)
Well-known Medical man

Dr. Banker was educated in Chandanwadi and Fort Propriety High Schools and Grant Medical College, Bombay. He was the recipient of the Gray Medal in Surgery and also other scholarships.

He held the post of Hon. Assistant Physician, Sir J J Hospital and Senior Tutor in Pathology, Grant Medical College, Bombay for 7 years. He was physician and Pathologist to Dr. Masani's Hospital, Bombay and Hon. Consulting Physician to H.I.M. 's Consulate for Iran. His work in the college and the hospital was highly appreciated by successive professors and physicians. He was Lord Reay Lecturer in Pathology and has contributed several papers to Medical and Socio-religious subjects. He takes great interest in Iran and has endeavoured to keep...

(Continued on page 237)
Made good in spite of great odds

Dr Dinshaw Hormusji Dudha

Born 3rd September 1899                  Died 14th January 1945

After passing the matriculation examination from Sir C. J. Zorthast Madressa (1916) Navsari standing first he joined the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar and thereafter joined the “Grant Medical” in 1917. He had a brilliant academic career throughout. He stood first in the Intermediate M.B. and second in the Final M.B. and carried away numerous prizes, medals and scholarships from the College as well as the University. Passed his M.D. in 1925 and M.R.C.P. in 1926. His various activities were Consulting Physician Professor of Medicine National Medical College, Senior Physician to Nair Hospital Principal National Medical College, Hon. Physician Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Child Active member Committee member Vice President, Bombay Medical Union at which he read numerous important papers Hon. F.C.P.S. (1938) Member Selection Board for Recruitment of Licensiates for the I.A.M.C. during the recruitment propaganda in connection with the current war. Member Government Body State Medical Faculty Bombay. One of the individuals called upon to give evidence before the foreign medical experts in their tour via Bombay. He was frank, fearless, courageous and kind-hearted. He was of an amicable nature. He was a born extempore orator and a gifted artist. He was a great lover of and fighter for truth.
Dr. Merwanji Sorabji Kharas

The entire 'Kharas' family used to stay in their own house in the 'Pitha Moholla' Fort, where Sorabji, Dr. Merwanji's father conducted his business of cane furniture work. Merwanji wanted to be a doctor from early in his life, but at that time there was apathy for the profession among the Parsis no body encouraged the ambitious young man. His uncle, however, Pestonji Kharas who served for 55 years as a cashier in the firm of Richie Stewart & Co was of another mind. He helped Merwanji to study for the profession of doctor, and in the first batch of doctors who passed out Merwanji was the only Parsi along with two Hindus and two Christians.

He began practice in the Fort area and attained considerable fame and much wealth.
Dr. and Mrs. Kalkobad Bomanji Dastur and their genius sons.

Dr. Muncherji Jamasjee Mistry, L.M. & S.,
(B.M.S.), Civil Surgeon, (Retired).

Born 1864

The First Indian and a Parsi to become a Civil Surgeon

Dr. Mancherjee J Mistry, who was born in 1864, became an orphan at the age of 13 years and in the same year his own house took fire thereby rendering him quite helpless. As he was an intelligent pupil of the Elphinstone High School and always kept a high rank he was exempted from paying the school fees. He passed his Matriculation Examination, Luit being his Second Language, at the early age of 15 years, his rank being the 10th amongst successful students and first amongst those who appeared from his School. Due to poor circumstances he could not go to Europe to become an I.M.S., so he had to join the Grant Medical College. Here too he kept the first rank throughout his five years' course and was a free Medical Student on account of his outstanding cleverness. As he stood first in first class in the L.M. & S. Examination in 1885, he secured the Morhead Prize from the University of Rs. 200/-
and also Sir J J Scholarship of Rs. 300/ and over and above that for a period of five years he used to get Rs. 15/ every month as Scholarship. In those days only those who came out first in the First Class were entitled to Government Service.

After passing his L.M & S Examination he was appointed a tutor for a period of one year (1886) in the Grant Medical College.

Due to his super qualifications and talent he was given as an exceptional case an Acting Civil Surgeonship at Panchmahal (Godhra) in 1887 being the First Indian and a Parsi to obtain this appointment.

In 1888 he was transferred to Kalamadi at Navsari, and in 1890 was sent to Sheikh Othman in Arabia as a Superintendent Hakim and Hakem (Magisterial power). Thereafter he was transferred to Aden in 1891 as an Assistant Surgeon. In 1893 he was appointed as a Medical Officer at the Sir J J Hospital Bombay on General Duty for one quarter (three months only). He was then transferred to Dholka (West Khandesh) as Acting Civil Surgeon. In 1894 he was again transferred to Sind Gang as a Superintendent. Later on in 1896 he was sent to Larkana (Sind) and then again he was transferred to Sikarpur. In 1897 he was brought again to Bombay at the Sir J J Hospital on General Duty and in the same year he was sent to Panchmahal (Godhra) as Acting Civil Surgeon. When the great Famine of 1898 broke out in the Panchmahal District he was posted on Famine Duty, and after a few months he was given Broach District where too there was Famine. In 1901 he was transferred to Bassein (Thana District) as an Assistant Surgeon and four years later a temporary post (three months) was assigned to him in the Broach District as a Civil Surgeon. In 1907 he came to Kurla (Thana District) as an Assistant Surgeon and four years later became an Assistant Surgeon in the Surat District. In 1914 he was made permanent Civil Surgeon at the Kaira District and a couple of years later was transferred as a Civil Surgeon at East Khandesh (Jalgaon). In 1917 he was posted to Ratnagiri as a Civil Surgeon Superintendent District Jail Lunatic Asylum Observatory Leper Asylum and Medical Officer to the Ex-King Thibow of Burma. In recognition of his meritorious services he was given an extension of three months prior to his retirement in October 1919. After returning from Government service he was employed at the Tata Swadeshi Mills at Kurla as a Resident Medical Officer.
Mrs. Hamabai Muncherji Jamasjee Mistri

Born November 1874
A Social Worker

Mrs Mistri is the youngest child of the thirteen brothers and sisters of late Mr Burjorji Nanabhai Screwvala. The Surname Screwvala was derived from her Grandfather Mr Nanabhai Jamshedji Screwvala who was Manager of a hand-press Cotton Screw about 150 years ago and hence the name.

Mrs Mistri received her education up to only III Standard in English at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir School and later on at Miss Bachubai Ardeshir M 'Moos' (her cousin’s) Gïrton High School.

Hamabai got married to Dr M J Mistry, L M & S etc after the death of her eldest sister Dinbai in 1899. Dinbai left two children after her namely Navajbai and Vicaji. Hamabai brought them up along with her own two children Jerbai and Sorab and did her duty towards her Sister's children as their own mother. Navajbai was married to Mr Framroz Cowasji Batliwalla (Mango King). Vicaji was educated at the Elphinstone College and passed his B A.

Hamabai being a Doctor's wife, she many a time came in contact with the poor and depressed classes of people and thereby got an opportunity of rendering them much needed assistance.

During the Great World War of 1914 between the Kaiser William II of Germany and our Allies Mrs Mistri did a bit of
her duty towards King and Country. At Mundabad East Khandesh and Ratnagiri Districts she did work as Branch Secretary of the Women’s Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

In recognition and appreciation of Mrs Mistry’s Honorary War Work, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (the then Governor of Bombay’s wife) sent her a letter of thanks and Certificate and also in the Special Government Gazette (Army Department, Delhi) dated 30th July 1919 mention was made of Mrs. Humabai Mancherji Mistry, wife of Dr. M. J. Mistry, Civil Surgeon Ratnagiri, having rendered valuable and honourable War Services. Moreover the Government of India Army Dept. Delhi awarded her a souvenir a Voluntary War Badge and a Certificate of Merit.

Mrs. Humabai Mistry’s son Sorab was educated at Bangalore in Tata Research Institute and became an M.Sc. Having served in Indian Vegetable Product Co. of which Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell are the Agents and then in 1940 he started his own Factory at Sion under the name and style of Messrs Ahura Chemical Works.

Mrs. Mistry’s daughter Jerbai is married to Raj Ratna Dinsha Rattonji Dahu B.A. of Navsari.
List of Principal Appointments Held by Lt Col Bhathena

Military Medical Dept

Regimental duty

From 1907 To April 1911

Specialist in Midwifery and Diseases of Women & children (6th Poona Division)

Superintendent, Central Prison Hyderabad (Sind)

From May 1911 To Sept 1913

Visiting Medical Officer Lunatic Asylum, Gidu Bundar

From Oct 1913 To Aug 1914

Regimental Duty at Quetta

War Services

In command, 120 Indian Field Ambulance, East Africa From Sept 1914 To Decr 1917

In command, War Hospital, Khandwa 1918
I/C Cantonment Hospital
Nasirabad

From
Jan'ly 1919
To
June 1919

War Service N.W.F Force
(Afghan War).

Command, Indian Military
Hospital and

Collateral charge Cantonment
Hospital Noshera

April 1920
8 months
Furlough

I/C Indian Station Hospital
Risalpur

Jan'ly 1921

I/C Indian Station Hospital
Quetta

Sept. 1921

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Civil Surgeon, Thana and
Superintendent, Mental
Hospital Naupada.

From
21st Oct 1921
16th July 1923

To
15th July 1923
8 months
furlough

Civil Surgeon Thana

16th Mar 1924

8th Nov 1925.

Civil Surgeon Surat

9th Nov 1925

Dec. 1926

Civil Surgeon Aden

7th Jan 1927

Oct 1927

(Superintendent District )

(Superintendent District Prison Aden)

(Superintendent Vaccina)

Civil Administrative
Medical Officer and
Consulting Physician
Infectious Diseases
Hospital Aden.

2nd Nov 1927
23rd Nov 1928

Civil Surgeon Surat

13th Dec. 1928
20th Nov 1929

Civil Surgeon & Medical
Officer District Prison
Thana

21st Nov 1929
Oct 1932

Civil Surgeon Belgaum

Oct. 1932
Aug. 1933

President Board of Examiners
for Candidates of the Provincial
Medical Services

A Member of Society of Retired
Parsi Officers.
Dr. Nadirshah Jamshedji Dhondy,
F.R.C.S. (England).

Medical Student of Great Promise
Born on 17th September 1912
Died on 17th September 1940
(Death due to U-Boat action)

Dr. Nadirshah passed the Matriculation Examination from the Bharal New High School. He got certificates and Medal of Merit from this School. Thereafter he joined the St. Xavier's College. His Second Language was Persian with Avasta Pehlevi as Optional and he was awarded Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Madressa Scholarship and Prize of Books of Dr. Jiwanji Mody's Memorial Volume for exemplary shrewdness and qualifying himself as the foremost in the Avesta Pehlevi Examination.
joined the Grant Medical College after passing the Inter Science Examination. He got the following Medals and Scholarships throughout his brilliant career—

1. Reid scholarship of Rs 15/ per month 1932
2. The Carnac scholarship of Rs 25/ per month 1933
3. The N J Wadia University scholarship of Rs 200/ per annum 1938
4. The Carnac scholarship of Rs 25/ per month 1934
5. The Lt Col E M Damla Silver Medal 1934
6. The N J Wadia scholarship of Rs 14/ per month 1935
7. The Farish scholarship of Rs 30/ per month 1935
8. The Carnac scholarship of Rs 25/ per month 1935
9. The Lt. Col E M Damla scholarship of Rs 15/ per month 1935
10. Dr Rustomji Jamshedji Nadurshah scholarship of Rs 11/ per month 1935
11. The Dr D R Bardi Gold Medal 1936
12. The Dr D R Bardi Book prize 1936
13. Muncherji P Choksey Gold Medal 1936
14. The C F Khory scholarship of Rs 20/ per month 1936
15. The Dinbai Dinshaw Vachha Book Prize of Rs 65/ 1936
16. The Hunter Prize of Rs 50/ 1936
17. The Wellington Gray Silver Medal 1936
18. The Dr H J Bhatia Gold Medal 1936
19. The Dr Henry Peers Dumock Silver Medal 1936
20. The Motabai R. Kapadia scholarship of Rs 40/ per month 1936

After brilliantly qualifying for the M.B.B.S. he was appointed House Surgeon and also Casualty Medical Officer in the J.J. Hospital. Then he went to England for further studies in M.D. There he passed the Exams and got the degrees of L.R.C.P, M.B.B.S. and F.R.C.S. in three years. In August 1940 the arrangement were made for giving him a scholarship of Sir Dorab Tata Memorial Hospital to proceed to America in order to study Cancer and Allied Diseases. He was sailing for America in the Evacuee Ship City of Benares which was torpedoed by Enemy action in high seas (on 17th September 1940)
Major Minochehr Meherwanji Aderji Dubash
I.M.S., I.A.M.C. (Ex.) D.O.M.S. (Lond.), D.O. Bom. & Oxon.)
Late Cadet Surgeon East Ham Division No 1 Prince of Wales District London England and Surgeon Parsee Ambulance Division St John Ambulance Brigade (India) Bombay

(Born 14th August 1901)

Major Dubash got his early education at Proprietary and Fort High School Grant Road and matriculated from Fort and Proprietary High School under the late Messrs Taleyarkhan Kharas and Framji Master. Later he joined the Wilson College and the Grant Medical College from where he passed M.B.B.S of the University of Bombay.

Major Dubash then specialised in eye-diseases by working at the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital as Houseman Assistant Medical Officer, Tutor in Ophthalmology and Honorary Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon under Sir Jamshedji M. Duggan obtaining D.0. of the University of Bombay.

He proceeded to United Kingdom and the Continent for advanced training and obtained the D.O.M.S (London) and D.O of the Oxford University. He served for some time as Senior Resident Medical Officer at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital Marylebone, London under J. Cole Marshall A. Rugg-Gunn and Lindsay Rea.

On the Continent, he observed and worked with experts in the science of Ophthalmology such as Professors Weve (Utrecht Holland), Terriss, Dollfuss, Ballart and Madame Werthamer (Paris), Amsler (Lausanne), Vogt (Zurich), Lindner Sabaar and Urbanek (Vienna), Imrey DeGross and Blaschivicks (Budapest) and Professor Filatov (Odesa).

On his return, he joined St. George's Hospital Bombay as its Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon. During the Second World War, he joined the I.M.S (K.C.) as a Recognised Ophthalmic Specialist with the rank of a Major leaving the St. George's Hospital with a lien on his post. He served in the Eastern Command at Assam Manipur (during the siege of Kohima and Imphal) and Burma during the final retreat of the Japanese Forces as O.C. No 5 Indian Mobile Ophthalmic Unit.

He was the recipient of a Foreign Research Scholarship from the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration in New York and left for the U.S.A. in 1947. In New York, at the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration, he worked with its Director of Research Dr. R. Townley Paton. He joined the O.Brieg School of Contact Lenses, New York and did his technical and didactic work under its Director Theo E. O.Brieg and gained first-hand information in Contact Lens Therapy.

Whilst in the U.S.A. he observed and worked with Professors Castroviejo (New York), Kronfeld (Chicago) Sheppard.

251
(Washington, D.C.), Allan Woods and F. Walsh (John Hopkins, Baltimore), Benedict and Wegener (Mayo Clinic, Rochester)

He is also attached to the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, No 3 District, for past many years as a member and later as its Divisional Surgeon. For services to the Brigade, he has been the recipient of Long Service and the Seva Medals, and had the honour to be presented to the Queen Mother as an Overseas Representative from India, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations held in London.

He has many Ophthalmic Publications to his credit, on various ophthalmic subjects such as "Transplantation of Cornea", "Contact Lenses", "Eye Bank for Sight Restoration", "Problems of the Blind", "Problems of the Industrial Worker" and "Therapeutics of the Detachment of Retina". For the last subject, he was the recipient of the "Lord Reay Lectureship" of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Dr (Mrs.) Banoobai Minochehr Dubash
M.B B.S., D T M., L M

Dr (Mrs.) Banoobai was born on 28th September 1901. She was educated at Miss Bachooobai Moss Girton High School. Then she attended Young Ladies High School. After Matriculation, she joined the Wilson College and thereafter the Grant Medical College and J.J. Group of Hospitals.

She went for further studies to United Kingdom and studied at Royal Free Hospital and School of Medicine for women, London Coombe Hospital Dublin School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool.

She secured the designation as Director Health Visitors Institute Bombay in 1935 after returning from United Kingdom.

Later she married Major Minochehr Meherwanji Adery Dubash. Her maiden name was Miss Banoobai Nussrwanji Vakil.
To gain first-hand experience, she visited various Health and Welfare Centres and Training Schools at Delhi, Nagpur Madura, Madras and Ceylon under the Travel Grant of the Rockefeller Foundation, International Health Division in 1945.

Dr. Mrs Banoobai M. Dubash has manifold Social activities to her credit, and took a leading part in the filming of the United Nations Documentary Films — "Mother", "Child" and "Community", and acted as its main character under the Directorship of Paul Zils in 1948.

Before being appointed as Director, Health Visitors' Institute, Bombay, she worked as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi and Nagpur, and as Medical Officer in charge, DeLisle Road Maternity Hospital and Welfare Centre, Bombay.

She was also the recipient of the Fellowship of the World Health Organisation for observation and study of Public Health and Child Welfare work in Scandinavian Countries in 1949.

Dr. Dubash is one of the outstanding experts in Industrial Health, child and maternity welfare and general social welfare work in the city, and is the pioneer in starting the training of Health Visitors in the Bombay State.

She was also the Divisional Surgeon and the Superintendent of the Parsei Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (India) from 1952-1962.

She was the only woman delegate (lady doctor) to participate in the 1st Asiatic Conference on Occupational Health of Industrial Workers and farmers, at Tokyo, under the auspices of the Science Council and the Committee for World Congress of Doctors in Japan in 1956.

Dr. Dubash has published several important papers on her special subjects. One of her papers on the question of mortality in infants and children in India, with special emphasis on measures to control it and on detailed treatment of various diseases causing it, won for her the Bombay Medical Union gold medal in an all-India competition.
Chiniwala, Dr Framroz Sorabji, B.A., L.M & S
Ophthalmic Surgeon
Born in 1880  Died 6-8-1962

Educated at Surat Mission High School and Wilson and Grant Medical Colleges Bombay. He passed Matric in 1899, B.A. 1903, L.M & S 1908 was a Fellow of Grant Medical College and Registrar and Tutor Ophthalmic Hospital for some time. In 1910 he started practice at Bhuleshwar and conducted a Free Hospital till 1920. He closed the Free Hospital in 1920 and started practice at Hornby Road Bombay. He is devoted to the study of the Avastan and Pehelvi literature, history and Zoroastrian (Avestan) Philosophy.

Publications: Nine volumes containing Zoroastrian occult Philosophy, Translations and Philosophy and deep Esoteric meanings of the (1) Ejathas with their old native Pehelvi explanations (2) Other Avastan Prayers, called 'Yashts', Niyayahs (3) Yashts and other sundry tracts considerable literature in Farshogard Journal of the history of the old Persia and about Visperad and Vandidad.
Homi Bomanji Dastur

F.S.M.C., (London)

Born 1914

Ophthalmic Optician

Late of the London Refraction Hospital, London, Mr Dastur had his education in Poona, and went to London in 1936 for higher studies. He spent nearly four years in London, and passed examinations in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics. Thereafter he underwent a course of training in the London Refraction Eye Hospital under the guidance of well-known authorities on the subject.

Before returning home, Mr Dastur went to France, Germany, and Belgium for further investigations in the Ophthalmic Industry.

Mr Dastur returned home in 1940 and worked for some time in a well-known Bombay Optical firm.

He has lately opened his own firm centrally situated under the name of Homi B. Dastur & Co.
Dr Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master, L M & S, J.P  
(1855-1928)

Dr Dinsha son of Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master the well known public citizen of Bombay passed his L M & S examination in 1881 and within a few years commanded a large practice. He was an active member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for more than thirty years and also of its Standing Committee during that period his chief subject was clearing of slums & disposal of rubbish which had been a great impediment in the good sanitation of the city. He was connected with many Parsi Charitable Institutions and was also the President of the Medical Union in 1920 and a Director of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd.

(Concluded from page 258)

more for humanity than for self. He has left grieving his wife Ratanbai and his son Kalkobad (a wholesale piecegoods merchant) Doctor Naval Erach (An electrician) and Minocher (an Accountant) and a daughter Banoo wife of Dr. Nariman J. Dodhi
Dr. Dosabhai Kawasji Patel, L.M. & S., J.P.

Born 12-4-1859—died 22-5-1924

Dr. Dosabhai Kawasji Patel, L.M. & S., J.P., he studied in the Grant Medical College and passed in the year 1886 with honours. He with his co-student Ismail Janmohmed who also passed with him opened a Medical Hall and dispensary at Khoja Jamat Khana at Mandvi, in partnership. They both had a very good practice and made a great name as one of the leading practitioners. Unfortunately Dr. Ismail Janmohmed died in prime of his life in a few years and Dr. Dosabhai Patel had to carry on alone. In the year 1908 Dr. Patel decided to go to Europe, America and Germany and gathered good and latest knowledge which was of great help in his later years. He was a leading Freemason and was a very favourite and honoured member. In the year 1895 he was Justice of the Peace which duty he carried with great skill and integrity. His love for his fellow citizens was greater than his making money, such a disposition which is rarely found in public life of this Country, he treated many patients free and he was noted for his generosity and kindness and hence his patients loved and adored him, they considered him more as a friend and a brother than a physician rarely we find such a loving soul working.

(Continued on page 257)
Dr Jehangir Manekji Penti was born at Bombay on the 16th November 1855 a couple of years preceding the Indian Mutiny. His father Mr Manekji Edulji Penti who was of very poor means died when he was only four years of age leaving three brothers and two sisters one of whom had married the late Mr Kaikhoosroo Novroji Kabraji. He graduated in Medicine from the Grant Medical College in 1883 and having come to Hyderabad in the succeeding year was staying in the Residency Bazar for nearly 52 years commanding a lucrative practice in Secunderabad. Hyderabad city and the districts. In his early days he had extensively associated himself in Public Life causing many improvements in the city like the modern water pipe system, putting a check to the unrestricted sale of Cocaine and Opium Public Lectures and writings to Papers on Plague and other Infectious Diseases. During the high flood he advised people to give large donations, himself contributing Rs 1,000 as his share. In 1926 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and except for a few months in the beginning he was the chairman of that body which had Second Class Powers. He discharged his duties till May 1933 until the Rendition of the Residency Bazar to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. In
1931 he purchased Raja Kandaswamy’s Palace where on the 11th May 1935 he died at an age of 80 years a very old respected and a well known inhabitant of Hyderabad, a man of exemplary character and moral principles. He leaves behind him four daughters and two sons Dr. Meherwan and Dr. Rustom both of whom look after his large practice. His wife Merbai died in 1929, six years before him.

(Concluded from opposite page)

Jamshedjee practised at Surat and for some time at Bombay where he was physician to the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit 1st Baronet and principally helped in the compiling of the “Vaidak Toochaka Sangrah” published by Sir Dinshaw Petit.

A great Parsi scholar with a memory to remember the whole “Shah-Nameh” and the “Koran” by heart, a “Hari-vayid” and Hakim, a Philosopher, and a brilliant “Jotish”, he excelled in the quality of kindness and humanity amongst his many friends, patients, and acquaintances, and passed away without illness, foretelling his death to the very moment on Nawroj 1904, at an elderly age leaving behind him two sons, Dr. Eruchshaw and Dr. Mehervanjee both of whom became well-known physicians of their time.
The late Jamshedjee Sohrabjee Hakim of Surat was the son of the illustrious Sola Hakim who won fame by his far-reaching and philanthropic medical practice and of whom the Surat Panchavat still celebrates a year "baj.

Jamshedjee widened his inherited knowledge by a deep study of Persian, Arabic and Unani medical and religious literature and gathered many valuable ancient manuscripts and books from which he culled some of the priceless aged tried recipes which in spite of his orthodox and conservative methods met with extensive professional success and most candid admiration and considerable acknowledgement of the brilliant Dr H. Vandyke-Carter the Dean of the Grand Medical College, Bombay.

(Continued on previous page)
Dr. Eruchshaw Jamshedjee Hakim
1859—1936
Certified Medical Practitioner of the Grant Medical College

Born at Surat the son of Jamshedjee Sohrabjee Hakim, he took his medical education and qualification at the J J Hospital, Bombay, and by his diligent work, intelligence, perseverance and priceless gift of his father’s wonderful receipies, made himself one of the most well-known and distinguished physicians of Bombay.

From his earliest medical career, he was selected out by his Professor Dr. H Vandyke-Carter, Dean of the J J Hospital, as one of the most promising physicians of the future. He obtained the Nusserwanji Maneckji Cama’s Scholarship in his Medical career and later he enjoyed the personal friendship and co-operation of his guru, who encouraged his personal diagnostic
aptitude and greatly admired and even personally utilized his priceless wealth of medical formulae.

These very gifts, along with the constant acquaintance with the latest medical advances and a voracious appetite for reading, made him the personal friend and constant joint consultant with eminent physicians such as Dr N Collie, Dr L K Hatch, Dr W Glen Liston, Dr C H L Meyer, Dr H P Dimmock, as practically of every other Indian physician of his times.

He conducted immense practice and there are but few Bombay homes amongst all communities and classes where his name was not a household word.

By the use of his private preparations he brought about cures which were miracles for his patients and startling to the many physicians who had attended them before and had given them up as hopeless; hence he enjoyed the admiration, friendship and physicianship over a period of fifty-five years of medical practice of such eminent men and families as Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Seth N N Wadia, Seth Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Rai Bahadur Raja Shivalal Motilal Seth Hirakhanwalla, Mr Mohamedbhoy Rowjee, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Sassoon J David, Mr Meyer, Nissim Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr Pugh, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and a host of others.

In spite of his vast practice he found time and energy for Masonary and collecting and expanding many large estates and buildings and was singularly blessed with a faithful and devoted wife.

He passed away after a short illness in 1936 after a very robust and active life with a brilliant medical career.
Dr. Ardishir Eruchshaw Hakim, L.M. & S.
(1881-1941)

Dr. Ardishir was born at Surat and came to Bombay as a child with his father Dr. Eruchshaw J. Hakim. He was educated at the (Bharda) New High School and graduated from the Grant Medical College. Starting his dispensary at Pydhowne with the help of his father and priceless familial traditions, he maintained a large practice. He opened his last dispensary at Grant Road, several years later and conducted it till his death. At present, it is attended by his son Dr. Sohrab A. E. Hakim, M.B., B.S.

A favourite of his grandfather Jamshedjee Hakim, he learnt from him the Unani and Ayurvedic medical sciences and inherited a strong taste for their deep study and propagation so that he utilized them extensively along with the Allopathic science.

264
He carried out a great deal of study and research and systematised and enlarged the vast collection of medical formulae inherited from his ancestors. This gave him an opportunity to treat and sometimes very successfully cure many diseases thought incurable by the Allopathic science.

Having mastered the preparation and usages of many bhasmas and kushtas with researches unequalled by any other hakim of his times he continued his father's vast practice and reputation of curing some of the most serious and dreaded diseases and of treating along with his many poor patients several of the British Governors of India.

Dr Ardeshir was a Freemason in his times and a keen sportsman from his very youth and continued his love and encouragement for riding up to the end. His daughter Kerman and Siloo obtained several prizes in Riding Competitions. Towards the end of his life he was interested in glass industry and after visiting Europe he brought experts and machinery and built at the cost of several lacs of rupees and great personal exertion the biggest gas-firing glass furnace in Kurla (India) in 1938 but unfortunately his life was early terminated before the factory could come to a successful fruition.

(Concluded from page 266)

treated them quite free of charge. His devotion to religion was equally remarkable with tenacious hold on orthodox customs. He always took a bath at a patient's home if he had to deal with cases prescribing this measure. His services at the local Municipal Committee were of great value and he was an elected member for many years performing his duties conscientiously. With all his engagements, none ever found his temper ruffled or upset. His gentleness was so remarkable that when people came to learn of his premature death there was universal mourning throughout Surat and even the Non Parsis bewailed his death openly as a great calamity. He was the first to practise Homoeopathy in the Bombay Presidency. His son is Dr Bapuji P. Nanavaty (D.O.M.S. M.R.C.S.) who since 1939 has been Professor of Ophthalmology at the Grant Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at the Sir Cowasji J. Eve Hospital Bombay. Dr Bapuji has sixteen years of successful practice to his credit and was only three years old when he lost his noble father.
Dr. Pirojsha Jamshedji Nanavaty

A distinguished Medical Practitioner of Surat

Born 1853 Died 1898

Dr. Pirojsha Nanavaty has left behind, the inspiring memory of his successful career so that his remembrance is ever fresh and an example to others of the Medical Profession. He had no Foreign Degrees but had inborn abilities to diagnose disease, and he dealt with patients as only a doctor with a masterful personality could deal. Not only had he an uncanny insight into a patient’s troubles, but he could foretell the progress of a disease with accuracy so that he came to be consulted even by senior brethren of his profession like Col. Dr. Nariman, the then Civil Surgeon of Surat. He was always charming in his manners and conversation, which showed wit and geniality of a high degree. To him, his profession was of utmost importance so that he drudged day and night, even at the cost of his own health, and his early death through heart-failure was a sacrifice he laid at the shrine of his noble Creed. He never charged any fees from the poor. He would even pay from his pocket to such patients for suitable diet and medicines. He had great regard for the Priests of his community and always

(Continued on page 265)
Dr Sorabji Fardunji Ghandy

Dr Sorabji Fardunji Ghandy an eminent surgeon of Ahmedabad provides an object lesson for the youngsters of the present generation how a man can rise with sheer dint of his personal abilities then going begging for money to prosecute their studies.

He passed his matriculation examination on at the early age of 14 and having no money to pay his college fees he served as a mechanic for a year or two and having collected the required sum he joined Grant Medical College where he carried away all the scholarships and passed his L.M & S examination at the early age of 20 First Class first, taking away medicine surgery and midwifery prizes. He was appointed at the very early age as Civil Surgeon at Broach. He passed practically his life at Ahmedabad except for a short period when he served as Civil Surgeon Godhra Kheda and Broach. He made his name as surgeon in Ahmedabad and in recognition of his services he was awarded the honours of Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

A handsome charity both communal and catholic was donated after his demise. The opening ceremony of his oil painted photo at the Civil Hospital Ahmedabad Col Harty (Civil Surgeon Ahmedabad) characterised him as "a remarkable man well loved by his patients and friends."
Dr. Framroze R. Hakim, M.B., B.S.
(1889-1957)

Dr. Framroze Rustomji Hakim was born in Surat in January 1889 and died in Bombay, on 6th August 1957. Son of Pranacharya Dr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim—a eminent Parsi Unani Physician—he belonged to a family of Physicians, both his father and grand-father having been pioneers in the Unani System of medicine in certain respects.

After completing his early education at the Bharda New High School at Bombay, he joined the Elphinstone college and then the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and graduated in 1912, by taking the M.B.B.S. degree of the Bombay University, one of the few firsts to qualify for such a degree, and within a few years commanded an extensive practice and acquired the reputation of being an able physician. He was reputed in treating cases of piles, fistulae, carbuncles and other skin diseases, for being a noted allopath, he also had a sound knowledge of the Unani (Ayurvedic) system of medicine.

He was a staunch Zoroastrian and possessed a sound knowledge of the Persian Language, and was also able to explain the spirit of the Zoroastrian Religion to his friends. A veritable friend of the poor and was constantly in demand for his great medical ability. He was a true and sincere friend of the people, being kind, gentle, unassuming, unselfish and obliging and
always anxious to do good to all without any distinction of caste or creed. Not only did he treat his poor patients without charging fees but also supplied them with free medicine and nourishment—his loving heart always having a sympathetic corner for the poor the sick and the unfortunate—his love for his ailing patients being greater than his love for making money a disposition which is rarely found in the medical fraternity of this country.

Dr Framroze Hakum was also a Freemason of high rank and he died at the age of 69 years his loss bemoaned by a very large circle of friends and admirers.

Dr Rustom Framroze Hakum, M.B., B.S., B.Sc.,

The second son of the late Dr Framroze Rustomji Hakum has studied for a period of more than ten years the art of both the allopathic and the Unani Systems of Medicine and it is highly gratifying to learn that the son is keeping green the name and fame of his revered father and grand-father.
Dr. Dhunjibhai Nowroji Patel, G.B.V.C., with his versatile talents, varied gifts, backed by an impressive personality and a voice singularly melodious and rich in strength and expression occupied in the public and literary life of our community a well deserved place for over fifty years.

Known to the Parsis of Bombay, Gujarát, Karachi and other cities as “Shah Namehwalla” Dr. Patel through his unique and popular Shah-nameh recitals he came from an old and reputed family of Sumari (Sumali) near Surat, where it enjoyed prominence for some two centuries, tracing its origin to Dosa, Munshi of Sumali.

Among the descendants of the latter may be mentioned Rustom Dorabji Nanabhoy Patel of Bombay and Salsette, his equally illustrious successors, the well-known Lalkaka and Vakil families of Ahmedabad, the Homevar and Phalan Patel families.
of Surat and the Cooper family of Bombay to which latter be-
long the noted founder of the Charak Clinic as also late Shree
Burjor S N Cooper a noted corporator of his time

From Sumari Dr Patel's ancestors moved to Doongri near
Thana in the middle of the 19th century. It was here that
Dhunjibhai was born in 1857. Later on the family also came
to be known as Doongriwalla and enjoyed considerable emin-
ence under the then Maratha rulers of Thana where a branch
of the family still survives and is well known in the Parsi com-
munity of the place.

It was from Nowroji that Dhunjibhai derived his taste for
the study of poetry, literature and history. Mr Nowroji in
one of his records has left a genealogical note of his ancestors
preserved by the latter tracing the family several generations
upwards as under —

Dhunjibhai Nowroji Nanabhai Sorabji Jamshedji Sohrab
Jamshed Navroz, Hira Ratan Dost Munsfi. The last being a
personal name and not a surname.

From Thana Mr Nowroji came to Bombay for Dhunjibhai's
education and settled in the house in the Fort area of his
father-in-law, Dorabji Hormusji Panday, a scion of the well-
known Panday family of Bombay.

Dhunjibhai's schooling may be termed imperfect and ir-
regular his love for change, action and versatility taking him
to the stage. Here he distinguished himself by his natural gift
for acting, his voice winning the attention and appreciation of
Seth K N Kabraji under whom he began his study of music
which soon became the passion of his life. He ungrudgingly
allowed music to be an exacting mistress sacrificing to it his
business and professional career.

Not only did young Dhunjibhai distinguish himself as an
actor but also as a playwright, director and composer. He had
soon at his credit several dramas and operas. In the latter list
his opera Rustum Sohrab won for him the plaudits of Seth
Kabraji regarded then as an authority on classical Indian
music. In this opera Dhunjibhai had played the role of Sohrab
and his younger brother Mr Darusshaw of Tehmina. Till 1886
both the brothers remained on the stage the younger disting-
ishing himself in the female roles of Parsi and Hindu historical
and mythological plays.

However, combination of circumstances compelled them to
leave the stage and Dhunjibhai joined the then newly founded
veterinary college from where he graduated in 1889 with di-

271
After graduation he was engaged with his brother in business and veterinary profession, terminating which he devoted his energy to writing and publishing books. His versatility asserted itself and he soon gathered at his credit, within a few years over fifty publications including novels, dramas, biography, books on music-semi-medical and sexual science, history of the Parsis, etc.

But of all his works, his 'Shah-Nameh' — a very able rendering into Gujarati of Firdosi's great epic — may easily be termed his 'magnus opus'. A gifted versifier, of no mean order, he never laid claims to any poetic gifts, though in some of his verses he rises to real height of poetry. His 'Kirtans' in those days were a joy to attend and listen to. Sustained by his magnificent voice, his histrionic gifts, and his unique mode of reciting his 'bayets' (couplets) he used to carry away his audience, stirring it to a height of passion and emotion which many who have followed him, and copied him — his mode and his mannerism — can hardly hope to achieve.

He composed nearly sixty thousand verses, which, though not free from technical errors of composition yet contains much which will survive for generations and will it can safely be said perish only with Parsi literature.

By nature and environments, a born orthodox he never shut himself against the march of Time. He was with Seth Kabraj, his talented family and other stalwarts of the day, one of the pioneers in introducing Parsi ladies on the stage in private and public concerts. His contributions towards the Parsi, Plague Relief Fund, Dr Bahdurji Fund etc. through his concerts and 'Kirtans' had won appreciation of many. However a man of conscience and independence, he was the first to cry 'halt' when a Parsi lady tried to enter the stage as a professional. His thought provoking articles, stirring lectures and his fiery oratory in the Anjuman meeting presided over by the then Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhai, resulted in the withdrawal of the lady from the stage. This cost him the esteemed friendship of his best friends. The same spirit asserted in 1918 over the question of 'Juddin Marriages'. His bold stand in which he was ably supported by Shree Burjorji F Bharucha, brought him in open clash with some of his colleagues and friends ending in a serious rupture. But Dhunjibhai remained adamant. His stand however was vindicated in the Anjuman meeting, which he carried away with him by his force of arguments and oratory, enthusing his co-religionists so much that they carried him on their shoulders.

He was twice honoured by his friends and admirers of Bombay, in which other Anjumans had joined and feeling references were made of his services to the community.
He was also elected a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial court, in which capacity he served for several years.

His articles contributions and lectures on questions germane to the community were read with considerable interest. Particular mention may be made here of his articles under the pen name of Mia Mavla in Akhbar-e-Sodagar and Behli Bhagat in Jam-e-Jamshed. The latter name was the role of a part he had played in the Gujarati rendering of Sheridan’s school for scandal.

A man of quick temper and hasty nature he was yet kind of heart and sincere in his motives.

He left as his heirs sons of his late brother Lavji Kakhosroo and Minocher—having adopted the second as his son.

He died on 15th April 1937 (Roz Mohar Mah Avan Yazdehadi 1306) at the ripe age of 80 — a long life well lived.

Roshan (Bright, brilliant) was his nom-de-plume. Roshan were his efforts Roshan his achievements.
Pestonji Aslaji Doongaji, Head of the House of Doongajis, who are well-known in Broach for their keen sense of humour, their charitable disposition and simplicity of character, was a born businessman. At a very young age he joined the firm of his adoptive father Seth Sheriarji Nusserwanji, who owned many ships and carried on an extensive trade in mowha-flowers, cereals, cocoanuts, and spieces. By hard work, and honesty in dealings which were appreciated even by his competitors, Pestonji developed the business into one of the most flourishing enterprises on the banks of the Narbada.

But Pestonji never forgot the poor among whom he lived. They found in him a father and a friend, always ready and eager to relieve their distress, and to bring a ray of hope and comfort in their wretched lives. He never thought of himself...
as a big Sethia. In the evening he would sit with the scores of poor people and talk with them as one of them. Thus Pestonji proved worthy of the name Doongaji which was given to him by way of blessing by his relations who wanted him to be as good and prosperous as the Marwari Gentleman by name Doongaji who was a partner in business with Sheth Shenarji (the adopted father of Mr Pestonji) and known for his noble actions.

Fortune not only gave Pestonji wealth but also seven sons and a daughter who in course of time had large families of their own. At one time in Pestonji’s House as many as a hundred persons lived in peace and harmony thus realising in practice the ideal of the joint family in its truest and best sense. His sons pushed the firm’s business into Gujarat and the Malabar Coast and his grandsons penetrated further into Central and Northern India.

Pestonji’s charitable work was continued and developed by his sons and they built in their father’s memory the small but neatly designed Fire Temple that overlooks the Nurbada at Broach. Today the funds of this Agari run into over a lakh of Rupees. A grandson Darabshah Jamsetji Mowdawalla founded an Educational Trust of the value of more than a lakh of Rupees. The purpose of this Trust is to encourage advanced study in foreign Countries among the Parsis of Broach.

People of Broach still remember with gratitude the good old man who identified himself as one of the poor and for whom he had always a ready smile, sympathy and solicitude.

(Concluded from page 281)

the contract for Gwalior and Ujjain which still belongs to the firms of Messrs. Byramji D. Doongaji & Sons, and died there in a two days Melady on the 28th July 1941.

As a man the late Mr Byramji was of a quiet disposition with a genuine sense of humour all his own. Blunt at the exterior he was ever kind at heart, and extremely generous. His natural charm endeared him to Government Officials, friends and subordinates alike. At the mature age of 60 he still retained the freshness of youth. He was indeed in all ways a self-made man. In 1939 he became a trustee of the Parsis Panchavat of Nagpur which body has lost in him a zealous and ardent worker. The Nagpur City in general and the Parsis of C.P. in particular have lost in him a true and a generous, business magnet.

He leaves behind him a widow Mrs. Dhanmai a son and six daughters the eldest of whom followed him within a narrow span of a year.
Dr. Darashaw Jamshedji Doongaji
(Born 13-10-1856)

Dr. Darabshaw Jamshedji Doongaji or Mowdavala was born at Broach.

Business was in his blood, as he was the grand-son of the great Commercial magnet of Broach, Pestonji Aslaji Doongaji. But education attracted Darabshaw more than commerce and he decided to become a devout votary of the Goddess of Learning. He joined the local High School, and his teachers counted him as one of the bright pupils of their class.

Matriculation in those days was a rare distinction, and Darabshaw achieved it at a comparatively young age. He then joined the Elphinstone College that venerable institution which has given so many good and great men to the country. Like his teachers his Professors formed a high opinion of his abilities.
During the couple of years he was at the College Darashaw took a vigorous part in all its activities and was a keen enthusiast of Cricket.

To relieve the sufferings of humanity was his cherished ambition and for that reason he joined the Grant Medical College to become a qualified Doctor. After he had taken the L.M & S Degree he practised for some time in the City of Bombay.

Very soon the Bengal Nagpur Railway claimed his services. By dint of hard work and genuine devotion to his duties Darashaw became a favourite with the Railway Authorities, whom he served for nearly thirty-five years. In recognition of his services the Railway appointed him to the post of a District Surgeon General — a position very rarely the privilege of Indians to hold.

While carrying out the legitimate orders of his Superiors, Darashaw never sacrificed his inborn love for independence. Once he was asked by a higher official to remove a bottle from the table Darashaw boldly replied: I am not a cooly Sir I am as highly born as yourself. He was also unquestionably honest in his work; he never gave a certificate of illness to any Railway Employee unless the labourer deserved it. So straight he was in this that the employees humorously said, He would not give a certificate even to his own father.

The consuming passion of Darashaw's life was to promote the Cause of Education. He freely helped poor students with money to continue their studies in College. Nearly 600 miles separated him from the town of his birth Broach but the welfare of its inhabitants especially their education and uplift, was always at his heart. To that noble end he devoted his life's earnings in founding a Trust whose value today exceeds a 1½ lac of Rupees. The object of the Trust was to open a Dispensary or to build a Public Hall or to send students to study abroad as he was very anxious that his native brethren should take the benefit of advanced foreign education. Many a Broach Parsi has availed himself of the Trust Scholarships, and has returned from London and other Foreign Centres of Learning with Degrees, that have enabled him to occupy a high position in Life. Thus in his own way Dr. Darashaw did the greatest service that a man can render to the Community — to help an individual to carve out a career for himself.
Mr. Khodadad Dhunjishaw Doongaji
Born 5th July 1876
Died 24th July 1944
Businessman & Philanthropist

Mr. Khodadad Dhunjishaw Doongaji, who came from the well-known family of the Doongajis, was born on the 5th July 1876 at Broach, a town in Gujarat, which his ancestors had long made their home. The Doongajis were noted for their integrity of character, business acumen and cosmopolitan charities, which gained for them public esteem. For instance when famine raged in many parts of India including Gujarat in 1896, it was Mr. Dhunjishaw Pestojji, the father of Khodadad, who took upon himself the task of collecting and distributing grains to the poor people on the brink of starvation. This selfless service cheerfully rendered came to be recorded in the book published at the time entitled ‘The History of Broach’.

The young Khodadad inherited all the noble qualities of his father. He received his primary education in the Jeejecbhoy Dadabhoy High School from which he passed on to the then famous “Fort High School” at Bombay where he made
a name as a fine cricketer. He was hardly 18 when he left school to take up a business career and went to Nagpur intending to make Madhya Pradesh the centre of his activities. There he started grain business with a small capital. Always alert and on the look out for fresh fields of business activity he got his chance for a liquor distillery contract at Rajnandgaon and took it up. So successful was he at it that within a short time he was able to acquire several other Abkari contracts in the surrounding State of Raigarh Kharagarh Surguja etc. His reputation spread and he began to be counted among the leading businessmen of the States. His social activities particularly his love of cricket won him many friends among the Princes and chiefs of States. This influence and popularity which came to him were used by him mostly in helping others in need.

Agriculture had also a fascination for him. In 1896 he bought a jungle land and within a very short time converted it into the model village of Parri which earned for itself the Commissioner's certificate as the best administered village in the Chattisgarh division. Further the grain of rice which he cultivated in his farm and some of the fruits he grew gained certificates of merit at the Agricultural Exhibitions.

With all the success he achieved by dint of his own energy and foresight, he retained his implicit trust in God and his fellow feeling to the very end of his life. He carefully avoided public relations and publicity for himself. Human suffering wherever it was touched his heart. Bengal famine and Bombay explosion alike moved him to contribute liberally to their Relief Funds. He was much impressed by the great service rendered by the Mission Hospital at Miraj and he admired particularly the services of two Missionaries — Dr Wanless and Dr Wales. He helped the hospital for a number of years with contributions of grain and money and he got two wards constructed for the Leper Asylum at Rajnandgaon just to perpetuate the memory of the two Missionaries whose work had appealed to him.

His cosmopolitan spirit and enlightened charity were evident when he conceived the idea of founding a College at Raipur and offered his own spacious bungalow for starting it. But unfortunately he passed away before he could see his object fulfilled. His heirs and Executors, however, carried out his wishes and started the Awathi Ayurvedic Shala, with its Hospital annex, which was declared open on the 15th August 1950 by the then Chief Minister Mr. Ravishankar Shukla.

In private life Mr. Khodadad was an ardent Zoroastrian who followed its three great principles — Good thoughts, Good
words and Good Deeds throughout his life. He was intensely devoted to the Iranshah Fire Temple at Udvada. On his death the Udvada Anjuman performed the Uthamna Ceremony. He created a small Trust Fund for helping the Dasturjis and Boywalas of the place.

The universal esteem and affection which Mr Khodadad enjoyed during his life time was amply demonstrated when on receipt of news of his death, Government offices and schools in several states in which he was known were closed for the day and the Municipalities passed resolutions of condolence and adjourned their meeting as a mark of respect. His life so nobly lived, is a shining example especially for our young men to-day. He has shown in his own person how one can make oneself “usefully happy and blamelessly successful”.

May his soul rest in peace

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Homaji Jamsetji of Broach

Homaji Jamsetji, well-known in the Parsi Community as Homaji, was a poor “pastakia” or fruit seller of Broach. During the Kabisa controversy in 1782-83, it is said that he kicked a pregnant woman one Benbai who was persuading the Parsis to adopt the newly started Kadmi sect and caused her death. He was deferred to the Supreme Court at Bombay for trial, was convicted and sentenced to death. At the time of going to the gallows he announced his innocence and predicted that on his “uthamna” day his accuser would meet with a miserable death. Tradition says that the prediction of Homaji came true, and the accuser met with an accidental death by falling into the latrine of his own house. Henceforth Homaji was venerated as a saintly man. His anniversary is still celebrated in various fire-temples of Bombay and Gujurat by the performance of “jasan” and other religious ceremonies, and some orthodox Parsis still take a vow in his name so that their desires might be fulfilled.
Born on the 30th April 1881 of the famous Doongaji family in Broach the late Mr Byramji was the youngest son of the late Dhanjishaw Pestonji Doongaji. He studied at the Elphinstone School Bombay. Never having fancied much in Book lore however he emigrated to the Central Provinces and spent his life there. He obtained his first Abkari contract in Narsingpur at the early age of 17. By sheer dint of hard and conscientious labour he achieved complete success. Thanks to the encouragement and influence of Mr Arthur Mayne the then Excise Commissioner of C.P. whom he always regarded as in some special way his Patron and the founder of his fortune. In 1906 he built a gigantic Distillery at Seoni. His labour and skill here too were amply vindicated and he managed this concern for 33 years up to his death. Later he obtained the contract for Ratlam State (C.I.) and became a great favourite with the Maharaja. At the last he went to Gwalior and secured

(Continued on page 273)
Mrs. Naja Edulji Doongaji
(1906—1942)

It is with feelings of great sorrow that we note the sad and untimely demise at the early age of 35—of Mrs Naja Edulji Doongaji, eldest daughter of the late Mr Byramji Dhanjisha Doongaji and wife of Mr Edulji Jehangirji Doongaji.

A worthy daughter of a distinguished citizen of Nagpur, the late Mrs Naja was endowed with rare qualities of head and heart. In her were blended to perfection all those fine attributes which go to make a devoted daughter, a loving wife and excellent mother and a sincere friend to the poor and helpless. All through her life, she gave of her best to everyone. It will be long indeed before her sweet face and gentle ways will be forgotten by those with whom she came in contact.

She leaves behind her a mother, husband, two sons and a host of friends and admirers.
Mr Minocher Khurshedjee Mowdavala, B A., LL B., A L A

Born at Broach 5th March 1904
Chief Librarian J N Petit Institute Bombay

He was born at Broach in the well known family of Doongaji and was educated at the Tutorial High School and St Xavier's College Bombay. After graduation he took his LL B degree in 1928 and practised for about 3 years in the Small Causes Court and Police Courts. At the end of 1930 he went in for Library training in the Baroda Central Library under the guidance of the late Mr Newton Mohan Dutt, F L A that distinguished pioneer in the field of Library education in India. On completing his training he returned to Bombay and was appointed Chief Librarian of the J N Petit Institute on the 27th April 1931 since when he has held that post with great distinction. Soon after his appointment he became an Associate of the Library Association London. Under his librarianship the Institute made great progress and his services were publicly
acknowledged, and tributes paid to his diligence, integrity and steadfastness. On the occasion of the Institute’s Golden Jubilee, he was presented with a silver plaque of the Institute Building by the Managing Committee in appreciation of his long and meritorious service. His popularity with the staff was revealed when on his completion of 25 years of service in 1956, they presented him with an address in an elegant silver casket at a party specially arranged for the purpose.

Quiet and unassuming by nature, he keeps himself ever busy with his business and social activities as well, whenever he can spare time from library work. Till recently, he was a partner of the long-established firm of Messrs “F A Daver and Sons,” and to this day he keeps a controlling hand in a number of private enterprises which he has helped to develop.

For Social Service, he has shown a natural bent. He is a noted Freemason and one of the members of the “SONA MANDAL” which elects the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat. That he is a conservative in the best sense of the term is evident from the fact that when in 1960 the Trustees of the Doongaji Agiary at Broach proposed to shift it to Delhi along with all its funds, he opposed the move as being against the tenets of Zoroastrianism and took the opinions of all the leading Dastoors in the matter, who were unanimous in declaring that the sacred Altar could not be shifted except in a very grave emergency. Thereafter the proposal was dropped. He is a Trustee of several charitable Trusts and is the donor of a silver trophy in memory of his beloved mother Mrs Jerbai K Mowdavala for which an elocution competition is run annually for all Bombay Schools by the Navroz Baug Play Centre.

In private, he keeps himself away from the crowd and helps freely the needy and the weak. To those who know him intimately he represents that rare class of persons “who do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.”
Mr Dinshaw Furdoonji Ginwalla (1853-1906) was a very popular man and was held in the highest esteem both by the Government officers and the public of Broach due to his winning manners, large heartedness, sympathy for all and sundry and his civic activities for the good of the public.

He was an elected councillor of the Broach City Municipality for many years and a trustee of the Board of the Broach Parsi Panchayat.

Following his worthy father he carried on successful business as a Cotton Gin and Press Owner in partnership with his younger brothers in the name and style of "Dinshaw Furdoonji & Brothers" which firm has been in existence for over 60 years now.

(Continued on page 287)
A short life sketch of Kumari Porochisti Furdoonji Ginwalla to which H.E. the Governor of Bombay referred when he unveiled her portrait on his visit to Broach in March 1951.

Born of a respectable family Porochisti Ginwalla possessed all these requisite attributes of a genuinely womanly heart which go to make the “natural” social worker-sympathy—foremost among them. The beautiful Latin word “Misericors” a heart for misery applied to her gentle, sweet and intelligent disposition most appropriately. She made the best use of her sweet womanly motherliness in her short but full life.

She was soon called “home” by that Eternal Fatherly Heart who shortened her suffering misery that she might all the sooner hear the divine words “Whatsoever you have done to one of these little ones, ye have done it unto Me”!

standing first in English among all the Parsi girls in the whole University. Being charitably disposed from her very young days she spent the Government Scholarship of Rs. 240/ for the indigent. On joining the St. Xavier's College she won the admiration of the sporting people when she captured four cups in her first year. She drew the respect of college Fathers and Professors by the qualities of her and heart. After graduating in 1943 she joined the Tata School of Social Science and got a diploma in 1945 after which she threw herself heart and soul for the upliftment of the backward and poor and spared no money or pains till the end of her life on the 21st May 1950. It was through Porochisti's main efforts that the Broach Nursery School came into existence. During the Broach Famine of 1949 she roamed in the famine stricken villages to provide food and clothes to the needy. Her selfless work drew the attention of the Government who appointed her a Juvenile magistrate and a member on the Broach Municipal Education Committee. So great was the grief on her passing away so shortly by the deadly disease of cancer that the Broach public called a meeting of condolence under the District Collector's presidential three days after her death.

As the Broach District Secretary of the All India Women's Conference Porochisti put in solid and substantial work and attended the Akola Madras and Gwalior conferences as its representative. Before attending the Madras Conference in 1947 she was requested to attend the Parsi Conference at Surat in 1947 with a band of Indian dancers whom she had trained in the art and the audience was spell bound by her performance and singing of "We are Fairies of Heaven". Verily Porochisti has passed on to the above of fairies!

(Concluded from page 285)

In 1897 A.D he re-built the fire-temple of his ancestors.

The public of Broach was not slow to recognize his valuable services to the city and on his death contributed for a portrait which was unveiled by Mr. Justice Mudgaokar in the Roychand Dipchand Library to which institution he rendered his services for a long time as Honorary Secretary.

His loss was greatly mourned by one and all. His brother Mr. Ratani donated monies for the building of an Operation Block in his name for the Iran Presbyterian Hospital of Broach. Mr. Ratani has also built a chawl in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 53,000/ for the use of the poor Parsis to commemorate the memory of his beloved brother.
Dr. Mancherji Sorabji Postwala was born in December 1852 in Broach. He passed his LM & S and practised for some time at his birthplace. Later on, he joined the Government service. His work was very much appreciated and in 1900, he was appointed a Civil Surgeon in Kaira (Panchmahal District). He was then posted to Ahmedabad in 1901 and died there on 2nd January 1902.

Thus though brought up in poverty, by his own skill and perseverance the late Dr. Mancherji achieved considerable success in his life. Quiet and kind by nature, he was a lover of secret charity and helped his numerous relatives within the measure of his ability.

He leaves behind three daughters and two sons, one of whom Dr. Rustom Postwala was appointed a War IMS in 1914 and has been practicing in London since then.
Mr. Dorabji Cooverji Dittla
(1826-1877)

Shipbuilder and Contractor at Mazagon docks Bombay. A very straight forward, upright and honest gentleman. He sustained a heavy loss in contracts, especially with the British arsenal at Poona. He and his father both died on the same day in the year 1877.
Dinshaw Cooverjee Cooper

Born 19th October, 1877    Died 23rd September, 1918

Founder    DINSHAW C COOPER & SONS
Steamers Dubashes & Contractors

Surprisingly homage to Dinshaw Cooverjee Cooper at Bombay the cult which outshines those of all the major stevedores is something fairly new. He was born of old stalwarts of the Parsi Community who took to shipping business of Stevedoring and Dubashing in the beginning of 20th century. Born of a family of businessmen he was the pioneer of the firm of M's Dinshaw C Cooper & Sons and had the privilege of being the first Government Stevedore for liner vessels as well as for Royal British Navy during the first World War.

The turn of the century brought more contracts of stevedoring from British Govts ships touching the Port of Bombay in 1914. In spite of keen competition his honesty, integrity and efficiency had spread so far and wide that Shipowners of all nations duties entrusted their ships to his care. He had the privilege of serving old of the Bombay Docks before and after the first World War.
Records of speed established in loading and unloading cargoes of big liner and cargo vessels have not yet been reached by any contractors in the Indian ports even in these modern mechanized days.

He died in the year 1948 and his sons Minocher and Jehanbux are still continuing the proud heritage he left behind.

A staunch Zoroastrian was gifted with iron will and immense capacity of hard work. He was a freemason till the end of his life and was a Past Master in Lodge Barton No 475 of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India in the year 1927/28. He was also admitted in the year 1924 to the degrees of Mark and Excellent Master of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland. He was also a Race Horse Owner since 1919 and one of his horses that was very popular and favourite throughout the country was the Royal Charter.

Minocher Dinshaw Cooper
Born 1st February 1915

Jehanbux Dinshaw Cooper
Born 23rd May 1916

Mr. Minocher joined the firm of Dinshaw C. Cooper & Sons Stevedores and Dubashes in the year 1948 after getting thorough training in business management in other outside firms.

Mr. Jehanbux was taken in the firm in the year 1934 immediately after leaving the school and under the paternal
guidance of his father he was given thorough training in the docks. His proficiency in the work of stevedoring is due to the fact that he was made to learn and work in the batches, drive the winches and cranes to act as a signaller and a foreman and a supervisor and various other allied activities connected with the loading and unloading of cargo from the ships in dock as well as in stream.

Both the brothers are now managing the business of their late father and are striving hard to restore it to the level of the firm's past glory.

It is indeed a matter of pride for the community that the second generation is still continuing their past tradition of business in spite of innumerable difficulties and hardships that are generally encountered by the successors of the firm and a worthy example for others to emulate.

(Concluded from opposite page)

Chunilal Mehta Boy Scouts' Hut (Furniture) in 1925. He also erected a Sanatorium at Suvali near Surat in 1925 at the cost of Rs 27,000/- for poor Parsis in pious memory of his late Parents.

Regarding his Masonic Career he was initiated in Lodge "Barton" in 1916-17 which was affiliated to Lodge "Beaman" in 1917. After holding various offices he was installed into the Eastern Chair as Rt Wor Master in 1934. He was a Past "Z" of Chapter Bathiwala. He was a Mason of distinction, plain and simple, sincere and charitable, amiable and courteous, and friend to all Brethren.
Hormusjee Maneckjee Chowna, J P

Born in Baroda 17th November 1886
Died in Bombay 29th December 1937

A Prominent Businessman of Bombay,
Philanthropist and a Mason of Distinction

Mr Hormusjee after completing his education in Bombay started business in Mill & Gin Stores Lane under the name of M/s. H M Chowna & Co for many years. He took keen interest in the public life of the City of Bombay. He was a Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1922 till his death in 1937 where he rendered useful service. He was a Justice of Peace from 1928 and was also elected as a Honorary Magistrate. He was a Delegate of the Pari Mantri Matrimonial Court since 1922. He was of a charitable nature and donated sums of money to the various Charitable Institutions from time to time particularly to the Lepers Home Fund Rs 1,000/- in 1925 and to the

(Continued on previous page)
Feramji Cavașji Shroff first started the Money Changing business in the name of Feramji Cavașji Shroff in the beginning of 18th Century at the open maidan bazar which was held at the place where Crawford Market now stands, and he ran the business till his life-time.

The same business was continued by his son Pestonji after the death of Feramji and the same was run in his own name Pestonji Feramji Shroff. He opened a shop to do his Money Changing business at Crawford Market, immediately on the opening of the Crawford Market in the year 1868. Pestonji also ran the business till his life-time.

After the death of Pestonji, the business was continued by his son Hormusji and he ran it in his own name and style of Hormusji Pestonji Shroff till his death. He died at the young age.
Mrs Khorsheedbanoo Hormusji Shroff

popularly known as Mrs K. H. Shroff

Born 1895

Successor to Mr Hormusji Pestonji Shroff

Mr Shavak Hormusji Shroff

Born 1918

Partner of the Firm

Mrs K. H. Shroff & Son

During the lifetime of late Mr Hormusji Pestonji Shroff he bought over the Fresh Fish Supplying business from late Mrs Cangabai Vithal Nakhwa in the year 1931 which was run at Fish Section space below Municipal Refrigerator Crawford Market Bombay No 1. Fresh Fish Supplying Business was run by late Hormusji for the period of nearly six months when he died.

After the death of Mr Hormusji his wife Khorsheedbanoo independently continued the fish business in the name of Mrs K. H. Shroff until the year 1943 when she took her son Shavak shaw in the same business and made him her partner and changed the firm's name into Mrs K. H. Shroff & Son which business still continues. The firm of Mrs K. H. Shroff & Son has also established the business offices at Madina Mansion Musafer khana Road, Bombay No 1.
In the year 1951 the firm of Mrs K H Shroff & Son got registered as Approved Army Contractors and was able enough to get success from the very first year in securing contracts from time to time for supplying fresh foodstuffs such as Fresh Fish, Meat, Chicken and Poultry, Fowl Eggs, Fresh Fruits etc at Bombay and at Poona. The firm is very well known in Military Circles and Defence Services at Bombay and at Poona for prompt, efficient and satisfactory services at all times. The firm still continues taking up such contracts and today it is patronised as the leading Army Contractors of repute.

Mrs Khorshedbanoo Hormusji Shroff possessed a very efficient indefatigable and keen commercial intelligence and enterprise. The bold undertaking and bulk business capacity of this very hardworking Parsi Lady are living examples to demonstrate the facts that integrity and hard labour will always bring their just reward to honest persevering and enterprising persons. These acts of hers indicate her pioneering spirit which would serve as an example for others to emulate.

From these facts one could see that Money Changing business run at present in the name of Mrs K H Shroff & Son is four generation business for which the firm is proud. Further it may rightly be added that there are grand children of Mrs K H Shroff who will continue this four generations old business and keep the glory of the firm and family high.

(Concluded from page 294)

age of 42 years in the year 1931 leaving behind his young wife and five young children.

After the death of Hormusji his wife Khorshedbanoo continued the business of Money Changing under the name of Mrs K H Shroff. Mrs Khorshedbanoo Hormusji Shroff thereafter took her son Shavakshaw in her business and made him a partner in the year 1943 and thereafter the firm came to be known as Mrs K H Shroff & Son which still continues in the same old place at Stall No 156, Crawford Market, Bombay No 1.
Erwad Jivanji Limjibhai a scion of the Godavra priestly stock of Limji Meherji was born at Surali a village in the Surat District on 20th November 1841. About 1878 the family migrated to Nav in Broach District where Mr Jivanji bought extensive lands. He was member of the Ankleshvar Taluka Local Board and an elected member of the Broach District Board for a number of years. He will always be remembered for the great services he rendered to the poor agriculturists of Surat and Broach Districts by writing to the ‘Times of India’ a series of letters over the signature Gujarati describing the harsh and illegal measures used by the Revenue officers in these districts in 1900 and thus forcing the Bombay Government to institute a special enquiry under Mr E Machonochie I.C.S. In submitting his report to the Government Mr Machonochie remarks about Mr Jivanji as follows: ‘The enquiry has shown that he had sufficient grounds for drawing attention to the complaints which were being made and that he performed a public service in doing so. I believe his motives throughout his recent campaign to have been largely unselfish’. It was this enquiry that earned for him the title ‘Khedutona Dada’ father of agriculturists. He died on 19th May 1925.
Khan Saheb Ardesher Sorabshah Moos
(7-12-1859 — 2-3-1908)

Khan Saheb Ardesher Sorabshah Moos belonged to a family whose forebears were merchants trading, in those times, chiefly with China. The surname “Moos” clung to the family from the days of Ratanji, the great-grandfather of Ardesher. Most probably a corruption of the French mister or “monsieur”—a term by which Ratanji was wont to be respectfully addressed by the French traders of those days, that gentleman evidently seems to have adopted the surname of “Moos” and the family has gone by this name ever since.

Ardesher, the son of Sorabshah, also inherited the commercial instinct of his ancestors, with the difference, however, that his stars were cast in the West, and, at a very early age, he established business relations with England and the Continent and, with the help of one of his brothers, he opened an office in Bombay, with a branch in London, which he himself conducted. Within the comparatively short span of his life, he was frequently called to Europe, where he had travelled extensively in connection with business.

Along with several other gentlemen of the period, Ardesher was invested with the title of Khan Saheb in 1899, by the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, as a personal distinction. This distinction was bestowed in recognition of selfless services rendered by him to Government, in combating the first out-
break of plague in the years 1896-7. By a special resolution
dated the 7th of June 1899 the then Government of Bombay
thanked the devoted band of workers including the subject of
our sketch for its whole hearted devotion to duties often mo-
notonous, generally unpopular and always dangerous which
it carried out with vigour and energy with tact and discretion
and with complete disregard of the danger incurred. We feel
proud to record that desh sevaks were not lacking even six
decades back!

Mr Keki Burjorji Gandhi

Mr Keki B Gandhi has had a brilliant school college and
university career. He took his B.E. Civil in 1949 from Bombay
University. He went to the U.S.A. for further studies in the
year of 1949. He passed M.Sc. in Civil Engineering in 1953
from University of Southern California. He passed finally
Licenciate Engineering Examination in 1958.

Now he has been employed as a Jr. Civil Engineer with Victor
Gruen & Association of Beverly Hills. For sometime he worked
as a part time lecturer in Architect Engineering at University
of Southern California.
Mr. Hormusji Dinshaw Dungor,
M I S E, M M E A (Ind.), A M I E T (London)
F S A A, M I C E (U S A)

Born in Surat, 1895

Founder M/s M H Dinshaw & Co, M/s H D Dungor & Sons,
M/s Phoenix Engineering Works, M/s Meher & Sons

Mr. Dungor was educated in Surat and Ahmedabad. After
finishing his School education, he joined his uncle's Firm
M/s Ardeshir D Wadia & Sons—Ahmedabad, where he gained
experience in the Engineering Line.

In 1914 he joined the First World War '1914-1918', and was
on Active Service as a Treasurer at Basra, Mesopotamia and
Baluchistan, he is also the recipient of three War Medals.

In 1917 he started his Firm under the name of M/s M H
Dinshaw & Co.,—the Firm specialises in Electrical & Mechani
cal Engineering and acts as Manufacturers Representatives. The Firm holds Sole Agencies of Manufacturers from England America Sweden Holland France etc. In a few years time the Firm launched a Manufacturing Enterprise under the name of M/s Phoenix Engineering Works where they manufacture more than fifty kinds of Machinery as Pharmaceuticals Oil Rice Flour Sugar Confectionary Agricultural etc.

Mr H D Dungor specialises in the Valuation of Machinery, Land & Buildings and is Recognised Valuer on Lists of High Courts Banks Insurance Companies Industrialists, and has valued Hundreds of different types of Concerns to the tune of Thirty Crores Rupees and more.

Later he opened the Firm of M/s H D Dungor & Sons dealing in Fancy Goods Plastic, Textile Stationery Provision Cutlery Crockery Hardware etc. with Great Britain America Europe Australia and Canada.

Mr Dungor is a Past Masonic Master.

Mr Dungor takes keen interest in Sports and is Patron of Bombay State Cycling Association and Permanent President of Empire Wheelers Cycling Club. He is also Permanent President of Sunday Circle, "Student Circle" Dungor Free Reading Room and Cosmopolitan Free Medical Aid Society Bandra.

Mr Dungor had gone in 1947 for tour to England and the Continent to further his business relations. He visited France Czechoslovakia Brussels Sweden Switzerland Holland, Denmark, etc. besides England.

In 1945 he took his elder son Dinshaw H. Dungor as a Partner in all his Concerns.

(Concluded from page 302)

rejoining Al Madina was torpedoed by the enemy in March 1944 while they were proceeding in a convoy to Chitagong. Although there were many survivors he lost his life at the very early age of thirty-two leaving a widow and a posthumous son only after three months of married life. A brilliant and promising career was thus cut short in the prime of life in the service of his country.
Eruch Kaikobad Batliwala

(Born 1912 — Died Roj Gos Mah Meher 1313) Died 1944

Eruch Kaikobad Batliwala was born in Navsari in August 1912. He received his primary education at Navsari but passed his Matriculation Examination from the boarding school at Nasik. He then went to Poona and obtained a Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering from the Engineering College there.

After obtaining his diploma he served as an apprentice and later as an Assistant Engineer in the Shree Ram Mills, Bombay, for a couple of years. During this period he passed the Boiler Act Examination. Subsequently he joined the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard to become a Marine Engineer and obtained his Second Class Board of Trade Certificate.

During the second world war he travelled to many foreign lands and passed through the hazards of war. In 1943, he passed his Chief Engineer's Board of Trade Examination at the very first attempt. He rejoined the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and was posted on their boat “Al Madina” which was chartered by the Government and was operating between Calcutta and Chitagong. On the very first day at sea after

(Continued on page 301)
Khujesta Kaikobad Batiwala,
(Born 1902 — Died Roj Adar Muh Ava 1321
(Died 8th April 1952))

Khujesta Kaikobad Batiwala M I Mar E. M I N.A. M I M E was born in September 1902 at Navsari. He received his primary education in Navsari and Rangoon and took his training as a Marine Engineer in the Royal Naval Dockyard in Bombay. He then joined the British India Steam Navigation Company and obtained his second class Board of Trade Certificate. Thereafter he went to England and served in various British Shipping Companies and passed his Chief Engineer's and Diesel Chief Engineer's Examinations.

On his return to India he first served in the Scindia Steam Navigation Company but subsequently secured a land job with the Simla Municipality. In 1938 the U P Public Service Commission selected him as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers of U P. He was the first Indian to be appointed to this post. In 1948 he was sent to England by the U P Government to study the working of factories there.

In spite of his onerous official duties he took active part in the public and social life of Kanpur. Besides being the founder of the Safety First Association of Kanpur he was its President for seven years. He also took a leading part in the Rotary

(Continued on page 85)
Tehmurasp Kaikobad Batliwala was born in Navsari in March 1916. He received school and college education in Navsari and Bombay respectively. During his school career, he took very keen interest in scouting and physical training. He gave up college education to become a marine engineer like three of his brothers and joined the Royal Naval Dockyard. Unfortunately due to ill health, he had to discontinue his training and return to Navsari.

In Navsari, he continued his scout career as a troupe leader and was later appointed District Scout Organiser by the then Baroda State Government. He was also appointed P.T. Instructor in the Sir C.J. Madressa and subsequently in the Garda College.

He was a very able organiser and gave his services to the public without discrimination between caste or creed.

Though a strict disciplinarian he was loved by the student world for his kindness of heart, generosity and help which he willingly and readily gave them.
His death at an early age of thirty-six occurred in October 1954 under very tragic circumstances. He had taken his scout troupe to Udbhart a fishing village near Navsari. Whilst wading in knee deep waters in the sea some of the boys suddenly fell down in a submerged ditch. He saved three of them by bringing them ashore but in doing so he collapsed utterly exhausted and was pulled ashore where he breathed his last.

Service before self was his motto and it remained so with his till the last hour of his life.

In appreciation of his selfless devotion he was posthumously awarded a bronze medal the highest award for gallantry by the Bharat Scouts and Guides Organisation.

Over thirty different institutions and Mandalas in Navsari passed suitable resolutions of condolence for his untimely and heroic death.

(Concluded from page 303)

Movement in the U.P He was also the President of the Parsi Anjuman of Kanpur.

He died of Cancer at Calcutta in April 1952 after a prolonged illness at a comparatively young age.

His Excellency the Governor and the Council of Ministers of U.P passed a resolution regretting the loss of a hard working conscientious able honest and experienced officer after his demise.
Diwan Bahadur Pherozshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B.

Born 29th November 1869

Retired — District & Session Judge & Prominent Public Citizen of Surat

Diwan Bahadur Taleyarkhan belongs to the ancient and historic Parsi family, which received the titles of Nek-sat-Khan, Behramandkhan and Taleyarkhan with “Jahgirs” in the Surat District from the Mogul Emperor of Delhi. Mr Pherozshah is the second son of the late Mr Jehangirshah Ardesha Taleyarkhan for sometime officiating DSP in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr Pherozshah was educated at the Gujarat College. He took his B.A. Degree in 1890 with Sanskrit as his second language. He took his LLB Degree in 1892. In 1899, he joined Government service as Sub-judge and by successive steps rose to be District and Session Judge. Having served in this capacity at Broach, Thana, Ratnagiri and finally at Surat, he retired in 1924 on a special pension of Rs. 8,500 per annum.

After his retirement he has been taking an active part in the public life of Surat. He was the President of the local
Co-operative Institute and the Vidyarthi Sayak Mandal for several years. He was Chairman Board of Directors of the Surat District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and Director Bombay Provincial Land Mortgage Bank. He is Chairman Red Cross and St John Ambulance Society and President Parsi Gymkhana Surat. He was first President of the Rotary Club.

In 1919 he gave evidence before the Public Service Commission presided over by Lord Irwin. In 1925 he was nominated a member of the Surat Municipality. In 1930 he was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from Surat. In 1932 he was elected a member of the Parsi Panchayat Board of Surat. In 1936 he was the recipient of the Coronation Medal. In 1939 he was appointed by Government a member of the Rural Development Board of the Surat District. In 1940 he was appointed Chairman of the Surat War Gifts Committee. In the same year the title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred upon him and he was the first Parsi to receive this title. He is a man of charitable disposition and has given away about Rs 30,000 (thirty thousand) in different local charities. He takes an active part in the Sarvajanik Education Society and is its Vice-President. He is a man of wide and varied culture and frequently contributes to the columns of the Times of India on political subjects.
Son of Dr. Jamshedji Jivaji, one of the oldest leading Medical Practitioners of Surat, Ardeshir was educated at the Proprietary High School of Bombay and passed his Matriculation examination in 1903. He then joined the Wilson College where he was prominent not only as a brilliant student, a scholar and a prizeman, but also made his name as an eloquent speaker taking an active part in the Literary Society of the College. He passed his BA examination with Honours in 1907 taking History, Law, and Jurisprudence as his optional subjects. Having passed his LL.B examination he was soon enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court and began practising in the Police Courts of Bombay. In 1913 he joined the Judicial Department of the Bhavnagar State, worked as a First Class
Magistrate and Civil Judge for a number of years and eventually rose to the position of the Joint Chief Judge of the High Court.

In the sensational Nagina Masjid Riot Case Mr Sunavala was appointed Special Member of the Hazur Court Bench to hear and decide the appeal preferred by the accused against the decision of the Chief Judge. The hearing of the appeal continued for several months and immediately after the decision in July 1940 Mr Sunavala went on long leave preparatory to retirement thus serving the State for full 27 years.

With the retirement of Mr Sunavala from the Bench of the Bhavnagar High Court a well esteemed and popular Judge passes from the service of the State. A fine combination of legal acumen and personal qualities essential in a Judge Mr Sunavala was distinguished for his efficiency, integrity and independence. All those who came in contact with him fully appreciated the depth of his legal learning, his thorough exposition of law, his absolute detachment from the personal aspects of the case before him and above all his ever present desire to do justice. Conscientious and courteous placed patient and solely devoted to his duties he worthily though unobtrusively upheld the highest traditions of justice and enjoyed the confidence of the public and of the legal profession in a rare degree. Of a shy and retiring temperament Mr Sunavala has done his duty without fear, favour or fuss and the unsolicited recognition of work by those competent to assess it which has come to him at the end of his official career is after all the best and highest reward for a strenuous and laborious term of public service. Modest and unassuming considerate kind and sympathetic he leaves behind a fragrant memory and an admirable example of selfless service.

Mr Sunavala is a man of culture, a profound scholar interested in the study of history and literature both ancient and modern. He is also the author of several works which include "Vijaya Dharma Suri His Life and Work", published by the Jain Literature Society of London, "Maha present Great Hero", a short biographical sketch of the Jain Prophet "Adarsha Sadhu An Ideal Monk" with a Prefatory Note by Dr F W Thomas Boden Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Oxford and a Foreword by Dr Sylvain Levi, Professeur au College de France and Our Parti Ladies in India which has been translated into German and published in "Frauen Jenseits Der Ozeane — Women on the Other Side of the Oceans" — by Margarete Driesch, in collaboration with the well known German publisher Niels Kampmann Verlag Heidelberg.
Mr Sunavala’s literary activity has brought him into contact with some of the most eminent Western scholars, viz Dr W Schubring, Dr W Thomas, Dr L Alsdorf, Dr Maurice Bloomfield, Dr Sylvan Levi, Dr Miss Charlotte Krause, Dr Miss Helen M Johnson and others, who have admired his learning and scholarship and evinced a great deal of interest in his works

(Concluded from page 311)

when he was offered and accepted the appointment of Registrar and official Assignee of His Britannic Majesty’s Court and His Highness the Sultan’s Court which position he held with distinction till 1918 when he retired. As Registrar and Official Assignee he was also vested with Judge’s powers in execution and other matters.

The esteem in which Mr Doctor was held even as early as in 1892 is best illustrated by the fact that when he was invited by His Highness Sultan Sayed Ali to his Durbar, both on arrival and on leaving, the Sultan rose and with him the whole Durbar.

In the year 1892 he had the honour of presiding over a meeting of Indians convened to congratulate Dr Dadabhai Naoroji on his election as Member of Parliament and to thank the electors of Finsbury for the former’s election.

When about the year 1903 the late Mr Joseph Chamberlain visited Zanzibar on his way to South Africa Mr Doctor was the first to be introduced on that soil by the then Consul General Sir Basil S Cave.

In 1905 a Restriction of Emigration Decree was about to be promulgated. He was chosen to preside at a very largely attended meeting of Indians to protest against any such restriction and it was largely through his good offices that the proposed decree was withdrawn.

His commanding personality, versatile abilities and eloquence together with indomitable courage were qualities which singled him out for an early rise at the Bar. The very first cause Celebre wherein appearing against an array of seniott and eminent lawyers he made his mark was a proceeding in the highly contested Will case of Sir Tharia Thoppam. He not only confined himself to the Civil side but often appeared in Criminal Cases also. The then Chief Judge Mr Smith later Sir Lindsy Smith practising at the Privy Council once remarked “If I were charged with murder I should like to be defended by Mr Framroze Doctor”.

Until infirmities of age intervened he was a zealous Freemason. He was initiated into the Lodge Rising Star of Western India in 1895 of which Lodge he is a past Master. He also helped in founding Lodge East Africa No 3007 E C.

310
Descended from the ancient and highly respectable family of Lakhivanjaras, Mr. Doctor was born in Surat. His late father Dr. Pestonji Bomanji was one among the first batch to qualify for the medical profession from the Grant Medical College. His mother was the daughter of the late Mr. Rustomji Mancherji Dhinji Mehta.

After matriculating from the Bombay Proprietary School, he joined the St. Xavier's College and graduated in 1887. In 1888 he married his cousin Pirojshai — daughter of the late Mr. Hormusji Kothari. The same year he proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1891. At the time of his death he was one of the Senior most Barristers alive.

After reading in the Chambers of a leading firm of Solicitors in Bombay, he went to Zanzibar. He practised there till 1907.

(Continued on page 310)
P M Sir Lawrence Jenkins Lodge No 3275 E C, P Dist
S G W (Bombay)
(Born 1891)
Solicitor, Social Worker and Freemason

The Himalayan Mountaineers Rusi, Kersi and Homi, whose lives are given overleaf are the sons of their distinguished father Mr Phiroze Nawroji Ghandhy, M.A. L.L.B., Solicitor, who has been practising as a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court since the year 1920. He has his own firm of — Messrs Ghandhy and Co., Solicitors in the Fort area. Mr Ghandhy is also a very keen and zealous Freemason. He is a Past Master of Sir Lawrence Jenkins Lodge and a Founder Member of the Star of India Lodge. He has also been working as Secretary of Sir Lawrence Jenkins Lodge since the year 1938 and as Secretary of The Star of India Lodge since 1948. He is a

(Continued on page 315)
First Parsi pioneers to lead expeditions to Himalayas. Highly adventurous life of Ghandhy brothers. Reading from left to right—

Kern P. Ghandhy Born 15.1.1927
Rusi P. Ghandhy Born 9.1.1924
Homu P. Ghandhy Born 21.2.1932
Sherpa Gundin

Rusi Pherozeshah Ghandhy, LL.B., Solicitor

Rusi started his mountaineering career in 1942 when accompanied with Amir Ali they proceeded from Badrinath the famous Hindu Shrine in the Central Himalayas to the Satopanth Glacier and the Kharau Valley. This was just after he finished his LL.B. and Amir had done his B.A.

This trip made such a vivid impression on Rusi’s mind that he decided to spend all his vacations up in the Himalayas and in 1946 he organised a small expedition of 8 members and visited the Pindari Glacier and the Sunder Dhunga Valley. The trek started from Almora and after 7 days of passing through breath-taking scenery the party found themselves at the Glacier. After reconnoitering the neighbouring Sunder Dhunga Valley they returned back within 6 weeks time to Bombay.
Having visited the Garhwal Himalayas twice, Rusi next decided to go further east and in 1948 he visited Sikkim with a view to climb Sebula. This was a circular trip traversing almost the whole of Sikkim and 7 members took part in it.

His next scheme was to find a route which would lead directly from the Kulu Valley straight north to Ladakh. With this end in view, they left in October 1950 and crossed over the famous Rohtang Pass into Lahul. They then followed the River Bhaga right up to its source in the Bara Lacha. From there they had to cross 3 more ranges before they could come to the Indus, whose banks they followed to Leh, the Capital of Ladakh. In this expedition, they crossed 5 mountain ranges via a little known route. They then chartered a plane and flew from Leh to Srinagar in Kashmir.

In 1953, Rusi took to Expedition to Mount Pumori, 23,190 ft just opposite Mount Everest. They started from Kathmandu, Capital of Nepal and after a 200 miles trek reached Namche Bazaar, the home town of the Sherpas. He attained a height of 21,500 ft on Mount Pumori. In this Expedition they also discovered the scalp of the Snowman and brought back some hairs from it which the American Museum of Natural History reported to belong to no animal known as yet to science.

In 1956 Rusi organised an Expedition to the Garhwal Himalayas with a view to climb Black Peak, 21,000 ft high. In this Expedition Amir Ali — who had come all the way from Switzerland also joined them, but as bad luck would have it, the clear spell which generally occurs between the end of the monsoon and the beginning of winter never came that year, with the result that the party was hampered by very bad weather and had to come back after reaching 19,500 ft.

Rusi has shot several thousand feet of cine colour films of all these Expeditions and has exhibited them several times to distinguished audiences.

He is a Solicitor by Profession and is Legal Adviser to Burmah Shell, since 1951. He is also the President of the Himalayan Mountaineering Club at Allahabad since several years. He is a keen Freemason and the first Initiate and also a Past Master of his mother Lodge Star of India, which Lodge he has been serving as its Assistant Secretary since many years past. He has attained several District Grand Lodge ranks in fitting recognition of his merit and ability.
Kersi P. Ghandhy

Kersi accompanied his brother Rusi in most of his Expeditions. He visited the Pindari Glacier and the Sunder Dhunga Valley in 1946 climbed Sebula 17,000 feet in Sikkim in 1948 and travelled in Kulu Lahul and Ladakh in 1950. He was also a member of the Garhwal Himalayan Expedition which set out to climb Black Peak 21,000 ft in 1956. He reached 19,500 ft but had to return due to bad weather.

In civil life Kersi is in business with the Homlula Ice Works and Ambico Ice Works in Bombay.

Homi P. Ghandhy

This young boy simply bubbles with mountaineering. He has accompanied Rusi in most of his Expeditions and did not able climbing along with him. As a matter of fact he went 500 ft higher than Rusi on Mount Pumori in 1953. His expedition life started when he visited Sikkim in 1918 at the young age of 15 years followed by Lahul and Ladakh in 1950. But the Expedition where he went highest was on Mount Lumori where he climbed to a height of 22,000 feet. Again in 1956 he attempted Black Peak 21,000 feet high but could not go further than 19,500 feet as the weather made it impossible to do so. On all these expeditions Homi was in charge of Transport and Canteen arrangements. He is a keen photographer and has taken all black and white and colour pictures and has attained proficiency in mountain photography.

In civil life Homi is in business with The Homlula Ice Works and Ambico Ice Works where he looks after their accounting, supervision etc.

(Concluded from page 312)

Trustee of the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Lodge Funds and Property. His merits and ability have been repeatedly recognised by The Higher Authorities and he now enjoys the coveted Past rank of District Senior Grand Warden. Recently he has compiled jointly with Prof. Dinshah Dorabjee Kapadia of the Poona Engineering College, the History of Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the Golden Jubilee year of the Lodge.

Mr. Phiroze Ghandhy has been taking keen interest in Social Work. He has been on the Committee of the Bombay Parsi Association and has been particularly working on its Loan Relief Committee since many years past. He is also a Trustee of the Associations Funds and Property. Recently he has been elected as one of the Vice Presidents of this Association.
Mr. P. R. E. Cassod

Advocate of Rangoon, Aden, Bombay and Nairobi (Kenya) B E A

Among the talented Parsee advocates and those who have reached the pinnacle of success by their own efforts and initiative, the name of Sheth Pestonjee Ruttonjee Eduljee Cassod of Navsari occupies a prominent place. He was born at Navsari on the 6th September 1880
Having his primary education in Sir J J School and middle education in Sheth D K Tata School and High School education in Sir C. J. N. Z Madressa at Navsari he successfully passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay in the year 1898.

Being of adventurous nature he launched himself into the commercial field at the age of 18 and travelled throughout India, Arabia, Ceylon, Pamang, Singapore, China, Japan, Burma and Shah States. Finally in the year 1912 he settled with his family in Rangoon and having well played his part in the commercial field there for about 15 years he ventured and entered into the Legal field by successfully passing the District Pleadership Examination held by the High Court of Rangoon in the year 1927.

He practised in Rangoon and all the districts in the whole of Burma in civil criminal and revenue courts as a successful professional lawyer till the year 1941 when he had to reluctantly and compulsorily leave Burma owing to the Japanese invasion. On return from there to India the Hon ble Sir Justice Beaumont, the then C.J. of the High Court of Bombay granted him a SANAD in 1942 authorising him to practise in Surat and all adjoining districts. Another SANAD was granted to him in 1943 by H H Sir Pratapsing Rao Gaiward of Baroda permitting him to practise in Navsari and all the adjoining districts.

Accordingly he practised in both the aforesaid districts upto the end of 1945. Then in January 1946 he ventured and sailed for Aden where he was soon admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Aden Colony by the Hon ble Mr G B Rudd the then C.J. of Aden. After his final return in 1953 from Aden to Bombay he was admitted as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay in the year 1954. After practising for about a year at Bombay he left for Nairobi (Kenya Colony) B.E.A where he was admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court by the Hon ble Sir Kenneth O'Conor the then C.J. of Nairobi in the year 1955 and was subsequently appointed as Commissioner for Oaths for Kenya in the year 1958 by the Hon ble Sir Justice Smclair the then C.J. of Nairobi (B.E.A.)

Thus after practising in East Africa for about five years at Nairobi Mr P. R. E Cassod Advocate returned to Bombay in the year 1966. Before leaving East Africa for Bombay he had the opportunity of travelling throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tangania, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa and also Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria and etc. of South Africa and has thus acquired vast experience and deep knowledge of men things and affairs of the major part of the world. He has
altogether half a dozen practising SANADS in his possession which is an unique achievement. He is now 82 years of age and keeps good robust health with cheerful disposition. His present address being 690, Parsi Colony, Khareghat Road, Dadar, Bombay-14, Phone No 62408.

He has four highly educated sons, two being civil and two being mechanical and electric engineers, (1) Mr D P R Cassod, (Managing Director of the C P Syndicate & Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co of Nagpur), (2) Mr Jal P Cassod (Director of M/s Khare, Tarkunde & Co, Constructing Engineers & Contractors of Nagpur, (3) Mr Kehkhasho P Cassod (Electric Engineer of Phillips Electric and Radio Co of Bombay) and (4) Mr Jamshed P Cassod (Agent of the C P Syndicate of Nagpur).

He has three accomplished daughters—(1) Mrs Allama B Shroff, living at Karachi, (2) Mrs Banumati Shapoorjee, living at Johannesburg, South Africa and (3) Mrs Maniheh Nariman Mody, living at Bombay. Mr P R E Cassod, Advocate, is fortunate enough to have been gifted with more than a score of grandchildren by God’s grace.

Mr P R E Cassod, Advocate, though not being a millionaire, possesses a very noble, generous and charitable heart and has made numerous charities to many needy and poor persons and also helped deserving institutions according to his humble purse and capacity. He published two editions of thousands of “short prayer books,” and distributed them free among the Parsee community. Also he has distributed free thousands of pure silver Zoroaster medals to many school children and also to many religious minded good Zoroastrian people. All these he is doing simply for his genuine love and affection, towards his beloved community and religion. Moreover he has invested about 25 poor children with Sudreh and Kushit, through Navjote ceremonies, performed at his own expense up to now, as a matter of charity. Last year he contributed Rs 2,500/- for the construction of a public well and tank, for the use of the local inhabitants and also for travellers, cattle and animals on the Public road, at Vandrevala Village of Chikli Taluka in Surat District. Also he has donated Rs 1,000/- towards Bill Infirmary of Dr Bilpodiwalla.

Moreover in the year 1955, at the request of the Dharwar Parsee Anjuman, he made a gift of New Iron Gate, constructed at the cost of about Rs 1,500/- Fifteen Hundred Rupees from his own pocket for the Parsee Aramgah or Burial Ground there, thus preventing outsiders as well as cattles from desecrating the said holy ground. The Dharwar Parsee Anjuman sincerely
thanked Mr P R E. Cassod for his magnificent gift through their President Khan Sahib Framroze Khursetjee.

Mr P R E. Cassod Advocate does not believe in hoarding money and greatly believes in deserving charity. In his professional career as a successful lawyer, he has helped many poor people in their legal litigation quite free of charge and even many rich people have taken advantage of his leniency and goodness. May God give him a long life and health, wealth, peace, prosperity and success AMEN.

Additional Some important facts to be worth noting. Mr P R E. Cassod is (1) an able and experienced Advocate and sound legal Adviser of longstanding (2) a veteran Businessman with sound acumen of commercial ability and efficiency (3) an eloquent orator and lecturer with deep general knowledge of Philosophy, Religion and various other subjects on men, things and affairs of the world (4) an ardent traveller having travelled throughout many continents and countries mentioned above (5) a journalist of no mean experience having contributed numerous articles and sketches on several worth knowing subjects and literatures in many well known journals, papers and magazines (6) an author and composer of various compositions in prose as well as poems, in Gujarati and English (7) and a man of multifarious abilities and experience with sound commonsense combined with justice, equity and good conscience.

In the legal field, he was very popular among and well admired by, the Magistrates, judges and also High and Supreme Courts Justices, for his lucid humorous and well pointed arguments which credited him with many civil and criminal cases in his favour, and many clever clients warmly appreciated and highly admired his sound advocacy which brought him good name and fame throughout his professional career. It would occupy much space to enumerate many cases won by him. In business the sound advice of Mr P R E. Cassod was eagerly sought and appreciated with full satisfaction by many commercial people who considered him an able Arbitrator.

Owing to his deep knowledge and vast experience in the commercial field, he was appointed the General Manager of the Continental Commercial Corporation, a leading Import & Export Firm of Rangoon in the year 1919, which he managed well with great tact and ability.

In the year 1921, the commercial big wigs of Rangoon warmly appreciating and readily recognizing his various activities, as an expert in the commercial field, unanimously selected and appointed Mr P R E. Cassod as the Secretary of the Rangoon
Commercial Association, which was then started by them for their welfare, interest and progress, and Mr Cassod proved himself too true, in fulfilling their aims and objects to their entire satisfaction.

Mr P R E Cassod has delivered many speeches and lectures on several subjects to their entire satisfaction and admiration of the audience of meetings. He has the hobby for wide and vast travels which automatically came across during his commercial career and legal profession. As a journalist he represented the "Jam-e-Jamshed" a well known Bombay Gujarati daily paper providing and furnishing the same with worth knowing news and messages from Rangoon, during his many years residence in Burma. Also being a sound journalist his advice and help was sought by the management of the Burma Exchange Gazette a new English Daily started in Rangoon in the year 1922, and the chief credit of pushing and popularising the said paper throughout Burma went solely to Mr P R E Cassod's efficient and remarkable efforts, and also journalistic capability with natural knack.

As an Author, besides subscribing many intelligent articles in Gujarati and English papers of Bombay, Rangoon, Aden and Nairobi he has also furnished many historical, philosophical and religious compositions in prose as well as in poems, to several journals and magazines of various places. Lastly and finally Mr P R E Cassod has earned by his own efforts, an excellent name and fame among many of his admiring and appreciative crowd of friends, well wishers and admirers, which is quite an unique achievement.
Dastur Nosherwan Dastur Dinshaw Gharda,
B.A. LL.B.,

Advocate High Court of Bombay

Now Head Dastur or High Priest of the Kadian Parsi Anjuman or Community was Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side Bombay continuously from 6th April 1920 to 7th November 1926 in succession to Mr. A. F. Kindersley I.C.S. This is the only post in the High Court of Bombay which is classed as a superior judicial I.C.S. appointment ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. Since 3rd May 1912 he had officiated in this post 10 times and the question of the power of the Chief Justice under clause 8 of the Letters Patent of the High Court to make appointment of a non I.C.S officer to this post was referred to the Privy Council on a petition from the Right Honourable the Earl of Birkenhead, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and on 6th February 1925 it was decided by the Privy Council that His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th December 1912 ought to be amended by declaring that the Government of Bombay and not the Government of India have authority to make rules limiting the Chief Justice in his selection of officers for employment in the High Court of Bombay. On his proceeding on
leave on 8th November 1926, preparatory to retirement he was
achieved by A S R Macklin Esq, I.C.S., the then District Judge
and Sessions Judge who is now one of the I.C.S High Court
Judges in Bombay. During the long period he held this vacant
I.C.S post in the High Court he was Ex-Officio Examiner of
the High Court Vakils and the District Court Pleaders Exa-
minations held by the High Court, and of the Judicial Papers
of the Higher Standard and the Lower Standard Examinations
held by the Revenue Department and the Police Department
of the Government of Bombay. He was also Registrar of Parsi
Marriages and Secretary to the Rules Committee under the
Civil Procedure Code. His efficient work for nearly seven years
continuously in the I.C.S post had received special approbation
from the Honourable Chief Justices Sir Basil Scott Sir Norman
Macleod and Sir Amberson Martin who had expressed his opinion
to the Government of Bombay in a letter dated 19th
August 1926 under his own signature in the following terms:
'I wish to lay emphasis on the long and valuable services that
Mr Gharda has rendered to this High Court. He is just com-
pleting his 30 years service and there is no question but that
during these 30 years he has entirely mastered the technical
and troublesome details concerning the wide jurisdiction this
Court exercises not only in the High Court itself but over the
numerous Courts in our large Presidency. Consequently on his
retirement the loss of his knowledge and experience will be
seriously felt in the High Court on its Appellate Side for a
considerable time to come.' On his retirement on 2nd Novem-
ber 1928 for his approved and meritorious service for more
than 30 years in the High Court he was awarded a special
additional pension.

Dastur Noshervan is the eldest son of the late Dastur Dinshaw
Jivanji Gharda, J.P who died on 13th August 1935 at the age
of 82. He had received religious training under Dastur Erachji
Meherjirana and had obtained the Religious Degrees of "Na-
var" and "Maratbat" in Bombay. On his father's death he was
appointed as Head Dastur of High Priest of the Dadvseth
Atashbehram on 3rd June 1935 and was elected as Dastur
of the Kadmi Anjuman or the High Priest of the Kadmi Parsi
Community by an unanimous resolution passed by the general
meeting of the Kadmi Anjuman held on 21st August 1936. He
is associated with several Religious Associations. He is Presi-
dent of the Athorneran Mandal and Athorneran Madressa Com-
mitees, and Vice President of the Society for Promotion of Zo-
roastrian Religious Knowledge and Education.

Avabai Mansion,
Henry Road, Apollo Reclamation,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay 1

322
Kershap Jehangirji Ratanji Dubash
(15th January 1930 — Roj 8 — Mah 5 (Shehenshahi) 1298 A.Y.)

After passing B.A. he was studying for Law and was in the final LL.B. Class. He was Hon. Secretary of the Parsee Association of St. Xavier's College. He also took an active part in the College Literary Union and competed for elocution organized by the Union and carried prizes. In 1928 he was sent to Banaras as a representative of the St. Xavier's College and Bombay University to take part in All India Elocution Competition and won for his College and University in company with a fellow student for the first time the All India Trophy. He was also Hon. Secretary of the Young Men's Parsee Association of Bombay and in 1929 he carried off the first prize of the Parsee Open Elocution Competition. Side by side with his law studies he was also studying for technical knowledge required for mill machinery. The hopes of a brilliant future was suddenly cut short by his premature accidental death which
frustrated the hopes of his family and wide circle of friends. On the day of his demise he went to enjoy the birthday celebration of his young friend Ardeshir Hormasji Burjorji Bhesanlia. Before the night supper these two friends in company with another young friend Homi Dosabhai Sunawala and four young ladies went in the evening for a picnic to Goregaon. Returning to Bandra at eight o'clock their motor car clashed with a van carrying stones and Kershasp Dubash, Ardeshir Bhesanlia and the Mohamedan Chauffeur died and the rest were injured.

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by supplying free medicine to the needy and became a symbol of kindness in the District. In 1896 by special request from the Nawab of Janjira he was made a Sir Nyadhis of the Janjira State and a Session Judge at Jafferabad, he was also an acting Dewan of the State for some months in 1897. At Janjira he commanded respect of high and low. In 1899 during the plague at Janjira the entire safety of the people was left in his hands and at the time he and his wife rendered useful service to the invalids. During his stay at Janjira he studied for the High Court Pleader Examination and gave the examination in Bombay in 1902. Soon after he left Janjira to settle in Bombay as a High Court Pleader, with great honour from the people and greater from the Nawab who was very disappointed to leave him.

To his last day he was practising in Bombay chiefly in the Mazagon Police Court. After the death of his second and most beloved daughter in July 1915 his health gradually shattered he died on 7th May 1930 leaving behind him his widow Soonabai and two daughters Mrs. Dhunmai Manchersha Bottiwalla and Miss Perin C Mistry.
The eldest son of Jivanji Dorabji Mistry Being born on the April Fool day of the year 1862 the news of his birth caused suspicion among the family of their being fooled. He passed the Bombay University Matriculation Examination from the Fort High School in the year 1882 and got married in the same year to his cousin Soonabai the daughter of Cawasji Dosabhai Doongariwalla. That year he joined the Medical College but the practical portion of the subject was more than his tender and affectionate heart could bear and soon gave up the idea of becoming a doctor. Soon after he lost his father and had to support his family which caused an ill effect on his health and made him unfit for any work for nearly two years after which he found a post as Assistant in the Victoria and Albert Museum at a meagre pay of Rs 50. Energetic and hardworking as he was, along with the work he studied Law and passed the District Pledger Examination in 1892 and immediately after became a Pledger in the Thana District where by his sagacity and generous nature he cut a name for himself. (Opposed to others learned men of the time who fooled the ignorant natives and squeezed money out of them) he helped the poor people.

(Continued on previous page)
Was born on 3rd October, 1858. He was the third and youngest son of Shams-ul-Ulema Sirdar Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, D.Ph. High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan and Malwa. He passed the BA examination of the Bombay University in 1884. For some time afterwards he was attached by the Bombay Government to the Political Department of the Secretariat. He was subsequently appointed a special Magistrate in Poona, a member of the Taluka Local Board, and a Municipal Commissioner for the city of Poona. After having passed the Departmental Examinations, he was made Executive Officer of Poona Cantonment in 1893. His unique and invaluable services were recognised in glowing terms by the Cantonment Committee.

The General Officer Commanding the Poona Brigade in his letter dated 13th July, 1914 recorded his opinion that Mr Dustur had rendered most valuable services in every branch of administration of Cantonment.

He said that Mr. Dustur had increased the income by nearly a lak of Rupees, and effected savings in expenditure amounting to several thousands, besides improving all the slums without any expenditure from the Cantonment funds. Mr Dustur's indefatiguable services during the Great War of 1918 were...
highly appreciated and Lady Willingdon wrote him a special letter of thanks in September 1918

In 1898 Dustoor Meher received the title of Khan Saheb and in the following year he became a Khan Bahadoor. In 1909 and 1911 he got certificates of honour from the King Emperor through the Viceroy in recognition of his meritorious service and other services. General Sir Charles Richardson K.C.B. C.S.I. G.O.C. Poona District expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Dustoor’s untiring devotion to duty, his experience, and his integrity. His Excellency Lord Lloyd Governor of Bombay published acknowledged his valuable services during the Great War. After a brilliant career of thirty-eight years Dustoor Meher retired from the post of Executive officer in 1927 when the Cantonment Board recorded their great appreciation of his long and faithful services. After his retirement, he worked as Vice President of Poona Cantonment for a considerable time during which he effected a saving of Rs. 25,000 per annum in the working expenses. In addition to his heavy Cantonment duties, he rendered valuable services to Institutions like the Albert Edward Institute, and Sir D.M. Petit Parsee Gymkhana. He was also the chief guide and moving spirit for nearly twenty-five years of the Sirdar Dustoor Noshervani Girls High School and Sirdar Dustoor Hoshung Boys High School in Poona. In recognition of his services to the Parsee community in Poona, an address of thanks from the Parsees of Poona under the leadership of Sir Jamsetjeejee Jeejeebhoy. The Parsees of Poona were further indebted to him for collecting funds for rebuilding the old Patel’s Fire Temple, with a banqueting Hall attached thereto.

After such a bright and philanthropic career Dustoor Meher died on 6th June 1935 at the age of seventy-seven out of which period nearly half a century was spent in works of public utility and welfare.

Dustoor Meher was married on 10th March 1881 to his uncle Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee’s daughter Alibai who died on 27th June 1900 and on whose death her husband started a fund for relieving distress among the destitute Parsees in Poona, which has become a boon and blessing to such unfortunate people.

By Alibai Dustoor Meher had a son Vinocheher who for some time studied in England for the Barristers Examination but who on account of ill-health had to return to India with out appearing for the examination. Afterwards he obtained a post in the Secunderabad Cantonment Police. But this also he had to give up on score of ill health and after suffering for a long time he died on 22nd June, 1927. On his Uthmanna day a sum of Rs. 8,713 was subscribed by his father and other
relations, and friends and well-wishers contributed further amounts which brought up the total to Rs 15,000/- which was utilised for building a hostel for the two Dastur Schools in Poona, and awarding scholarships to deserving students of those institutions.

Dustoon Meher’s elder daughter, Nazan, born on 22nd February, 1888, is the wife of Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosheiran Kaikobad, the present High Priest of the Parsees in Deccan and Malwa. The younger daughter Mani, born on 24th June, 1898, is wedded to Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Kanga, Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Corporation.

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two new wards in the Secunderabad Hospitals, which were opened by the Resident of Hyderabad on 5th May, 1902, and which are specially intended for Parsee patients.

Mr Eduljee, at his death, left his widow, Shirinbai, two sons, Burzorejee and Ruttonjee, and four daughters, Sunabai, Bachi, Pheroza, and Jerbai. Shirinbai died on 23rd March 1932 at the age of 70.

Burzorejee, the eldest son, was a Talukdar in H.E.H the Nizam’s State service, from which he has retired on pension, and now lives in Calcutta.

The second son, Ruttonjee, who is an M.D, is engaged in Panel practice in London.

The eldest daughter, Sunabai, was married to Dustoon Kaikobad Aderbad, High Priest of Deccan and Malwa, who died on 25th January, 1927. She has a son, Homi, who has attained high medical qualifications in England, is still studying there for special degrees. Sunabai also has a daughter Dinbai, married to Mr Cowasjee Burzorejee Sethna, of Bombay.

Eduljee’s second daughter, Bachubai is the famous Lady Bachubai Dustoor of Bombay, the wife of Sir Hormuzdhar P.H. Dustoor, retired Chief Presidency Magistrate. Lady Bachubai is an accomplished English and Gujerati writer and speaker, and generally takes a leading part in all public movements for the intellectual and social amelioration of all classes of people.

Eduljee’s third daughter, Pheroza, who is unmarried, has been settled for many years in England, where she shifts for herself, quite independently, having a good mastery over the English language, vast practical knowledge, and a large amount of energy and activity.

Eduljee’s fourth daughter, Jerbai, is wife of Mr Nadirshah Bapujec Chenoy, Advocate in Secunderabad, a scion of the famous Chenoy family of Hyderabad-Deccan, some of whose members hold prominent and responsible posts in that State.
Second son of Dustoor Behmanjee Jamaspjee C.I.E. was born on 4th March 1874. He received his early education in the Proprietary School at Bombay. He was married on 3rd May 1879 to Shrinbai the eldest daughter of his uncle Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee. He first entered British service in July 1876 when he was appointed an Attache to the Resident of the Hyderabad State. On 15th April 1877 he got the post of the third magistrate in the town of Akola in Berar. He was transferred on 16th July 1880 to Secunderabad as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. On 16th May 1890 he was made a Deputy Commissioner in Akoli. On 22nd January 1894 he became acting special Assistant Commissioner in Berar. On 14th November 1895 he was stationed at Umravati as Deputy Commissioner. He died at Akola on 27th May 1896 whilst still in harness at the age of 41 years. On the day of his Uthamna or third day's ceremony performed at Secunderabad Rs 21,21 were subscribed by his relatives and friends for charitable purposes and this amount was spent on building

(Continued on previous page)
This photo shows a large Parsee meeting held on 13 April 1878 in Sir Dinshah Maneckjee Petit's Rose Cottage at Poona when a number of addresses with suitable caskets were presented from Parsee communities of various places such as Poona, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Indore, Mhow, Naini, etc. to Sirdar Shamsul Ulema Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp on the conferment of the title of Khan Bahadur upon him on 11 August 1878.

The prominent persons in this group are:

1. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shamsul Ulema Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp

2. On his left hand standing: Ervad Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga

3. Next to him standing in Jama Picholi is Dastoor Bymanjee Jamaspjee C.I.E. Assistant Commissioner Berar

4. On the right hand of Ervad Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga stands Mr. Edujlee Jeevajee Anklesaria, a leading Parsee Sethi of Poona.

5. Behind Dastoor Hoshang's chair on the left of the Hindoo gentleman is Shams-ul-Ulema Kaikobad Aderbad Dastoor High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan who succeeded to that office on the death of Dastoor Hoshung on 28 April 1908.

6. Standing near the boy with black turban and white whiskers and mustache is Mr. Bomanjee Okerjee, a prominent merchant and contractor of Berar.

7. The second boy in the second row of boys is the present well-known Jamasp Pherozeh Hosehang Dastoor M.A. LL.B., Solicitor, the head of the firm of Dastur & Co. Solicitors, Bombay.
Family group of Sorabji Pestonji Kanga of Hyderabad
3rd or last row standing, from left to right

1. My sister Aimal born 16-9-1864 married 10-3-1881 to my maternal uncle Dustoors Ruttonjee Jamaspjee's son Khan Bahadur Maneckshaw Assistant Cautonment Magistrate Secunderabad Deccan and Session Judge Berar now retired on pension and engaged in tea farming in Ootacamund. He is standing 5th in the same row. Aimal died on 19-10-1896. One of her sons Khorshedjee is Assistant Commissioner in Berar.


3. Bezonjee Pestonjee Kanga my elder brother born 3-6-1837 married 27-2-1847 to Nowazbai who is seated No. 2 in the second row. Bezonjee was Superintendent of the Customis Department in Secunderabad Deccan under the services of H.E.H the Nizam's Government from which post he retired on pension. He died on 23-6-1897.

4. Referred to under No. 2 above. Sirdar Pheroze Hoshang Dastur.

5. Referred to under No. 1 above. Khan Bahadur Manecksha Ruttonji Jamaspjee.

6. Eduljee Bymonjee Dustoors my maternal uncle Dustoors Bymonjee Jamaspjee C.I.E's son born 4-3-1824 married 3-5-1870 to Shirinbai Ruttonjee Dustoors seated 6th in the second row. Eduljee was Assistant Cautonment Magistrate in Secunderabad Deccan and afterwards an Assistant Commissioner in Berar. He died on 27-5-1896.

7. Myself (Sorabji Pestonji Kanga)

8. Bhikhajee, daughter in law of Dustoors Behramjee Jamaspjee (No. 4 in the 2nd row) born 29-12-1862. Married 3-5-1870 to Dustoors Khorsheed Dustoors Behram High Priest of the Parsis in Hyderabad Deccan. Mother of the present High Priest of Hyderabad Major Dustoors Jamshed Dustoors Khorsheed who was a military medical officer in H.E.H. the Nizam's service from which he retired on pension on assuming the Dustoorship on the death of his father which occurred on 7-6-1937. Kikhajee's other son Sohrab Barrister at law born on 10-12-1887 died on 17-5-1925.

9. Goolbai daughter of No. 8 was married to Mr. Maneckjee Shapurjee Antia who was a Civil Engineer in the service of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government and who died in service on 11-9-1917.
2nd row, seated on chairs from left to right

1. Khorshedbai, daughter of my maternal uncle Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, born 26-2-1870 married to my elder brother Bezonjee's son, Kavasah, on 10-3-1881, by whom she has a son, Dinshah, who holds the Post of Registrar of the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Bombay. Her husband died on 9-3-1934.

2. Nowazbai, my brother Bezonjee's wife, born 23-5-1843, connected with the Mody family of the famous scholar Sir J.J. Mody died 1-3-1909 (See No 3 A row).

3. Hambajee, wife of my maternal uncle Dustoor Behramjee Jamaspjee (No 4 in the same row), married 25-3-1890. Died 4-1-1912.

4. Dustoor Behramjee Jamaspjee, my maternal uncle born 20-12-1828, married to No 3 26-3-1840 was employed for several years as Talukdar, or Assistant Revenue Commissioner under H.E.H the Nizam's Government. Retired on pension to succeed to the Dustoorship of Hyderabad, vacated by the death of his elder brother, Dustoor Hormusjee in 1875. He held the Dustoorship for 20 years and died on 18-3-1895. He was a good Persian and Urdu scholar and has written a work called Dinani Behram consisting of Persian and Urdu verses.

5. Asajee Hoshungjee Dustoor, my maternal uncle Hoshungjee's eldest son born 28-1-1855 was a Talukdar under H.E.H the Nizam's Government died on 6-12-1909.

6. Shirinbai, daughter of my maternal uncle Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee born 30-5-1863 married Eduljee Behramjee on 3-5-1870, died 23-3-1932 (See No 6 last row).

7. Baijee my wife, born 21-7-1854 married 14-3-1864.

1st row, seated on carpet

1. Dosibai, my brother Bezonjee's daughter born 9-10-1871 died 29-1-1900 unmarried.

2. Dimbai, my daughter, born 26-7-1872 married 14-9-1891 died 17-4-1897.


4. Manekbai, daughter of my brother Bezonjee, born 21-12-1879 was married to Mr Khorshedjee Behramjee Antia died 5-10-1918.
Late Erwad Hormasji Mancherji Kutar (Inset)
and his Family
(Born 1872—Died 1931)

Late Mr Sohrabjee Pestonjee Kanga’s Family Photo Group

Standing Right to Left
1 Miss Khorshed Sorabji Kanga
2 Sitting Jamshed Khorshed Dastur (now Major Dastur Jamshed Khorshed Behram)
3 Burjorji Edalji Dastur
4 Child in Ayah’s hand Miss Jerbanoo Edalji Dastur (now Mrs Jerbanoo Nadirshaw Chinoj)
5 Miss Jerbai Khorshed Dastur (now Mrs Kaikhosruo Sorabji Kanga)
6 Miss Bachubai Edalji Dastur (now Lady Hormuzdiyar Phiroz Dastur)
7 Ratanji Edalji Dastur (now Doctor practising in England)

Sitting Right to Left
1 Miss Bachubai Manecksha Dastur
2 Late Miss Naja Manecksha Dastur
3 Jehanbux Sorabji Kanga
4 Ardeshr Sorabji Kanga

Sitting on ground Right to Left
1 Late Sorab Khorshed Dastur
2 Miss Suna Cawasha Kanga (now Mrs Tehmuruz Zal)
3 Miss Piroja Edalji Dastur
The names and other particulars of the persons in this photo are given below.

**Front Row sitting on ground from left to right**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dinbah, daughter of S P Kangas late son Hormusjee (No 5) 1.10.1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Godrez, son of S P Kangas son Jehanbux (No 14) 7.1.1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aimal, eldest daughter of S P Kangas deceased nephew Noshewan (No 23) 29.9.1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tehmina, second daughter of Noshewan (No 23) 8.1.1926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Row seated on chairs and sofas—from left to right**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jerbai, daughter of the late High Priest of Hyderabad Deccan Dostoor Khorsheed Dostoor Behram and S P Kangas daughter in law married to S P Kangas eldest son Kakhbroo seated in the same line (No 13) 13.7.1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sunabai, widow of S P Kangas late son Hormusjee (No 5) 8.7.1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mithibai, widow of S P Kangas younger brother Dinshah M A LL.B solicitor Bombay partner in the late firm of Messrs Jefferson Bhaukanker and Dinshah solicitors — Dinshah died on 1st February 1887 14.9.1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sorabjee, Pensonjee Kangas 9.8.1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S P Kangas wife Baijee 21.7.1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shirin, S P Kangas late brother Dinshah's daughter and S P Kangas daughter in law married to S P Kangas son, Jehangir B A LL.B., solicitor partner in the firm of Messrs Dostoor &amp; Co Solicitors (No 18) 29.1.1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mami, daughter of the late Khan Bahadoor Meher Hosangh Dostoor and S P Kangas daughter in law married to S P Kangas son Ardesur B E., A M I E., Executive Engineer Hyderabad Corporation (No 19) 24.6.1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S P Kangas eldest son, Kakhbroo L M S who practises in Moulemin as a doctor 15.6.1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name and Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>S P Kanga's son, Jehanbux, employed in the Accountant General's office in Hyderabad-Deccan. Jehanbux passed Examination of Accountancy and Book-keeping of Clark's Civil Service and Commercial College (London) in March 1909. He passed the Revenue Examination of H E H the Nizam's Government on 27th December, 1923. Also passed the Finance and Account Department Examination of H E H the Nizam's Government on 3rd August, 1926. He was admitted as a member of the Pelham Institute (London) on 9th April 1927.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gustasp, Barrister-at-Law, son of S P Kanga's son Kankhosro (No 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dolly, widow of S P Kanga's nephew Nosherwan (No 23), with her third daughter, Behman, in her hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>S P Kanga's son, Captain Jamshed, L M &amp; S I M S, A I R O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>S P Kanga's son Jehangir (for particulars see No 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>S P Kanga's son Ardeshir (for particulars see No 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>S P Kanga's daughter, Khorshed, L R C P, L R C S, L F P S (Glasgow) Superintendent of Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad-Deccan, retired on pension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>S P Kanga's son Buizor, M D, B Sc, Ch B (Aberdeen), D P H (England) D P H (Belfast), Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Senior Tuberculosis Officer, Bombay Municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Homai, S P Kanga's daughter-in-law, wife of S P Kanga's son Jehanbux (No 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nosherwan, S P Kanga's late nephew, who was partner in the firm of Messrs Mutyala &amp; Co, Chemists. He died in Hyderabad on 27th January, 1940.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dustoorji (Saheb) Khorsheedji Behramji Jamasp Assana

High Priest of the Parsees of Hyderabad

Born at Navares on the 4th June 1855. He is a scion of the family of Jamasp Assa renowned for its high spiritual and scholastic attainments as well as for its unflinching loyalty to the British Crown during the critical period of the mutiny. (His uncles Dustoor Behemunji and Ruttonji occupied high and responsible posts of Commissioner and Senior member of Revenue Board, under the Nizam's Government in Berar and Hyderabad respectively.

(Another uncle of his Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Nowshirwanji was High Priest of the Deccan for nearly 40 years, and was held in the highest regard by successive Governors of Bombay and by the great Sir Salar Jung who honoured him with their personal friendship—Dustoor Nowshirwanji's
successor in the office of High Priest of the Deccan, the late Shams-ul-Ulama, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp Ph D, C.I.E (who was also an uncle of Dustoor Saheb Khorshedji)

His father Dustoor Behramji was the 1st Talookdar of Aurangabad and resigned his post at the special and pressing request of the local Parsee community to take up the duties of High Priest of Hyderabad

Dustoor Saheb Khorshedji was in his father’s life-time unanimously elected Nayeb Dustooi (Deputy High Priest) by the Parsees of Hyderabad and succeeded as Dustooi (High Priest) on the 20th March 1895 when Dustoor Saheb Beheramji died.

He obtained his secular and spiritual education under the kind care of uncles Dustoor Saheb Nowshirwanji and Dustoor Saheb Khorshedji Jamshedji, High Priest of Mhow.

His tenure of Dustooiership was no bed of roses, as he had to assert and fight for the claim of the community to the proprietorship of the Dar-e-Meher (Fire Temple) and Dakhma (Tower of Silence) at Secunderabad. The cases, though well conducted were lost by the community and it is due to the persistent courage and self-sacrifice of Dustoor Saheb Khorshedji that the Parsee community of the Hyderabad State came to build the two magnificent structures the Anjuman’s Dar-e-Meher and the Anjuman’s Dakhma of which it is the proud and undisputed owner and proprietor today. The Shrine and the Tower of Silence will be lasting monuments to the keen and undying interest evinced by the Dustooi Saheb in the well-being of his co-religionists.

His charming and revered personality, piety, and unostentatious learning have earned for him the universal regard of the whole Parsee World in India, and though only a few persons are privileged to have intimate spiritual converse with him those few are fully aware of and highly appreciate his eminence as a religious guide, philosopher and friend. Among his many sided achievements as a high Priest are his unfailing performance of religious services morn, noon and night, regardless of the inclemency of weather and personal comfort or health, and by the Grace of God even today at his present advanced age of 81 years, he continues to carry them out most regularly and punctiliously.

He is gifted with a sonorous voice and those who have had the pleasure and privilege of hearing him recite prayers at Jashans, weddings and sacred thread ceremonies are unanimous in declaring that in this respect among others, he remains unrivalled in India and even in Persia today.

(Continued on page 344) 342
Dastoor Major Dr Jamshed Khorsheed Dastoor, M B Ch B (Aberdeen) Scotland

Major (Nizam's Medical Service) The High Priest of Parsees of Hyderabad & Secunderabad (Deccan)

Dastoor Jamshed was born on the 19th February 1887 at Nausari. His early education secular and religious was in the capable hands of his maternal grandfather Dastoor Khorsheedjee Jamshedjee Dastoor Jamasp Assana the high priest of Parsees at Mhow under whose able care and instructions Dastoor Jamshed attended the proficiency in "Aozdathregary Works and was initiated Navar and Maratab at Nausaree on 11th February 1899. He matriculated at the University of Bombay in 1904. He entered the St. Xavier's College Bombay where he pursued his collegiate course taking up Persian Avesta Pahalvi as second Languages and attained higher proficiency.
in these studies. In 1909 he joined Grant Medical College, Bombay to study medicine and surgery, from whence he proceeded to England for further medical studies and graduated M.B.Ch.B at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland in 1915. During his stay in England he worked at various hospitals as House Surgeons and House Physicians, whereby gaining much experience in medical works. During the Great War of 1914, he got King’s Commission, in the I.M.S and served as Capt I.M.S with the Egyptian Expeditionary force at various places from 1918-1921. On his return from War services, he was appointed Civil Surgeon in H.E.H the Nizams Medical Dept. After a time his services were transferred to the Military Medical Dept of H.E.H the Nizam’s State force. While still in the Govt Service, the Parsee Anjuman of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, unanimously elected him as Nayeb Dastoors (ie Deputy High Priest) on the 14th September 1927. Dastoors Jamshed being in the Govt Service, attended his medical works and at his leisure time rendered valuable help to his father, Dastoors Khorsheed, the then Respected High Priest of the Parsees. As a Doctor and Nayeb Dastoors, he was very popular amongst his patients as well as amongst his Parsee community, and won their good regards. On 9th June 1937 in the Uthemna ceremony of his father Dastoors Khorsheed the late Reverend High Priest, he was unanimously elected by the Parsee Anjuman as their High Priest and presented with an Anjuman’s Shawl. As a High Priest he has to serve his Parsee community in various religious capacity, so he had to resign his lucrative post as a Medical Officer in H.E.H the Nizams Govt Dastoors Jamshed married in 1923 to Miss Rodabeh Sorabjee Reporter. 

Address Dastoors Villa,
80, Alexandra Road,
Secunderabad - Deccan

(Concluded from page 342)

Capt J.K. Dastoors (whose life has been dealt with in a separate article) is his only surviving son.

His second son Sohrab K. Dastoors, Bar-at-Law who died in 1925, at the early age of 27 was a young man of great promise and his premature demise was a great loss to his parents and his community.

His eldest daughter Gulbai is the widow of Mr M.S. Anua who was a district Engineer in H.E.H’s Service and who died in harness in 1917.

His second daughter Jerbai, the wife of Dr K.S. Kanga, the son of Mr S P. Kanga retired Assistant Financial Secretary.
Kaikobad Pestonji Munshi (Naubahar Kaikobad Jung Bahadur) died on 14th December 1958 and his wife Noushaba with the Sehra (floral veil) tied by His Late Highness Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur on the occasion of marriage in 1908.

345
Pilot Jamshed & Pilot Officer Rustom Kalkobad Munshi

Kaikobad had two sons, Jamshed (born 1915) and Rustom (born 1918).

In December 1938 the brothers made an aerial tour of West, North, East and Central India in their own Avro Avion plane. They returned to Hyderabad in 14 days, which included 13 night-halts as they could not do night-flying. Their itinerary covered about 5,000 miles and two dozen places including Bombay, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Allahabad and Calcutta. Owing to failing light, they had to make a forced landing at Rajganpur in CP where Mr. Pithawala the State Police Officer and other gentlemen gave them all possible help and comfort. At Rawalpindi they had to pass through very dense clouds in rough weather, but in spite of the absence of blind-flying instruments succeeded in finding their way out.

Jamshed served as a Pilot in the Hyderabad Air Service, then in the India Air Survey, Calcutta, and is now a 1st Pilot in the Deccan Airways Hyderabad.

Rustom joined the Indian Air Force in 1940, on the out-break of the war with Japan, he went on Active Service to Burma in 1942 as Pilot Officer, was promoted Flying Officer and posted at Karachi, Kohat and Ranchi in succession. He married Miss Mani Jehangir Meenwalla of Karachi in 1941. At Ranchi he met with a fatal flying accident on the 27th January 1944 and was buried at the Jamshedpur Parsee Cemetery. The mortal remains of two of his Parsee brother-Officers, F. O. Motishah and F. O. Jimu Lala who died—one before and the other after him—in the service of their King and Country were also laid to their final rest in the same Arangah.

(Concluded from opposite page)

He was one of the pioneers who established a Parsi Social Club in Secunderabad.

It was through his initiative that the Anjuman Fire Temple was built in Secunderabad. He was Honorary Secretary for Secunderabad and Hyderabad Anjuman and Zoroastrian Clubs for a long time. He was also an Honorary Magistrate, as well as a member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board, and a member of the Railway Advisory Committee. He also held the office of Grand Master of Masonic Lodge, and was awarded the titles of Khan Saheb and Khan Bahadur for the services rendered to the Government.
Mr. Ramiar A. Ichhaporia entered into business very early in life. He came to Secunderabad with a few cycles and soon became a pioneer in the motor car business in Hyderabad Dominions. The first car to come to this State was imported by him.

He was Managing Agent of Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency of Secunderabad Ltd., considered to be the oldest and the foremost motor house in H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions.

During the Delhi Durbar in 1911, the late Nizam's motor transport was entrusted to him.

Mr. Ichhaporia was a philanthropist and a great social worker. He rendered meritorious services to the Nizam's Government and the poor during the Great Flood of 1912 in Hyderabad.

In the first outbreak of plague in Secunderabad he rendered great assistance to the Cantonment Authority.
Masonic Group of Lodge "Dawn of Peace"
Khan Bahadur Nanabhow Temulji Jugalwala's ancestors were manufacturers of an Indian Green colour from Jugal (Copper Verdigris) in Surat, hence the origin of the surname. This indigenous industry died out owing to foreign competition. The Jugalwala family was originally from Surat (and the ancestors of the family were connected with Ardeshir Kotwal Bahadurs and Talyarkhan's families in Surat.)

Khan Bahadur Nanabhow was born in Poona on 24th March 1878. He was educated at the Poona High School and graduated from the Deccan College at Poona. He took his degree of Law in Bombay. (He and his brothers Dusha (L.C.E.—formerly Chief Officer of Lonavla Municipality) Dr Kekobod (L.M & S—formerly Asstt Director of Public Health) and Dorab (formerly Agent of the Central Bank at Mandvi etc.) were self
made men starting from a humble beginning in life. Khan Bahadur Nanabhov started life as a teacher in the Liphrusone Middle and High Schools in Bombay in 1903. He was transferred to the Presidency Magistrates Courts as an Interpreter in 1904. He rose from the lowest rung of the ladder and was appointed Ad Presidency Magistrate in Bombay in 1920. He was one of the three permanent Parsi Magistrates in Bombay since 1924, all of whom were originally from Poona, the others being Sh Hormazdwan Dastoo and Mr Dorab N D Khandalwalla. He retired in 1934 and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1937 in recognition of his long and valuable services in the Bombay Police Courts since 1904.

Khan Bahadur Nanabhov was a very keen Freemason and took a great interest in the Masonic activities of Bombay, Lonavla, Kukke and Poona. He had passed the Chau in several Lodges and other Masonic bodies. He was a founder of several bodies—including Lodge ‘Dawn of Peace’ at Lonavla, which was consecrated at Lonavla on 28th March 1931 when this group photograph was taken. He had several Masonic ranks conferred upon him, including Past Asst Grand Director of Ceremonies in 1933.

Khan Bahadur Nanabhov and his wife had been to Europe twice and once round the globe. He died at Poona on 27th October 1947 leaving behind his widow and four sons.
Nanabhai Rustomji Ramna, J.P
(1832-1900)

Born in 1832, Nanabhai belonged to a family which had once seen better days. His great-grandfather Mancherji was a flourishing merchant and traded extensively principally in hides, at Chamarbagh, from which the place received that name. Mancherji's mother, a lady noted for her kind and charitable disposition, was called Ramba, from whom the family is known as Ramna. Nanabhai's grandmother was the sister of Dorabji Patel of Bombay and the daughter of General Rustom and Phirozabanu of Iran.

Nanabhai's childhood was spent in poor circumstances. He was a bright student and as he stood first at all examinations he carried away all the prizes and was a free student for several years. In the Elphinstone Institute he came in contact with
Mr Dadabhaj Naoroji and joined the Literary and Scientific Society, the first of its kind in India. Nanabhai started life as a teacher, and librarian of the Native General Library and a Trustee of the Framji Cowasji Institute. He wrote articles in the local papers which were greatly appreciated. Journalism ran in his veins and he soon became Editor of a local paper and then bought a Press jointly with Mr Naoroji Framji and others and named it "The Union Press" which is still doing business in Bombay. Nanabhai's Gujarati was superb, he having passed in early life a Gujarati test qualifying himself for a 'Pandit's post'. In the course of his journalistic career he accidentally came across certain papers and his prompt information to Government led to the timely suppression of an anti Government rising for which a special resolution of thanks was published by Government. Nanabhai was a pioneer of female education and social reform not merely in his own community, but also among Hindus, where he was supported by Mr. Kersandas Mulji. In agitating against the malpractices of a Maharaj, these two reformers had to face a libel case — known as the Maharaj Libel Case — but they came out with flying colours. Nanabhai was intimately connected with and took keen interest in a number of local Institutions. He was a life Governor of the Board of the Alexandra Girls' Institution. In 1886 he was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Bombay citizens constituted for the purpose of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and was also on the Committee of the exhibition opened in Bombay on the occasion of Edward the Seventh's visit to Bombay as Prince of Wales. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court and a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was appointed Auditor to the Bombay Municipality continuously for twenty-three years until his death on 10-1-1900. The Municipal Corporation by a special resolution put on record his long and meritorious services.

Nanabhai was a versatile writer and an expert playwright and his Gujarati plays were greatly appreciated. He also wrote a number of books. He along with his lifelong friend Mr. Aidesher Moos started writing a standard English Gujarati Dictionary, the latter portion of which was completed by Nanabhai's son, Dr. Rustom. Nanabhai left four sons, Di Rustom, who was a Medical Practitioner, Manchershah who became Chief Judge of Bhavnagar State, Sorab who retired from the post of Assistant Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, and Kaikhosro former storekeeper of the Bombay Municipality, who ran the Zoroastrian Co-operative Stores for the twenty-five years for the benefit of poor Parsis.
Born at Surat on 27th September 1840. His father Dr Beramji Pestanj was a well-known medical practitioner of Surat and a Unani Hakim of exceptional ability. He was also President of the Parsi Panchayat of Surat for over twenty years. Burjoi was a bright student and carried off several prizes. He was a co-student of Sir Pheroshah Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Watcha at the Elphinstone Institute, and thereafter passed the final L.M. examination of the Bombay University the first year that it was introduced winning the Farrish and the Carnac Scholarships. After a brief service at the Government dispensary at Rander and at the charitable dispensary at Daman, Dr Burjoi was taken up in Bhavnagar State service where his father was called for consultation during the illness of the then Maharaja Sir Jasvant Sinhji. Dr Burjoi was the founder of the Medical Department of the State where he served as Chief Medical Officer for over thirty years. He also founded the Bhavnagar Municipality of which he was the President for decades and assisted Sir Mancherjee Bhownageree in reconstituting and re-organising all the Departments of the State and in framing the administration on constitutional lines. Along with Sir Mancherjee he faced the Bhavnagar Defamation case against disappoionted mischief mongers who were brought to justice in the Bombay High Court. He was instrumental in opening the Jasvant
Sinhji Dispensary and the Takhta Sinhji Hospital in Bhavnagar and dispensaries in the district towns equipped with a qualified staff. His up-to-date medical knowledge was greatly appreciated and he wrote several books on that subject including some in Gujarati with the object of stimulating elementary first aid knowledge especially among females until medical help could reach. A thesis by him was read at the Conference of Hygiene in London and subsequently published. He rendered excellent service during the first outbreak of the plague in spite of stern opposition in the beginning from the ignorant public who later on by reason of Dr. Burjoji's quiet firmness in his task greatly appreciated all he had done for them. It is unique that during Dr. Burjoji's half a century's association with Bhavnagar State he never charged a pie's fee from the public and till the last gave freely of medical advice and assistance. He accompanied His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhta Sinhji to Europe and after return was appointed Finance Member of the State Council. In Maharaja Bhavsinhji's time Dr. Burjoji's long State experience, high character and loyal devotion to the State were responsible for his selection to discharge the responsible duties of Dewan which he discharged to the satisfaction of the Maharaja and the public so that on his retirement in 1906 the Bhavnagar public raised a spontaneous fund out of which a public fountain and his bust were erected and scholarships given. Dr. Burjoji was President of the Bhavnagar Parsi Anjuman for well-nigh fifty years. His public and private charities were very wide. He built the Nurses' quarters at the Surat Parsi Hospital in memory of and from the Uthamna Fund of his father, he built a Library at the Bahadurji Sanatorium at Deolali in memory of his deceased son Noshirwan, he gave a handsome sum to the Parsi Anjuman Nibhav Fund of Bhavnagar and another equally good sum out of the interest of which assistance is given to poor deserving Parsis of Bhavnagar. His heirs have built a house called 'Burjo Beram House' at Parsi Colony Dadar, out of the proceeds of which poor Parsis are being helped.

He married Gulbai daughter of Mr. Pnojshah Dalal of Surat and left two sons and two daughters. Eldest son Khan Saheb Dr. Dinshah, late Chief Medical Officer of Jetpur State, and Mr. Pestanjil late State Engineer, Bhavnagar State.
Dr Rustom Nanabhai Ramina
LM & S C.P.S JP
(1860-1932)

Rustom was the eldest son of Nanabhai Ranina, a well-known public citizen of Bombay and a scholar of high repute. After graduating in Medicine in 1887 he soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1894 he gave evidence before the Royal Opium Commission. During the plague epidemic, he rendered yeomen...
service working with Dr. Haflkin and popularized the Anti plague serum. He was appointed Honorary Medical Officer of a special Muslim Hospital established as a result of his labours. He also gave a number of lectures.

His work was specially appreciated in the Plague Committee's Report. Dr. Rustom was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Schools Committee and was Chairman of the Standing Committee for the Inspection of Schools. He was made a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate. But his life work was in the Bombay University where he was a fellow and Syndic until his death in 1932. In politics he belonged to the Sir Phirozh Shah Mehta School with whom he was intimately associated. He was connected with a number of local institutions like the Aryanvedic School, Blind Relief Association, Anthropological Society, Rahnumai Mazdavan College and the Bengali Girls School, of which he was Joint Honorary Secretary. Dr. Rustom completed the famous English Gujarati Dictionary started by his father along with Mr. Ardeshir Moos. He died in 1932 at the age of 71.

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danwadi Girls School, Gulba for a period of fortythree years strenuously worked for the education and uplift of the womenhood of her community and devoted the best part of her life towards the furtherance of this noble ideal. Several generations took lessons at her feet and blessed and revered her memory for making them ideal women good wives and good mothers. When Gulba retired in 1915 owing to old age and failing health, she was given an address and a purse in appreciation of her meritorious services which latter she returned and donated to the School. She was married to Mr. Dabhadra Ramm, relative of the family who served in the Civil Department of the Bombay Municipal for a long period with conspicuous festivity.
Mrs Gulbai Dadabhai Ranina

(1857-1919)

Well known citizen and scholar, Pioneer in Female Education and Social Reform

At a time when female education was unknown and even a suggestion of sending girls to School could not be made without meeting stern opposition, Gulbai, eldest daughter of Mr. Nana bhai Ranina was sent to School and the benefits of the Education she received she was destined to diffuse among her sisters for nearly half a century. While on her way to or from the School, Gulbai often became the target of jeers from the crowd of ignorant children and orthodox Parsis, but both father and daughter stuck to their guns with admirable courage and determination. As teacher and later as Principal of the Chan

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Mr. Manchershah Nanabhai Ranina.

(1863-1914)

Late Chief Judge (Bhavnagar State)

The late Mr. Manchershah Ranina's father Nanabhai was a well known and highly respected citizen of Bombay, and a Scholar of high repute. Manchershah decided to study law and after working with the then famous lawyer Mr. Maneksha Jehangirsha Talyarkhan, where Mr. Hormazdyar Cooverjee Coyaji was his colleague, he joined Bhavnagar State Service in 1889 as Secretary to the Judicial Councillor Mr. (afterwards) Sir Mancherji Merwanji Bhowmaggri M.P.

Along with Sir Mancherji he framed the legal constitution of Bhavnagar State which by reason of its excellent organization and the separation of the Judicial from the Executive, came to be the admiration of and the model for other States

(Continued on page 363)
A son of Mr Manchersshab Nanabhai Ramina late Chief Judge Bhavnagar Mr Jehangir was born at Bhavnagar. Passed the matriculation examination from the Tutorial High School Bombay in 1919 and B.A. from the Wilson College in 1917. Became LL.B in 1920 and then passed the examination of the Advocates of the Bombay High Court entitling him to practise on the original side. A promising lawyer and a fluent speaker Jehangir would have done well at the Bar. But Bhavnagar State to which he belonged pressed him to join the State service in 1928 where he served as the Chief Customs Officer. During his term of office Bhavnagar witnessed unprecedented rise in trade and the State's Custom Revenue rose from twenty-four lacs to one crore and twenty-seven lacs of Rupees a year. Mr Jehangir also acted as Special Judge in a murder case of importance in which the accused claimed to be a British Indian subject. He is married to Ratanbai daughter of late Khan Bahadur Temulji Sorabji Anklesaria of Poona.
A great educationist, a versatile scholar and an accomplished linguist. Born in 1846, Jamshedji passed all examinations with distinction. He took the B.A. in 1865 and the M.A. in 1867 from the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Studied old and modern English under Prof. Hughlings, Latin under the Principal of the College, Sir Alexander Grant, Philology under Prof. Buhler, Sanskrit from one who afterwards became Principal in the University of Vienna, and Logic and History under Mahadev Ranade who later became a Judge of the Bombay High Court. In 1867 he accompanied the Maharaja of Kolhapur as his tutor to Europe, and in 1871 was appointed tutor to the Prince of Dharampur. In 1872 was appointed in the Educational Service of Bhavnagar State with which he continued a life-long connection and where by dint of hard work and sheer merit rose to occupy the posts of Head Master, Principal of the Samal das College and Director of Public Education. He became a self-taught man in French, German, Italian and Spanish and spoke all the languages he knew with a fluency and accuracy which were surprising. He remained a keen student and a scholar all his life and his love of study and scholarship were so great that after retiring from Bhavnagar State service in 1905, in spite of advancing age he joined the teaching staff of the Central Hindu University at Benares where he made a name
for himself. He was a staunch Theosophist all his life and was Madame Blavatsky's right hand man in translating Theosophical books from various foreign languages. As a teacher he mixed freely with all his students and took fatherly interest in them. Full of the milk of human kindness, his modesty and simplicity of life were very striking. The following were his favourite lines—

"If ever ambition did my fancy cheat
With so mean a wish as to be great,
Continue Heaven still from me remove
The humble blessings of the life I love

(Concluded from page 360)

The enormous work of the codification of all laws was also done by him under Sir Mancherji and later under Mr. Dosabhai Karaka. Earning the Maharaja Saheb's good opinion and confidence, Manchershah by reason of ability, industry and high character rose to the post of Chief Judge which he filled for many years with ability and distinction. On his retirement he was given a farewell address by the public which is a matter of rare occurrence. He died on 9th February 1914.

Manchershah was married to Rashidbanu, the second daughter of Dr. Burjorji Behramji who also was connected with Bhavnagar State for over half a century as Chief Medical Officer, Finance Member and Dewan. Manchershah's son Jehangir was for many years the Chief Customs Officer of Bhavnagar State.
The life of Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestanjee who had served as Dewan in Jamnagar State under the regimes of three Maharajas is worthy of note for the richness of the high qualities of head and heart of which Mr. Merwanjee was the living embodiment as also for the superb example of selfless service and loyal devotion which his life provided as a source of inspiration to future generations.

The family from which Mr. Merwanjee came is known as Darukhanawala from the fact that one of his ancestors Mancherji leaving his native place Madroi near Surat came to
Bombay and plunged in the business of manufacturing ammunition powder known as harut or Darukhana — under contract with the British Government at Margaon. Mancherji's grandson Merwanji greatly extended this business and his factory became a pioneer in Western India. In appreciation of this, the British Government gave to this family half of the village of Hariali near Bhandup, and later the family purchased the other half and took from Government three villages Vihar Shai and Gungao on Ijara and by skilful management and personal attention so increased the income that Merwanji and his family began to live as Jagirdars. Later on Government reacquired these villages in connection with the Vihar Water Works Scheme for Bombay. One of the ancestors Rustumji paid a visit to England and established machines in the Barut Factory. But later as Government compelled him to remove the factory from Bombay to Kirti, near Loona he closed it on Government's agreeing to pay life pension to him.

Khan Bahadur Merwanji was born in Bombay in 1863. His academic career was very bright. He won all the scholarships in English at the Elphinstone Institute and standing first in Science in the Previous class won the Cibbs prize. Graduating in Arts and Law he joined the Cambay State in the Judicial Department in 1887 from where he was taken up as Chief Judge in Jamnagar State by Col. Kennedy who was Administrator during the minority of Jam Jasaji who when ascending the Gadi in 1901 made Merwanji his Dewan on Col. Kennedy's recommendation. On Jasaji's death a dispute having arisen between Kumars Shri Ranjitsinhji and Shri Lakhubha Mr Merwanji was entrusted with full powers by Government during the Interregnum and Mr Merwanji proved fully worthy of the high trust reposed in him. The matter having been decided in Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji's favour the latter ascended the Gadi in 1907. It was believed that that would be the end of Mr Merwanji's career as during Shri Ranjitsinhji's Kumar days Mr Merwanji had occasion to give a decision against Ranjitsinhji in connection with some village rights. But as soon as Ranjitsinhji became Maharaja he requested Merwanji to continue as Dewan which only glorifies the former's sense of appreciation of the sterling qualities of honesty and moral courage on the part of Merwanji and his loyal devotion to the State.

During Ram Shri Ranjitsinhji's Rule Merwanji had unlimited opportunities of making improvements in all directions with the result that both the illustrious Ruler and his capable Dewan spared no pains in making Jamnagar the model State which it had been. The Judicial and the Revenue Departments were recognised and placed on sound foundations. The revenue was
increased by skillful methods without increasing unreasonable burdens on the ryots. Sanitation and medical relief were matters of their personal attention with the result that Jamnagar, the capital of the State, presents the appearance of a most up-to-date city. The State legitimately took pride in providing a Solonrium of which the benefit is taken by people from all parts of India as there is only one of its kind in the whole of India.

On Maharaja Sir Ranjitsinhji’s sister’s marriage with the Rule of Jodhpur, Merwanji’s services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Jodhpur State where as Dewan he rendered such valuable services that on his return to Jamnagar the Jodhpur Darbar presented Merwanji with a village and gave him what is known as Hathi Sirpar of the Order of the First Class and Double Tazim, being the highest honour according to the Rajput Rulers’ Custom, which mean that if Mr Merwanji attends the Darbar of any Ruling Prince of India the latter must rise to receive him. He was also presented with a full poshak called Double Pagdi, Golden feet ornaments (Toda) and ‘Hathi Kurub’. The village, Mr Merwanji did not accept in keeping with his shy and simple nature. Just about this time he was the recipient of the title of Khan Bahadur from the British Government.

Khan Bahadur Merwanji’s relations with the late Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji were not only most cordial till the end but were on a footing of mutual trust and friendship which never knew a moment’s weakness. Although Merwanji retired from State service on a life pension, His Highness Ranjitsinhji treated him as his guide, philosopher and friend and was guided by Merwanji’s advice in all matters great and small. He used to take Merwanji with him to England every time he went there and used to bring him back with him. As fate would have it, in 1933 Ranjitsinhji came to India leaving Merwanji in England to take care of his Highness’ nephews and nieces and on this fateful occasion Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji suddenly died in Jamnagar while his trusted friend was away in England. This shock left an unerasable mark of grief on old Merwanji.

But the peace and rest which he had so well earned were not to be his. Jam Saheb Shri Sir Dignijaysinhji Maharaj needed Merwanji’s sound guidance and administrative experience, and though old in age and having lost all interests in worldly affairs, Merwanji once more rose to the occasion and resumed Dewanship. Equally remarkable was his selfless devotion to the Maharaja and the State which made him refuse to take pay or pension any more than what pension he was drawing in the time of his late Master, Shri Ranjitsinhji.
As a man Merwanji's equal is rare to find. Honesty, conscientiousness, selfless devotion and the courage of his convictions were the main elements through which his spiritual life ran. Coupled with them, his absolute purity raised his life to a saintly level and commanded the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. Above all, his remarkable zest for his Zoroastrian religion was the mainspring of his character and the corner stone of his successful career. He led a most regular and simple life. Rising in the very early hours of the morning at about three o'clock, he took his habitual cold water bath even at advanced age in all weathers and passed a few hours in prayers until dawn and then worked the whole day in the office. His high moral principles have never known a single occasion of being diluted either with the so-called unavoidable circumstances or personal convenience. All this shows behind the frail old figure the existence of a strong moral force, a strength of character which knew no selfish outlook and transparent honesty and moral courage which all should ever stand as worthy ideals for generations to come.

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for his wide sympathies for the poor, irrespectively of class or creed. He enjoyed the special confidence and good grace of the late Maharaja who was a great reader of men so that all caring commissions of importance were always entrusted to him. Twice during the Delhi Darbars Mr. Edaljee was placed in charge of the Bhavnagar Camp and these along with all other contracts given to him he discharged to the entire satisfaction of all. He served as Hon. Secretary and a Trustee of the Bhavnagar Parsi Anjuman for twentyseven years and then its President as also the President of the Parsi Club. Affable of manners and always of an obliging nature, he always gave to all who came to him the benefit of his valuable experience and advice which was highly appreciated. The Parsi Agiari in Bhavnagar was built in memory of his late brother Dorabjee.
Mr Edaljee comes from the Umrigar family, which being one of the oldest Parsi families of Bhavnagar has connection with Bhavnagar State which extends to over one hundred years. His father was the Abkari Contractor of the State which business was continued by Mr Edaljee along with his elder brothers Dorabjee and Hormasjee until the liquor business was closed owing to the prohibition policy introduced by the State some fifty years ago. But Edaljee was enterprising from his young age and opened new lines of his own and started business as a general merchant which brought him greater prosperity and enhanced his reputation. He also owns ice and mineral water factories. Besides being the official purveyers to the State for the last fifty years Mr Edaljee earned for him high regard both of the ruling family as well as of the public of Bhavnagar by reason of his high qualities of head and heart and specially

(Continued on previous page)
Khan Saheb Dorabji Mancherji Daruvala
B.A., LL.B
(Born 21st July 1877—Died 8th October 1947)
Rose from post of Chief Clerk to Registrar Small Causes Court Bombay

After passing his Matriculation Examination from Broach High School he joined the Elphinstone College Bombay. After passing his LL.B Examination in 1900 Mr Daruvala started practice on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court and continued there for three years (1901 to 1904). He was appointed Chief Clerk Bombay Small Causes Court on 22nd September 1904 and successively rose to the post of Judicial Clerk Assistant Registrar and finally Deputy Registrar for a period of six years. He ultimately became the Registrar Small Causes Court in 1924 and retired in 1932 after completing twenty-eight years service.

The title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon him as a personal distinction by Lord Willingdon on 1st January 1932.
Educated at the Baroda High School, Rajratna Kaikhusroo was married in 1st June 1911 to Navazbai, daughter of Dossa bhoj Engineer of Bombay and has one son and three daughters. His father, the late Cooverji started contract business at Baroda in 1880. His grandfather, Ratanji Cawasji Ghadially was a Mankani of Gaekwad. They are contractors to Khangí and Military departments. Mr Kaikhusroo was created Rajatna in 1939. He also obtained Diamond Jubilee Medal. He is a trustee of the Baroda Parsi Anjuman.
Sorabji Cawasji Neksatkhan

Thanks to a Parsi the Custody of the Surat Castle was handed over to the East India Company on 3rd May 1760.
Sorabji Cawasji Neksatkhān (the direct ancestor of the Taleyarkhāns and Ardeshir Kotwal), who exercised great influence at the Mogul Court, brought firmans from Delhi granting the Custody of the Castle and the charge of the Admiralty at Surat to the President of the East India Company.

On p 15 of the Bombay Gazette "Gujarat Parsis published under the authority of Government we find the following note with regard to Neks-at Khan

"Sorabji Cawasji was of great service to the English in 1760 when they obtained command of the Surat Castle and the Post of the Mogul Admiral. He returned to Surat bringing dresses of honour and a horse to the heads of the English factory at Surat" The "firmans" were received on the Castle green in the most public manner, and under the discharge of a Royal Salute" (Vide Parliamentary Papers in Appendix CP VIII Briggs Cities of Gujrastra). For Sorabji Cawasji's rise at the Mogul Court vide Parsi Prakash Vol I, p 48-49

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and a quarter, the chief of his donations being for the Motafram Chawl and Scholarships for higher education in India and abroad

The passing away of this out and out a Self-made, Self-trained and Self-cultivated man was deeply lamented by Surat Parsis. His adopted son Mr Merwan Motafram by following his foot prints has added lustre to the renowned name of the Motaframs. Mr Merwan, besides being a trustee of some of the funds for the Parsis, is an elected delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court of Surat and Broach
Mr. Maneckshaw Motafram lost his father at a tender age but his good mother in spite of her poor means looked after his education. He boldly came forward to earn bread for his family by accepting a humble job of Rs 15/- in the Postal Department. Being disposed to extend a helping hand to the needy he used to look after the Bank Affairs of his relations the disabled and the widows. His shrewd mind realised that a Parsi Share Broker can do well in Surat if he worked honestly and diligently. He was a man to put his thoughts immediately into action. He gave up his job started the firm of M M Motafram Share Broker and Insurance Agent, and rose to eminence in a short time by his intelligence, diligence and honesty.

Mr. Motafram started on his career with a tacit understanding that he was to rise and he devoted all his powers to that end. And he did rise but in his hour of prosperity he did not forget the days of his childhood and gave liberally for the poor and the needy of his Community. In all he gave nearly a lakh

(Continued on previous page)
Mr. Ratanji Framji Vacha
(1815-1895)
Mrs. Navajbai Ratanji F. Vacha
Mr. Jehanbux Vachhaji Sibina
the youngest son (1871-1915)

Having got his education by Hindoos and Portuguese masters of those days, at the age of 15, he was sent to a shop in Kamptee, near Nagpore. When returned to Bombay, he went to China and served under different firms. Later on he began his own business. He saw China wars in 1899-1900 called Wars of Opium. Being very straightforward and competent in accounts, many disputing parties and merchants always sought his advice and arbitration, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Hence he was called “Mandrin” that is a Magistrate in Chinese language.
When returned to Bombay after 40 years in China he got published in 1874 after very great toils and exertion two monumental books called "Mumbai no-Bahar" giving genealogical trees of Parsee Hindu and Muslim families that is for the very first time revived the dead for the after-generations. The other book called "Panchang Pothi" a calendar of 125 years published in 1874 both these books are standard and reference books in Law Courts. No calendar yet published ever gave Chinese dates.

The manuscript volume of the "Panchang Pothi" calendar referred to above was written personally by him numbering about 1000 pages and strange to say there was not a single scratch or erasure or inkspot. The handwriting is so beautiful that it actually resembles printing. This volume has been presented in 1932 to the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay) Branch which had been greatly appreciated and willingly accepted.

He died at 78 and had 5 sons and 3 daughters one son being L.C.E. and another L.M.E. He was a teetotaler along his whole life though passed 40 years in China and in cold climate.

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Mr Vacha also introduced, a kind of urinal called "Toorfit urinal without water flushing. A special sort of deodorizer or disinfectant was to be applied once a week and the smell disappeared soon. The urinal was highly spoken of by the Bombay Municipal Health Officer the late Dr J Turner M.D. and was largely used by Municipalities of various cities in India and Burma, Schools Railways Jails Mills, P.W.D.s Bombay Port Trust etc. etc. He was awarded Gold Medals in Navsari and Bombay Exhibitions in 1911 and 1911 for Toorfit urinals.

Being fond of travelling the couple journeyed to the places mentioned on the side page.
Mr. Khodadad Ratanji Vacha

Having passed his Matriculation Examination from the Sir J P B Institution, he joined the College of Science, Poona and got his L.C.E. Degree of the Bombay University. He practised on his own account for a number of years. For about four years, he was one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Gourakshak Mandali, Bombay.

In 1912, when His Late Majesty King George V, on his way to India, first arrived in Bombay the macadam roads were very dusty the whole day, tar and dammer were very little known then. The Municipal Engineer, the late Mr. J W Mackison was in great anxiety, as to what should be done to allay the road dust. Mr Vacha came to his assistance, and imported from England a kind of powder called “Aconia” which when mixed with water and sprinkled on roads by means of water carts, the dust nuisance was entirely absent. for a week or so. when the process was to be repeated. The Engineer was greatly pleased with Mr. Vacha so also, the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, and they all thanked him.

(Continued on previous page)
Mrs. Dhunbaiji Kodadad Ratanji Vacha
(1835-1939)

Most happy and peaceful married life of 47 years separated Mr and Mrs K. R. Vacha of Bombay on 25-7-1939. This photograph was taken at her age of 76 in 1931. Really a
strong constitution She was active and diligent, cheerful and humorous till last days

The couple was very fond of travelling In 1916 they visited Darjeeling and saw Mount Everest height 29002, at a distance of 100 miles, as if three helmets, placed side by side, from a place called “Sanchal” (Higer Hill) where they went at 5 A.M in bitter cold, simply to see the most beautiful sun-rise

From 1917 to 1927, they visited Kashmir (Paradise on Earth) continuously from March to November, without any break or mishap, really a record made

Tent-life she liked most, and spent a pretty long time in the interior, eagerly and cheerfully She was bold and fearless, none can threaten her Hence they travelled at a time, off season, when there was no Police, no Doctor or drugs, no Post or Telegraph office, no bazar &c, &c., simply lived upon milk, eggs, butter, but no bread Their servants, dandy-bearers, horses and horsemen numbering about 20 were their only guides What great hardship they encountered, was amply repaid by seeing nature’s beauty, on land and mountains, as also flora and faunad

The whole of the Lolab Valley, so picturesque and attractive in scenery with their beautiful people, was travelled with some difficulty Mrs Vacha always used to say humorously, “Kashmir was made by the merciful Almighty God personally, and the rest of the world, was entrusted to others”

Sonmarg (with perpetual colored snows), Baltal with most picturesque scenery, Zoila Pass, Height 13000 feet, with snows under feet, as also Pahalgam, most healthy place to live in were visited Further up they proceeded after crossing five rivers to Ambarnath caves, where they spent their silver-wedding day

Kolohoi and other glaciers were worth seeing, as also, beautiful scenery, one can never forget Mrs Vacha gave a detailed account, in instalments for many months in 1923-24 & 25 in “Hindi Graphic” Journal On way back, they ascended a mountain, by the side of the Wooler Lake (one of the most stormy lakes in the world), called Nargmarg, height 8,000 feet, from where the Jelum river could be seen at a glance winding in a serpentine course, miles and miles in length The highest mountain they reached was 16,000 feet, but their eyes never tired to see nature and nature

They built a most attractive, House-Boat, called “Nur-e-Mahal”, luxuriously furnished On their leaving Kashmir for good in 1927 it was purchased by H H the Maharaja Saheb They kept a bungalow (called Hut) in Gulmarg height 8,000
feet, and always allowed friends and their families to use it for a few days every year.

She was fond of politics and always kept herself conversant with world's news from her middle age. She had a very good memory. Her voice was sweet and melodious in singing. She knew cooking and made dainty dishes in no time. Embroidery in silk was her special subject. A picture on card-board in coloured silks (unfaded till now) embroidered about 55 years back, with an interesting subject is the only souvenir now left in their house out of many she had executed. May her soul rest in eternal peace!

At the time of her death, she was fortunate enough to enjoy the following gifts of nature —

1. Fully grown age of 84 years
2. Leaving her husband alive, that is she died a sovair an
3. Three separate saros (religious rites) performed for her as her corpse was carried to the tower of silence the same evening she died
4. Torrential rains, immediately her corpse was taken out for final rest from the house
5. She was not bedridden on the contrary, all her senses and organs eyes ears brain in fact the whole body was sound.
6. The photo taken at the age of 76 clearly shows how she was a picture of health, majestic appearance and up-to-date dress and position of standing rightly prove her health. All the above nature's gifts she fully enjoyed on her death.

No other Parsee lady before Mrs Vacha's death had ever enjoyed them; hence Mrs Dhunjibhai K. R. Vacha was the first Parsi lady in the whole of the Parsi community which is a record.

This is a great honour, reverence and high self-esteem to the families (Vacha and Banaji families) of both Mr and Mrs K. R. Vacha.

Her life-sketch given in the Jam-e Jamshed (Parsi Paper) of 1449 1940 covering a whole page is a record in the history of the said paper running for 110 years. Another such life sketch can hardly be repeated even in another century as the paper said. Such a God-fearing, virtuous and meritorious woman with devout power is called Naamikamach Ashonin in our Zend Avesta and is greatly adored, worshiped and praised in religion.

May her soul rest in eternal peace!
Bhickajee Framjee Khan.  
Born 26th April 1856  Died 21st January 1922

Bhickajee Framjee Khan, his brother Munchershaw, and his two cousins Bomanjee Dinshawjee Khan and Pestonjee Dinshawjee Khan were descendants from one of the original aristocratic Parsee families from Persia which settled down at Surat long years ago. Their grandfather Bhickajee Burjorjee Khan carried out a trade with China in their own sailing vessels in silk from China and other goods from India. The whole return journey taking a full year. After his death his business was handed over to his sons Dinshawjee and Framjee, who started a business in Bombay in the name of Dinshawjee Bhickajee Khan & Co., and in Colombo as Framjee Bhickajee Khan & Co. They also increased their trade with Cochin in partnership with Meherwanjee Dossabhoy & Co. After them the business was carried on by Bomanjee Pestonjee, Bhickajee, and Munchershaw till their deaths.

Bhickajee joined business at a very early age after his father's death, and by his perseverance hard work precisionness and a keen sense of justice, along with tremendous industry and enterprise, built up with his partners the oldest and perhaps the best known Indian firm of merchants with a tremendous stake in Ceylon and was the joint owner and founder of that tremendous concern at Grandpass known as The Colombo Oil Mills, and contributed largely in Ceylon charities and built the Khan Clock Tower at Colombo which is still in existence.
He married his cousin Avabai daughter of Dinshawjee Bhic kajee Khan his three sons dying in their childhood and left behind his wife and four daughters. He travelled extensively in Ceylon Europe and America and stayed many years in England on account of business where he attempted a Coca butter Works. He possessed a most unassuming quiet, though impressive character and his large heart and mind afforded him opportunities for just yet tolerant and far seeing views of life. At all times his magnanimous nature found expression of charity and philanthropy done extensively to the needy but ever in dignity and silence. He gave great financial encouragement to the scholars of the Avesta Literature in England and elsewhere and ever appreciated the true and the beautiful hidden in nature.

Mr Mancherjee Jamsetjee Patel (Of Hongkong)

An enterprising and self made Merchant of China Japan and America

In 1886 Mr Patel went to China as an Assistant (Book keeper) in the Firm of Messrs Ardeser Hormasjee Chinoy on a salary of Rs. 40/- per month on a three years agreement. At the end of the term he worked as a Broker to Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co for 35 years. Then he opened his own Import Export Firm having branches at Bombay Calcutta, Canton Shanghai, Yokohama, Hanckow St. Francisco and New York. He retired in 1919. Died in 1943.
Ardeshir Pestonji Dadabhai Aria.
Proprietor The Zenith Metal Works
(Founder of The Zenith Metal Products)

Born 1909

After school final examination joined M/s The Acme Manufacturing Co Ltd in 1927 and resigned from the same in 1941 and with all the years experience started manufacturing Modern Brass Building Fittings in Co-operation with Mr. Manekshaw Nawroji Patel Managing Proprietor of M/s Nadishaw and Brother. Though recently started it is well patronised by States and Highly Recommended by Foremost Architects and Leading Contractors for its Modern Design and Quality Products.
Framji Edalji Mithaivala

Born at Surat 11th February 1885
Municipal Pensioner and Later Office Superintendent of the Parsi Lying-in Hospital Bombay

Born of poor Athornan parents, Mr Framji Edalji Mithaivala Educated in Sir J J P B Institution and after Matriculation Mr Mithaivala started service career as a Typist in the firm of Messrs Nanu Hormasji & Co., Solicitors on a monthly pay of Rs 15/- in the year 1903. On account of retrenchment in the staff after the death of Mr Hormasji Muncherji Chichgar partner in the said Solicitors firm, Mr Mithaivala joined the service in the Executive Engineer's department of the Bombay
Municipality, as a junior clerk on Rs 15/- p.m in the year 1905 and he gradually rose to the rank of Chief Clerk having worked in different capacities in several branches of the Engineering Department and later in the Hydraulic Department. He worked under several Municipal Officers including Mr James W Mackison, Special Engineer Development Works, Mr E A Nadirshah Hydraulic Engineer and Mr N V Modak City Engineer of the Municipal Corporation. All these Officers spoke very highly of Mr Mithaivala's ability and honesty during the period of his service. He served the Municipality for 35 years (1905-40) and on the eve of his retirement on account of superannuation, a tribute to his services was paid at a farewell party given in his honour.

Before and after the office hours in the former period of his municipal service, Mr Mithaivala imparted educational and religious training to children of well known Parsi families. He also took up the subjects of Book-keeping, Accountancy and Pitman's Phonography and passed successfully the examinations held by the Clarke's Civil Service & Commercial College of London and the Institute of Commerce, London, respectively.

In appreciation of Mr Mithaivala's services in the Municipality, Mr H B Clayton, ICS, Municipal Commissioner and ex-Officio President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, had deputed him in the year 1924, as a part-time assistant to the Honorary Secretary of the Leper Home, where Mr Mithaivala worked with equal zeal and efficiency and he was well spoken of from time to time by the Presidents and Members of the Board. Mr Mithaivala took great interest in the welfare of the unfortunate leper inmates of the Home and this sympathetic treatment towards the afflicted people was praised by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgo accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Lumley on the occasion of Her Excellency's visit to the Institution on 24th January 1939. Having thus worked as a part-time Assistant to the Honorary Secretary of the Home for 21 years (1924-45), Mr Mithaivala resigned that appointment and preferred to serve a charitable organization of his own community so far as possible, during the remaining portion of his life. He therefore, joined the Parsi Lying-in Hospital, Bombay, on 1st May 1945, as the Office Superintendent and since then he has continued his activity with equal zeal and efficiency to the satisfaction of Mr E A Nadirshah, Honorary Secretary, and all other Members of the Committee of the Hospital.

The total service career of Mr Mithaivala counts for 58 years (1903-1961)
Mr Pirojshah after matriculation got a job in the Post Office on a paltry salary of 15 Rupees a month but being of an enterprising nature, he left service and became a share broker.

Having secured a contract for railway sleepers he left Share Bazar in 1900 and took up a lease of Dang Forest.

In 1906 he went to Europe from where he brought the all India Agency for National Cash Registers and established a firm in the name of P. Muncherji & Co. He was the first to introduce National Cash Registers in India. Besides this he had Agencies for Remulife Violet Rays, Dayton Airless Tyres, Remington Arms, Dictograph Telephones, Herrings Hall Marvin Safes and many others.

Being a staunch Freemason, he belonged to several Lodges and rose to the rank of Past Master of Lodge Rising Sun and to the distinguished rank of Honorary Past Substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. He held the important office of the Hon Secretary & Treasurer of the Freemasons Joint Hall Committee.

In 1936 Pirojshah died of heart-failure at the age of 64 leaving an only daughter Khorshed (Mrs Tehmurasp Rustumji Mulla). She is an exponent of Indian Music.
Mr Mogrelia studied shorthand on his own and achieved mastery of this subject as well as typewriting. He obtained Pitman's Shorthand Teacher's Diploma in 1938. In March 1938 he with his enthusiastic acquaintance Mr Phiroz Bhramji Luv, P.C.T., F.S.C.T., C.R.A., F.C.I., Advocate (O.S.) founded Premier School of Shorthand and Typewriting in Fort. They were then pioneers in the art of teaching shorthand and typewriting. Thereafter they were successful in establishing two more Institutes at Esplanade Mansion, Esplanade Road, Kalaghoda and at 263 Dr D Naoroji Road Fort in 1944 by the name of Premier Institute of Commerce and one at Dubash Building, 359, Grant Road, in the year 1951 by the name of Paramount Shorthand and Typewriting Institute where mostly shorthand and typewriting is taught. These Institutes are very popular and thriving and have taught about 18,000 students up to date. The proprietors are generous in coaching deserving students in many cases at concession rate and in some cases absolutely free. Mr Mogrelia has been instrumental in securing employment for a very large number of candidates some of whom hold responsible posts as P.A's, Secretaries, Stenographers etc. carrying lucrative salaries. In 1945 he in partnership established Premier Typewriter Co. at 269, Dr D Naoroji Road Fort, which is running smoothly. Work is his motto and he get-
pleasure through work from morning till late in the evenings. Lately he has been unanimously elected Vice President of the Maharashtra State Commercial Institute's Association registered under Societies Registration Act which is doing substantial work.

Pochaji Nusserwanji Polishwala

Mr Polishwala was employed in the Audit Department of the B B & C I Rly until a year before his death which took place on 28-1-1936. He was a cricket enthusiast, and not only played the game well but possessed a wide knowledge of the history etc. of the game. He was for a time cricket-coach to the Fort High School and was the author of nearly a score of books on cricket, wrestling and biographical accounts of Parsi sportsmen of repute. He was also the author of a thought-provoking work called 'Tara-Charne' published a year before his death.
Noshirwan Shapoorji Patel, grandson of late Mr Bhimujbhoj Hirujbhoj Patel of Mora studied upto 4th vernacular in village school of Mora and Adajan and was then inmate of the Late Seth Rustumji Koka, Surat Parsee Orphanage and was a student of the Sir J J English Parsee Benevolent English High School, Surat from where he has passed out his Matriculation Examination in 1926. After completing F Y Arts at the Wilson College, Bombay, he has completed four years Electrical Engineering course of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay and obtained a diploma in 1931 for practical experience — served for a period of one year as a Chief Supervisor with M/s Marker Goldsteam & Co Licensed Contractors for Textile mills. Having secured the Electrical Contractor Licence being granted by Public Works Department of Bombay, he has started a firm of his own under the name and style of M/s Shapoorji & Company in 1932 at Khetwadi and ultimately to Hornby Road, Fort.

By dint of hard work, honesty and sincerity of executing various Electrical Installation works in houses, bungalows, and factories both for lighting loads and motive power loads, he has planned out the complete installation of M/s Chhori Silk Mills.
Co Ltd Parel in 1937 where he worked as a Maintenance Engineer upto 1952. Likewise attended up country works in different textile mills at Sholapur, Kota, Barhanpur etc. Having calm courageous and right planning of work attending Town Planning scheme of Bombay Municipality for light and heavy industries establishment and efficiently working with supply companies in obtaining motive power loads and as such working as a consultant in various electrical installation works.

In these days of industrialisation of our country, it is of utmost importance to manufacture various electrical appliances of every day use and thereby stopping import for the national welfare of the country. All efforts should be made to do things yourself and stand on your own. Work is the father of success. Above all move on the path of your ancestors keeping in mind the Zoroastrian doctrines of leading pure and religious life remembering the departed souls and their ceremonies to attend and thus benefitting by the blessings of the Almighty and thus lead a happy, peaceful and contented life setting an example to all your family members.
Mr Furdoonjee Framjee Vasaigara born in Bombay on the 14th October 1885 Proprietor of Messrs Framjee & Son. Importers and Exporters, Bombay. Joined his father in the year 1904 which was established in the year 1896. Married to Miss Dina only daughter of Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee Katgara Proprietor of Messrs Jeena & Co., Travelling, Clearing, Forwarding and Insurance Agents, Bombay in the year 1911, became Freemason in 1918 and was Rt Wot. Brother, Past Master of Lodge Rising Sun No 506 SC. PZ of Chapter Mount Elbaruz No 123 SC Grand Lodge, Dist Grand Chapter of India under Scotland. This is his Golden Jubilee year in business.

The members of The Parsee Cycling Club, Bombay celebrated twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Wedding Day (Silver Jubilee) on the 24th March, 1936 under a distinguished gathering, when his Oil-painting was unveiled in the Club premises by the President.
Mr Sorabji Lalkaka

A true pioneer of India’s motor car trade was Mr Sorabji Lalkaka. Born at Ahmedabad in 1868 and educated at the Rattanji School, he came out to Bombay and started the K & S Motor Works. The first motor car to be seen in Bombay was imported by this firm in 1901.

When Lord Sydenham was Governor of Bombay, Mr Lalkaka was appointed automobile engineer to the Government House, which appointment he held for 20 years. In 1905 he drove Lord Kitchener to Rawalpindi where the latter was to direct large-scale military manoeuvres.

It is noteworthy that the oldest car still running is a Clement Bayard imported by him in 1908. It has been regularly serviced by the K & S Motor Works and has won several awards in its long life.

Mr Lalkaka had won several trophies in automobile races and endurance trials.

At the ripe old age of 70 he was awarded the Loyji Cama Gold Medal and a personal award from the Police Commissioner for conspicuous bravery shown in saving a woman from a knife attack. Single handed he disarmed the assailant with his walking stick. He died on 10th June 1944.
Nariman Jehangir Katgara,
(Born 7th November, 1926 A D)

Adi Jehangir Katgara,
(Born 10th July, 1928 A D)
(Joint Partners — Messrs Jeena & Co)

Jeena & Co, — The Pioneers of Indian Tourist Travel — was founded in 1900 A D by adventurous Parsee Zoroastrians. The heart and soul of the business was Mr. Palonji Hormusjee Katgara as an importing and exporting firm. His son Jehangir joined the firm in 1933 A D. The able and adventurous Jehangir developed the business on a very wide scale, making the word "Jeena & Co" a household word not only in India but also in Europe, America and Asiatic Countries like Japan. In 1911 A D Jehangir added Ware-housing, Clearing and Forwarding Departments and in 1925 A D — the Passage Travel and Insurance Departments too. The fame of Jeena & Co, spread with Kashmir, Ceylon and Special X'Mas Tours to Northern India. Coronation Tour made Jehangir a personage in good books of the British Indian Government, and he was made a J P and Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Jehangir died after a short illness in April 1947.

Jehangir's eldest son Nariman, joined the firm, fresh from School, in 1944 A D. Adi, the younger son joined the firm in
1947 A.D. Within the short span of 10 years Messrs Nariman and Adi carried on business activities on ever increasing scale. Jeena & Co. has now Offices at Bombay, New Delhi, Jamshedpur and Calcutta and have Agents and Correspondents all over the world carrying Clearing and Forwarding Jobs at various Ports. Jeenas work for The State Trading Corporation and National Small Industries also during the Indian Industries Fair at New Delhi in 1961 A.D.

On the Travel side the business has been widely developed. Organized guidance and facilities are given to Foreign Tourists visiting India and to individuals and groups in and out of India. Jeenas issue Air, Sea and Inland Railroads Tickets and Passports organise Tours on wide scale conduct large parties and undertake organizing Conferences promote Tourism inside and outside India.

Partners and Branch Managers of Jeena & Co. participate at various Conferences every year e.g. American Society of Travel Agents Federation Internationale Des Agencies De Voyages CEDOK Conferences and Meetings of Travel Agents Association of India Ltd. and such other Tourism Promoting Bodies.

Jeena & Co. has the good fortune to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee in the near future on the completion of its ever thriving existence for full 60 years in 1960 A.D. Jeenas can rightly be termed the Premier Indian Travel Bureau in this Sub-Continent being established in 1900 A.D.
Hirjibhoy Behramji Warden
Born 15th March, 1890 — Died 7th May, 1951
A highly qualified science student who preferred business career


Served as an apprentice in electrical and mechanical engineering departments under late Mr. Nusserwanji N. Cooper in a Bombay textile mill. Then joined the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, doing research in electro-technology. Thereafter proceeded to the U.S.A. to do further research in electro-technology with the world famous General Electric Company at Schenectady.

When at Bangalore he was attracted to the idea of wholesale trade in sandalwood. Started his first shop in Bazaarite Street.
Fort opposite Maneckji Seth Agiary. This first attempt failed and the shop had to be closed down. He then opened one opposite Anjuman Atashbehram Dholi Talao which did well. Encouraged by this success he opened a second shop at Khoda Dad Circle Dadar but that did not pay well and therefore was closed down. Later he opened one at Grant Road, which continues up-to-date as the Head Office of the Company. He then opened another shop at Gowalia Tank which also did not pay well in the beginning. At this juncture he thought of introducing the day and night service in the sandalwood business. This idea succeeded admirably in spite of the obstacles created by other interests. The success was largely due to the perseverance and unending tolerance on the part of the Bhaiya staff. The staff endured sleeplessness night after night in a spirit of good humour saying: "To keep us awake the obstructionists too will have to keep awake." Let us see who gives in first.

Hirjibhoy was undaunted once he was convinced of the righteousness of a cause. He would then go to any length to uphold the truth by persuasion or Law. In most cases the Courts vindicated his integrity particularly in his litigations with the Bombay Municipality. In 1935 he won a case against the Reserve Bank of India for restitution of a ten rupee note which the Bank had arbitrarily cancelled.

Hirjibhoy was married to Goorbai Jamshedji Bahadurji M.A of Columbia University whom he lost in 1937. They had one son Behram who predeceased Hirjibhoy by about four years.

Hirjibhoy also succeeded his father Behramji as a Trustee of the Ballibala Agiary at Tardeo.

Notwithstanding his advanced University education Hirjibhoy preferred the life of a merchant making a success of the sandalwood business in Bombay and setting with all humility an example to our younger generation that business demands all the higher faculties and qualities of head and heart devotion to the duty of living honestly with perseverance integrity and rectitude, which are their own reward.
Mr. Jal Jamshedji, (Commissariat) Managing Director, Noble Paint & Varnish Co Ltd., b. March 24, 1911, son of late Jamshedji Hormasji Commissariat and late Meherbai Manekjee Polishwalla, m. Miss Kati Manchershaw Polishwalla in 1942, one son Diniar and four daughters, Villi, Roshan, Meher and Dina, Educ. Elphinstone College, obtained Technical training at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1933.

Co-founder of Noble Paint & Varnish Co., in partnership with his brother, Jehangir and an outsider, on a small scale, at Atlas Mills Compound, 1933. Due to indefatigable energy, sound business acumen, foresight and sagacity of Mr. Jamshedji (affectionately called Jalbhoy) the Company flourished, as with its growth their concern earned a good name for manufacturing quality products and was noted for honouring commitments satisfactorily, which helped the company to secure large contracts from various railways, Government Departments and
large Building Contractors. The stoppage of foreign goods during the II Great World War also helped the company to make rapid progress. The products were so much in demand that a new site for the factory had to be procured and in 1941 the Company owned its own Factory at Parel occupying an area of 5000 sq. yards with modern structure and latest Scientific Machinery driven by four 30 HP Electric Motors assisted by a well equipped laboratory and highly qualified personnel.

In 1949 Mr. Jamshedji purchased all rights from his brother Jehangir the other partner of the firm and became its sole proprietor and in 1950 the proprietary concern was converted into a private limited concern and Mr. Jalbhoy was elected its Managing Director. The Noble Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd. is considered as one of the topmost paint factories in India today and the leading Indian Paint Factory in the province of Bombay. The chief products manufactured are Ready Mixed Paints Enamels Oil Bound Distempers and Varnishes. The Company claims new enterprises almost every year and specialises in Paints and Enamels. One of its recent additions introduced in the market are Wrinkle Finish Enamels which are now in good demand throughout the country. Not only is Mr. Jalbhoy credited for turning out a first grade paint factory out of scratch but he has also successfully fought out against the old imaginary fears that Indian Paint Factories could not manufacture standard paints as compared with foreign manufacturers by successfully manufacturers.

Thus Mr. Jalbhoy has made a great contribution to the Indian Paint Industry which in itself is a great individual achievement. Mr. Jalbhoy is also a keen sportsman and is wellknown for his social activities and is a member of Lodge Blackwell.

(Concluded from next page)

...
He was born in Bombay on 24th October 1836.

He and his brother, the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Dubash were partners in the firm of Messrs Sorabji Pestonji & Co, who worked as contractors to Her Majesty’s Royal Navy for many years.

When the late King Edward VII visited India in 1875, as Edward Prince of Wales in H M S “Serapis”, the above firm had the honour of supplying all provisions and stores during his stay in Bombay.

After some years, he severed his connection from his brother and the above firm and opened a new business of supplying stores to the G I P Railway Co in his own name at Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. At the same

(Continued on previous page)
Ardeshir Framjee Davur joined his father's firm of Framjee Ardeshir Davur & Sons at the early age of 15 in 1882 and was in business upto 1935 when he retired.

In 1882 he introduced into India Glass Bangles made in Bohemia which were till then imported from China. In 1907 he was in Bohemia for about 6 months to form a syndicate there and obtained sole agency for the whole India although he was strongly opposed in this object by Austrian and other firms doing glass business in India.

Having succeeded in obtaining the sole agency for Bohemian bangles, Ardeshir soon became the biggest importer of this article of feminine wear in India and maintained his pre-eminent position for 35 years. His father having started business with Bohemia about 70 years ago the family name of Davur is well known in that country. Mr Ardeshir has visited Europe about a score of times in connection with his business.
At the early age of 11 Mr J C Katrak joined the firm of Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co, Bombay, in Kerosene Oil Department in 1912 and worked there in different departments till 1923.

In 1923 he was sent to Wadi Bunder as a Head Storekeeper in Messrs Anglo Persian Oil Co where he worked till 1939 and then was transferred to Lub Oil Section as a Delivery and Stock Clerk till Sept 1947.

During the period of his services there were strikes (twice) and at that time even at the risk of his life he was going late at night from Wadi Bunder to Sewri Installation for bringing petrol for the Company’s lorries.

Under the pension scheme, he had to resign in Nov 1947 from the Burmah-Shell Oil Co Ltd and in the same month, on account of his youthful body, he was appointed in Palanpur Vegetable Products Ltd and later on in Investment Corporation of India Ltd (one of Tata's subsidiary concern) where he is still working.

May Mr Katrak live long to serve the Tatas and by that the Nation.
Mr Mancherjee Faramjee Tamboli
1842-1917
A Successful Auditor and Liquidator

It is an indisputable fact that much of the present day greatness of Bombay, the second big city of the British Empire is due to the efforts and enterprise of the Parsees. The City has a large and rich Parsee element. The ancestors of many well to do Parsee families in Bombay hailed from Navsari, a provincial town in Baroda State, some 150 miles to the North of Bombay. Of the many well known Parsee families in Navsari, the Tamboli family can be ranked as one of the most distinguished. The late Mr Mancherjee belonged to that family.

Birth & Education

He was born in Navsari on Saturday the first day of October darva 1898 (Parsee date 5 1 1212 Y.Z. Hindu date 12 vad Bha
His father, the late Mr Faramjee Fakurjee Tamboli, besides being an "Akabar" of Malesar, was a well known merchant and a shroff. At a very young age Mr Mancherjee finished his complete Gujarati education. In those days, there were absolutely no facilities for English education in Navsari. That did not, however, frustrate the plans of Mr Mancherjee's father for his son's education. Mr Mancherjee learnt the rudiments of the English language from the postmaster of Kaliwadi, a neighbouring British village. In 1856, when Sir C J N Z Madresa was started in Navsari, Mr Mancherjee joined it, and studied there English as well as Zand Avesta and Pahlavi language. In 1861, his maternal grand father, Seth Ratanjee Edaljee Batirwalla, a flourishing merchant of that time, brought Mr Mancherjee to Bombay, giving him residence in his own house. Very soon Mr Mancherjee was admitted to the then newly-started Proprietary School, a high class educational Institution in Bombay and there he completed his higher studies.

Business Experience

At this stage, Mr Mancherjee contracted some chest disease which prevented him from joining the college for higher studies. Now he joined his grandfather in the latter's pecual business, and on the close of that business, he entered some mercantile firm to gain experience of business in commodities like cotton, yarn, cloth etc. and also in financial transactions. After seven years he left the firm, on its termination, following the death of its senior partner.

As the Secretary of the Cama Charity Fund

Among the Parsees it is a growing fashion today, to celebrate marriage and Navjot functions with parties and dinners on a very grand scale. In case of Navjot ceremony, this is particularly regrettable since Navjot is a purely religious ritual and not any social function. Reformers and economists among the community, consider this fashion objectionable on the ground of uneconomic expense and great waste. An event in life of Mr Mancherjee throws light on the good custom among the Parsees on the occasion of a Navjot nearly three quarters of a century back.

In 1861, Seth Merwanjee Faramjee Pandey, on the occasion of his son Mr Nassarwanjee's Navjot ceremony, declared a donation of Rs 1,50,000/- in charity. For that purpose, a separate trust was created and Mr Merwanjee Pandey and four others were nominated trustees. Every year, the interest on Rs 1,25,000/- was to be utilised to help those Parsees who were rendered helpless on account of poverty, famine, ruin.
loss or any other acts of God. The income of the remaining Rs 25,000/ was to be devoted in feeding the blind crippled and disabled Parsees and poor Irans on the occasion of Seth Merwanjee's father Mr Faramjee Bhujee Pandey's death anniversary. Later on Seth Merwanjee's wife Bai Hirabai added two sums of Rs 5,000/ and Rs 10,000/ to the original fund, which now reached the figure of Rs 165,000/. Soon after this the legal trust of this endowment was created and named Seth Merwanjee Faramjee Pandey Charity Fund. The late Mr Mancherjee Faramjee Tamboli was appointed in 1882 to act as the Secretary of the Fund. He held that responsible post till his death thirty five years after.

As an Auditor

The late Mr Jamshedjee Nassarwanjee Tata had lent a sum of Rs 700,000/ to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. Under the rules of the agreement of that transaction the late Mr Mancherjee Tamboli acted as the auditor on behalf of Mr Tata. He performed his duty with skill and industry and gave satisfaction to the Mill Authorities and all concerned.

Resuscitating Sohrab Woollen Mill

About 1893 the Sohrab Woollen Manufacturing Company had to pass through very unfavourable financial circumstances. Its creditors had lost faith in the company's integrity and ability to pay debts. Mr Tamboli made great efforts to settle amicably with the creditors and keep the mill going. However, his efforts were in vain and the company went into liquidation. Along with three other gentlemen Mr Tamboli also was officially appointed a liquidator. He was the managing liquidator and was entrusted with all the routine work of liquidation. He did it very successfully. At that time the Russo-Japanese War was at its height and the Japanese trade agents in India were buying blankets for their army in large quantities. Mr Tamboli did not let go that opportunity. Without any delay, he disposed of all the old stock of the blankets with the SWM Company. About the same period the Chitral Expedition necessitated the Government of India to buy blankets for the army. Mr Mancherjee Tamboli with his keen foresight and business acumen had forestalled that demand. In anticipation of that demand he had purchased wool in large quantity from the market beforehand, and had kept a big stock of blankets ready for the purpose. When the Government decided to buy blankets, no market or mill had the resources to supply that demand. Mr Tamboli made good profit by selling his stock. He also supplied the other requirements of the Ordnance De

(Continued on page 108)
Miss Freny Mancherjee Tamboli
A talented and famed Embroidery Artist

Miss Freny is a talented member of the well-known Tamboli family of Navsari and the youngest daughter of Mr Mancherjee Faramjee Tamboli. Her beautifully embroidered work brought her great fame some three decades back. She exhibited the various wonderful patterns of her embroidery at many exhibitions in the different towns of the presidency. Her patterns were worked with remarkable skill, and many a time they excelled even the more elaborate forms of embroidery practised by professional workers. Her work was so exquisite that it evoked very high appreciation from the then Maharani of Baroda, at the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in Navsari in 1911. Miss Freny Tamboli was the recipient of a number of prizes, medals and certificates of merit for her fine skill.

In life, Miss Freny Tamboli was charitably disposed and was cosmopolitan in her outlook. She took keen interest in all activities to revive the Parsee connections with their fatherland—Iran. She was always ready to support and help any worthy cause. In June 1940 she gave away the entire proceeds of her prize of the French Government Bond, 'Ville De Paris', to the Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance, London, for the benefit of the French refugees in the second world war.

Miss Freny Tamboli died of heart-attack at Navsari, on the 25th July, 1940.
In 1895 joined J. Shapuri & Co Allahabad on Rs 20 as an assistant. In 1899 came to Hyderabad Deccan and joined as manager of Dadabhai Italia's Shop. After three years worked at Addison & Co and Cursetji & Co. In 1907 joined Abkari farm of Khan Bahadur H.M. Bhimadiwalla as an agent of Raichur and Gulbarga Districts. 1910 taken sub contracts of Abkari and lost 10,000/- in 1912. Mr. Dinshaw Italia Managing Proprietor of Bhikaji Dadabhai & Co Abkari and General Contractors appointed him as Chief Agents on a very hand some pay and allowance and made him also a partner. Still working with Dinshaw Italia side by side also doing some private business.
Dinshah (F.) Navroji Vajifdar of Akyab (Burma)
(Born in Navsari 1886)

The First and Only Parsi Dealer in Rice Business with
European Millers and Indian Merchants

Mr. Dinshah Vajifdar is the second son of Mr. N. Cawasji
the First and foremost Photograph of Navsari — and grand-
son of Mr Purvezji Dadabhooy, founder of the EOS Studios. He
began life as an assistant to Mr. D. Cawasji, Military Contractor,
at Khandala and then he was employed as a teacher in Mr.
F. D. Master’s Tutorial Boys and Girls High School, Bombay
and left that Institution in 1914.

Mr. Vajifdar then went to Akyab (Burma) and joined the
Burmah Oil Co Ltd as an Inspector which post he held upto
1921.

From 1922 he carried on his own business and was the first
and only Parsi dealer in rice business with European Millers
and Indian Merchants and was a prominent figure in the rice
market. He was the President of The Akyab Rice and Paddy
Brokers Association, Honorary Secretary Houghton Reading
Room and Library and Sole Agent for Burma “Dynamiren”
and the Agent of the Oriental Life Assurance Co Ltd.

He left Akyab in 1942 owing to the breaking out of the
Second World War.
Faredoon Bomanshaw Narman
Born in Navsari 2nd September 1922
Proprietor Modern Photo Stores & Studio

Mr Narman having received his early education at Navsari came down to Bombay in 1940 for studying further. From his childhood he had great love for the Art of Photography. Being good at Drawing which inspired him to take up photography as his vocation. At the early age of twelve he started photography as his hobby which eventually when he grew up having art in him he thought instead of doing service to start a photographic business of his own. In 1944 he went into his own business of his own under the name and style of Messrs. Modern Photo Stores and Studio Lamington Road Bombay. This is the firm whose speciality is Photography in Modern Style from which the name of the firm was given. Best of workmanship under the personal supervision of the proprietor soon made this Studio as one of the leading studios on Grant Road side. Although this Studio is equipped with the latest Photographical Instruments yet the charges are moderate and is proud of giving prompt delivery which plays important part in Photography. This Studio also supplies Photographical materials at competitive prices and one can always depend on the goods being fresh.
Special arrangements has been made to import goods direct from Foreign Countries giving thereby the opportunity of getting the goods fresh at moderate rates.

By hard work of proprietors who is exceedingly enterprising and spares no money or time to further the Art of Photography in India. Being a competent man young and enthusiastic himself with his heart in his work no one could ask for a better photographer. Really it is a matter of congratulation. What a time it must have taken and what an enormous interest Mr Nariman must have for the Art of Photography can be seen by paying a visit to his Studio. All our very best greetings and wishes.

(Concluded from page 403)

This clever business strategy eased the extremely straitened financial circumstances of the Company to such a great extent, that the creditors were paid with the accumulated interest on their money, the company was freed from liquidators’ hand and its management was again entrusted to the agents. In securing honour and integrity of the company Mr Mancherjee Tamboli proved himself a shrewd and capable businessman.

Death

The end of this useful and benevolent life came on the third day of January in the year 1917 A.D. Mr Tamboli was 75 years old at the time of his death. He was the elder son-in-law of Mr Adalji Jamsetjee Doctor (Patavalla), Gaekwar family doctor of Baroda.
Mr Jall N Broacha

President of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce

Born in September 1884 Mr Jall N Broacha was educated at the Elphinstone High School and St Xavier's College Bombay. After leaving the college he joined the office of the late Sir Shapoorji B Broacha as an apprentice without pay and it was in this office that he obtained the appointments of Cashier, Accountant, and Assistant Manager in course of time, by dint of sheer hard work. His connection with the office of Sir Shapoorji Broacha gave him an opportunity of coming in contact with Share and Stock Brokers, Bullion Brokers, Shroffs, practically all the Banks in Bombay and later on with His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Madhavrao Scindia who invited Mr Broacha to Gwalior in 1916 to take over charge of the "Dukan Pichhadi" then a small money-lending institution belonging to His Highness and issued orders to convert it into a regular Bank. Mr Broacha thus became the first Manager and sole organiser of the Krishnaram Baldeo Bank, the business of which he decided after mature consideration to carry on Western and Eastern lines combined. The inauguration of this combined system was unique in the Banking history of Gwalior—a system which has earned for the Bank, State-wide popularity and phenomenal prosperity.

Since that time the history of Mr Broacha is the history of the Krishnaram Baldeo Bank which has been able to attain a position of impregnable financial strength in recent years.
Against a comparatively small Capital of Rs 5 Lacs, the Bank holds Reserve Funds to the tune of 36 Lacs, which constitutes a land-mark in the Banking history of Gwalior. Mr Broacha has done pioneer work in inculcating the habit of thrift and banking among the people of Gwalior, through the said Bank, which has been going from strength to strength, year after year.

His late Highness' confidence in Mr Broacha continued to increase with the growth of time, and he was pleased to make Mr Broacha's appointment as a Director on the board of several commercial concerns of the State, such as the Potteries, Leather Factory, Engineering Works, etc.

On the death of the late Maharaja, the Council of Regency appointed Mr Broacha as the Secretary of the Supervision Committee of His Highness's private properties, the name of which committee has since been changed to "Piyiy Purse Investment Board". The duties of this post are being carried on by Mr Broacha up to this day, in addition to his responsible duties as Manager of the Baldeo Bank.

The commercial community in Gwalior was pleased to elect Mr Broacha as the President of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, in the year 1929, and he has been holding that office since the last eight years continuously. He is the first Parsee President of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.

In recognition of his meritorious services in the capacity of the President of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Mr Broacha was awarded a robe of honour, on the 5th November 1935, by His Highness the Maharaja Jiwajnão Scindia, in the Durbar held in Honour of the birthday of His Highness, on the aforesaid date. Mr Broacha was also awarded His Majesty's Coronation Medal by the Government of India in November, 1937.

In August, 1937, Mr Broacha was appointed a member of the Economic Development Board by the Gwalior Durbar.
He was born in Navsari on 7th February 1825. He became a Herbad on 9th December 1838. He received training in Zend Pahlavi literate and religious ceremonies under his eldest brother Dustoor Nosherwanjee, the High Priest of the Deccan and Malwa. He was sent to officiate as a Dustoor in Jalna where he worked in that capacity for nearly a year and a half after which owing to ill health he returned to Poona. At the age of eighteen in company with his father Dustoor Jamaspjee Eduljee he went to Aurangabad to perform the opening ceremony of the Tower of Silence built there by Viccjee and Pestonjee Meherjee Taraporewala. At that time Bapujee Viccjee Taraporewala was the Subedar or Commissioner of Aurangabad and he went to receive the Dustoor party from Poona a distance of several miles from Aurangabad accompanied by a cavalcade of two thousand Arabs and Fathans escorted.
by elephants and cavalry. The ceremony was performed on 11th January, 1843. For two years from 15th January, 1846 he discharged the duties of a Dustoor in Poona, in the absence of his father at Hyderabad.

He first obtained govt service in Beirar as a Deputy Tehsildar on a salary of Rs 83/- per month. During the tenure of this office, he made remarkable improvements in all directions, in agriculture, education, arts and commerce. In consequence of such meritorious service, he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1856 on Rs 250/-. His services during the mutiny of 1857 were of an exceptionally high order. He not only obtained information of the movements of the mutineers at the risk of his life, but entertained, at his personal expense a contingent of Two Hundred and Fifty Rajputs to foil all movements and attempts to overthrow the British supremacy. Amongst numerous testimonies to his loyal zeal and fervour, it would be only enough to quote the following two —

1. Colonel Hosisan, through Mr Bullock, Commissioner of Beirar, reported to the Hyderabad Resident, in these terms —

"Mr Behmanjee joined our camp in December 1858, at Amraoti, Beirar. His duties were multifarious, and he conducted them with great zeal, energy and activity. As Brigade Major to the Force, I was, I may say, almost in hourly communication with him. He had to make arrangements for supplies, provisions, carriage at the various halting places, and as we were making forced marches it was no easy task, but he never failed us."

2. Colonel Hosisan wrote to his superior officer, saying —

"One instance of his thoughtful kindness I must here mention. The force marched upwards of twenty miles. The wounded had to be carried with the force and Mr Behmanjee made every possible arrangement for their comfort all through the heat of the day, for we did not reach the encamping ground until 6 P.M. He also earned the grateful thanks of all the wounded by procuring at his own expense, from some distance, a large quantity of grapes, which were very refreshing and were highly appreciated by us all, for we all shared alike, thus evincing a deep sympathy with our sufferings, and a thoughtfulness rarely met with."

For all his meritorious services he received the title of C.I.E on 17th December, 1879. He was the first Parsee to gain this distinction.

He retired on pension in 1881. After his retirement, he was made a First Class Honorary Magistrate in Poona.

Under his lead Dokhmas were established in Bhosawal, Akola, Budhnera, Umrawati, Nagpore, etc. During his tenure of
office a Daremeher was built in Akola in sacred memory of his mother Bachianjee which was consecrated under the supervision of the late Dr Dustoor Jumaspjee Minocheherjee Jamasp Asana on 14th November 1869.

A Dharamshala was originally built by Viccajee Meherjee Taraporewalla at Akola in 1839. This having become quite dilapidated Dustoor Behmanjee collected a sum of Rs 1,000 in which he contributed liberally and constructed a new building which was opened on 15th October 1880.

Dustoor Behmanjee was very fond of travelling and in 1889 he accompanied the late Amire Kabir Sir Khorsheed Jah Bahdoor of Hyderabad as a guide in his tour of India.

Dustoor Behmanjee was married on 20th March 1840 to Hiranbai daughter of Erwad Nowrojee Noshervanjee Mullan of Navsari. His eldest son Jehangirjee died on 24th December 1871 at the age of twenty years. His second son Erwad Eduljee died on 27th May 1896 aged 42. His daughter Dosi bai who was married to Erwad Asajee Hoshungjee Dustoor died in Poona on 25th June 1916 three years after her father who died on 29th July 1913.

413
Behramshah N Shroff was not a cultured man in his young age, having studied only about 4 standards of primary school of his time but he was an inspired soul, with much of mystic utterances and ultra-physical faculties developed to a very wide extent later on.

The family lived in poverty at Surat. A difference arising with mother actuated young Behramshah to leave the home. He started by train as far as Ahmedabad at the early age of 18. He then joined a caravan bound for Peshawar where he lodged at the Dharamshala but visited his maternal uncle at the firm of Jassawala.

Once while strolling on the frontier of India and Afghanistan, Behramshah accidentally came across some members of the secret Zoroastrians guised as merchants but belonging to the group of pious hermits of the Saheb-e-Delan Sufi ideals, whose leader induced Behramshah to accompany them to their secret subterranean cave abode in the Koh-e-Demavand, the high volcanic mountain in the Albourze range a few miles from Tehran near the ruins of Rai in Persia. Behramshah was kept there for about three years and a half, given instructions in the mysteries of the Elm-e-Khshum, to the limit suited to his mental calibre and as required by his past destiny (Keshash). Behramshah was cured of his stammering defect, and even his retaining memory was increased by mystic means to a great extent. Even his smattering of the 'Elm-e-Khshum' which Behramshah interpreted to the Parsees was thought far too difficult to grasp, and gave a new interpretation to the teachings of Lord Zoroaster.

Learned men like Messrs K R Cama, J J Mody, J J Vimadalal and others were later on attracted by his interpreta
tions His oldest followers were Messrs Manchershah P Karkoba-
dad Karikhshru B Choksi Sohrabji N Banaji Bomanshah
Hakim and Sohrab J Panthaki Fredun S Panthaki Khodabux
E Poonegar and Mrs Navajbai B Patel of Siganpore (Surat).
They were also some of his earliest listeners.

Behramshah's earliest activities in Bombay were centered
chiefly in Banaji House and Banaji Fire Temple. His first
public lecture was delivered at the oldest and the first Fire
temple the Banaji Agiary in 1900 A.D on its Bi-Centenary
(200th anniversary) day though two informal meetings were
held at Bangalkee School Fort to hear him in 1908 A.D and
some meetings were afterwards held at Blavatsky Lodge Theoso-
phical Society and at Anjuman Fire-temple. After coming to
Bombay Behramshah thought it expedient to start on a
religious-lecturing tour in Gujarat cities such as Udvada
Navsari Surat, Broach etc. and his unheard of Zoroastrian
philosophy of Khshnum created great interest and enthusiasm
among the Parsees. It was only after 1910 A.D that regular
classes of Elm-e-Khshnum, Institute were held under the
auspices of the Parsee Vegetarian & Temperance Society. The
Rash Society and Elm-e-Khshnum Institute. Then Messrs
Phiroz & Dinshah Shapurji Navsari Dr Iramrooz & Jehangir
Sohrabji Chimiwala Camaji B Cama Jamsetji D Shroff
Mehrwan P Katgara Piroshah D Shroff Nusserwanji Post
master Pallonji E Plumber Dr M Iram Dr C Satha Kavas
Surkari Dr Jehangir Pavri and many others came into pro-
nominenc.

After returning to India from Koh-e-Demavand and from a
tour in Iran at the beginning of his 23rd year he for nearly
ten years travelled far and wide in India. From the day of
his separation from his Gurus of the Saheb-e-Delan of the
Koh-e-Demavand caves to the end of his life although
Behramshah had left the company of his masters a long time
ago yet these noble masters appeared to him in Sirdah
(mystic meditation) whenever he wanted to commune with
them, or when they themselves desired to guide him in some
important errand. Having settled in life at Surat and marry-
ing at the age of 35 he yet lived a secluded quiet life till the
age of 50 when he was brought into prominence by the Prin-
cipal of the Surat Mission High School Mr Munchershah P
Karkoba. While on a tour over India much prior to coming
to his native city of Surat Mr Behramshah N Shroff had
already made a mark and stamped his name among the learned
Moslems by discussing intrinsic religious questions with the
Ulamas at the Conference that was held at Amritsar (Punjab)
and it is claimed that there he had the courage of conviction.
to show the superior merits and efficacies of the 'Barzisi gerum' of Zarathushtra over all other 'gerums' of the modern world.

History of Zoroastrian Iran refers to several retirements of pious Zoroastrians to places of safety 'Kenarékash' for the preservation and perpetuation of their 'Din-e-Beht' (Excellent Religion), anticipating the certain fall of their Sassanian Empire, and destruction of their places of worship, and burning or submerging of their holy scriptures at the sacrilegious hands of fiendish upstart savage conquerors. One hundred and one years before the succession of the last Sassanian Sovereign, Emperor Yezdegerd Sheheriyar of noble and heroic blood, a group of pious Iranians retired to the sacred subterranean caves near the Chaichaste Vara — identified with the Caspian Sea. A second group of fore-sighted sages, ('Saheb-e-Delan') to the number of 72 Maghay-paitis with a numerous following, are said to have become 'Menare Kash' (retired into seclusion), at least, 51 years before the Coronation of Emperor, Yezdagird the good, to the sacred caves of Koh-e-Demavand. Both these cave structures were said to have been built in the hoary past by the patriarchal Peshdad Emperor Jamshid, to serve as 'talismans' to safe-guard holy relics, and save pious Iranians in the time of dire distress and calamity. Several other groups had concealed themselves, some in European Russia, some in Asia Minor, some in Kashmir and Tibet, some in Afghanistan and Sistan, and one at least is recorded to have concealed itself in Arabia. Karmathians were Iranian Zoroastrians who defied the Caliphs and had once actually carried off the 'Huzr-ul-Ashwad' or the 'Caba' meteorite at Mecca. They set up 'Ismaeli-Fatemite' Caliphs of Egypt and Neherian (Mesopotemia). Their descendants even now loot Huj-pilgrims. Once, Baaloo, the 'Gabra' or Zoroastrian Iranee, who led such a caravan was caught by them, but released only when they found him to be a Zoroastrian. One Dorabji Bhathena at our docks once saw a fair-looking bearded old man attired as an Arab merchant with rosary beads, who prayed in the Avesta and showed his 'Sudrah' and 'Kushti' to him, and convinced Dorabji of Zoroastrians still living in Arabia. It is stated that Behramshah in a previous birth, as 'Sepah-Salar' (Army chief) saved the life of the chief of the Koh-e-Demavand sages. In recompense, in this birth he was instructed by their present chief 'Shroshaverej' Murzbanji and his successor Rashid 'Saheb' in mystic Zoroastrian Lore, and in rituals (Tarikats). Before him one Rustom 'Rammali' of Iran was also instructed by them in Elm-e-Ramal.

Colonel Sir Younghusband — a British Ambassador to the Court of the Shah of Persia gave in a Persian Paper in Teheran, his personal experience of the sages of the Koh-e-Demavand
He once out hunting found a secret door of the cave open by mistake. He entered and was well received and hospitably treated. In the evening he returned home but did not find any trace of the cave next day or after that. A Premier of the Shah of Persia once out on a survey tour entered a gateway and found some rare books but while he attempted to carry them home was stopped from doing so by the sudden appearance of a dignified looking tall gentleman and had some talk with him. Soon after he came out, mounted his horse and looked back, but the gate disappeared from his view. He searched in vain to trace it out after that event. That selfless noble resolute self-sacrificing and almost saintly President Abraham Lincoln of immortal fame—the second founder of American independence (by the emancipation of negro slaves) after the upright George Washington this Abraham Lincoln the humanitarian President of United States when he wanted to emancipate the Negro slaves tyrannized by the Southern cotton growing states was helped by the sages of the Koh-e Demavand with a large amount of pure gold to defray the war expenses in this Civil War when he had also to wage a war with British Empire that helped the slave factors and cotton merchants of the Southern States. The President was honest enough to return the gold with due thanks to these sages.

Before the European Savants introduced the scientific comparative and philological method of studying the Avesta and the Pahlavi and basing Zoroastrian Iranian Studies on historic, geographic, geological and literary grounds the traditional methods adopted by Zoroastrians of Iran and India were often very misleading though these Rawayat (tradition) methods were based on Pahlavi Sanskrit and Pahlavani commentaries of Dastur Narasingh Dhaival Dadar in Daduksht, Ader Frenburg Manushchiwer and Zad-sperm-e-Goshanjam and others like the Behdin Dastors Ardeshr Rustom Aspandyar and Rustom Nowshirvan Mr R. R. Cama introduced the European philological and grammatical method among the Parsees of Bombay and his learned disciples Sheheriarji D. Bharucha, Kavesji E. Kanga Tehmurasp D. Anklesaria and others gave impact to such methods of study. Theosophists like Nusserwanji F. Billimoria tried spiritual methods to explain Lord Zoroaster's teachings. Mr Behramshah N. Shroff introduced over again the philosophical concepts and methods and ritualisms as against the philological ones. In Akbar's time Iranian Dasturs—Chief Dastur Behramshah of Kerman Layman Dastur Rustom Gushtasp Nowshirvan and Dastur Ardeshr Noshirwan Kermani were exponents of the philological explanations. Indian Parsee Priests Dastur Hoshang Asa Sanjana Dastur Mehrji Rana
Jeshang, Dastur Ashdim Kaka, Dastur Kamdin Padami etc. expounded Zoroastrian traditional rites and ceremonies merely based on Pahlavi-Pazand-Sanskrit commentaries most misunderstood in those days by the Parsees of India. Dastur Azai Kawan and his mystic disciples Mobed Hoshiar of Surat, Mobed Hosh Mobed Sarosh, Farzaneh Behram bin Farthad, Farzaneh Behram bin Farshad Shat Da wat Huyar, Yazdan Satat, Anosh Hoshvar of Iran, and a host of others had introduced the Philosopher and enigma-solving methods, together with social, ethical and spiritual ones, but not debarring the proper rituals.

Mi Behramshah N Shroff tried his level best to replace 'Fasl' (seasonal) Calendar amongst the Parsee Community, with the New Year to start with the 'Jamshed Navrud' on Vernal Equinox day—21st March, adding a 'Kabisha —' Awad dad Sal-Gah' intercalatory day, at the end of the Five 'Gatha' Days after every fourth year, as attempted by K R Cama and his followers. Such a Calendar is stated to have been in vogue in the 'Koh-e-Demavand' cave also. With proper 'Tanjkats' (rituals), Behramshah wanted to start a 'Fasl Agary' with new-formed 'Alats,' at Behram Baug-Osivar, Jogeshwar, between Andheri and Goregaum, near Bombay and societies purchased this extensive vacant ground nearly three lacs square yards on the hill-side to colonize the Parsees and much money was spent on road building, wells and necessary structures. But fate willed the frustration of the pious attempt due to lack of 'Hum-Mithra' amongst his followers.

Even ladies used to attend Behramshah's 'Khshnum' lectures in large numbers with the result that, many years after the start of 'Elm-e-Khshnum' Institute cultural and aspirant Parsee ladies began to take deep interest in the mystic lore of Zarathushtra, taught from the new angle of vision. These ladies, to further such knowledge started in Bombay the 'Zarathushtri Banoo Mandal,' under the guidance and patronage of a learned and philanthropic lady — Mrs. Pirojja Rustomi Kapadia (Jilloo Goram). She patronized the publication of some books on Zoroastrian culture based on 'Khshnum' line of thought. Inspired by Behramshah's instructions, religious minded people like Messrs. Jehangir Vimalalal, Nussibhaji & Rustomi Nanabhai Boyce Dr. Fredoon Dadachanji, B. Cawasji, Sorabji Banajit, Masani Bros and others were impelled to start a religious Trust to perform sacred ceremonies on the strict tanjats' (rituals), based on mystic Zoroastrian 'Khshnum' lines. The idea fructified, and was realised by the auspicious start of the 'Boyce Trust Fund' from the handsome donation of a 'lac' of Rupees. Later even a fire temple (with previous 'Dhuna-Patel' Holy Fire installed in it), was...
built at Larden by Mr. Nussenwani & Rose who practically gave over his whole personal property for such purposes.

Mr. Behramshah may well be considered a herald of the fast coming NEW ORDER and a fore-runner of the great Ramdar Ukhshiyat Frei (Hoshedar Mah) who being a virgin-born spiritual son of Spitama Zarathushtra is to reconstruct the Faith of Zarathushtra under the patronage of the World EmperorBEHRAM Shah Verjwand or shahpoor son of Karjan the Ruler of India & Churn — born at Band (Bombay) on the Konken (Ko-chun) or Western coast of the ancient noble Homawad family traced back to Broach District of Elav on the Kuni River between Suru and Broach Districts. In re-organizing the world view both Hoshedar Mah and Behram Verjwand will be helped by a hero appearing in Khurasan and Susian and by minoritil Distur Leshon (Chitrok mun) son of Kru Cushtasp Shah and his hundred disciples. Leshon returning back to Kung-der Behisht Cave after the work is properly set afoot this Kung-der Behisht is also called Hukht Cang in contradistinction to Dzulhikht Cang. This great event’s prediction is recorded in the Parand Nrising—Chitram Buval as well as in Pahlavi Madigan-e Mar-e Larwardin Reox Khordad is also in Zend e-Yahuman Yeshi and in Dowa Land-ramush as also in Persian Jamsarp and Rawvers.

Of the signs of the event——there will appear a bright star on the Horizon and on the same day that the future Emperor Behram Shah Verjwand will be born that same night his noble Royal father will get the reward of Paradise probably on day Hormuzd or Div Gowad of the month Awan. It is said that Shah Behram Verjwand will have his Capital at Kanak in the confines of Kashmir and the Punjab before starting for Iran to fight three decisive battles at the end of which Hoshedar Mah will again readjust the Zoroastrian Mazdavan faith adding the 22nd Nusk to 21 previous Nusks. Emperor Behramshah Verjwand is said to win by mystic divine powers a bloodless war with 18 Kohlah pushans (Imperial races) and some Siah-pushans Chalalahshus and others.
Dastur Bomanji Aspandvarji was trained under his well-known father Framdaru Rabadina, (who translated the *Tendidad* at the behest of Sheth Framji Cowasji Banaji and who was an author of several works like *HADILSANAM* II, and other biographical sketches from Persian) Aspandvarji came to Bombay as a practising priest, but was soon attracted to journalism. He rose to be the editor of the Bombay Samachar and owned a press called Samachar Darpan in 1849. His colleague was Dastur Katkobad Mullaphueroze till 1862 when the press was sold off.

The celebrated Warden of Surat, Sheth Ardeshr Kotwal made a representation to the First Baronet Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhai to send some proficient and capable Dastur over to Surat for the
religious education of the Parsi children of the district, and Aspandvarji was sent to act as the Supervising head of several schools including Tarapore &c. and he was further appointed as the Head of the Sir J J Fire temples at Navsari and Surat.

He was the author of several books all very useful to the Parsis e.g. Farajat-e-Zarothsi Aine-Zarothsi regarding abstention from meat-diet &c. Later when Padre Wilson attacked the usages of the Parsis with special reference to the Vendidad Aspandvarji undertook an elaborate defence at the same time exposing the weak points of Wilson in a book "Had-e-Gumrah". This book was translated into English by Janardhan Vasudev and even Wilson had to seek a truce.

He was a champion of orthodoxy when the Western materialistic influences were just coming into prominence. His writings are still valued as good guides to a knowledge of Zoroastrian system of laws and customs.

(Concluded from next page)

World) along with Erwad M. Behram Kambhind. This ceremony there is unique in that the Shahanshi priests later consecrated the temple structure built on the Kadimi Foundation.

The "Tanot Ceremony" see "Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil Vol I page 73.

Erwad Erachsha besides his proficiency in Priestcraft has been taking close interest in Iranian history and Old Parsi traditions in India. He helped Miss D. Menant the French Savant in 1901 with some materials for which she thanked him in her work "Anquetil in Surat". His co-operation is similarly acknowledged by the late Dr Sir J J. Mody as well as by the author of the publication "THORNAN NAMEH" a historical record of the Parsi Priests.

He is a fluent speaker and also a contributor to the Press under pen names on matters of communal interest. He published a brochure throwing considerable light on the controversy regarding the Dastur of the Surat Kadimi Atash Behram who had consecrated it and showed that he was of the Kumana family and not of the Nalladar family. Erwad Behmanji Khurshedji Dastur Kumana see Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil Vol I page 71.

He follows in his father's footsteps in laying aside a certain percentage of his income for private charity. His father had given away about fifteen thousand rupees in this way. Erwad Erachsha has continued to dedicate a part of his income to charity along the same lines.

421
Ervad Erachsha is a direct descendant of the famous Darab Dastur founder of the Kadimi sect in Surat, who was the teacher of Mon Anquetil du Perron. Ervad Erachsha got through his priestly ordinations early and received his initial training under the learned Dastur Kh Bhappuna of Poona till 1900. Between 1901 and 1927 he pursued his priestly career in Calcutta at the Banaji Adaran Temple. He was instrumental in drawing the attention of the Calcutta Parsis to the plight of the old Tower of Silence there and helped the movement to have a new Tower constructed. In 1916 he took part in the important ceremony of the Foundation Consecration known as TANA (laying down charmed Talisman of nails and thread like a Tracing Board plan of the Creation of the

(Continued on previous page)
Erwad Ruttonshaw Minocherji Sorabkhan

(B 1875—D 19 n)

A proficient Priest a skilled Astrologer and Merchant

Erwad Ruttonshaw who may be described as a versatile genius was born in a family bearing an honorific title of KHAN as the grandfather of Erwad Ruttonshaw was a leading citizen of Surat. Left an orphan at the age of four his widowed mother brought him up as a prospective priest. He was a qualified proficient ordained priest throughout his career well versed in the intricacies of his craft. He attracted the notice of Erward Jamshedji M. Unvala whose knowledge of Astrology and allied sciences was then renowned among all. Under this capable teacher he made sufficient progress in Astrology. He would devote all his spare time after his arduous duties as a priest, to this side line of his labour of love. He charged no fees for his services but had several original researches to his credit. For example, it was he who first suggested that 14th of April was the right day when the Sun entered the Sign ARIES as per the NIRYAN branch of astronomy and he used to organise a JASHAN celebration for the auspicious day right from 1898 onwards and his sons still continue the practice. To him the real Jamshedji Navroz was as per Indian system by about the 14th April.
After a long priestly career at the Surat Kadím Atash-Beheštam he went to China in 1898, and somehow his luck favoured both his father-in-law and himself, so that whatever he turned his hand to, proved a prosperous venture (cloth, bangles, Curios and other Chinese merchandise) and after acquiring good prosperity for Messrs F P Nanadaru & Co, he returned to Surat in 1908 and stuck to his original line of piety and priestcraft. Once his prognostication regarding the sick son of a Parsi Leader proved true against the united adverse opinion of several eminent Pandit Astrologers and gained for him great esteem of even non-Parsi citizens of Surat. His personal discipline was rigorous. He had marvellous self-control of mind and body and observed all the rules of Ceremonial Purity and abstinence. His face was an index to his beautiful character and his straightforward life was a lesson to youngsters. His moral integrity in the midst of riches earned for his family a name in Surat that still endures.
Dastooreh Sohrab Jamshedji Nahalladaru

Dastooreh Sohrab at first belonged to Shehanshahi sect but later he turned a Kadimi and from that time the whole Nahalladaru family followed the Kadimi ways. The Nahalladaroo family belongs to the Surat "Bhagir Sath" line of priests of Navari extraction. They were reckoned as learned in religious lore.

At the start of his career he resanctified with the Kadimi rites the Agiari in Bombay at Fort in 1809 previously founded by Dadibhai Nasserwanji Dadi Sheth.

In 1823 A.C. a Kadimi Sethia of Surat Mr. Pestonji Kalabhai Vakil desired to establish a Kadimi Atash Behram and he was called at Surat to take up the full charge of the intended work and to give his evidence on behalf of the Kadimis in the controversy case in the Surat High Court for establishing two Atash Behrams. The case was settled by a sort of compromise and both the Atash Behrams came into existence. Dastooreh Sohrab himself performed the first installation ceremony of the Atash Behram. From that time today certain ceremonies are performed by admixing partly Kadimi and partly Shehanshahi rites. When Dastooreh was in Bombay he was acting as one of the leading members of the Parsee Anjuman (Panchayat) of Bombay in 1806 A.C. He was reputed as a Scholar of Avasta Pahalvi and Persian and possessed a big private library which

425
was subsequently scattered and mismanaged due to family discord. Even Dr Hang, the Orientalist, carried off to Europe some of the rare Avasta texts, including the Hadokhat Vandi dad. Dr Hang, neither returned the books lent to him, nor translated them.

Two strange incidents are connected with Dastoor Sorab’s name. 1. It is said that Dastoor Sorab started from Bombay for Surat at Mr. P. K. Vakil’s call with all his furniture and books by sea. When he landed at Surat wharf, Mobed Rus tomdaru Pandal, a reputed Astrologer and fortune teller (by means of disc throwing) who was having his daily prayers on the sea-side, told Dastoor Sohrib that he had alighted at such an evil juncture that none of his heirs would survive to perpetuate his name. As fate would have it, Dastoor Sohrib’s brother Framji and his only son died before him. Despite knowing the destined destructions of his family, he fulfilled his promised mission. 2. It is also believed that soon after his demise when after giving him the “Nirang Bath” he was wrapped up in cloths and laid on the slab and just before the “Nussesalars” came to wrap up his corpse the white cap from his head slipped away and before anybody could think of what to do Dastoor Sohrib minaculously showed temporary revival to adjust the cap. It was said that the incident was witnessed by a Lady Jeewanbai Pestonji Vakil who was present on the said occasion. After diligent study into the cause of Dastoor Sorab’s death incident, the noted scholar of Navsari Mr S. M. Desai extended his support to the cause.

The surname of Nalladaru has originated from the original personal name of Dastur Sorab Jamshedji’s Grandfather viz. Nadhla—Nalla—Nahalla (young or short and humble नाृला नैला दरु अथ्रावण)’ (in India word Daru is inserted at the end of most of all Athiawan’s name in aforesome). He (Nalla) existed in 1742 A.C. The date of Dastoor Sorab’s death viz. 29-2-1200 A.Y (30-10-1830 A.C.) given in the Parsee Prakash (1231) is a mistake. Because his testament subsequently found is dated as late as 28-1-1202 A.Y that is one year and 11 months after (see Edward Dara Dastoor Maherdarana’s (नैला दरु अधिकार) “Noth and Nuktechin” 1939 A.C. page 66.
Dastur Meherwanji Fardoonji Nalla Daru

He was born on Roj 25th (Kadunl) Yasderandi 1280 (1863 A.C.) in Surat. After taking religious education he became thoroughly imbued with the ritualistic religious and sanctimonious knowledge necessary for a zoroastrian priest. He is a scion of the Nalla-daru family to which belonged the 1st Dastur of the P K Vakil's Atash Behram V1r—Dastur Sohrab Jomsheji. He at present enjoys the high priesthood of the said Atash Behram. He used to give his opinion on almost all the most crucial questions rampant in the community.

He is imparting religious knowledge to students in a school at Surat, which he himself has instituted and where boys not only from Surat but from even distant towns and villages used to come. Some of the officiating priests of various fire-temples are his disciples. He is good natured, social, effable, noble and frank. He is optimistic and good humoured and at the same time an outspoken and blunt speaker and so is maligned and wronged by the very persons benefited by his advice and guidance. Yet he is bent on doing good and leaving good, nothing daunted.

Famous French Orientalist Miss Menant in her last visit to India had visited Surat also. She came to a special visit to
Mr P K Vakil’s Atash-Behram Dastur Meherwanji gave the detailed explanation of all the important ceremonies, specially showing her the similitudes of the “Boie”, “Yazashniec” and even the “Nahan” ceremonies. Mr Manchershah Kaikobad, the Parsi teacher of Surat Mission High School, had worked as interpreter. She was too pleased to have a photograph of Dastur Meherwanji together with the photo of the Said Atash-Behram, declaring that she intended to include the photos in her memorable work on the Parsees. But we know nothing of such a book or books till today. Owing to frequent repairs, the “Kebla” (sanction-sanctorium) of the sanctified fire of Behram (Atash-Behram) is to be removed from its throne oft and on, and so sanctification ceremonies were too often to be performed by him. His eldest son Erwad Merzban is acting as his assistant. He was very early married to his cousin Bai Pirojbai.

Dastur Meherwanji is very fond of gardening and a fine judge of sweet scents and ottos. He is kind and compassionate with the poor, the indigent and the helpless cripples. It is a very sad thing that in his old age he lost one of his youngest, faithful and promising son Erwad Jalejar.

(Concluded from page 430)

Nirangdhin and “Verasia” (Bull) ceremonies and went with a body of expert Mobeds from Bombay to Calcutta at Seth Rustomji Cawaaji Banaaji Agjari and fulfilled the work undertaken. He had visited several cities and towns of India and he with his elder brother Dastur Meherwanji had made aeroplane flights and journeys nearly in his last days. He is also fond of gardening, a hereditary trait of his family. He is calm, quiet, good-natured and strong bodied. He is a willing worker. He believes in self-help and in favouring quiet secret charity. He was very early married to his cousin Bai Jerbai. His eldest son Erwad Kaiknasru and younger son Erwad Mahyar has been carefully and satisfactorily carrying out the same work in the said Atash-Behram.
Dastur Shapur Erwad Darab Nalla Daru

He was reputed for the perfect knowledge of ritualistic religious techniques and had got the reputation of ritualistic piety. He succeeded Dastur Sohrab Jamshedji Nalla-daru as the head of P. K. Vakil's fire-temple at Surat. He had been well versed in all the ceremonial details having worked with his uncle Dastoor Sohrab for a very long time. He was so pious that he would not wear the clothes washed by a washerman till he himself has re-washed. He passed a happy, healthy and long life. It seems that the previous editor of the Parsi Prakash is misinformed as regards his date of demise as transpires from the evidence gathered by this writer from some old gentlemen who have actually seen him and who are still living or recently dead. Dastoor Shapoor's father's name was Nasserwajji. But owing to the death of Dastoor Shapoor's brother Erward Dorab he (Dastoor Shapoor) had been adopted.
He was born at Surat on the river Tapti, on Roj Goevad, Mah Ava (Kadim). Yazdezardi Era 1238 (1869 A.C.) He is the youngest brother of Dastur Meherwanji Nalla-daru. After taking the necessary primary education, he took ritualistic knowledge under late Erwad Edulji Framji Pavri, alias Bota-khaow. He became Navar and Martab at Vatcha-Ghandhi Agiari in Bombay, at the early age of 12 or 13 and became thorough Mobad at the Dadyseth Agiari at Fort, Bombay. In 1893 A.C. He went by foot with “Alats”, with other sturdy Mobeds to consecrate the Ajjuman Agiari and Adaran at Poona jointly for the Kadims and the Shahanshahis, and in the same year, he performed with success the most difficult ceremony of the Niranghdin for the first time in Dadyseth Agiari, after this he performed several Niranghdin and Boi ceremonies at Surat, in P K Vakil’s Atash-Behram.

In Yazdezardi era 1269 (1900 A.C.) he joined the Kawaşı Behramji Banarsi Atash-Behram up till his death. He was the chief Panthaki of this Atash-Behran and gave entire satisfaction to his followers. In 1935, he headed the ceremonies of

(Continued on page 428)
Ervad Homjibhai Framroz Dastur Meherji Rana

(Birth Roj 9-1 1253)

Born in Vavari 26th December 1885 With his three sons — reading from left to right — Framro, Pino and Ba.san

Ervad Homjibhai Framroz M belongs to the celebrated family of the first Dastur Meherji Rana. The seventh in descent from the latter was Dastur Soharabji Rustomji and it is from his son Dastur Framji that Ervad Homjibhai is descended.

The late Adarjee M. Dastur Meherji Rana was the Chief Priest of Rajkot Parsee Anjuman for 21 years and he passed away on the 12th October 1914. It was after him that Homjibhai was appointed as the Chief Priest in his place and he has continued to remain as the same for the last 29 years. He is now assisted by his son Ervad Framroj. During this long period Ervad Homjibhai has carried on his work with true zeal.
and his services to his community have been recognised by the Parsee women of Rajkot. Twice he has been prevented by them from leaving Rajkot for work in other fields.

Ervad Homjibhai has been invited several times to take part in performing ceremonies in the Chief Fire-Temple at Navsari. He, besides, worked as the Chief Priest in the consecration ceremony of the Agiari when it was newly built in Rajkot, and the local Anjuman presented him with a Shawal on the auspicious occasion.

In addition to his Priestly work, Ervad Homjibhai has been always ready to help many good causes with an open hand. He gave recently a sum of Rs 3,001/- to be used for the purpose of giving scholarships to Parsee students of Sir K G Jarthosti Madressa in Navsari in memory of the first Dastur Dastur Saheb Meherji Rana and Dasturji Saheb Darabjee Mahearji Dastur Meherji Rana.

He gave Rs 2,101/- to install an electric pump in Dr Badaurjee Sanatorium in Deolali in connection with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the first Dastur Dasturjee Saheb Meherji Rana, also a sum of Rs 1,101/- for the publication of the Memorial Book of the first Dastur at the same time.

He donated Rs 1,001/- for furniture in the Eye Hospital at Rajkot.

In addition to all this, Ervad Homjibhai has helped with donations in the building of places for drinking water for animals, in making arrangements for the supply of drinking water for people in hot seasons, in giving scholarships to poor students of various communities etc etc.

He has published recently a book called *Rvayte Dastur Darab Hamajtar*, which was out of print for a long time.

Born and bred up in his early days in extreme poverty, he has made himself a useful and respected member of his community by dint of hard work and earnestness in his religious duties. He has had little so-called education, but because of his love for his religion he has been taking keen interest in literary work concerning Zorastrianism.
Dasturji Rustomji Dastur Hormusji of Rander
(1860-1939)

Dasturji Rustomji belonged to the well-known stock of Dasturji Limji Meherji of the Godavari sect of Parsi priests whose jurisdiction was confined to the region between the Tapu and the Godavari rivers, and embracing the Broach district. Dastur Limji Meherji's father Meherji Sahar was also a well-known priest of his times.

Dastur Limji Meherji had three co-workers Leshotan Khorshed Nariman Ram and Aspandiar Chanda. By virtue of an agreement between these three priests made in the year 1653 it was laid down that Leshotan Khorshed and Limji Meherji should officiate in Sunvali and Nariman Ram and Aspandiar Chanda should continue to remain in their own town and minister to the spiritual wants of its inhabitants. Dasturji Limji Meherji
is known to have been living as late as the year 1707, and his descendants are now spread over the small townlets of Sunvali, Bhatha Adajan, Rander, Bhesan etc.

It was in Adajan, one of the townlets mentioned above, that Dastur Rustomji Dastur Hormusji was born, the year of his birth being 1860. He received complete priestly training in Bombay under an experienced Athornan and achieved the priestly ranks of ‘Navar’ and ‘martab’, which last rank qualifies a priest to perform the highest ceremonies of the Zarathustrian religion. Dastur Rustomji also studied astrology under a well-known Hindu astrologer of the time, and at the age of 25 attained a good deal of proficiency in that science.

Dastur Rustomji’s father Dastur Hormusji had succeeded his father Nosenvanji to the priestly office in Rander and was highly respected in all neighbouring towns. He was reputed to be a great peace-maker, and attributed in various disputes of the townsmen to the full satisfaction of the contending parties. When Dastur Hormusji was invested with powers to officiate as Dastur of the Rander Daremeher and the Rander Anjuman, the Godavia Mobeds acquiescing in the honour done to him presented him with a shawl.

Dastur Hormusji also kept daftars (or records) of the individual rights and shares of the priests of the Godavra sect. These daftars are still preserved by his successors. He was also well-known for his hospitality to people who arrived in Rander after fatiguing journeys from surrounding villages. Hardly a day passed without some such traveller being under his hospitable roof.

Hormusji’s son Rustomji was officiating with him in Rander, and succeeded to his father’s office after the latter’s demise. For five generations now members of this family have held this sacred office in Rander. Dastur Rustomji had inherited the virtues of his father. He was generous, sympathetic to the poor, calm-minded, industrious, humble and loving all. He was entirely free from hauteur which was not the case of some other holders of similar posts, and was invariably of simple unassuming habits.

Dastur Rustomji trained up a good many young priests under his fatherly care at the Rander Daremeher, without receiving any fees from several of them, and found employment for all of them. His knowledge of astrology was wonderful, and he won honour for his proficiency in it in all discussions on the subject and the predictions he came marvelously true. These drew consultants from places near and far including Surat and Bombay, and his answers satisfied all.
Dastur Rustomji was in office as Dastur and Panthaki in Rander for 35 years often with personal loss to himself. So in 1914 he in co-operation with Mr Hormusji Jehangirji Randeria (the founder’s son) and Mr Behramji Jivanji Mistry created a maintenance fund for the Rander Dargah. He also created in 1891 another fund for the performance of perpetual services for Asho Farohars appointed trustees for it and got the trust registered in 1908. He was trustee of this fund and chairman of the board of management.

Dastur Rustomji was also President of the Rander Anjuman. He displayed the same spirit of hospitality which characterised his father Dastur Hormusji. Rustomji had a great liking for agriculture to which pursuit he devoted some of his time and energy.

Dastur Rustomji son Nosherwanji has succeeded as Dastur and Panthaki in Rander and is following the traditions of his house in the service of their fold and for public good.
Dastur Jamsetji Sorabjee Kukadaroo
(Born 26th May 1831 — Died 4th October 1900)

Dasturji Kukadaroo's name is associated in the Parsi Community with many miracles. He was born at Surat, and from his very childhood he was inclined towards religion, and all his life he laboured zealously and untiringly in spreading knowledge of the Zoroastrian religion among his co-religionists. In 1870 Zend Avesta Madressa was started by the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhou Trust and he was appointed the first Principal of the Madressa. He was very proficient in Pahlavi and had done considerable work in translating in Gujarati Pahlavi Dinkard. Dasturji was the rare embodiment of simplicity, sincerity and selflessness. He played an important part in founding the Anjuman Atash Behram, Bombay. He was also a Panthaki of the Kappawala Dare-Meher. He never lost heart, nor set aside the ideals and principles which he had made his own. His forceful personality drew towards him a large circle of admirers from the Community.
Eravad Phiroze Shapurji Masani, M.A., LLB

A Scholar of Repute

Eravad Phiroze Masani's school and college career was very brilliant. After passing his Solicitors Examination Eravad Masani joined his Alma Mater Sir J. J. School as a School Teacher. As a mathematician none could surpass him. His desire was to devote his whole life to teaching profession but in his later days he started his firm of solicitors, and within a short time he acquired a reputation. Apart from law he was an active member of the School of Ilmee Kshnume, a school started by Mr. Byramshah Shroff to propound tenets of Zoroastrian religion in a real sense propogated by the Prophet Zoroaster.

He has published several learned volumes on the Zoroastrian religion in the light of Ilmee Kshnume.
The late Ml Burjorji E Bajan was born at Navsari on 28th October, 1863, in a respectable family, whose means were too slender to give him a liberal education but by dint of hard work and perseverance he managed, side by side with his pro
fessional duties as a MOBED to study Avesta Pahlavi and Persian under the able guidance of great scholars like Ervads Sheriarji Bhrruta and Cawasji Kanga. In 1890 he joined the Petit Parsi Orphanage Bombay as a religious instructor where his sincere and efficient services for over 30 years earned him great respect and admiration of thousands of his pupils who on hearing of his resignation from the Orphanage showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a casket and a handsome purse and who even after leaving the Orphanage affectionately hailed him as Bajun Dasturji. He was appointed the first Principal of the Athenian Madressa at Dadar where he distinguished himself by devoting all his energies to imparting a sound and thorough knowledge of Avesta Pahlavi Persian Avesta recitation with rituals and principles of Zoroastrian religion. His effort was so sincere and his method so masterly that in many public religious examinations his pupils came out with distinction. He loved his calling and instilled strict rules of purity and abstinance among his pupils. He was a fluent and effective speaker and his regular monthly articles in the “Jame Jamshed” on Jashans and important occasions were of great interest and eagerly awaited by a large section of the community throughout India. He also took a very prominent part in the public life of the Dadar Parsi Colonies during the first years of the establishment of the Colonies. Navas Shikhshak, “Spentamunyu and Angramunyu and the two published volumes of the “Parsi Din Ain and Tavarkh Taharang” are clear proofs of his deep study and profound knowledge.
Ervad Rustomji Bejanji Ranji

This great Ervad had an unique record to serve the sanctum of Parsi Tower of Silence for number of years. He was exceedingly simple in the austere life he led. His life was one of saintly character, simple, austere, and though he belong to that priestly poor class, yet always benevolent. He cared nothing for worldly honours, and preferred to serve the Fire that is burning at Doongerwadi Atashkadeh. He was a custodian and served the Parsi community to the satisfaction of all. He led an honest, hard working life which should prove a model for the present day younger generation of priests. Showing them how to devote life to a noble cause unflinchingly. While he was self denying in needs of life, the Parsi Museum at Khareghat Colony is due to his munificent gift, a record for an officiating priest. Luxuries were entirely unknown to him.
Dastur Phirozejee Jamaspjee Jamaspasana

(1841-1890)

He was the eldest son of Dastur Jamasppa and was educated in the Proprietory High School. After passing his Matriculation in 1873 he studied Zend Pahlavi and Sanskrit and also French and German languages before European Professors. He was considered to be a European scholar and was of great assistance to his father.

The learned Dastur was a member of the Anthropological Society and a life member of the Circle Litteraire. He had translated Dr. Casartelli's Mazdixivin Philosophy under the sassandan, which was published on the day of his death. He died at the early age of 45 when his sad and premature demise was bemoaned by a large circle of friends and admirers including Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay.
Ervad Ardesar Dastur Phirozejee Jamaspjee Jamaspasana
(1882-1939)

Ervad Ardesar, the grandson of Dastur Jamaspjee was born on 23rd February 1882 and was educated upto the Matric standard. He entered his ancestral profession of the clergy and was appointed Panthaki of the Banaji Limji Fire Temple in the Fort in 1914. In 1926 he took up his post as the Head Panthaki of the Seth Jeejebhov Dadabhov Fire Temple at Colaba and continued in this post till his death on 7th June 1937.
Eravad Pirojsha Eduljee Gardha hails from the village of Mandvi where he was born in February 1893. He comes of a poor family and having lost his father in childhood he had to face grave difficulties early in his career. He received schooling in the J. N. Bhai Parsee Orphanage Bombay and obtained training in the religious section of this Institute for Yazdathra-giri under the guidance of the late Eravad Jamshedjee Sorabjee Dastur Meherji Rana and Eravad Jivanjee Hamidiar. He went through the high and difficult ceremonies of initiation to Priesthood viz. Navar and Maratab with all piety and efficiency at Navsari under the Bhagar Sath Anjuman Constitution at the early age of 12. In view of the poor family circumstances he started upon the priestly profession at the age of 16 to support his dependents. Due to his proficiency in all the small and high ritualistic ceremonies and good nature he soon made a name for himself and was taken up by the Trustees of the Banaps very ancient Agiari as a joint Panthaki with late Eravad Ardeshir Phiroze Jamanp Asha in the year 1283 Yazdagardi where he worked upto Yazdagardi 1294. Thereafter he came to the Seth Jeejeebhooy Dadabhoy Agiari at Pilots Bunder, Colaba along
with late Ervad Ardeshir Phiroz Jamasp Asha and performed all ceremonies with great piety and efficiency in this capacity till Yazdagardi 1310. From the year 1294 to 1310 (Y.Z.) he had many an occasion to serve the Anjuman and the Wadiaji’s Atash Behrams as a “Boywalla”. The most difficult and laborious ceremonies entailing the utmost care and piety on the part of the performers are the Nirang-i-Din, Mamâ-Yasht, Consecration of Agiaries etc. Ervad Pirojsha has made a name in this respect by performing over 50 Nirang-i-Dins a good number of Hamâ-Yashts and about half a dozen Agiaries were consecrated by him. On the death of Ervad Ardeshir Jamasp Asha the choice of the Trustees and the devotees of the Agiari and other High Priests of Bombay fell on Ervad Pirojsha who was appointed as the Panthaki of the said Agiari on 16/6/39 and on the occasion of 105th year (19/2/1940) before a largely attended gathering of leaders of the community and several Dastoors and priests, The President of the Board of Trustees presented him a Shawl according to the custom as a symbol of honour appreciating his brilliant career as a Yaôzdathragar priest and praising his activities in the field of ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion. The leading Dastoors, Panthakis of the several Agiaries of Bombay, and many friends and admirers of Pirojsha presented him with shawls on this occasion. Ervad Pirojsha in his reply thanked the Trustees for his appointment to the post and assured all, that he would faithfully carry out all his responsible duties with great care and zeal for the maintenance of the dignity of the Holy Fire, in accordance with the tenets of the religion.
Ervad Jal Ardeshir Bajan was born on the 12th December 1905. He was educated at the J N Petit Parsi Orphanage in Bombay and studied Avesta and Pahlavi upto B.A. in the Mullan Pheroze Madressa and obtained certificates as well as big Scholarships and various Prizes for proficiency in the languages.

He was appointed Head Priest of the Karim's Agiary Cushrow Baug, Colaba on the 23rd February 1935. He is a Religious and Moral Instructor in various Boys and Girls High Schools of Bombay appointed thereto by the well-known leading Association The Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee. He is a deep student of the Zoroastrian Religion a preacher and an enthusiastic Social Worker. He is also a talented writer on Parsi Religious and Social subjects.
Eravad Jal's many public activities are as under —

He is a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, an elected member of the ‘Committee of Hundred’ to elect the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay, a member of the Parsi Federal Council, Honorary Secretary of the Athornan Mandal, Athornan Anjuman Committee and the Byculla Jashan Committee, Vice-President of the Parel Parsi Mandal, Cushrow Baug Parsi Association and the Parsi Helping Association, Trustee of the Byculla Jashan Committee, Byculla Baj Rojgar Trust Fund and the P R Sethna Religious Ceremonies Trust Fund, a member of the Arbitration Board of the Parsi League of Honour, Managing Committee Member of the Byculla Zoroastrian Association, The Bulsara Training Union, The Parsi League of Honour, The Zoroastrian Brotherhood, The Association for the Education and the Promotion of the Zoroastrian Religion, The Uran Parsi Industrial Colony, The Anjuman Pa\x\x20\x20Mandal, Honorary Religious Instructor in the Bombay Municipal School at Byculla and Bai Motlibai Wadia Parsi Ladies Work Class, Bombay. He is also a member of the Research Society of the Zoroastrian Religion and The Parsi Patriotic League.
Eravad Naoroji Mahiar Kutar B.A
(Born 1899)

Head Priest Fr Maneckji Seth Agiary Fort Bombay

Eravad Naoroji was born in Navsari and matriculated from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Navsari High School. He graduated from the St. Xavier’s College Bombay with Avesta and Pahlevi as Second Language. Later on he secured the Dastur Peston Sanjana Gold Medal from the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Madressa.

After passing his B.A examination Naoroji began his career as a Religious instructor appointed by the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee to teach pupils in the various schools of Bombay. Eravad Kutar worked with his revered father Eravad Mahiar Naoroji Kutar (1866-1940) as Assistant Panthaky of Maneckji Seth Agiary for more than 20 years and after his father's demise was appointed as the Head Priest of the said Agiary on 8-12-1940. On this occasion he was presented with seventy shawls from Dasturs Panthakies Mobeds Sethnas and Social and Religious Institutions.

Eravad Kutar is the Honorary Secretary of the Athornan Mandal and a Trustee of charitable concerns.
Sitting on the ground from left to right—
1. Ratanshaw A Siganporia
2. Hormusji S Mistry

Sitting left to right—
1. Lohji M Wadia
2. Nowroji I Kharas
3. Cowasji D Furdooni
4. Rustomji Purvenji
5. Nowroji J Cudiar
6. Khan Bahadur Framji R Surveyor
7. Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistry
8. Burjorji D B Jeejeebhoy

Standing left to right—
1. Kaikhustoo H Baam
2. Merwanji F Khathoke
3. Cowasji N Saher
4. Dhinubhoy M Wadia
5. Bapuji K Khodanji
6. Hormusji P Kharas
7. Burjorji D Laday
8. Munchehrir C Heeramaneek
9. Rustom S Gundar
10. Lohji M Kapadia
11. Rustomji F Sethna

Last Row Standing left to right—
1. Ardeshir B Tata
2. Dossabhoy D Mody
3. Dossabhoy H Contractor
Ruttonsha Aderji Pestonji Siganpora (Engineer)

Born in Bombay 12-2-1875 — Died at Rangoon 18-8-1935
Mume Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company
Framroze Ruttonshaw Siganpura
Born in Bombay 7th May 1915 Age 57 Years
Died S S Jala Gopal 15th March 1953

In loving memory of our dear FALI Chief Engineer S S Jala Gopal a Brilliant Marine Engineer and Self made Man

A gallant colleague and an intrepid mariner with a shining record of meritorious service in peace and war. A faithful friend and a brave and noble soul.

Expired suddenly on the 15th March 1953 in the prime of his youth and at the height of his remarkable career 1100 miles away from his home and from his beloved fiancée Nergish. His sacred remains lie eternally enshrined amidst “gems of purest ray serene” in the dark unfathomed Caves of the Indian Ocean.

Deeply mourned for ever by all his dear ones friends and admirers. MAY HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE
Mr. Kaikhusro Hormusji Baam
Born May 1872 — Died June 1928

Mr. Kaikhusro Hormusji Baam served during the Great War of 1914/18 as a Purser on board several vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Co and though the work was considered as dangerous due to the operation of German submarines he stuck to his job manfully up to the end of the war. He was an enthusiastic traveller and saw most of the countries of Europe, America and Japan. He was also one of the first Indians to visit Australia. An important event in his life occurred in the month of October 1917 when he had the unique honour of a private audience with His Holiness Pope Benedict XV.

He was also a staunch freemason and at the time of his untimely death which occurred at the age of 56 his masonic career extended over 32 years. In 1902 when he was only 30 years old he was appointed worshipful master of Lodge Royal Connaught of Ahmednagar. He was also the first Indian to enter a military lodge of freemasonry in New York (U.S.A) in the year 1917.
Captain Meherwanji Dinshaw Printer I.M.S
(3rd July 1883 — 2nd October 1920)
Died at Ismailia (Egypt) while on Duty at Cairo Hospital
during the 1st World War)

Captain Printer from his early childhood lost his parents. He received his early education at Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute — Bombay and passed his Matriculation Examination in 1900. After successfully passing his Matriculation Examination after an early age of 17 years he joined the Grant Medical College and in 1905 passed his L.M & S Examination. In 1906 he left for England for higher studies. There at Edinburgh University there in six months time passed LRCP, LRFS & L.I. pg (Glas). After acquiring these degrees in Medical he proceeded to Dublin and joined there Rotanda Lying in Hospital. In this Hospital he passed his Midwifery and Gynaecology Examination obtained
Emrope and by the end of 1906 he returned to India. He then opened his own Dispensary at Mandvi-Bombay. After some years on account of his illness he went for change at Panchgani. After some time he joined the ship ‘Shirala’ belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. made a voyage to China and Japan on board this ship as a Medical Officer. After returning in 1918 from Japan he joined The Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant and was appointed Medical Officer in War Hospital at Karachi. After some time he was promoted to the rank of Captain, he was posted in the Egyptian Force where he travelled Syria in Palestine and Aleppo. After some time he was sent to Cuntara in Egypt. From this place it was informed to his relatives in Bombay that accidently in Ismailia (Egypt) he was drowned. He was noble, respected and was a religious man. Being intelligent and of social disposition had won the affection of his superiors. In him Medical Authority has lost a genius.
Colonel Dhanjisha Naoroji Parakh
First Indian as Professor of Midwifery in Grant Medical College

Born in the year 1850 Col. Dhanjisha Parakh's name may be unknown to the present generation but to those who lived in the eighties and nineties of the last century and the first decade of the present century his name was a household one and it is no exaggeration to say that Bombay is distinctly poorer by the loss of a great surgeon a distinguished consultant a great humanitarian and above all a great gentleman. Col. Dhanjisha's father was head master in the Elphinstone High School in 1848 and subsequently in 1852 became Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Khandesh District and Dhanjisha during his student days read with great avidity the works of Shakespeare and joining the Parsee Dramatic Company under the late Mr. Coverji Nazir he in a short time shed great lustre on the amateur stage as an eminent actor and his superb acting of Desdemona won him great applause from Englishmen who had come to see the play.
Among his admirers, a Parsee gentleman who had witnessed his acting thought so highly about his intellectual attainments that he expressed his desire to advance him money if he should proceed to England and prosecute higher studies in medicine and surgery. This in the year 1867 with a few thousand rupees borrowed at heavy interest, Dhanji clad in the orthodox Parsee Daghli and red trousers took a 3rd class passage on S S Lowji “Family” bound for England.

He had a brilliant career in the University College, London where he passed out with honours in 1871 securing gold medals in medicine and surgery and as the second Parsee to pass the I.M.S exam the 1st Parsee I.M.S being his uncle Surg Major Rustomji Byramji, he took his commission in 1875 direct from the hands of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria the Good. In India he climbed up the ladder of success by his own efforts because famous as a midwifery surgeon and in other branches of medicine and surgery he performed some remarkable cures and operations. In this connection may be cited the case of Surg General Beatty who sustained while riding a serious fracture of his right leg in Poona, a committee of doctors advised the leg being cut. Surg-Major Parakh as he then was, subsequently called and undertook to cure General Beatty without operation and which he did in a short time.

He was the first Indian to be appointed Prof in Midwifery in 1888 at the Grant Medical College and which appointment earned with it that of surgeon at the Sir J J Hospital. Elected a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1889 he became in 1886 Civil Surgeon and Supt of Jail in Surat and in 1887 took up his appointment as surgeon of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. His consultation practice which brought him early recognition and fame also brought in its train implacable enemies who did not like his honest methods of practice. In 1894 he gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Opium and pointed out the immense value of that drug to the medical profession.

(Concluded from opposite page)

House Surgeon at Camā and Alibless Hospitals from 1-4-40 to 31-3-41
Appointed to I M S as Lieutenant on 8-4-42.
Promoted Captain 29-5-42

456
Passed Senior Cambridge with Credit Dec. 1931
" Bombay Matriculation April 1932
Inter Science — 2nd Class April 1934
2nd M.B.B.S April 1937 obtaining Bai Ratanbai
Ratanjee Scholarship in Materia Medica
M.B.B.S Dec. 1938 obtaining Bai Hirabai Pestonjee
Cama Gold Medal in Surgery
House Surgeon at Sir Jamshedjee Hospital from 14.39 to
31.3.40

(Continued on previous page)
Captain Kaikhusroo Hormusji Elchidana
LM & S (Late) IMS

A medical war veteran (1914-1918)
(Born 7th April 1887)

Captain K. M. Elchidana passed his Matric in 1905. He was an Elphinstonian for a year, and then joined Grant Medical College and passed LM & S in 1913. He was Houseman to Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman, Parsi-lying-in-Hospital and to Dr. Ardeshir Pestoji Bacha's Nursing Home. He joined the forces during the Great War of 1914 as Lieutenant in Indian Medical Service, and was promoted Captain. He served at Lady Willingdon War Hospital, Poona and was with the Bushire Field Force and also served in the Afghan War of 1919 at Dera Ismail Khan, Banu, Tank, Zandula, Wana, Quetta and Chaman. He was for one year at the Marinelnes War Hospital and was demobilised in 1921. Gazetted permanent King's Commissioned Officer as Captain, he started private practice at Andheri in 1st September 1935. At present he is the President of Andheri Dare's Meher and a member of the Parsi Salsette Association.
Born in Ahmedabad on 8th February 1878 in the old Mehta Family popular amongst 1 there as Dada Mehta Dadabhoy had 2 sons 1 Sir Bizenji D Mehta who went to Nagpur and made his big good name in mill lines and son was Hormusji and he remained in Ahmedabad and he was cashier in the military Department.

Hormusji had 3 sons

1. Dinshaw H Mehta
2. and Dorabji H Mehta

Both joined military department and both were Head Clerks in the Commissariat Department and Mr Dinshawji 3 sons Perozshaw Pestonji and Cawasji also joined the father’s line and they were also climbed up to Head Clerk and served in military stations like Deesa Ahmedabad Poona Bombay Nasirabad Mhow etc.

The 3rd son of Hormusji was Mr Duttonji who joined Collector’s office and he climbed up to Registrar in Stamp Dept. and died at an very young age of 35.

Ruttonji had 2 sons Mr Dhumtishaw R. Mehta he joined B & B Rly Dept and retired as Tel Master the and younger son A. R. Mehta he joined the Military Department after his
education in Ahmedabad High School (at the age of 17) Ahmedabad. Temporary appointed and also without pay as candidate in year 1897-98

Bombay 1898-99-1900
East Africa Jubaland war service 1900-1901
Deolali 1902
Bombay as Dock agent 1902-1904
Karachi 1904-1907
Mhow, Indoor and Nasirabad 1907-1908
Ajmere and Taragarh 1907-1908
Mount Abu 1909-1911
Quetta 1911
East Persia 1914-15
Afghan War 1919
Sent to England for Peace Collaboration in duty 1919
Parsee from India
Back to Quetta 1919-1933
Retired from the Services at the age of 55
Nearly 36 years service

List of Medals

East African Somali Land 1901—
Great War 1914-18—
Afghan War 1919—
Khan Saheb Medal 1919—
Member of British Empire (M.B.E.) 1928—

Being a hard worker was very favourite amongst the British officers and was recommended from time to time

British officers liked him as he was quiet after his work. Never went of leave or on sick list and always regular attendance and hard work was his motto and in times of need did the work without any assistance, always willing and never losing his temper.
Life for Duty

Pilot Officer Jal Kaikhosroo Rustomji Dalal, R.I.A.F.,
(Mahumwala)

(12th November 1926—9th March 1945) Died at Ambala
Air Crash

Pilot Officer Jal K. R. Dalal was the adopted son of Late Dr. K. R. Dalal (Health Officer—Rangoon Municipality). Young Jal was a talented boy who at the age of sixteen passed his Matriculation Examination and joined the St. Xavier College. He was a keen sportsman. Having fascination for aviation, he soon got himself qualified in Aeronautical Line and became an Officer Cadet. By dint of hard labour and intelligence, he rose to the rank of Pilot Officer. After his accidental death, the Squadron Leader made a special remark regarding Pilot Jal's brilliancy as under—

"The Indian Air Force has been denied a most promising young Officer by his most untimely demise.

Mr. Jal was a prominent figure in 51st Talati's Boys Scout Group and by his kind and laudable nature soon made himself everybody's favourite.

Young, intelligent and loving as he was, his parents (Mr. and Mrs. Mahumwala) felt the blow too heavily and our sympathy goes out to them in their bereavement."
Pesi Hormusjee Chinoy, Radio Officer and Co-pilot, born in Bombay on 6th November 1923, was educated at Sudar Dastoor Boys' High School Poona.

He was a good all round athlete, being active, high-spirited and energetic by temperament. He was also one of the finest speakers in the school debates.
After matriculation in the year 1942 he joined the Fazalbhoys Institute at the St. Xaviers College to obtain his Radio Telegraph Operators Licence.

In 1943 he was one of the four out of the 90 boys to be endowed with the Radio Officer's Licence.

During World War II he served as a Chief Radio Officer on board a Panamanian ship San Simeon in Australia.

After completion of his contract of employment in April 1945 he retired to his home land.

In December 1945 he joined Mistri Airways as Senior Radio Officer and within a year was raised to the rank of Chief Radio Officer. His services were much appreciated by the Director of the Air line who presented him with a souvenirs in appreciation of his excellent work, kind co-operation and a very high standard of efficiency. He had a series of complete success in all his foreign flights. Besides being a flight Radio Officer he had a thorough knowledge of Radio Equipment on board the Aircrafts like Dakotas, Norsemens and Skymasters.

The Company after changing hands with Directors was known as the Indian Overseas Airlines. He was one of the first few to join this Air line and worked hard to maintain a high standard of efficiency whereby spreading the Company's reputation far and wide.

As the Company went into liquidation in October 1950 he had to seek employment elsewhere. He was appointed as a Radio Officer by the Air India in January 1951. As a flight Radio Officer he had to his credit 5,000 hours of flying experience.

Whilst he was still in the service as a Radio Officer he took up the Pilot's course and obtained Commercial Pilot's B Licence in May 1951. He also obtained a permanent endorsement on Chipmonk and Dakota type of Aircrafts.

During the period he was officiating as a Radio Officer in the Air India he was offered the post of a Co-pilot by Messrs Indamer Co which he readily accepted.

He left for East Africa on the 6th of September 1952 and on the 14th September 1952 he and two other members of the crew missed their way and very unfortunately crashed landed in a Subran Desert. Unharmed they touched the ground but God in His Scheme of things hath already ruled out the destiny of the fateless trio for help they received none.

Thus deprived of food and water life slowly ebbed out of his veins.

Died approximately on or about the 17th day of September 1952.
Kaikhushroo Heerjibhoy Taraporewala
(Born 31-12-1895—Died 1-2-1943)

Kaikhushroo was the third son of Heerjibhoy Edulji Taraporewala, who was Asmanjahri Tehsildar of Nizam of Hyderabad.

After passing his Matriculation Examination and finishing his College career, he had proceeded to London and returned to Bombay after passing Bar-at-Law Examination. He had also obtained Diploma in Journalism at London. He started his career first at Karachi and after practising for three years he returned to Bombay and enrolled himself in the Bombay High Court.

He was a very good Persian Scholar, and a contributor of English and Gujarati articles in various newspapers and magazines.
The Triumphal Reception of the Sikh Guns
The Triumphal Reception of the Sikh Guns from the Battle of Sobraon 1846. The Ceremony was witnessed by the Elite of the Society resident in Fort William, Calcutta and several distinguished Indian gentlemen seen in the picture were also invited amongst whom were Seth Rustomjee Cowasjee Banajee, his son Maneckjee and the latter's daughter Bai Pirojbai.

Bai Pirojbai's dress needs special mention. Her cap which was embroidered with real diamonds and pearls was estimated to cost Rs 12,000/- Her dress called Zupla cost Rs 6,000/-. This speaks well of the wealth possessed by rich Parsee families of those days. The Parsee Community was highly cultured even in those days and commanded respect and honour. Though the Parsees belong to a minority community in India they still command respect and dignity from all other communities in India and are also greatly respected abroad.

Unique Historical Picture
Triumphal Reception of the Sikh Guns, 1847

The picture which appears on previous page is one of historic interest, connected with one of the most celebrated victories of British arms in India. The Second Sikh War took place in 1846 At Aliwal, a village in the Punjab on the left bank of the Sutlej, was fought a great battle between the Sikhs and the British Army on 28th January 1846, resulting in the total defeat of the Sikhs. Sir Harry Smith, the Commander of the British troops was the hero of the day. He brought the Sikh guns captured in the engagement to Calcutta where an imposing ceremony took place in the front of Fort William. The picture shows Colonel Warren of the 1st Battalion English Fusiliers Commander of the Fort, receiving Sir Harry Smith with triumphal honours. A brilliant scene is presented by the troops in the background, their arms glistening in the sunlight. The ceremony was witnessed by the elite of the Society resident in Fort William and several distinguished Indian gentlemen were also invited.

The horseman on the right of the picture is Colonel Warren. The two horsemen in front of him are Sir Herbert Maddock, Governor of Bengal (saluting) and Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal. Behind them on horseback are the A D C's of the Governor, several military and civilian officers, and ex-amir of Sind and Prince Gulam Mohamed a son of Tipu Sultan.

Among the Indian guests standing in a group of the left side of the picture are Babu Provosh Coomar Tagore, Radhunam das Banerji, Raja Pertab Chunder Singh, Ashutos Dey, Raja Radhakant Deb, Aga Kerbalai Mahamed and his little son Raja Kalee Krishna and several other wealthy merchants of.
Bengal In this group are also to be seen two Parsi Gentlemen their typical headgear and robes at once indicating their nationality. They are Maneckjee Rustomjee and Rustomjee Cowasji both prominent Parsee merchants of Calcutta and ancestors of the well known Banaji Cowasji one of whose descendants Seth Fransji Cowasji has rendered his name immortal in Bombay by his magnificent charities. With Maneckjee Rustomjee is his little daughter. Some Indian ladies can also be seen in the group.

Behind the guns seated on a raised platform are several European ladies and gentlemen.

The names of the guns which were captured and brought to Fort William are Fatter Jang Kho-i-shikun.
Mr. Sohrabji Pestonji Framji

A very brilliant scion of the well-known Banaji family Mr Sohrabji Pestonji Framji, and a grandson of Framji Kawasji Behramji Banaji, died in abject poverty at the age of (66) on the 23rd May 1888 [Roz 9-Mah 10-(Kadmim)-Y E 1257].

Great Framji Kawasji was an advocate and patron of higher education on up-to-date European lines, and a great exponent and promoter of female education and social reforms. His views were 100 years ahead of his time. He set an example by giving higher education to his daughter Pirozbai, and also giving college education to his two grandsons—Novroji Nanabhoj Framji, and Sohrabji Pestonji Framji. Even Sohrabji's mother Dinbai, a daughter of Framji's most enlightened and dignified brother Behramji Kawasji Banaji, — was a lady of independent nature, and cultural tastes. Mr. Sohrabji thus had imbedded in him the culture and refinement, originality and push from both his parents, and carried many medals, prizes and scholarships in his brilliant school and college career, and in 1840 A I he got the 'West Scholar' diploma, conferred on him by the native Education Society. Soon after his college career he joined the firm of his august grandfather Framji Kawasji Banaji, and gained much business experience under him, and managed th
vast business very ably. After Mr. Framji's demise Mr. Sohrabji joined in partnership with his cousin (and sister's husband) Manaji Nanabhoj and this firm opened a branch in London but during the Share mania crash in about 1862-64 Mr. Sohrabji lost all his long laboured and hard earned large wealth.

Only a year before this crisis he distributed nearly Rs. 80,000—a giving a cheque of Rs. 5,000 to each of his invited guest—among his bosom friends invited to a sumptuous dinner party on his birthday. He supplied the deficit of nearly Rs. 5,000 which would have upset the plan of building the much used Framji Kavasji Institute Hall and Native General Library out of the public funds raised to perpetuate the memory of this great philanthropist.

He was a Justice of the Peace a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, and a trustee of Cowasji Behramji Atash Behram Banaji Limji Agyari and many other public concerns. He retired from all these many-sided activities to retire to a secluded corner to pass a dreary lonesome life in the last decades of his once spirited life to be half forgotten before his much delayed demise.

According to Times of India Directory and Calendar of 1888 Mr. Sohrabji Pestonji Framji (Manaji) was added to the list of that year's Government Savings Bank Committee.

Framji Kavasji Banaji was a great patron of learning and literature both sacred and secular to set an example he educated his own children and grandchildren as said before. Framji Kavasji was also a pioneer in several adventurous industries. He was the first to attempt the establishment of cotton mills which later changed the destiny of Bombay for the good. It was his idea to raise money by issuing shares and he made his able and youthful grandson the secretary of the newly planned cotton workshops but other native industrialists were not so far sighted and ahead of the time as Framji was and so the attempt fell flat till revived again by his cousin Cawasji Davar the founder of the first mill in Bombay. Afterwards Sohrabji carried on a lucrative trade with England and China and during the American Civil War—in which England helped the slave dealers of the Southern Cotton-growing Colonies against the just and humane idealists of the Northern Colonies under the benign guidance of the righteous President Abraham Lincoln,—Mr. Sohrabji earned nearly Rs. 250,000/ from which he lavishly gave a large amount in several charitable funds. He gave a Rs. 10,000/ for founding a University Fellowship. He was one of the twelve donors that gave Rs. 80,000/ for the relief of the

(Continued on page 471)
Seth Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee Banajee
(1840-1904)
(A Philanthropist and eminent Merchant of the Cotton Market of the Nineteenth Century)
Bai Meherbai (Maneckbai) Byramjee Banajee
(1923)

The late Mr Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee Banajee was a grandson of the well-known philanthropist Seth Framjee Cawasjee Banajee. After receiving the rudiments of education he took to the Cotton business in which he showed rare skill and ability and by his business acumen became one of the foremost and eminent cotton merchants of his time. By patience and perseverance he had amassed a great wealth but nature designed something else. In the evening of his life he sustained a heavy financial loss in his business which almost brought him
to bankruptcy but by a master stroke in business and by not losing his balance of mind retrieved the financial situation and thus much improved his position.

He was one of the heirs of the famous Pavar Estate but was not fortunate in getting his share during his lifetime as after his death the Pavar Estate was wound up and shares were distributed to the respective claimants and beneficiaries.

Like his ancestors the late Mr. Byramjee was a highly religiously and charitably inclined gentleman. He had married Meherbai, the daughter of Seth Cawasjee Jamsetjee Ghanda with whom he had lived in the well-known Dubashes of the sailing ships and the French Line.

According to the terms of his Will, his widow Meherbai set aside a very decent sum of money and created a 'Trust' of the same in 1920 appointing as the Trustees the late Mr. Framroz Maneckjee Ghanda (chairman), Mr. Cawasjee Hormusjee Dajee Ghanda, the late Mr. Ardeshir Rustomjee Guzder and herself. The purposes of the Trust are to perform the Navjot ceremony of a child of any poor Zoroastrian and to give a feast to poor Iranians in the Iranian Dharamshala every alternate year.

The present Trustees of the said Trust are Mr. Cawasjee Hormusjee Dajee Ghanda (chairman), Mr. Rustum Framroz Ghanda, Mr. Homi Cawasjee Ghanda, Mr. Jal Nowrojee Kotwal and Mr. Karkushroo Framroz Ghanda.

(Concluded from page 469)

Indigents falling victims to the great Calcutta cyclone — to the Governor Sir Bartle Frere. At the end of the American Civil War — about 1863-65 A.D. a terrible industrial crash ruined the merchant princes of Bombay. Sohrabji P. Framji's joint-stock bank also failed. He issued a pamphlet to vindicate himself. In the building of the Framji Kawaaji Institute — Mr. Sohrabji defrauded from his personal pocket — the deficit in the sum demanded.

Mr. Sohrabji P. Framji underwent the public career in association with Mr. Khurshedji Nusserwanji Kama. Mr. Sohrabji P. Framji was in his palmy days, a director of the Central Bank, a Trustee of the Cawasji Behramji (Banaaj) Atash Behram, a Trustee also of the Banaji Limji Agyani and many other activities. He held very enlightened views and was an advocate of progress and a very esteemed and respected personality.
Rustom Nanabhoy Dhanjibhoy Banaji

Born 2nd September 1878, died aged 68, violently murdered by some secret enemies on Thursday afternoon on the 21st February 1946 at his residence at Camp, Poona

A scholar and a sharp shooter

Rustom (Dossabhoy) left college studies due to weak eye-sight. He joined the Poona Volunteer Corps and won prizes in shooting. As a sharp shooter he was second only to late Sergeant R. Neemuchwalla of “Bijli” fame. In 1914 he joined the War Service in the First World War (1914-1918) as Military Storekeeper, in Iran, Iraq (Basra), Arabia (Muskat). He received “long service”, “proficiency” and “War” Medals. He was the chief accountant for years in the Turf Club and served with perfect uprightness in Bombay and Poona. He had great taste for universal modern and ancient history (especially Iranian). He studied science (Cosmic Rays), Medicine (Ayurvedic) law and comparative studies in religion. He spent years in studying the problems of the Great Pyramid and claimed it as an Iranian structure. He gave many public lectures in Poona and Bombay, sometimes with lantern slides. He also studied Zoroastrian “Elm-i-Khshnoom”. He was firm-willed, almost obdurate in some of his convictions, independent minded, tenacious, outspoken and honest to conviction. He remained celibate through
out life. He was a sportsman primarily and loved to swimming all throughout the year hardly missing a day up to the end of his life. He was a good cricketer — a bowler primarily — and loved and knew many outdoor games. He had a taste and appreciation of music — both vocal and instrumental and could handle any Western musical instrument. As a military officer he was in sole charge of military store, but remained strictly upright. He had a taste for Astronomy and Astrology. He was a scion of the ancient Banaji Family and a descendant of Davar Maneckji, the second son of Davar Banaji Lumuji, a merchant prince and a philanthropist who as the judge of the Parsi Community and as a leader of the Parsee Panchayet was given the epithet of Davar. The family claims many men of Arts and Letters, famous merchants, bankers, lawyers, physicians, etc. Justice Dinshaw Davar Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney and others belong to the same line. Kustom's father Nanabhoji and after him his brother Sorabji proved indefatiguable Managing Trustees to the Ancestral Agiary (1709).
Mr. Edulji Maneckji Colabawala

Re House of Mr. Kaikh Manchetji Adejawala (Colabawala)

Commencing from page 474 to 480
By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General this Certificate is presented in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Empress of India, to Eduljee Muneshjee Golabawalla

in recognition of his outstanding services and good advice to the British Government

January 1st 1877

Governor of Bombay
Le Ministre des Colonies d'État, au département de la Marine et des Colonies,

Conformément à la loi du 30 mars 1862 — l'Empereur a décerné une Médaille d'honneur

en or — à Edouard Manet, son nom et de ses œuvres, et de la marine française.

Pour le bien des arts.

A. D. Chateaubriand

Le Commissaire d'État, Chancellerie du Plénipotentiaire.
Mr Muncherjee Eduljee Maneckjee Colabawala (Adenwala)

Mrs Dinbai Muncherjee Eduljee M Colabawala (Adenwala)
daughter of Cowasjee Hormusjee Daji — Gandhy
Mr. Mancherji Kaikee Adenwala (Colabawala)
Mr Behram Perozeshah Bharoocha who was born on the 23rd November 1893 in Poona is a Scholar of Avasta and Pahalvi and an eminent Astrologer too. He has obtained his degree of M.A. for the course of Avasta, Pahalvi and Sanskrit in the year 1921. He had studied the above languages in Sir Jamsheedji Jeejeebhoy Madressa from 1915 to 1920. He is a good student of Persian too and had conducted Free Persian Classes for 12 years under the patronage of late Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla Knight, M.V.O, O.B.E. and hundreds of students have learnt Persian under him between 1938 to 1940 in Bombay. He has delivered more than 6000 lectures during the last 35 years in the city of Bombay on Religion, Science, Philosophy, literature, politics, and World War and Persian. He has taken his education in Bai Awabhi High School.
at Bulsar Mr Morarji R Desai the present Finance Minister of the Central Government was his co-mate in the years 1910 to 1912 in the said School. He has obtained good mastery over Hindi, Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati languages, and can deliver extempore speeches in any one of the said languages. Moreover he is an eminent Astrologer and a palmist too. He has made wonderful predictions during the last 30 years about a number of important events, for years in advance and obtained international fame. It was he who had first predicted the death of Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay. He is a member in the Book Committee of the Paisi Panchayat and has done a lot of social work for the uplift of the Paisis. He has published a number of books in English, Gujarati and Persian combined. He has written a number of beautiful Gujarati and a few Persian poems too.

(Concluded from page 484)

The opening ceremony of the new Building was performed on the 9th October 1934 by the Inspector General of Education H E Agha-i-Aheri. Before a distinguished and representative gathering the President eulogized Mr Marker's catholic charities and said, "I congratulate Mr Marker on my own behalf and on behalf of all Iran, and of all who anxiously work for the educational uplift of the people—that he has been able to translate his good thoughts into the good deeds by establishing such a great educational institution." In recognition of Mr Marker's such benign goodwill and heartfelt sympathies towards Iran and his sincere ardour to serve the cause of Education H I M Shah of Iran was pleased to confer on Mr Marker the First Class Order of Neshane Elmi which His Excellency the Governor of Yezd bestowed upon him with a gold medal during a grand reception function held in his honour.

Among his multifarious activities in Yezd the most outstanding was his success in obtaining free of charge some large plots of land on which to build an Atash Behram, he performed ceremonies to consecrate the land, Mr Marker also performed the opening ceremonies of several schools and Fire Temples in villages round about Yezd.
Pestonji Dossabhoy Marker Neshane Elmi

Founder of Educational Institutions for Boys and Girls in Yezd Iran and of other Benevolent Institutions in India

Mr. Pestonji D. Marker Neshane Elmi was born in Bombay in November 1871. He was educated at Elphinstone High School and studied up to the Matriculation class. He is the brother of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir D. Marker O.B.E. of Quetta. He is closely related to the well known family of Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of Karachi and to the Chinoy family of Secunderabad (Deccan). His grandfather owned an Europe-shop at Ahmednagar, being a skilled billiard player, British officers used to recognize him as Mr. Marker hence this name. Marker soon began to be adopted as the surname of the family.

Mr. Pestonji commenced his career by joining the office of his cousin the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the well-known business magnate of Bombay. This connection did not last long. Mr. Marker established himself in an independent business.

Mr. Marker first directed his philanthropic energies towards Vesu—a small village in the Surat District. In 1916 he started a school in the village taking care to impart religious knowledge to Parsi youths. Mr. Marker also handed over a sum of money to the District Local Board for the maintenance of wells.
and tanks in the village. In 1918 when the epidemic of Plague was raging in Vesu he not only gave food, clothing and shelter to the poor Zoroastrian villagers, but secured for them the assistance of a qualified medical officer, whose services are continued till now.

His magnanimous efforts were directed not only towards the amelioration of his co-religionists in India, but his far-sighted vision opened to him a new vista of public service in the glorious and ancient land of Iran. During the turbulent regime of the Kajars, Mr Marker came forward to sacrifice his major portion of wealth for the uplift of the poor ignorant and downtrodden Zoroastrians of Yezd, Iran. He soon realized that the most urgent need of Iran, and especially of the Zoroastrian Iranis was of education. Mr Marker opened an Orphanage for Zoroastrian Boys, and Boys High School for Boys of all communities at Yezd on the 10th April 1923 in sacred memory of his mother Bai Dinbai. The Governor of Yezd whilst declaring the Orphanage and the school open, eulogised the services of Mr Marker in the cause of education.

In the year 1924 Mr Marker had the honour of an audience with His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi, when H I M was graciously pleased to send a message, through him, to the Parsis of India asking them to participate in the regeneration of their ancient Fatherland. This was the first gracious message sent by the Royal House of Pahlavi to the Parsis of India.

He also felt the great necessity to spread blessings of education amongst Irani girls, and with that object he opened a Girls’ High School at Yezd in memory of his father Mr Dossabhoy S Marker where Zoroastrian and non-Zoroastrian girls are given higher education and training in handicrafts. The school was opened by the Governor of Yezd before a distinguished gathering in 1928.

To place the Marker Orphanage and High School on a permanent footing, Mr Marker later purchased an extensive piece of land on a prominent site in the vicinity of Yezd. A new palatial building to provide quarters for the Orphans and to accommodate about 500 students has been erected.

In answer to a public invitation addressed by hundreds of signatories requesting Mr Marker to attend the opening ceremony of the Orphanage Building Mr Marker visited Iran again in 1934. He was given at Yezd a royal reception by all the communities on account of his valuable services to the cause of education. The orphan boys recognised him as their "Spiritual Father" (Pedare Rohani).

(Continued on page 482)
Miss Bachooobai Ardeshir Framji Moos
Born 1953 — Died 1946

Educationist

Gours tres affectly
B A Moos

Miss Moos was the only daughter of the late Ardeshir Framji Moos and sister of late Dr N A Moos D.Sc. of the Colaba Observatory. She was educated at Frere Fletcher School Fort where besides being a good student she shone out particularly as a pianist of talent. In 1888 she founded the well-known Girton High School for Girls with only five students an institution which she conducted single handed even at the ripe old age of nearly 97 years. In 1932 in recognition of her services to the cause of education of girls her numerous students presented her with an address and a purse of about Rs 10,000 which she turned over to a board of trustees for the benefit of the education of girls in the Bombay Presidency. In January 1942 his Majesty’s Government honoured her with an award of Kaiser I Hind Gold Medal. To commemorate this unique
honour, once again her pupils presented her on 15th April 1942 with a suitable address and a casket together with a purse of a descent sum which too has been earmarked by Miss Moos towards the advancement of education. This nonagenarian lady was a model of simplicity and courtesy and her motherly treatment of her teachers and her pupils have endeared her in their hearts. Her bashful nature had not allowed to be revealed that she was also the donor of Rs 10,000/- to the University of Bombay for the Moos Medal to be awarded for the highest distinction in science, not to speak of the innumerable other large and small charities around her. Miss Moos was an unassuming lady and a strict disciplinarian. She literally died in harness.
Mr Keki Pestonji Shroff who is a young and energetic Proprietor of the Proprietary and Fort High School Chandanwadi was born on 18th August 1908. After passing his matriculation examination from Master's Tutorial High School he joined the St. Xavier's College and passed his First Year in Art examination then took up the medical line but unfortunately on account of a sudden change in his father's fortune he had to give it up and had to take to the noble profession of teaching. In 1930 he joined the Proprietary High School situated at the Gowalia Tank. When he was there he obtained the Teacher's Diploma of S.T.C. He soon rose to be a senior teacher of that school and earned a good reputation among his pupils. At present he is the Proprietor and Jt. Principal of the Proprietary & Fort High School which was founded by that old and veteran educationist Mr. Framp Bomani Master and which is situated at Chira Bazar. Mr Shroff has published many useful books for matric students. Some of his publications which are very popular among the students are "Physiology & Hygiene in a nutshell" Fifty-one Test Papers in Algebra with Solutions, Forty-one Test Papers in English grammar with Solutions." S.T.C Course Simplified etc.
The late Mr Kaikhosrow J Saiwalla after matriculating in 1910 joined as a clerk in the B B & C.I Railway in the following year. The English-coaching classes, which he conducted simultaneously for the exclusive purpose of coaching Persians and Arabs in this subject so on attracted attention. The late Justice Sir Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the then Consul-General for Iran and one of the Judges of the Bombay High Court, became one of his closest admirers. It was Sir Mirza Ali Akbar Khan who encouraged and helped him materially to open a school particularly for coaching Persians.

Success was attendant on this new venture which led finally to the opening of what was then the Globe English School.

In 1930 the late Mr Framjee Bomanji Master, the Principal and Proprietor of the Fort and Proprietary High School and a pioneer educationist, invited him to enter into a partnership with him. This offer was accepted and thereafter followed an amalgamation, the Fort & Proprietary High School absorbing the smaller institution.

Mr F B Master and Mr K. J Saiwalla served this institution jointly as Partners and Joint Principals for a number of years.
Jamshedji Cursheedji Daver, B.A.

Born 8th August, 1884

Proprietor of Daver's Infant School for Boys & Girls,
Grant Road, Bombay

Mr Daver passed the Matriculation Examination from the late Mr F D Master's Tutorial Classes for Boys and Girls. He joined the St Xavier's College and passed the B.A. Examination in 1911. Subsequently, he joined as an assistant in the firm of M/s Ralli Brothers, Bombay. After putting in a long and faithful service of 21 years, he was an unfortunate victim of drastic retrenchment due to the after effects of the great War of 1914, and his services were dispensed with. Thoroughly disappointed and seeing no security in any service he resolved to be independent, and to start an Infant School.

Having a love for children, and an unborn tact of handling them and with a view to give them sound and efficient coaching from the very start, he took up the Educational line and succeeded in establishing a Recognized Institution at Contractor House, Sankersheth Road, Grant Road, in 1935. In order to take up more children, the School was transferred to Battilwala Villa Sleater Road. Mr Daver recently disposed of his School and the School is still at the same premises.

(Continued on next page)
Mr Khurshed Noshirwan Jussawala
B.A., B.T

Mr Khurshed Noshirwan Jussawala B.A. B.T was born in Bombay in 1906. He was the grandson of the late Khan Saheb Kavasji Kakhshooro Jussawala and the son of the late Noshirwan Kavasji Jussawala, manufacturer of Indian Condiments. He matriculated from the Marzor's Tutorial High School and then joined the St Xavier's College for higher studies. He passed the B.A examination in 1930 and in the same year began his career as a teacher. He later obtained his B.T to qualify himself for the profession in which he has now put in some 17 years service. Mr Jussawala is since 1943 Principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.

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At present Mr. Daver is giving Private Tuitions to Boys and Girls from Preparatory to Matric, as well as coaches up kiddies for admission to English Teaching Schools.

He is an example of what a man with fixed determination, self-confidence, ability, dogged perseverance, hard labour, implicit faith in God can achieve.
Late Mr. Sohrabji Framji Hodiwala
Founder The Central English School
Died 6th May, 1957

Born of poor parents, he hailed from Navsari near Surat. Due to strained economic circumstances he could not carry on his studies to the end. At the age of eighteen he joined a school as a primary teacher, and there worked for twenty years. The school he served was a thriving concern in Fort, Bombay, the Esplanade High School, started by able and experienced educationists Messrs Lashkari and Pavri. At the start he served on the insignificant salary of Rupees twenty. As he could not make the two ends meet on this mean stipend, he served at night as a Cinema Doorkeeper. He also served as a Cricket Coach.

In the long period of full twenty years many youngsters passed through his hands, who later became eminent citizens and men of business, e.g. Dr. Minocher Mody, Mr. Pranlal Devkar and others.

Inspired by some of his past students, and having an inspiration to serve the cause of education, he started his own, - The Central English School from 3rd January 1929 A.D., and by steadily plodding his weary way upwards, his school was brought to the fore-front in Bombay. Being a life-long educationist he was a good example of a self-made man. He had attended his school till the last day of his life and career, and died of heart failure at the age of sixty-seven. He is said to have made some charities of his well-earned money, a peculiar Parsee trait.
He was born in Billimora near Navsari on 21st August 1914. After receiving school education, he joined his father's school on 1st June 1938 as an Assistant Teacher. In 1952, on the retirement of his father, he became the Principal of the school — The Central English School. After taking the charge as a Principal under the discreet guidance of his father, he brought the School to prominence, and so now the School enjoys a high repute and has been able to celebrate its Silver Jubilee in 1954. Mr. Pestonji is still carrying on the educational business of the School and steers it clear through thick and thin of hardships and difficulties of this strange world.

Mr. Pestonji Hodiwala is a Parsee Zoroastrian. Though his School is declared open to cosmopolitan public, yet as the School is located in purely Muslim locality, students of other nationalities also seek admittance to it. Hence, the Principal has to serve and educate children of all communities. The School accommodates about six hundred students. The teaching staff consists of the Parsee Proprietor and Principal and Hindu and Muslim assistant teachers.

Some of the prominent ex-students include the prominent Bohrah Merchant — Mr. Yusufally Abdul Kadar Kachwala, Cement Merchant Mr. Abbas Kamruddin Akolawala, Mr. Mohmed Omar Memon, Advocate and many others.

As for his hobbies — Mr. Pestonji is fond of Motor Driving.
Mr Kapadia passed his Matriculation at the age of 17 his second language being Latin. He joined the Fort High School as an assistant teacher his special subjects being Latin and English languages. He was also the Private Coach of the late Hon. Sir Pheroshah Mehta’s sons and as such had come in contact with this eminent statesman. His son was the well known cricketer Doli Kapadia.
Mr. Faramroz Rustomji Bhathena has the rare distinction of being the first Parsee to stand first in the Bachelor of Commerce examination 1920 from the Sydenham College of Commerce.

After leaving college, Mr. Faramroz worked in the Stock Exchange and was among the most prominent sub-brokers. His wife Meherbanoo is the founder of the Mayrose School of Commerce and the Mayrose Free Reading Room and Library, Bombay. Both Faramroz and his wife are deeply interested in spreading commercial education amongst the Parsees and it was for this purpose that the above two institutions were started in the year 1930.
Mr. Ardeshi having received his school education at J N Petit Parsee Orphanage, Parel, joined Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School as a teacher from 1902 to 1909 and latter on for bettering his prospects became a teacher at Sir J J Parsee Benevolent Institute from 1909-1939 from where after serving thirty years he retired. In the year 1905 he started a Private Tuition Class with five students only under the name of The Balsara Tuition Class. In 1922 he established a Union named Balsara Training Union the object of which was to give free education to poor Parsi boys and girls. In short time by dint of hard labour and honest work the Union came into limelight. By taking advantage of the Union the class day by day increased in the number the maximum was three hundred eventually the name of the Balsara Training Class was changed into The Balsara Training Institution in 1924. This Union as well as the Institution is still continued by his widow and son (1945)
Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji Modi of Surat
(1845-1915)

Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji belonged to the illustrious Sardar Davar Modi family of Surat, the oldest Parsi family in India. This family has for centuries held the office of Davar in the Parsi Community of Surat. In former times, the Davar possessed large judicial powers in Civil, Matrimonial and Religious matters.

Khan Bahadur Bomanji was the second son of Sardar Davar Edalji Khurshedji Modi. Khan Bahadur Bomanji had four brothers: Sardar Davar Kakhustroo Edalji Modi, M.L.C., Mr. Kavoshi Edalji Modi (father of the present Sardar Davar Tehmur Edalji Modi), Khan Bahadur Barzorgi Edalji Modi (father of Sardar Sherraji B. Modi) and Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Edalji Modi. Khan Bahadur Bomanji's daughter Aimaa was married to Mr. M. P. Modi Barrister formerly practising at Ahmedabad.

After obtaining the degree of M.A. of the University of Bombay, Khan Bahadur Bomanji joined Government service and was for many years a Deputy Collector in several Districts in Gujarat.

Khan Bahadur Bomanji was a truly kind and noble soul loved and admired by all who knew him.
Born in February 1764 Mr Furdoonji Hormusji Dorabji Laskari joined his father in business at an early age. He subsequently associated himself with Mr Ardeshir Dady of the well-known Dadyseth family and paid his first visit to China as his agent. He visited China several times and resided there for a lengthy period during which time he was known among the Chinese as "Kahoe, Kahoo taipan" owing to his hot headed temperament. He brought to China for the first time the vegetable "lady's fingers" which were named after him as "Kahoo, Kahoo, Choi". As business expanded he commenced to have his own ships and he was known to have owned at least three vessels the Minerva, 953 tons, Shah Ardeshir, 860 tons, and Lord Castleray, 785 tons, the last of which held during its existence the blue riband of the trip to the Far East, and was also used in the war at Aden for some time. In 1840 when bringing a load of troops to Bombay it was foundered, and had to be abandoned. He was also the owner of extensive properties in Bombay where the Yusuf Buildings and the Gresham Buildings in Fort and the Alliance Spinning Mills at Tardeo now stand.

He was appointed to the board of Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat when it was reformed in 1818, as one of the six.

(Continued on page 501)
Hormasjee Dorabji Laskari, J P
(Hormaz Dorab)

Born in 1815 Mr Hormasjee Dorabji Laskari the son of the
first named was also a well known business man of the city who
served for many years as the Agent of His Highness the Mah-
ars of Indore and many officers of high rank in both branches
of the service. He was appointed on the committee to draft a
new Act for the Parsees in 1855 which bore fruit in 1865 and
was also a member of the Grand Jury and a J P. He was among
the few Indians invited to the celebrations and dinner at the
inauguration of the first railway in India from Bombay to
Chapa on 16th April 1853. He went on a tour of England
and Europe with his friend Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy (the 2nd
baronet) in 1860. Where he died in 1861 a well known and
highly popular citizen of Bombay seldom had death caused a
greater void in the social life and mercantile world than that
of Mr Hormasjee.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary
(1835-1893)

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary received his education at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution. Beginning life as an acting Mathematical Tutor he became the Head Master in 1855. In 1858, he was appointed Secretary of Sir J. J. P. B. Institution and Parsi Punchayat Trust Funds. In 1871, he was nominated by Government as a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay. The Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds.
appreciating his services in connection with the Towers of Silence Land Suit, presented him in 1875 with a Silver Flower Vase (Afarganjoo) and a sum of Rs 2500. He willingly accepted the Silver Vase to be kept as an heirloom in his family but returned the sum of Rs 2500 with an addition of Rs 200 as an humble contribution from himself. The total amount was invested in the Government 4½% Notes the annual interest thereon was to be denoted to charitable purposes.

In 1880 he was created Their Majesty's Justice of the Peace.

(Concluded from page 498)

Atornans along with 12 Behedins appointed at a meeting of the community.

The board as so constituted were empowered to deal with domestic disputes among the Parsis as also with matters of management of the affairs of the community. He retained his seat on this board till the time of his death. He was also appointed to the Committee of the Kadmis on the Kabisa controversy in July 1826. He was among the first batch of Indians appointed to the Grand Jury in 1828. He died in 1842 aged 78 a respected member of the Community.
Kavi Khabardar was a popular poet in his mother tongue Gujarati and was the only Poet of Gujarat whom Mahatma Gandhi had given place in his Navjivan.

He dominated the realm of Gujarati Literature for nearly half a century. He was president at one of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad.

At the advanced age of 62 he started learning the Avadhi language and in a short time thereafter he brought out monumental work "New Light on the Gathas of Holy Zarathushtra" in Gujarati. It contains only the first Gatha of Zarathushtra.

He threw so much new light on the subject that immediately a demand arose for an addition of that book in an international language so that scholars throughout the world can take advantage of it for further study in the subject and an English translation of the book also appeared thereafter.

His work on the Gathas was the result of his deep knowledge of Sanskrit and inspiration and quite a good amount of new light has been thrown by it on the subject.
The late Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Mistry (Hermes) who died at Bombay at the age of 75 years on 4th July, 1945 was well known as writer, playwright and public worker.

Being born in a humble Parsi family, he was forced to cut short his brilliant school career and take up an appointment with Mr. Shapur Bhedwar, the renowned photographic artist. Inspired by the teachings of that great artist, he displayed high talent in the working of his own studio at Gowalia Tank, known as Dawn Studio.

But his real talent lay in his literary activities. He had a great passion for work and was a prolific writer writing Gujarati poems, songs, stories and other articles on various subjects both social and religious. He was also a playwright of eminence many of his plays also having been staged. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of 'Jame Jamshed' and
other newspapers and periodicals. His writings showed that he was a man of vision with a superb command of Gujarati language.

From platform also he served his dearly beloved Parsi Community by lecturing on many occasions on Parsi religious and social themes. His restless spirit took him on lecture tours to far off places like Quetta, Sukkar, Karachi etc and the purses presented during such tours were set apart by him as a nucleus round which grew his great life's work—The Khorsheed Mandal Trust. He was the founder Chairman and one of the Managing Trustees of Khorsheed Mandal Trust created by him as a living monument to the great love he cherished for his daughter late Bai Khorsheedbanoo Erachshaw Mistry. This charitable trust caters in a modest way to the health education and benefit of the needy and deserving members of the Parsi Community. It is a registered trust which is now managed by the surviving trustees.

In him the Parsi Community has lost a great literary artist and a sincere and unselfish religious and social worker. But it is a matter of profound regret that his genius was not accorded that degree of recognition which it deserved by the Parsi Community which he loved so much and served so well.
Miss Shrin Jal Virjee commenced her scholastic career at Panchgani amidst the rural surroundings which enshrined within her bosom the ardent love of nature which she has retained ever since. She has grown and possibly outlived her fanciful imagination of childhood but the genial love of nature still childlike is yet in her heart.

She studied at the Kammins Girls High School Panchgani up to Cambridge School Certificate Examination till 1932. She thereafter joined the modelling section of the Sir J J School of Art Bombay in August 1933 and passed the elementary examination in Modelling in May 1934 standing first and was awarded a prize. She passed the Intermediate Examination in Modelling in 1935 and The Advanced Examination in Modelling in 1936. She then stood First and was awarded a Scholarship.

She exhibited (1) a statue of her father and was awarded a prize of Rs 50/ in the Bombay Art Society’s Exhibition in December 1935 (2) a Statue of Salome at the Poona Art Exhibition in August 1936 which was awarded a First Prize of Rs 50/
She was awarded a bronze Medal at the Exhibition for Mr Gladstone Solomon's Scholarship Fund at Bombay in December, 1936.

She exhibited "The Whistler" in the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition of 1936 and was awarded a prize.

The bust of Khan Bahadur K J Petigara, she worked from life on the eve of her departure to London. This was exhibited and was awarded prize.

She proceeded to England to join the Royal College of Art at London in September, 1938. Shortly afterwards the War broke out and the College was transferred to the Lake District in December, 1940. She received her diploma in Sculpture with the Travelling Scholarship for standing first in the Diploma Examination in August, 1941. She is the first Indian or Parsi Lady to receive such distinction and honour. She has also studied in Aberystwith at the Welsh University. She received the Bombay Government Scholarship for study of Pottery but due to ill health she returned to India on 18th May, 1942.

It could be emphasised, that eminent sculptor like Sir William Reid Dick thought that her work was good. The examination work was judged by him together with Prof. Garbe, Palsi and Prof. Jowett. It was after careful scrutiny that they awarded her the Travelling Scholarship, the most coveted award barring the Prix de Rome. Right from the very beginning her Prof. Garbe has been interested in her work and said of her that she was a good worker who did her work perfectly and her work was artistically expressive of her feelings.

The Government of India have also appreciated her work and have awarded her the Overseas Scholarship in appreciation of her work for studying Pottery. Nothing could be more apt in thus creating a field of encouragement, which is to be the crown of her Sculptural career.

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After his retirement he devoted his whole time and energy for the upliftment of the Parsi community and was appointed as one of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchavat Fund and Properties and in 1934 he became the President of the Board and served till his death. He took very active part in the Parsi Calendar controversy, and gave his candid opinion in the matter.

Besides being an eminent scholar of Sanskrit he was well known as an Astronomer and Astrologer.
Justice Muncherji Pestonji Khareghat
(Born 18th December 1864—Died 2nd July 1943)

Popularly known as Seth M. P. Khareghat, Muncherji was born in 1864 was educated at St. Xavier's College. Then he proceeded to London for higher education.

At Oxford he had secured Sanskrit Scholarship a Prize of £100 and many other prizes.

After passing Indian Civil Service (I.C.S.) examination at the tender age of seventeen, he had joined Indian Civil Service and was appointed various places like Ahmedabad, Thana, Broach, Shikarpur, Sindh, Hyderabad, Ratnagiri and Satara as Assistant Collector, Joint Judge and Session Judge. In 1907 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Bombay High Court, but had resigned in 1910 as he was against capital punishment.

(Continued on previous page)
Mr M A J Noble, after finishing his education became the only representative of Curry's Bank Owen & Co, the famous Glyco Thymoline Syrup manufacturers of New York. He was the first Indian to prepare this syrup in India. He also played an important part in opening Parke Davis & Co in India, the well-known manufacturers of Tonics, Medicines etc and for that he was highly spoken of by the then American Ambassador. He was also connected with various companies as a Director and took active part in the affairs of the companies. He was also a keen student of Exchange and Currency. In 1938, he had an unique honour to attend as a delegate of the Chambers of Commerce Conference held at Washington. Though he was not an active politician he took keen interest in the politics and expressed his independent views very fearlessly when occasion arose.
that together with an Arab and a Mogul gentleman he purchased a ship and carried on trade with Calcutta. The conqueror of Aden and its first British resident Captain Haines esteemed Sorabji very highly and it was due to his recommendation that in 1851 Mr Sorabji became the sole agent of the American firm of John Bertram. He carried on his business till 1870 when he returned to Bombay due to serious illness leaving his business to the care of his two sons Burjorji and Jamshedji. His firm known as Messrs Sorabji Cavasji & Sons was however closed down in 1873. On account of his business capacity and honesty in trade the well known American merchant of those time Captain John Bertram and others presented him in 1860 with a silver vase and a silver plate with suitable appreciative inscriptions on them. Mr Sorabji died in 1875 at the ripe old age of 74 leaving behind him three sons Rustamji Burjorji and Jamshedji the last two of whom died a few months after their father.

(Concluded from page 310)

1875. Mr Burjorji enjoyed the unique distinction of being the first Parsi and Indian Consul for the United States of America at Aden from 1869 to 1875 and also that of the agent to the Portuguese Government.

Mr Burjorji was held in high esteem as a first rate businessman by the merchants of Aden and as an American Consul and agent to the Portuguese Government he received the rare honor of a certain number of salutes of guns whenever he boarded the ships of both these countries. Mr Burjorji was a linguist. Besides being a very good scholar of English he had a very good command over French, Portuguese, Arabic and Somali languages. He was a Free Mason of very long standing and had reached the high position of being the Grand Master of the lodge at Aden. He died in Bombay a few months after his father.
In 1839 the port of Aden was taken over by the British Government when Mr Sorabji was the first amongst the earliest Parsees who had gone to Aden for the purpose of trade. Mr Sorabji began his career as a businessman in 1828 in which year he went to China with his father Mr Cavasji who was a pearl merchant. After some years Mr Sorabji closed this business with China and returned to Bombay. In 1839 he went to Aden which port he reached after a long and arduous voyage of one month in a coastal sailing boat. In 1840, he started a business at Aden with Messrs Pestonji and Edulji Hormusji Cama and subsequently opened a big hotel which was known as “The Prince of Wales Hotel”. Sorabji was so enterprising.

(Continued on page 509)
Burjorji Sorabji Kharas

(1831-1875)

The First Parsee and Indian Consul for U.S.A at Aden

Burjorji was born in 1831. He joined the firm of his father known as Messrs. Sorabji Cavasji & Sons in 1849 at the very early age of 18 and continued to remain a partner till 1873. Moreover from 1864 to 1873 he carried on a business in partnership with his younger brother Jamshedji under the name of Messrs. B. Sorabji & Co. This firm acted as purveyors to Portuguese and Spanish warships, besides being the sole agent for Orient Lloyds Steam Navigation Co and Messrs. Arnold Heins & Co of America. The company also acted as agents for the firm of Messrs. Dadabhoj and Co of London and Liverpool. Mr. Burjorji was very fond of photography and he started business of photography in 1867 which he continued till his death in

(Continued on page 509)
Mr. Jamshedji was the youngest son of late Mr. Sorabji C. Kharas. Like his elder brother Burjorji he joined the firm of his father at Aden. After some years he also joined the firm of Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Kharas & Co. which was started in 1864 and which traded with Europe, America and Arabia. Unfortunately Mr. Jamshedji did not live long to carry on the business for, on his way to Bombay from Aden he died on 4th November 1875 on board the ship somewhere near the island of Socotra in the prime of his youth at the age of 38. Mr. Jamshedji left behind him three sons — Darabshaw, Behramji and Minocher, the last of whom enjoyed the honour of being the Chief Accountant of Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and is now retired from that post. (For Minocher's life sketch see p. 330 of Parsi Lustre on Indian Soil Vol. I).
Mr Kaikobad son of the late Cowasjee Dinshaw C.I.E was educated at Fort High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Married Miss Khurshedbai, daughter of late Hormusjee Eduljee Daver Merchant in China on 8th January 1892 and has three daughters.

After undergraduation Mr Kaikobad joined his father's business in 1890. After the death of his father he became a partner of the firm Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers and was in charge of several branches of the firm. Their sphere of business activities extended over Aden, Zanzibar, Hodeidah, Djibouti, Somal Coast and Benadir and the firm became well known all over Europe and America besides India.
Besides his business activities, Mr Kaikobad has other distinctions to his credit. He was a Trustee of Port of Aden, delegate to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, member Governing Body of I M M T S "Dufferin", and member of the Advisory Committee of Light Houses in India and Aden. He is a trustee and treasurer of many charitable institutions and also a Hon Presidency Magistrate, and Member of the Committee of Indian Sailors’ Home, Freemason Officer of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and of the United Grand Lodge of England.

His charity is no less bountiful. The Dinshaw Brothers are famed for their generosity and hospitality and are a typical product of the old school.

Intellectual, dignified, and possessing great charm of manners, their character is essentially solid rather than showy. The Dinshaw Brothers are devoted to their Community and loyal to their country. They have established a link between Bombay and the Arabian and African Ports, and are pioneers in introducing Indian Products in Arabian and African markets.

(Concluded from page 517)

Zohak in aid of the Great War Fund at Hyderabad. A few more plays were staged in aid of charity year after year.

A very large amount was gathered and the Secunderabad Zoroastrian Club was founded on October 15th, 1915 which is the prominent Parsee Club now existing in Secunderabad. He and his son Nadirshaw were the life and soul of this club and its prominent organizers.

In the year 1926 his second eldest son Nadirshaw died at the age of 47 and this blow killed him. He submitted to the will of God on 9th October 1926.
Mr Nowroji Dorabji Dittia
(1860-1926)
Dramatist, Actor and one of the Founders of the Indian Theatre

The surname Dittia was adopted under peculiar circumstances. Mr Framji Sapurji Dittia (1780-1870) was carried off in a flood near Billimora. At that critical moment he caught hold of the tail of a buffalo and fainted. He was rescued ashore by fishermen. The day he was found was Sunday known in that part of Gujarat as “Ditwar”. As he was senseless they could not find out his name and as such called him Dittia. Since then Framji and his descendants adopted Dittia as their surname.

The fathers and forefathers of Nowroji were ship builders and contractors. It was his grand-father Mr Cooverji Framji
Dittia (1808-1877) who had built the "Patent Slip" Dock the first of its kind in India, which now exists at Mazagaon

Mr. Nowroji Dittia from his childhood was very fond of music and his whole tendency was towards the theatrical line. He was one of the pioneers and promoters of the Indian stage and of high class Indian music, a born producer and both a comic and a tragic actor.

In the year 1878 the famous novelist, dramatist and playwright M. Kaikhusroo Kabraji, Mr Nowroji Dittia, Mr Dada bhoy R. Toothi and others formed an amateur theatrical company, opposite to the Crawford market where now the Police Commissioners office is situated. Iranian dramas "Bezant Manijah", "Faridoon Zohak", "Rustum Sohrab" were staged.

In the year 1881 he was in partnership of a theatrical concern, with the famous Indian actors Messrs Balivalla Khatau, Dossabhai Mogal, &c. This partnership was dissolved and the prominent Bombay Theatrical Company was formed where he was a share holder.

Actors in those days were Parsee gentlemen. The full strength of Parsee actors was directed by the great tragedian Mr Dadabhai R. Toothi. This Bombay Theatrical Company also owned a Marathi theatre whose actors were highly qualified Poona and Bombay Hindu musicians. In this section of the company "Sakuntala, Showbadra" and such other dramas were staged, directed and produced by Mr. Dittia. They also produced the well known Indian plays of "Haman", "Chatra-Bakaui" which made the public of Bombay delirious. Haman ran for 156 weeks at the then existing Victoria Theatre, at Grant Road.

When the Bombay Theatrical Company broke up, the famous Parsee Theatrical Company came into existence instead. Dittia, Appu, Bajana and Mistry were partners

It is the pride of the Parsee community that this batch mostly Parsee actors under the director-ship of Dittia, infused love of the theatre into the whole of India. They toured extensively during the company's long existence, from Lahore to Colombo, Bombay to Madras, Karachi to Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, Penang and the district around it.

Thrice Mr. Dittia visited Burma and was twice in the court of King Theebow of Burma. Thousands of rupees were earned by each actor, besides this the proprietors were presented with valuable precious stones and rich silks. Nowroji Dittia being a combined comic and tragic actor was best off in receiving the presents.
In Hindu Mythological plays such as Harischandra and Nala Damayanti Mr Ditta was famous and appreciated in Southern India. The Maharajah Sahib of Mysore many other Rajas and the Nawabs of Hyderabad heaped great favours on him. The guru Shree Balkrishnalalu Maharaja of Kanakraj was a patron.

The Parsee theatrical company had the honour of producing about fifteen best Hindustani and Gujarathi plays directed by Mr Ditta. The most artistic and transformation scenery was first shown in this company. They were the pioneers in this line.

Mr Ditta was master of English, Gujarati, Urdu and Marathi and was a respected figure in the top circle and aristocracy in all the Rajwadas. Besides his great efforts in bringing up the Indian stage, Mr Ditta was a leading figure in social life. Being a prominent freemason past master and Grand lodge officer. The Parsee business instinct was there. Besides his theatrical line he ran a Futa Factory and had a boots shoes saddlers and harness makers shop.

In the year 1896-97 great calamity overtook him in the first Plague. He lost five of his hale and hearty grown up children in a week, when he was touring out of Bombay.

He retired from theatrical line in the year 1901. Warm send offs were given to him. On the last night of his appearance on the stage two famous companies combined together and produced a play. Tickets were sold at exorbitant prices and even then they could not be had. The theatre was packed to the capacity. A very big purse and a silver casket were presented. His oldest colleague Mr K. Kbraji mentioned in his speech that he had the honour of bringing Mr Ditta on the stage and that now he had the honour of sending him off. He also detailed the masterful tact with which Mr Ditta had produced plays and had placed before the Indian public the great art of acting.

Misfortune dogged him at Secunderabad. In 1904 he lost his eldest son Coover at the ripe age of 27 and together with this his business crumpled. Thousands of rupees were due to him by the state Nawabs & c. Yet he liquidated every pie to his creditors. For five years he wandered from place to place earning his livelihood respectfully. He again settled down at Secunderabad as the agent of Messrs Sutor & Co., from 1909 to 1926. This period of his life was quiet and happily spent.

In 1915 his theatrical spirit rose again. He gathered about thirty young Parsee lads trained them and staged "Faridoon

(Continued on page 514)
Mr Jamaspji’s grandfather, Mr Dhunjibhoy was engaged in business in Penang and Singapore where he stayed for a very long time and made a good fortune. On his return from there to his native place Morey near Surat the ship in which he was returning was engulfed in a storm and sank and Dhunjibhoy went down with it. After his death his son Rattanji with his family shifted from Morey to Bombay and Ratanji was able to secure an assignment as a Carpenter (Mistry) in the Bombay
Docks. He began his life with a small salary but being proficient and skillful in his business he soon rose to a high post. But Ratnaji did not serve for a long time. He wanted to be independent so he gave up service and started his own business as a building contractor not only in Bombay but in the upcountry as well, taking with him his son Jamaspji as partner. They gradually started taking Railway and Mill contracts and soon became the leading contractors of Bombay. A few names need be mentioned here of the important buildings built by father and son (Ratnaji and Jamaspji). National City Bank Building, Old Hong Kong Bank Building, Oriental Life Insurance Co's Building, old Credith Life Insurance Co's Building, old Bombay National Mill Building, old Lapidas Mill Building, and the well-known Part Allibess Bang Building. Most of the buildings at the Cumballa Recitation, Sassoon Dock and Marine Lines were also built by them. They also carried out the building works. Although advanced in age, Jamaspji worked hard till the time of his death and continued his business taking keen personal interest. This profession of Building Contractors is being continued in the family for the last four generations, by Mr. Jamaspji's sons Messrs. Romaji & Soraji. Their firm Messrs. Jamaspji Ratnaji Misra & Co was well known in the city of Bombay as leading contractors and enjoyed a good reputation as to its integrity.

Mr. Jamaspji was a true orthodox and was of a good and kind disposition. He was a philanthropist and was the last the Trustee of several Aghras.

When Jamaspji died at the age of 72, a sum of Rs. 19,000 was subscribed at his uthanama ceremony, out of which Rs. 10,000 was contributed from his own estate.

(Continued from page 527)

He has not only realised the cherished desire to bring the circulation of The Times of India to 100,000 copies per day but has also made such remarkable progress with the other publications lately introduced viz. Femina, Parag, Economic Times, and Eanika that all are reclaimed to have the largest sales in their respective spheres.
Four Generations of Book-Binder Family

Unique Record of Service

Byramjee Cawasji
Book-binder
(18-3-1861 — 15-3-1945)

Kaikobad Behramji
Book-binder
(2-11-1888 — 12-7-1954)

Pheroz Kaikobad
Book-binder
Born 23-8-1914

Khushrooh Pheroz
Book-binder
Born 21-10-1947
The Book Binder Family

Byramjee Book Binder joined as an apprentice The Times of India Press in the year 1880 at the age of 19 where his father Mr. Cowasi had established a footing for his family by his loyal service of 29 years as the head of the Binding Department of the Press which in those days was established in a building off Churchgate Street. When The Times Press was shifted to the magnificent building opposite the Victoria Terminals in 1901, Byramjee was already the Superintendent in his father's place. The same year saw the entry of Karkobad, the son of Byramjee as the Third Generation willing to start at the lowest rung at a young age of 15. By 1916 he mastered all the intricacies of Bookbinding work and was appointed as Assistant. His specialisation in Bookbinding Cold-Embossing and Cutting were of such high calibre that volumes and pictorial albums of his own craftsmanship were very highly commended by the Royalty of England and the Ruling Princes of India. He was given full charge of the Department in 1928 but before that he was entrusted with a new venture and that was to promote the sale of their new publication The Evening News which started in 1923. Noting his resourcefulness he was also given the sale of Illustrated Weekly. In 1939 Byramjee completed his 50 years of service and both father and son were felicitated by the Directors at a special function.

1959 was another notable year in the family history when Pherox, the only son of Karkobad who having completed his studies at The School of Economics and Sociology and at The Law College joined the existing two generations. Thereupon Karkobad and Pherox were jointly given the Sole Selling Agency of all the three publication viz. The Times of India, The Illustrated Weekly and Evening News. In 1949 the Proprietors once more celebrated the Jubilee of 60 years of service by Byramjee and in their appreciation the Directors cited that "The Family of Book Binders were no clock watchers and their enterprise and keenness to work would indeed astonish the advocates of "40-Hour Week". But in 1915 Byramjee died when about to complete 65 years of service. In 1971 Karkobad also retired from the Binding Dept after completing 50 years of service as he had three more publications to handle viz. The Film Fare, The Dharmyug and The Nav Bharat Times. But in July 1944 he too succumbed to an operation. His son Pherox immediately shouldered the entire responsibility as Sole Agent of the Times of India publications and from that time he has been able to prove the inherent talent in him and has kept up the family tradition of achieving resounding success.

(Continued on page 519)
These self-made five brothers, popularly known as "Parsi Pandavas" are the partners and proprietors of the well-known Provision and Drug Stores known as the "Rezashaw Company (Registered)" opposite Grant Road Rly Station.

They are the inhabitants of Udwada, a well-known pilgrimage place of Parsis, all over the world. All these five brothers are Aerpats (Initiated Priests). Four of them are the "Pacca Yozdathregars", (Officiating Priests), who have the hereditary rights to officiate the performance of Boy (periodical) ceremony of Udwada Iranshah, the chief Fire Temple of Parsis, all over the world, which was founded by the historically well-known Parsi High-priest, Dastur Naririosang Dhaval, who led the Parsi Pilgrims-fathers to India nearly thirteen hundred years ago and who ignited by holy-Manthra the natural-electric-fire from the ninth Heaven.

In 1933, they came to Bombay and established a Dairy Company, popularly known as Rezashah Dairy Farm, at Khetwadi 7th Lane. Within a couple of years they established themselves in that milk-supplying business and built stables at Santacruz.
and Andheri and reared cattle of their own to supply the purest milk to the ever growing wide circle of customers of all communities.

Unfortunately in 1937 owing to the prevalence of Bovine epidemic in the Thana District many a buffalow died and they sustained huge losses which forced them to abandon that line of business and turn their attentions to general provision stores line of business to which they subsequently added also the Drugs and Patent Medicines line and in 1945 they came into prominence so much so that the Razashah Company became the leading departmental stores of the City.

They are to-day the leading Importers of fowls and ducks eggs so much so that they are known as the Bombay King of Eggs. They had the proud record of supplying fifty thousand eggs daily for a couple of weeks to a merchant in Karachi. Besides they are the pioneers in manufacturing of Vermicelli (Sev). Sev is generally used by the Parsis on all auspicious occasions. In 1944 they started a factory at Karachi. On Partition of India Karachi factory was closed and Sev manufacturing was done in Bombay. They are the first Parsis to establish a vermicelli manufacturing factory at Kalyan in Thana District. Their make is popularly known in the market as 'Camel Brand Sev'. They had been awarded Gold medal and Certificate for the best product in the Industrial Exhibition opened by the late Sir H M Mehta at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

Over and above they are the manufacturers of Eggs Oil a most efficacious remedy for paralysis and rheumatism.

One of the remarkable features of their life is that four of the five brothers married together on 4th May 1948. The gathering was noteworthy being about two thousand in number.

Another remarkable and uncommon feature of their life is that they all live together in a joint family. Thus adopting the noble feature of ancient Iranian Joint Family system.

They are proud to be said Parsi Kaniyas. They are a terror to Hindu Kaniyas in the line of Pulses (Dal) and hot spices.

They are the first in 1942 to introduce Free Home-Delivery system throughout the City of Bombay. They are so enterprising, active and energetic, diligent and skilful hard working and ingenious that almost every year they introduce some new features in the ever-growing business. Thus setting a good example to others of their own community as well other Indians.

They believe in plain living and high thinking. Their exemplary life ought to be brought as an example to our rising generations. They have set a shining example to the youths of
their community, that without a rupee in their pocket, they started this business and in spite of the early set backs they were not scared away by the earlier adverses in the business.

In 1958 the firm celebrated its Silver Jubilee

JAI HIND — JAI PARSEE PANDAVAS — JAI PARSEE KANIA

(Concluded from opposite page)

buffaloes which number he finally increased to five hundred milching and double the number of dry cattles. Stables were specially built at Girgaum three miles from Sanjan Station to house these cattle. During his career he effected substantial changes in the milk delivery system beginning from open Hundas to wide-mouthed Aluminium pail Capsules with sanitary Bottles.

Mr Nusserwanji expired of Heart failure on the 15th of June 1940 leaving his extensive business of making available the milk from districts for the use of the city as in modern European countries, to his only son T N Govevala to carry on. Mr T N Govevala has specially been qualified in Dairing in the Imperial Dairy Department and obtained an Indian Dairy Diploma in October 1939, which is granted by the Government of India.
Nusserwanji Cursetji Govevala

The late Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Govevala was the proprietor of the Byculla Dairy Farm and The Newton Mfg Co.

Born of poor parents and educated up to the Intermediate Class at the Elphinstone College, he started his life as an assistant Godown Keeper at Lion Company. Having come into contact with various types of merchants and various commodities in his career as a godown keeper, he entered upon a business career without any capital. He first took a fancy to the then Bioscope business but reverted later to pictures and pictures framing which he successfully carried on in the name and style of the Sun Art Framing Works until about 1906. Then he started upon the business of milk and milk products with fifty

(Continued on previous page)
Mr Yazdani came with empty pockets from Iran nearly half a century ago and started life in Bombay as a serving boy in a Tea Shop. After some time he left this job and served as a Manager in a Bakery somewhere near Khetwadi. The bread from his bakery, was liked very much by his clientele all over.

After that he himself opened a Tea shop near Noor Baug and ran it successfully for several years. In this tea shop business he had to purchase cases of English Biscuits and seeing the case marks of the suppliers on the cases he desired to see his name of YAZDANI on his own imported cases, and thus began the business of Importers and General Merchants which he expanded a great deal and which still stands as the Central Stores of Yazdani & Co Ltd in the Sitaram Buildings Crawford Market.

As a businessman he was thoroughly honest and always persevered to keep the highest standard of business morality. He always kept his word and due to his straightforward dealings the firm of Yazdani & Co carry high respect and a very great credit amongst the other businessmen of his line in Bombay as well as the Suppliers and Manufacturers abroad.

526
Through his constant efforts the Bombay Irani Anjuman came into existence of which he was an able and enthusiastic Honorary Secretary for nearly 20 years. He collaborated with the late Mr Dinshaw J Irani Solicitor and Col Merwan S Irani I.M.S for the welfare of the poor Irani Zoroastrians in Bombay. He was held in such high esteem by the Irani Government in Bombay that merely upon his certification the Iranian Consuls in Bombay used to issue Passports to the Irani subjects.

Even from Bombay he took a great interest for the uplift of the poor Irani Zoroastrian Boys and Girls and Orphans of Yazd and it is partly due to him that the well known Pestonji D Marker Orphanage of Yazd has come into existence. His charities, although large were anonymous as he did not care for public applause.

He was a staunch believer in the Zoroastrian Religion in its true spirit and essence and was fond of Zoroaster's Gathas in the translation of which in the Irani language by Aga Poore Dawood he evinced very great interest. His knowledge of Irani language was great and up to the last he used to quote couplets from great poets like Firdusi, Hafez and others. Though of an excitable nature he had a very merry and jovial temperament, and very devoted in friendship.

His last desire was to have his religious ceremony performed in the Farsi rites in the Farsi Dare Meher. When this Fire Temple came into existence he was very much pleased. His was the first death ceremony performed from the very beginning in this Farsi Dare Meher (30th May 1940).

He died at the age of 66 leaving behind him sorrowing a widow and his three daughters and a large family.
Late Khan Saheb Maneck Hormusji Dadachanji

Khan Saheb Dadachanji was educated at Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy School, New High School and Poona Native Institution and at Davar's College. He started his life as a journalist. He was an ardent Social Worker and was well known in the Parsi community. He was connected with various Social and Educational Institutions and was a Trustee of Khetwadi Zarathosthi Anjuman. He was also appointed an Hon. Supervisor in 1931 census. He was also a member of Civic Guard, and of "D" Ward Civil Defence Committee during the last war.

For his manifold public activities he was awarded the title of Khan Saheb by the British Government.

Sapal Rustomji Dalal

Partner of S Dalal & Co and Proprietor of Dalal & Sons Millstores Suppliers and manufacturers of well known Russel's Ringworm Powder.

He had a very good career in the Sydenham College, where he had the unique privilege of being the elected secretary of the Students Union, elected Chairman of the Accountant's Association etc.

528
Mr Pest Tchmorashp Hiramanek (INSAAF)

Social Worker—Playwright and Author

Born 1st July 1931

Though in paint business young Pest is regularly contributing articles in many papers and magazines and has a good future to be one of the best writer in the Parsee community.

In 1948 while studying in the Matriculation class at the Imperial High School young Pest tried his best to contribute some of his articles and got satisfaction so much so that in the years 1949 and 1950 he won nearly a dozen prizes in his contributions viz. Metro Prize, Vanguard Studio Prize, Gup Sup Prize, Chitrapat Prize, Cine Fans Magazine Prize etc.

Seeing the success with his powerful pen he tried to write Plays and Stories. His best Plays are Nateejo, Mr. P. P in Heaven (staged in 1952) Bavano Aabhaithro Karamani Kahani, Bogus Company (published in 1952 and staged in 1955) while his serial story Bewafa Kaun 3 was published in 1955.

Young Pest is an active Social Worker also and is already ready to fight in papers for his Tardeo Locality of D’Ward Section. Some of his complaints in papers brought good notices to the Municipality and Police already.
Seth Nasservanjji Sorabji Guzder
(Born 6th May 1871)

After finishing his school career at St Xavier's High School, Mr Guzder joined his father's firm and he worked as a supervisor of the Japanese firms, Mutsui Bushan Kaisha & Toyo Menka Kaisha. Then he worked for Wadia Groups for nine years and later as he started his own firm Messrs Nasserwanji S Guzder, which still exists. He has travelled widely to Europe, America, China, Japan about dozen times and gained knowledge which was very useful in his business.

He has given monetary assistance to poor and also deserving students for their studies. He was the first Parsi to build Papeti Block for Parsis at Dadar Parsi Colony. Also he has donated a pavilion at Doongerwadi for Mobeds for consequencial ceremonies.

He was also a J P and an Hon Presidency Magistrate.
Mrs Goolbanoo was the grand-daughter of Merwanji F Damri who held a good position in the Shipping Department of the P & O Company at Aden. On her mother's side she was a niece of Sir Jehangir Hormasji Kothari, the famous world traveller and a well-known citizen of Karachi.

She took her education at a Convent School up to the Matriculation standard. She came to Bombay from Karachi in 1907 and was married to Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Gazdar in the following year. On the occasion of their Silver Wedding Jubilee, her husband gave away Rs. 25,000 in charity. She travelled over Japan and Europe with her husband. In 1939 she accompanied her husband to the New York World Fair and when War

(Continued on page 534)
Mrs Banoo Phirozshaw Lentin was the daughter of late Mr Dadabhoy Hosungji Mistry and wife of Mr Phirojsha Cawasji Lentin who was the Superintendent of Petit Mills groups. Mrs Lentin in spite of being the wife of a millionaire was quite plain and simple in her living. She was very kind and generous and was liberally giving financial help to the needy without keeping difference of caste or creed. Her special charity was towards education for the poor students. All her children were given high education and all have made a name in life. Her son Kaikhushloo is a well-known Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, whereas her two sons Minoo and Jehangir are building contractors. Her elder daughter Mrs Frenny Naoshir Jhabwalla practises as a Solicitor.

Her younger daughter Mrs Perin wife of Dr Erach Rustonji Udwadia is a graduate of the Bombay University.

Mrs Banoo P Lentin died of a sudden heart attack. After her evening walk with her husband she had her dinner and after finishing her dinner she collapsed. Her funeral was largely attended. Her death was a blow to many poor people to whom she was a great help. May her Soul Rest in Peace is our prayer. Amen!
Meherji Maneckji Pastakia

Born (Surat) 1910 A D  Died (Bombay) 21st March 1958
Manager and Director — Dhunraj Girji Mills

Social Worker — True Friend of the Poor

Mr. Meherji was the son of late Mr. Maneckji Dosabhoy Pastakia of Surat. Maneckji was Superintendent of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills (Bombay). Mr. Meherji took school education in Surat Parsi Orphanage. At the age of seventeen he came down to Bombay in 1927 A D and joined Madhavji Dharamji Mills as an apprentice on a small salary of Rs. 30/ per month and gained a good knowledge in Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing and Finishing of Cloths under the able hand and good guidance of late Mr. Dinshaw Adarji Tata the Manager of the Mills.

After two years experience Meherji joined Dhunraj Mills as Contractor in Dyeing and Bleaching. The proprietorship of the Mills was soon after transferred from Dhunraj Girji to Ram Gopal Ganpatrai Ruia in 1937. By dint of hard work, too often lasting for 12 to 15 hours a day and not craving for holiday or rest, with strict honesty and integrity despite enjoying high position ever so humble as to work as a common layman with the common labourers though he had risen to be the Manager and Director of the Mills under R. G. Ruia in 1948 A D. With kind hearted disposition he employed poor aspiring
youths, regardless of castes and creeds in his employ as Manager and Director and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in cash and kind to needy workers, even from his private purse.

Meherji was an old resident of the "Navroze Baug" near "Lal Baug", and did much for the benefit of the young Parsee Zoroas- trian Youths of this pioneer Wadia Colony. He was an organizer and patron of the Health Play Centre of the Navroze Baug, which he financed and donated very freely and used to take great personal interest for even the welfare of all the tenants of the Navroze Baug Parsee Colony. Having a compassionate regard for the needy poor, his home was a welcome asylum to those in need and help in the right direction. Both, the Mill staff and the Navroze Baug Colony, and even the Mill Directors and Wadia Colony Trustees find an irreparable void in the sudden and untimely demise of the great and good soul. The rising generation has to learn a great deal from his stainless and exemplary career, that slow rises worth but certainly though depressed by poverty and unwanted obstacles to rise to power and glory by sticking to the golden principles of dignity of labour and unsullied integrity. Mr Meherji rose from a common labourer earning Rs 30/- per mensem, to the honoured position of a Manager and Director of a flourishing Mill earning Rs 2,000/- per month though he possessed more practical and theoretical technical knowledge, and was in a position to guide and direct those competing for high-sounding diplomas in various technics of the mill industry. Surely his intimate family members, and friends will feel his loss for a long period of time.

(Concluded from page 531)

suddenly broke out the couple had to travel 9,000 miles by the China Clipper, crossing the Pacific to arrive in Bombay. Two months after her return, Mrs Gazdar fell victim to broncho pneumonia and died on 19-9-1949, leaving behind her loving husband and six children to bemoan her loss. Her husband and family subscribed over Rs 27,000 to different charities at the Uthanna ceremony held in Bombay on 3rd September 1949. She was a very admirable and sagacious lady and was loved by all her friends. With her husband, she used to give away various sums of money privately to the poor in charity, and was therefore held in deep esteem by them.

534
Sorabsha Bapooji Kharas

A Philanthropist

Mr. Sorabsha B. Kharas is the third son of the late Mr. Bapooji Pestonji Kharas. Mr. Bapooji was highly proficient in music, and was a pioneer in the propagation of Classical Western Music in this Province.

Mr. Sorabsha Kharas, after receiving education at the New High School up to Matriculation and thereafter took to Commerce.

In 1911 he went to Paris and there started business in pearls. After four years he returned back to India and in 1921 he again went to Paris. He carried on this business very creditably in Paris as well as in Bombay up to 1935, and then he retired. During his retirement he devoted his life to public and charitable activities. His signal services for the good of the Parsee Community at the Village of Ilax in Broach District deserve to be mentioned. His maternal grandfather late Mr. Jamshedji
Burjorji Mistry spent nearly a lac of rupees in the construction of a Parsee Fire Temple (Agniary), a Dharamsala and a Dining Hall at Ilav, and created a Trust of Rs 35,000 for the upkeep of the Fire Temple. Mr Sorabsha Kharas added Rs 15,000 of his own to this Trust and raised it to half a lac of rupees. The Trust is now known as "Sorabsha Bapooji Kharas Trust." Moreover, he himself acted as a Trustee of the Ilav Fire Temple for several years. His contributions to games, sports, and other charities already amount to Rs 75,000.

He has endowed four Silver Challenge Cups and other articles to the value of Rs 4,500 to the Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana at Santa Cruz. He is one of the Founders of "The Sacred Heart Boys' School" in that Suburb and has given the School an endowment of Rs 3,000. The interest accruing from one-half of this amount is to be used in awarding a Gold Medal to be called 'Mr S B Kharas Gold Medal' to the pupil, without any distinction of caste, creed or community, obtaining the highest number of marks in French at the University Examination from amongst the pupils of that School. The interest of the other half amount is to be utilised for paying every year School Fees to a poor student of the school, the award being known as 'Mr S B Kharas Free Student Scholarship.'

Two English publications also stand to the credit of Mr Sorabsha Kharas namely "Fifty Popular Songs" and "Il n'ya Qu'un Paris" which in English means "There is but one Paris." "Parsee Thy Name Is Charity," and the life sketch of Mr Sorabsha Kharas is an example.
Maneckshah Erachshah Dadravala
(Born 1899)
A well known mill manager

Mr. Maneckshah is the second son of Mr. Erachshah Hormuzji Dadravala the Judge Popular of Daman and was born on 7th September 1899. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he joined the mill line and took his training at the Empress Mills Nagpur under Sir Bejoujee Dadabhoi the Manager and gained a vast experience in his capacity as an assistant in Weaving and Spinning for a long number of years. His services were then requisitioned by Mr. Narotam Morarjee Gokaldas who appointed him Weaving Master of the Sholapur Mills. He then served in several other mills such as the Victoria Mills Bombay the Fata Swadeshi Mills Kurla the Chandrodaya Mills Viramgam the Zaverchand Mills Baroda and the Mafatlal Fine Mills Navsari as Weaving Master or Manager and his services wherever he went were of great asset to the management of those concerns.

When Mr. Dadravala was at Baroda in 1931 he was faced with a strike of workers but he was not to be daunted. He opened the Spinning and Weaving Sections with new men and held on with determination. As the result of the tact ability and the resourcefulness displayed by him, Mr. Pangav
kar, the leader of the strikers, had to give in and finally at the intervention of the Baroda Government the Mills soon commenced the normal work. The Baroda Government ultimately conveyed to Mr Dadaravala its thanks as follows for the reasonable attitude he took and the help he gave the authorities in bringing the strike to a successful termination:

Government of Baroda

Hazur Central Officer,
Baroda, October 1931

Dear Mr Dadaravala,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of the Baroda Government for the reasonable attitude you took and the help you gave in bringing the strike in the Old and the New Mills to the satisfactory termination.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- R R Desai,
Mandra Sachiv
(Minister)

Thereafter there was not a single strike during the pendency of his service in the mills, thanks to the tactful handling by him of the labour question.

Mr Dadaravala was very popular both with his employers and his employees whom he could control without any trouble or difficulty. He is proficient in the manufacture of fancy fabrics and has also specialised in heavy size mixings and spinning.

As Manager of the Suryodaya Mills, he has effected great improvements in its working and has earned economies from the Mill Agents.

Mr Dadaravala is a staunch Mason of several Lodges in India.
Miss Avabai Furdoonji Mehta

Matron in Singer Sewing School 1914
Founder of Alexander Sewing School from 1915
Princess Street
From 1915 to 1930
Petit Mansion Grant Rd
From 1915 till now

Other branches at
Dadar Byculla Bandra, Santacruz Andheri Jogeshwari
Certificates and medals from various Industrial Exhibitions.
More than two thousand Ladies and Girls of all communities
have taken advantage of this institution

And Examiner of The Girls Sir J J Schools and Others

539
Family Group of Mr. Jehangir D. Pastakia

Reading L to R
1. Mrs. Dosibai Dadabhoy Pastakia (Mother of Mr. Jehangir D. Pastakia)
2. Mrs. Aimal Sorabji Sodawaterwalla (Aunt of Mr. J D. Pastakia)
3. Mr. Jehangir Dadabhoy Pastakia
4. Mrs. Retty Jehangir D. Pastakia
5. Miss Alloo Jehangir Pastakia Now Mrs. Alloo Jal Mody
Mr Jehangir Dadabhoy Pastakia,
B.A., A.C.I.S. (Lon)

Late Assistant Secretary (Claims) Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Bombay and Late Lecturer Dawar's College of Commerce Bombay
(Born at Nay District Broach 4th April 1891)
(Retired from Service on 30th April 1939)

Mr. Pastakia after graduating himself from the St. Xavier's College Bombay in 1911 joined the services of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Bombay in 1912 as the first Indian graduate to be engaged on the Company's staff and also reured as the 1st graduate on Pension in 1939 after faithfully and loyally serving the Company for over twenty-seven years holding at time of retirement the very important and responsible post of Assistant Secretary (Claims) to which post he rose by dint of industry and ability. Mr. Pastakia when in charge of the Claims Department was responsible for
payment of Claims to the extent of over a Crore of Rupees every year, which will give an idea of the responsible nature of duties which he was called upon to perform by the company and which he discharged so successfully. In appreciation of his valuable services to the Company Sir Pursotamdas Thakordas Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., J.P. who had presided over the function that was held on 28th April 1939 at The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay presented him on behalf of the Officers, Members of the Staff and Representatives of the Company with a Souvenir. Mr. Pastakia besides being an official of the above Company is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and also served the Davar's College of Commerce for over twenty years. He is an Author of "Guide to Insurance Clerks and Agents" and "Book-keeping by Daver and Pastakia" which is recognised as one of the Text Books at the Davar's College. He also managed several trusts created by his late aunt Bai Aimai Sorabjee Sodawaterwala and her father-in-law the late Jamshedji Dadabhoy (Sodawaterwala). He is Managing Trustee of Sodawaterwala's Convalescent Home, Deolali, The Sodawaterwala's Fire Temple Bombay, and Sodawaterwala's miscellaneous charities for Parsis.
Miss Freany Santook Davar obtained Diploma in Montessori method of teaching in London in 1935 at the age of 18.
Bhimjibhoy was a well-known bone-setter and had acquired the art from his father Jeevanji who was an expert bone-setter of his time. After the death of his father Bhimjibhoy he had a lucrative practice, as a proficient bone-setter and healer, and was wildly known in Gujarat. Through his skilful treatment many persons were completely cured, even though they were late in taking his advice and treatment.

He was perfect and consequently he was fit to tackle even serious cases.
Heerjibhoy Hadvaid was a nephew of the well-known bone setter Bhimjibhoy. He had acquired the training under the able guidance of his uncle Bhimjibhoy, once a famous bone setter of Gujarat. Heerjibhoy was such a clever bone-setter that he used to set within a short time even a dislocated arm. Even an intricate case like dislocation of hand was handled so satisfactorily and cured in a very short time was a convincing testimony of his proficiency in his work. He was a very clever bone-setter and his treatment was very successful.
Hakim Pallonji Cursetji of Navsari

(Born 1808 — Died 1891)

Inspired soldier, renowned Hakim of Dharampur and Baroda States, gymnast, skilled swimmer, archer and crack shot who killed 7 tigers with an old style gun used by the Maratha soldiers

Dr Pallonji's childhood was spent in Navsari, his native place. His father was Mankari (Secretary) of Rana Vijaidevji of Dharampur and owned large jaghurs there. He spent his youth in the palace of the Maharana, and being a tall, handsome intelligent and active boy, soon became a favourite of the Royal Family and high officials. Here he learnt medicine under the Raj Vaidya of the Peshwas, who has fled to Dharampur after the downfall of the Peshwas and was compelled to practise medicine for a living. He also learnt the use of arms and became such an expert swordsman, crack shot and good disciplinarian that when a skirmish took place between Dharampur and Bansa he was given the command of the Dharampur forces. He led his men successfully against the formidable Bhil archers of the Bansa army and was in the forefront of the battle fought on the borders of Bansa State. He was severely wounded and carried the marks of his bravery on his body till his death. He was perhaps the first Parsi to command the native armies, and was well rewarded by the Rana for his success. Being a kind, generous and brave man, he was loved by his soldiers, and one Atashmia taught him Moglar-Hakimu. As he was brought up in the palace he used to wear Rajwunshi
dress like the princes (as will be seen from his photo) to which he clung till his death.

After he lost his father a family dispute arose owing to which he left his heritage and went to Songhad to live with his maternal uncle and help him conduct his extensive business. Thus he was wafted from the palace to the jungle. It was here that he got his opportunity to show his skill as a shikari.

The first tiger, a lean but ferocious beast was killed in a small village in Pakhis near Khandesh; the next two were killed in the valley of the Fort Songhad; the fourth was killed in an open space near Kherwa on the bank of the river Tapti where Dr Pallonji went at the request of the villagers. Before he could make any arrangements the tiger rushed into a nearby hut and killed a buffalo. This caused a panic and as the shikari could not use his gun in the crowd he called upon the villagers to disperse and as soon as the tiger tried to escape it was shot down.

The fifth tiger was killed under unusual circumstances. On a hot summer day Dr Pallonji left the door of his house open and was sleeping near the threshold. A tiger entered the house with a view to preying upon the cattle which in those days were kept in the back of the house and not in the open yard. The cattle began howling and Dr Pallonji thinking a cat was troubling them picked up a heavy stick and going to the spot struck a blow in the dark. The tiger thereupon with a great roar jumped upon him but was given a sound thrashing. The animal however escaped in the dark but it was so severely hurt that it could not make its way to the jungle. The next morning it was found lying helpless in the adjacent hedge and was shot.
Late Gustad Rustomji Mistry

Born 10th August 1903 — Died 16th Sept 1940

He was the well known Parsi Pugilist The Holder of unbeaten professional light weight championship of Western India from 1933-40 (till the day of his death and he haded over the belt Hon Secretary and Treasurer of Parsi Cyclists Sports Club 1930-1937. He was a well known athlete and won many championships in Running and Cycling under the auspices of Parsi National Sports (Zoroastrian P C of Poona). A left hand speed bowler and a reliable bat and a smart fielder, once a probable for Bombay Quadrangular in 1937. He played from 1924-1936 in the Aga Khan Tournament as left outside Died of heart failure. His untimely death at the age of 37 has snatched away from the community a grand sportsman of rare ability.

After leaving Bharda New High School in 1917 he joined the Excelsior Studio at Kalbadevi as a senior Assistant which he served till 1939, till the existence of this studio.
Short Swimming Sketch of
Mr Burjor F Master

Born at Bombay on 18th August 1911 and started his swimming career in the year 1918.

In the year 1927-1928 he was declared the champion for two years for the European schools in Bengal. On 12th Feb 1930 he was one of the prize winners in Jam-e-Jamshed Body Beautiful Competition. On 14th April 1931 he swam from
Trombay Island to Bombay swimming continuously against the current for 7 hours. On 2nd May 1951 he swam continuously for 25 hours at Patell's bath, Colaba with his niece Miss Rathi Daruvala (now Mrs Keki Chenoy) At Calcutta on 28th April '34 set up another record of swimming continuously for 30 hours 30 mts with hands manacled.

On 16th October 1935 participated in the All India 30 miles swimming championship at Calcutta (in the river Hooghly) and stood 4th.

On September 1936 visited Bombay with the Bow Bazar Swimming Club Waterpolo team.

On 9th Oct 1937 again participated in the All India 30 miles swimming championship and was placed 3rd. In the year 1937 a move was made in Calcutta and Bombay press to raise funds to send him to England to swim the Channel. Unfortunately no financial help was given.

In the year 1951 gave several swimming exhibitions in aid of charities at Calcutta, Lucknow and Dacca.

Being the first Parsee & Indian to be invited to act as Chief Judge for women’s swimming championship (Women's Sports Association of Bengal) in the year 1951-52 53 and 54. Also had the honour of distributing the prizes in 1952 above championship.

On 10th April 1954 being the only Parsee in Bengal to be invited by the B D Petit Parsee General Hospital in their “Live Well Keep Well” week by Dr H S Mehta, M Sc, F C P S, B M S I.

On 22nd December 1957 being the first Parsee in Bengal to officiate as a judge in all Bengal 112 miles cycling championship.

On 10th June 1958 saved a Punjabi from drowning at the College Square Swimming tank. For this he was awarded West Bengal State Award for gallantry by the Governor Miss Padmaja Naidu on 15th August at Raj Bhawan. He is the first person to receive this honour in West Bengal.

Another medal was presented to Mr Master by the Governor on 23rd August the medal of ‘Indian Life Saving Society’.

On 25th August, Calcutta Parsee Zoroastrian Association gave him an address for his glorious achievements.

550
Mr Custad Hathiram has travelled round the world with his two brother scouts on bicycle. His achievement is a matter of pride to all Indians and particularly to the Parsi community. The journey was commenced from Bombay on 15th October 1929. He traversed Indus Baluchistan Persia Mesopotamia Syria Palestine Egypt, Greece Italy France Britain America Japan China and Burma. His passports with the exception of that for America had been granted free and everywhere he was met with hospitality.

Many feats of endurance are recorded in the pages of his log book.

While in Italy he was fortunate in getting an audience with Pope Pius XI at the Vatican Palace and had secured a pontifical stamp on the page of his autograph.

Throughout his great "trek" he depended entirely with his brother scouts upon the knowledge of two languages, French and English both of which he speaks fluently.
Maneck Bomanshw Mody, one of the many prize winners in Sports particularly in Cycle Races. Organizer of the Mayfair Recreation Club and Mrs Silloo Maneck Mody, daughter of Kalkhusroo Rustomjee Kutar, Secretary to Sh Dinshaw Maneckji Petit 1st Baronet and the daughter of Miss Nirungese.
Mr M B Modi

Mr M B Modi was born on 15th September 1909 at Bombay. His early school life makes a very interesting study. He started schooling at the age of 7 and right up the 6th standard he had the finest career standing first rank throughout.

Soon thereafter he came into contact with students who were fond of picnics rather than school. The studies were neglected and he came to be known as 3rd class student. He passed matric with second attempt although in his first attempt he failed only by one mark in the total. He joined Wilson College Bombay only to be suspended from there for exhibiting fire works during college hours. Then he joined Dava's College of Commerce and it took him two years to pass in four subjects as specialised Insurance Course. Being weak in accountancy he was not allowed by Professor Sohrab Dava to appear for Senior L.C.C. Accountancy Examination. However he appeared as private student through Fulfilledstone School and with some manipulations he passed with distinction and managed to stand third out of 900 students who appeared for the examination all over India.

During his early twenties he took liking for sports such as Cricket, Hockey and Cycling. He developed good practice in cycle racing. His parents however due to their natural love for him would not allow him to compete so he used to run cycle races without their knowledge. He secured several prizes in 15 miles races continuously for 3 years. He stood third in Zoroastrian Association Sports 100 miles Cycle Race stood third and got a prize.

It was only in the year 1929 that he thought seriously of his future and joined one of the leading Commercial firms in Bombay. His great qualities of head and heart got him promotion after promotion and now he occupies a very decent position in the same company. He attributed his success to his "Faith in Religion" and "Respect for Superiors"

He has a charming personality and like a true sportsman he is very social and affable.
Merwanji Cursetji Merwanji Kias

(11-1-1881 to 28-5-1947)

A third of his life devoted to Sports

The above good-hearted gentleman was the General Manager, Head Cashier and Booking Manager of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd, since its inception in the year 1934, and who was regarded as a popular figure in the Sporting public, passed away in Bombay, his birth-place on the 28th May, 1947. Not only was he known by the pet name ‘Kias’ in the Sporting Public, but he was also known in all the Sporting Committees and especially amongst the Europeans for his gentleness, quick grasping power of management, honesty, hard work and devotion to duty. He made the Parsis’ name so popular in the European Gymkhana and other Sporting Clubs that besides himself, other Sporting Clubs appointed Parsis in various capacities. He was also connected with the Western India Football Association Ltd in the above capacity for years
together and there also he was known by his pet name Kias. He was a retired officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was connected with the Bombay Gymkhana, the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Quadrangular and Pentangular Cricket Tournaments, the Wrestling Tournament, the H.O.H. Ite, the Boxing Tournament, the Empire and Excelsior Theatres' musical and charity shows of Nirmal Prakesh Quawallis and the Bombay Cricket Umpires Association. He was also well versed and proficient in the photographic arts and took keen interest therein for a number of years.

The following is an excerpt from the Annual Report of the B.P.H.A. Ltd for the year 1916-17 —

Before closing this report the Managing Committee regret to report the death of Mr Kias, our Head Gatekeeper who had served this Association since its inception. Mr Kias has left behind him a widow and a family who were entirely dependent on his earnings. The Committee have decided to appeal to members to contribute towards his fund to be started and also to run a Benefit match next season. An appeal will be sent out but in the meantime any member wishing to contribute may send in his donation to the Honorary Treasurer (age 10).

The late Mr Kias was the son of Cursetji Merwanji Kias who was a well-known merchant dealing in Japanese and Chinese clothes and was the owner of several properties. The name Kias literally means "judgment." In the last century this family was known as Kiasa. The late Mr Kias belonged to the Bhagaria Athornans and bore keen interest to learn anything and everything and possessed a gentle temper. He helped the poor of all the communities. One of his illustrious ancestors, K D Kias, author of Travels in Persia, Life of R J Eceejibhoj, etc., had written an important book Ancient Persian Sculptures or the Monuments Buildings Bas-Reliefs Rock Inscriptions &c &c, belonging to the Achaemenian and Sassanian Kings of Persia (in English Gujarati and Persian) and it was printed and published in Bombay at the Education Society Press, Byculla A.D. 1889.

In the news column Before I Forget of the Evenings of India dated the 10th September 1942 (page 6) the late Mr Gerry Green under the non-de-plume Ned Warren writes of the late Mr Kias as under —

"When cup-final day comes round each season hundreds of sports enthusiasts make seat reservations over the phone still many more queue up at the box-offices while thousands of
others fight their way in over a carpet of toe-caps and corns, and grab the best available seat. You and I, and a thousand others, have resorted to one of these methods of gaining admission: at that moment only one thing mattered—we just had to see that final."

"Few of us ever stopped to think of the little guys who helped to give us that excitement on flag day—the means that made the end possible."

"My story today is about one of them—a man named Merwanji Cursetji Kias who, at 60 years of age, has devoted exactly a third of that time in seeing that Bombay's hockey, football and other enthusiasts get their sets at the final and, in doing so, has never seen a final himself, for with the receipt check-ups, and other calculations taking up most of his time he probably completes the job just as the trophies are being handed out."

"Cashier Kias, like hundreds of other forgotten, has helped in his own small way in building up sport in this country. He has given sport 20 years of his life and has got very little from it in return—no medals, favours, or headlines. So when cup-final day comes round once again, spare a thought for the cashiers, gate-men and ushers—cut out the grumbling because they have caused you a few minutes delay, or put you under a fan that won't work, next to an enthusiast who chews nuts or smokes a vile-odoured cigar or below an excited old lady who persists in kicking your chair."

"Yes, spare a thought for the Kiases in every branch of sport—the little guys who tackle the big jobs."

(Concluded from opposite page)

On staff, the firm lasted till 1929/30 and afterwards he alone bore the burden up to his death in Bombay, 13th January, 1938 (Roj Ava Ardevisoor-banoo, Mahe Amardad Ameshaspand, 1306 Y Z.)

Despite hard life of 51 years, he was a keen admirer of Nature and an advocate of Physical Culturing and Games. He had always encouraged youngsters, including his own children, in activities like skating, cycling, swimming, cricket, scouting, gymnastics and shooting himself being very fond, owned some fire-arms. One rifle, his pet and used so long, proved treacherous one morning. Whilst cleaning the weapon, he fell a prey and succumbed instantaneously, now only living in the cherished memories of his loved-ones, relatives and friends.
Late Mr Shavakshaw Dosabhoj Rustomji Sukhua was born at Nagpur 15th December 1885 (Roj Mino Marespand Mahe Khordad Yezad 1255 Y.Z.) and schooled both at Nagpur and Sholapur where he lost his father in 1904.

Both for survival and help to his widowed mother late Bai Dhunbai he at eighteen joined Cotton Textiles under Sir Shapurji Bharucha the talented figure of Bombay. He covered both Engineering and Weaving lines, encompassing eleven years.

Then he switched over to furnishing Mill Machinery Parts. Years 1918/19 found him instrumental in floating a partnership firm M/s. Macaulay & Co thus by owning a Mechanical Workshop and a Foundry absorbing good number of Parsee hands

(Continued on previous page)
Khan Bahadur Jal Dossabhoy Dubash, L.C.E., J.P.
(Born in 1876)

Khan Bahadur Jal, after completing his Gujarati primary education in the Cama School in the Fort, was taken to Panchgani by his maternal uncle, Mr Edulji Merwanji Contractor, who had adopted him as his son, and put him in the village school, where he studied Marathi and Modi up to the standard then taught in that school.

At the time there was no other school in Panchgani except the village school for the Marathas and the Anglo-Indian Boy's High School. As the principal Rev Burjese was against admitting boys of other nationalities in the Anglo-Indian School he received his English primary education at home.

In 1887, he was brought to Bombay and put in St Xavier's High School where he studied up to previous and joined the College of Science at Poona and graduated in Civil Engineering in 1900.

In 1901, he joined the Public Works Department and whilst serving in the Kaira and Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad Districts, in 1903 he came to the notice of Mr John Begg, the Consulting Architect to Government, in connection with the
design of the Ahmedabad High School who had him transferred to his office.

In 1902, his services were placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer Presidency District where he carried out the decoration and illumination of Government buildings in connection with the visit of T.R.H the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay.

From 1906 to 1908 he served in the Mahikantha Agency. In 1908 he was transferred to the PWD Secretariat and served under Mr. R W Murphy, Under Secretary to Government for revising the Marvya's specifications and valuation of Malabar Hill properties to be acquired by Government.

In 1911-12 he was in Delhi for constructing H.E. the Governor of Bombay's Camp at the Delhi Durbar during the coronation of H.I.M. King George V. In appreciation of his services Government conferred on him the personal distinction of Khan Salub and awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal.

From 1912-16 he served as a Sub-Divisional Officer in the Presidency District. In 1917 he joined the office of the Superintendent Engineer Northern Circle as a personal assistant and retired from that post in 1932.

In 1921 he was made a Khan Bahadur and in 1928 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace.
Pestonji Shapurji Bilimoria (Dahila)

Born in Bilmora 18th May 1892
Died in Bombay 1st February 1950

Retired Police Inspector (Aden Arabia) Recipient of King
Dr Behram Shapurji
Photographer

Mrs Goolbai Behram
Photographer
Daughter of Custadjee D
Poonawalla

Born 7th March 1878 — Died 21st March 1914

Dr B S Photographer was born at Surat. He was ordained Navar and Marthab at the age of twelve. After Matriculation he joined the Grant Medical College and passed his L.M.S. Then he proceeded to Europe for higher medical studies and he got his degrees from Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and Ireland L.R.C.P & S L.M R.C.I I D.P.H etc. After returning in 1909 he worked as health officer at various places Poona Baroda Nami Tal Quetta & Aden. He represented kindness civility and courtesy in fact his very heart pulsed with milk of human kindness and sympathy. Being unassuming and unobtrusive by nature he did not like to come into limelight but worked hard for the benefit of his patients. His heart went out to poor patients whom he treated gratuitously. In 1912 Dr Photographer married Goolbai daughter of Custadjee D Poonawalla a well-known gentleman of Poona. The finale of his life was greatly to be deplored. On 21st March he met with a car accident and killed. His tragic death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends relatives and family. Till his last day he worked as an honorary medical officer at Maneckjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.
Mr Naoroji Rustomji Kotwal

Building Contractor of Repute

(15 1911)

Mr Naoroji after receiving his school education joined his father’s firm in 1902 running under the name of M/s. Ardeshir Ruttonji Brothers dealing in Mill Stores and Machinery Apollo St Fort Bombay. For bettering his prospects he started Building Contractors business in 1926 under the name of Messrs. Kotwal & Co in partnership with Mr. Lestonji Hormush Kotwal at Tardeo. Amongst the improvement building structures built by this firm a few of them are as under Seth Byramji Nowrooji Gamadia Park, Hooper Sala and Motor Workshops Boyce Dhana — Patel Agnary Municipal Schools and Chawls and many others.
Mr. Pherozshah took his early education at Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhooy School at Broach. After passing second standard Gujarati, he came to Bombay for higher education and joined Jamnaji Patel's School at Khetwadi. After receiving school education, he joined Elphinstone College and graduated by taking B.A. degree, and then he joined Government Law Class and passed and took LL.B. degree with Honours and began practicing as a PLEADER. Then he was sent to England by his uncle Sir Shapoorji Burjorji Bhauucha for higher studies. He joined the Honourable Society of the Lincoln's Inn, and he also joined King's College of the University of London. There in England, he studied for four years and got several prizes in Jurisprudence, Mercantile Law, Constitutional Law, and History. He also passed LL.B. examinations with Honours. Then he passed the much coveted examination of Doctor of Laws in 1913 being the first Indian and Parsee, as Doctor of Laws from the University of London. He also became a Bar-at-Law. He returned to
Bombay and started practice as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay. He has been enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of New Delhi. He is a practising lawyer in Bombay and takes keen interest in Legal Aid Societies.

He is an author of several Law Books such as 'Doctrines of Consideration Treated Historically and Comparatively' and suggested several improvements particularly in Indian Company's Law.

During the First World War (1914-1918) he joined the Indian Defence Force.

During the Second World War (1939-1945) he was an ARP Warden and also worked for the National War Fund. He is one of the earliest to receive Ambulance Certificates.

In 1911 and 1912 twice he attended King's Laps.

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Mandli of the reformers, he resuscitated (along with the late Mr Mansukh) the Zarathushthi Dharan Upar Eketul Dharavmari Mandli, and was a supporter of similar institutions. Mr Katrak was one of the founders of the new Anjuman's Atash Beheram in Bombay and for over a quarter of a century he was the Honorary Secretary and the life and soul of its committee of management. He was also the Chairman of the board of trustees of the Sodavaterwalla's Agiary at Marine Lines. Mr Katrak also founded a fund for rendering mutual assistance at the time of marriages and thousands of Parsi families particularly of the non-fussil took advantage of it. Mr Katrak was a prolific contributor to English and Gujarati newspapers, particularly the 'Ham Jamsheed' whose editor and proprietor the late Mr Jehangir B Muzhian was his personal friend. His contributions pertained not only to Parsi religious and social topics but also to a number of civic matters (he himself having once stood for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation). He had an abiding love for the hill-stations of Mahalaleshwar and Khandala and he wrote two excellent descriptive works in Gujarati called 'Khandala' and 'Mahabaleshwar'. He was also the author of a unique work 'Parsi Atlas', a compilation of surnames amongst Parsis.
From humble origins, Mr. Shapurji Katrak rose to be one of the best-known men of his times in the Parsi community. He was the proprietor of the Western India Saw Mills Co, one of the earliest of such concerns owned by Indians, and was also a director in several Indian industrial concerns and ginning presses. In Parsi public life, Mr. Katrak took a keen interest and active part. He was a pillar of the orthodox section of the community, and stoutly opposed the juddin and crematorium movements. In opposition to the "Rahanoomai

(Continued on previous page)
Mr Jijibhai Dosabhai Khambata, Solicitor
(1871-1931)
A Solicitor Sportsman and well known Kom Sevak

A Solicitor of repute and long standing Mr Jijibhai Khambata evinced a keen interest in Parsi problems, and was an active member of the Parsi Federal Council. With the late Mr Jehangir Vinodadial Mr Khambata took a leading part in the elections of trustees of the Parsi Panchayat since the inauguration of the scheme of election in 1911. He himself was in the electoral body called “The Hundred of the Anjuman Committee” almost continuously till his death. In his college days he was a foremost sportsman holder of the Pole Jump record and champion at the Parsi Cynkhana Athletic Sports in 1890-92. He continued his interest in Parsi Sports and was intimately connected with the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League. He was an enthusiastic freemason a Past Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India and a founder of Lodge K. R. Cama. He was also a Trustee of the Fund for the performance of Baj Jassan and other ceremonies at the
Anjuman Atesh Behram, and was associated with many Parsi charitable organizations. It was due principally to his exertions that Sir Dorab Tata gave his bungalow “Dalkeith” at Panchgani for a tuberculosis sanatorium in 1919. He was also instrumental in bringing about improvements in the condition of Parsi patients in the Central Mental Hospital at Yeravda. Mr Khambata was an Honorary Magistrate at Andheri for 12 years, and was latterly Chairman of all the Benches there. He was several times appointed by the Government of Bombay as an Assessor on the Tribunals of Arbitration for the Town Planning Schemes in the Suburbs.

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was the Honorary Treasurer of the Parsi Anjuman of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. There being no Marriage, Divorce and Testamentary Law in the Nizam’s Government, there was a great confusion as to what Law would be applicable. Sorabjee was instrumental in drafting these laws and ultimately getting them passed through the State Assembly and Council.

In recognition of his valuable services to the Local Government he was awarded the title of “Khan Saheb” in 1935.

He took a keen interest in the educational welfare of the poor and deserving. He was affable, loving, sympathetic and had a kind word to everybody. His career was marked by the steadfast loyalty to Government and his charitable disposition.

He leaves behind him a son K S J Dalal who is also a B.A., LL.B. employed in the Nizam’s State Railway to carry on his mission of love and sympathy irrespective of caste creed and community.

568
Khan Saheb Sorabjee Jamshedjee Dalal
An amiable personality
(1876-1937)

It may well be said of him what can be said of few persons in the public eye — that he never made a foe and never lost a friend. His sympathies were always for the poor but he was no believer in publicity and his work on the Cantonment Board and Town Improvement Trust of which he was a member for 9 years in succession was carried out in a spirit of exemplary self-effacement.

He was an advocate of the Bombay High Court and after practising there for 15 years he joined the Hyderabad bar where he practised for 18 years.

His activities were not confined to the bar. For three long terms of three years each he served on the Cantonment board as the elected member of the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Parsi Communities. For over two years he acted as the Collector and Land Acquisition Officer. He was also a representative of the Cantonment Board on the Town Improvement Trust. He was a member of the Temperance Association. He

(Continued on previous page)
In June 1945 Meherwan completed his studies in Washington at the School of Advanced International Studies and Foreign Service Training Center from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in International Affairs.

Born in Poona in 1916 he attended the Parsi High School Panchgani The Bharada New High School and the St Xavier College. After passing the Intermediate Science Examination from St Xavier College in 1935, he joined the Government of India Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad and in 1940 graduated in Coal and Metalliferous Mining Engineering. In September, 1940, he left India to study at the Colorado School of Mines from where he obtained the degree of Master of Metallurgical Engineering in May 1942.

In September 1942 he joined the University of Denver and in June 1944 received the degree of Master of Arts in Political Science with distinction. From November 1944 to June 1945 he studied at the School of Advanced International Studies and Foreign Service Training Center in Washington D.C. and obtained the degree of Master of Arts in International Affairs.

During his stay in the United States he obtained practical experience for a total of one year in the Research and Ore
Testing Laboratories of the Galigher Co. He is a Member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Colorado Society of Engineers.

He got interested in Roller Skating and with the help of various books and magazines on ice and roller skating mastered it. During the year 1932-13 he was appointed the Instructor in Skate Dancing and Figure Skating at the Mammoth Carden Roller Skating Rink in Denver, Colorado which is one of the biggest rinks in the United States with a skating surface of 160 x 85 and a seating accommodation for 3,000 spectators. One of his pupils Miss Betty Rick won the Colorado State Senior Figure Skating Championship for the year 1943. She performed with a roller skating show called the Skating Vani ties.

He attended the Roller Skating College for professional skating instructors which was held in Denver from July 9 to 27. It was very interesting.
Homi Pirojshaw Seervai,
L.M.E., L.E.E., (Hon.), A.M.I.E., (India)

Born 5th July 1919

Govt Inspector of Steam Boilers Bombay Province

Mr Seervai having studied in St Xavier's College up to First Year in Arts, took Technical Training in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—qualified in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in 1936-1938 After which took practical training in Royal Indian Navy Dockyard After that he worked as an Engineer in some of the Textile Mills in Bombay Later passed Bombay Government Boiler Act First Class First Proficiency Examination in 1940 Worked in modern Dry Ice Factory as Deputy Engineer The above Company having then liquidated he proceeded to Hyderabad Dn and worked on erection and installation of the well-known Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd, in 1941-1944 Then Mr Seervai was selected as an Inspector of Steam Boilers Government of Bombay and he is still working in the same post
Fredun Pirojshaw Seervai, L E E., L M E., (Hons.)
Born at Nander Hyderabad On 8th February 1916
Sub Divisional Officer Military Engineering Service

Mr Fredun Seervai took his Technical Training in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering 1930. Took practical training in the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd. Worked as Shift Engineer in Dry Ice Plant. Later joined as an Engineer in the Nizam's Knife Factory—Hyderabad. Later he was selected as Sub-Divisional Officer in Military Engineering Service. After working in the same grade in several cities in India he was nominated to Overseas service at Pasforce (Persia & Iraq Command) on active Service during the 2nd World War (1940-1945). After returning to India he was sent to Roorkee Engineering College (SME) and he passed the examination with credit standing first in his group.
Edulji Merwanji Contractor

(1847-1909)

After learning his three R's in Gujerati, Mr Edulji took up the profession of a carpenter under the skilled supervision of his father Mr Merwanji Motabhai Mistry (Dudhvalla) — 10th July 1868/10th October 1898

For a number of years the father and son worked as carpenters in Colaba, for a small pittance of only Rs 30/- per month Mr John Chesson, a book-seller of Bombay, took them to Panchgani, however, for building a small cottage for himself Thus it was that Merwanji and Edulji, father and son, came to be the first Parsee settlers in Panchgani

The old Mr Merwanji left Panchgani for Dusgaum, near Mahad where he was entrusted with the work of building a Mamlaidai's kachery and Rest-house, leaving young Edulji to start out on his own

Edulji soon came to the notice of Captain Marrafat R. E who was at the time Executive Engineer, Satara District He encouraged the Parsi carpenter by giving him small contracts in the Public Works With the experienced gained Edulji soon became so efficient that he could prepare plans and estimates for bungalows etc The old Mr Merwanji rejoined him, and
between the two they constructed Shrigaoon Khund Ghat road between War and Wather. Most of the old bungalows both private and government including the Government House at Mahableshwar were constructed by them. In Panchgani they built several private bungalows and the European Boys High School.

During the rains when building activities had to be suspended they used to build tongas and dog-carts.

In the pre-motor days all tongas and phaetons carrying visitors to Mahableshwar halted for change of horses in front of Maj. cottage. Mr. Edulji's residence at Panchgani, and the Larree visitors were invariably Mr. Eduljee's guest for breakfast.

Mr. Merwanji died at Panchgani on 10th October 1898 at the ripe age of 90. Mr. Edulji's death occurred on 1st January 1900. Both father and son are buried in the Larree Arangah at Panchgani which first came into existence through Mr. Edulji's efforts.

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porters of Piecegoods as Manager with Power of Attorney to manage all affairs of the firm. In 1929, the said Firm of M/s. Soomar Bros closed down. In 1927 Mr. Ardesthir started his own business under the name and style of M/s. Ardesthir C. Engineer & Co. at Tamarind Lane. Fort. He had very good connections with English and Continental Exporters and some of them are still in existence. On 10th June 1938 he died and the same firm is now being conducted by his son Burjor under the same name and style at 1, Gunbow Street. Now under the management of Mr. Burjor lot of new changes have been made. The firm is now doing Import/Export business in Piecegoods, threads, leather cloth, Homery and Sundries.
Mr. Aradeshir was the eldest son of late Mr. Cawasji Pallonji Engineer who was a Marine Engineer. Mr. Aradeshir after receiving school education he travelled with his father all along the coast line from Basirah to Colombo. Later on at the age of about 23 years he settled in Colombo as a Rice Merchant and continued the business for seven years. Afterwards he came down to Bombay and opened a café in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. In 1912 he joined M/s C M Brothers as Salesman in Piecegoods trade. He worked there till 1915, and subsequently joined M/s Rappaport & Co., a leading European firm in Bombay as a Head Salesman. In 1920 the said firm of M/s Rappaport closed down on account of the sad demise of the proprietor. In 1921 he joined M/s Soomar Brothers, Im-

(Continued on previous page)
Pestonji Merwanji Sagar was a self-made merchant and keen industrialist whose brilliant career affords an edifying lesson to present generation.

In his teen age he had been to China and had joined the firm of Messrs. Daver & Co at Amoy as an assistant. The company was doing very flourishing business with Hongkong. Mr Sagar had acquired very good knowledge and had become an expert in shipping and was very quick and genius in his work with his European clientele. Afterwards on the retirement of Mr Daver the firm was handed over to him as he was a well-trusted assistant of Mr Daver and was also very popular.

(Continued on page 579)
Hindoo Jain Temple of Palitana, Kathiawar.
East India Building Louisiana Purchase Exposition
Exhibited By
Messrs Framji Pestonji Bhumgara & Co.

Sitting — (Left to Right) Nusserwanji Framji Pestonji Bhumgara,
(1853—12-5-1918)
2 Jehangirji Framji Pestonji Bhumgara
(1850—23-10-1920)

Standing — (Left to Right) Minocher Nusserwanji Framji
Bhumgara
(1881—18-12-1933)
2 Jamshedji Merwanji Junglewalla
Born 1881
The Reproduction of the ancient and historic Hindoo Jain Temple of Lalitana. All hand-carved in the form of highly artistic designs (the original is in marble) Exhibited by Messrs F. I. Bhungara & Co of London Bombay India. A similar kind was never seen before in America.

This temple is thirty-five feet high, twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide. It took sixty-five renowned artists constantly employed day and night for two years to construct it.


This Model Temple for all its wonderful filigrees and its extraordinary artistic and philosophical development gives an idea of the original one that has made the whole Hindoo Jain Community its debtors for the ages. In the ornamental work, each illustration has been selected for the distinct purpose of representing some particular Hindoo god in the most effective way.

The temple is rare and elegant design of the best and finest carving on wood and is worth seeing workmanship reminding one of the ancient Mythology of Hindoo gods and goddesses and serving, the present generation giving bewildering and dazzling ideas as to how far the Indian Art of Carving has reached on its height of eminence.

The firm that exhibits this Hindoo Jain Temple is doing business in India, Europe and America and has achieved fame as exhibitors and possesses every quality necessary to insure success.

It may be pointed in this connection that the historic collections of India handicraft from the early Bronze Age of Tagin Indian, down to the beautiful Carpenters and Silversmiths work, illustrates vividly the remarkable manual dexterity and the fine artistic taste, which have been historically characteristic of the Indian people.

(Concluded from page 577)

amongst English and Chinese. Even British Consuls had to consult him several times and used to ask private reports.

He was not only the Hon. Secretary of the Parsi Aramgah at Amol but was also Treasurer and Manager and had conducted the affairs to the entire satisfaction of the Parsis. He had spent his whole life at Amol and only after retirement he had been to his native place at Gandevi.
Mr Faredoon Jamshedji Bhungara was born at Surat on 13-9-1880

After taking his education at Surat and Bombay, he joined the firm of Messrs F P Bhungara & Co at Bombay. In 1904, he went to London and became an associate of that firm in London. From there, this keen and industrious man made all out efforts to expand the business of Indian arts and curios in Europe and America till he died in January, 1960. At a later stage his two brothers Messrs Maneckshaw and Darabshaw had also joined that firm. Mr Maneckshaw had settled in Paris, where he died in 1944.

Mr Faredoon was very famous for dealing in the articles of Indian arts and curios and was known as the ‘King of Indian Curios’

_Hindi Pavilion in International Exhibition_

A big international exhibition was held at Turin in Italy in 1911, and a grand Pavilion was opened in that exhibition by Mr Faredoon. That Hindi Pavilion had greatly attracted the public. Princess Laticia, the daughter of the then King of Italy had visited that Pavilion for over an hour and made purchases of a large number of selected articles of Indian arts and curios.

Another international exhibition was held at Ghent in Belgium in 1913. The Indian Government was invited to take part in that exhibition but the officials concerned were unwilling to do so. Hence the exhibition committee persuaded Mr
Laredoona to take part in that exhibition. He then opened a
grand pavilion again in that exhibition and thus maintained
the prestige and reputation of India. Similarly in September
1912 when the Exhibition de art pavilion was held at Grand
Villa in Paris Mr Laredoona had greatly enchanted the Paris
nurs with the articles of Indian arts and curios. Mr Laredoona
along with his brother Mr Maneckshaw had also taken a very
prominent part in the St Louis Exhibition held at Paris,
Brussels Milan and America between 1900 and 1910 and had
thus succeeded in achieving great fame not only for their firm
but also for India. Thereafter in May 1915, the firm of
Messrs Bhumiga & Co had also taken a leading part in the
San Francisco and the Panama Pacific International Exhibi-
tions.

Wembley Exhibition

The world wide famous Wembley Exhibition was held in Eng-
land in 1924. In this Exhibition Mr Laredoona had not only
presented the articles of Indian arts and curios but had also
collected a number of jugglers and snake-charmers from India
and devil-dancers from Tibet and had thus made the Hindu
section a centre of great attraction for the spectators. The
Royal Family of England and the various Princes of Europe
who visited the Exhibition had greatly admired the pavilion
of Messrs Bhumiga & Co.

One more international exhibition was held at Paris in 1931.
In this exhibition Mr Faredoona had gone a step further and
collected a large number of marvellous articles of arts and
curios from Burma and Ceylon. By this time the Government
had become thoroughly aware of his skill and diligence and
had appointed him as the Director and Administrator of the
Indian section of that Exhibition.

Destruction of Properties Worth Lacs of Rupees

In the Second World War the City of London was badly
bombarded and in that bombardment the marvellous shop of
Mr Faredoona containing large collection of valuable articles
worth lacs of rupees was completely destroyed but this indus-
trious and persevering man was not afraid. In spite of his
old age he made several trips to India and other places and
again opened a new shop in the Cavendery Square.

Mr Faredoona was also an enthusiastic member of the Parsee
Association at London.

Mr Faredoona was married to Bai Coovermai the daughter
of his uncle — Mr Khurshejdees in 1902. Mrs Coovermai could
not stand to the extreme cold climate of London and she had

581
to return and settle in Bombay after having stayed in London for more than 25 years

Mr Faredoon had an attack of cancer and was removed to the St Lukes’ Cancer Hospital in London for treatment but unfortunately he died there at 6-30 p.m (London time) on Sunday, the 10th January 1960

May his soul rest in peace!

Late Mr. Manek Jamshedjee Bhumgara

Late Mr Manek Jamshedjee Bhumgara was the grandson of Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, a well-known citizen of Surat. He was born at Surat on 30.7-1878. He expired at Paris on the 19th July 1944 and the sad news of his demise reached Bombay through London after about three months due to the Second World War.

Mr Manek joined the firm of M/s Bhumgara & Co at London, when he was only sixteen years old. From London he went to the firm's branches at New York and Los Angeles in America. Thereafter he settled permanently in Paris and passed nearly thirty-four years of his life there.

At Paris, Mr Manek was dealing in articles of Pearl and Diamond with one of his Hindu friends Shri Kikabhai (Mohanlal Maneklal Zaveri) He was at Paris only, when France was taken over by the Germans during the Second World War.

Mr Manek was very popular amongst the Indian living in Europe and America and used to serve as a fast friend and guide to the Indians visiting Paris. He was a great admirer of the Philosophy of Lenin and Trotsky.

In spite of being in Europe and America for over fifty years, he had lived the pious life of a true and orthodox Parsee.

Shri Kikabhai who was dealing in articles of Pearl and Diamond in Paris in the name of M M Zaveri since 1918, also came and settled in Bombay, after losing his bosom friend – Mr Manek in Paris. After a short illness Mr Kikabhai expired at Bombay on 7-4-1962.

Mr Darabshaw, the brother of Mr Manek and Faredoon had been to the great Wembly Exhibition in 1924 and also “Exposition des Arts Decoratifs” held in Paris in May 1925. After being there for about six months, Darabshaw had been to London, where he stayed for about ten years in the firm of M/s F J Bhumgara & Co and returned to Bombay in 1934.

For Life sketch of his Late father Jamshedji please see Vol I page 524
Mr. Sorabji Taramji Banker came of a respectable family. He entered service at the age of 15 in the Bank of Bombay (now the Imperial Bank of India) which institution he served faithfully for fifty years retiring in the year 1915 when he had risen to the responsible post of Head Cashier. He thus followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father Mr. Taramji Banker who also rendered 23 years meritorious service to the same institution from 1840 to 1863. Sorabji’s son Nariman and grandson Homi are at present serving The Imperial Bank of India and hence the year 1930 will see the completion of a century of unbroken connection between the Banker family and the Imperial Bank of India.

Mr. Sorabji was a typical gentleman of the Victorian Age with a conservative outlook of mind and his kindness towards all with whom he came into contact won him great respect and renown. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in the year 1902 and served many Zoroastrian Institutions in various capacities. He died at the age of 86 on 11 May 1935 leaving three generations behind him.
Ardeshir Dadabhoy Banker
(1855-1912)

Mr. Ardeshir after leaving school joined Oriental Banking Corporation where he rapidly rose to the position of Accountant. From there he joined the New Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay, where he was given the position of Manager of the Bank at Aden.

This was the first appointment of an Indian to the position of Manager of a Bank under English management.

Then due to his ability he was selected Head Shroff of a French Bank, ‘Credit Lyonnaise’, Bombay. From here he became Head Shroff of International Banking Corporation of New York (which later on was amalgamated with the National City Bank of New York) in which he served till the day of his death.

Mr. Ardeshir Banker was highly esteemed by all the Managers for his good and honest work and capability, at the same time his work was appreciated, and was honoured by the Banking World of Bombay. Mr. Ardeshir as well as his son Mr. Hormusji were the members of the famous board of Parsi Shroffs whose honesty and hard work was highly appreciated by all.
concerned and were custodians and directors of business of lacs of rupees. All the staff under them were given equal justice without distinction of caste or creed.

Mr. Ardeshir's grandson Mr. Minocher, son of Dr. Shapoorji, a Banker is working as a sub-accountant in the National City Bank of New York, keeping up the good traditions of his grand-father and uncle.

Mr. Ardeshir died in harness on the eve of his retirement in 1912.

(Concluded from next page)

and Swadeshi activities. He was a staunch and well-known mason and was co-founder and Vice-president of The Larel Social Club Bandra. His death occurred due to heart failure one evening when he was returning home from a social function, as he did not take sufficient rest after an attack of influenza and the loss was deeply mourned by the large number of his friends and relatives.

585
Hormusji Ardeshir Banker
Manager of City Bank of New York Sub Branch

Mr Hormusji after leaving school joined his father Mr Ardeshir in the National City Bank of New York, where he was Head-Shroff. After taking thorough training under his able father, he became Head-Shroff on the latter's retirement, and subsequently he was appointed Manager of Sub Branch of the Bank by Mr W. Hayden in appreciation of his ability and honest hard work.

Single-handed he laboured day and night to establish and bring into prominence the sub-branch before the Indian clientele who all appreciated his good will affability and honest advice. To this day his memory is green to all of them, by whom he is sadly missed.

Mr Hormusji married Bai Alanmai, daughter of the late Mr Manekji Sheheraurji Bharucha, Land Manager to the Improvement Trust, Bombay. She helped the poor, was of a very kindly nature, as result of which both she and Hormusji gathered a host of friends about them. She unfortunately died during the Influenza epidemic.

After the sad death of his wife and daughter, Mr Hormusji entered heart and soul into his work at the Bank and Social

(Continued on previous page)
Jehangir Bejanji Karani

(Born May 1830 — Died 12 January 1897)

Mr. Jehangir Bejanji Karani was the first Jain Book seller, Printer and Publisher of Books.

Jehangirji was educated first at Rustomji Jamsetji School, Dhobitalao and afterwards at the Dadabhoi Doralji Master's class. He commenced life at the age of 18 as a Book seller and developed his business so briskly that his firm became a household word in books. He also started manufacturing Exercise Books and became very popular. He was indeed an enterprising man and in 1886 he started a printing press along with his Book shop and in 1889 with his own type foundry his business flourished and by personal effort perseverance and patience soon distinguished himself in business career. He was a victim of plague in 1896 epidemic and died 12th February 1897 leaving his two sons Maneckshah and Hormashah.
Mr. Russa Homi Mehta
Born 26th September 1900 Died 3rd February 1959
Industrialist, Businessman and a friend of the Poor

Mr. Russa Homi Mehta was born on 26th September 1900 at Bombay. After being educated at St. Xavier's High School and New High School from which he matriculated in 1916, he joined the Elphinstone College. After passing Ist year Arts Course he proceeded to Edinburgh University for further studies in BSc (Forestry) and stayed there for two years. He was then called by his late father Sir Homi Mehta to return to India to join his business in 1923 and since then he worked with him in the capacity of Director and Partner in several of his father’s concerns. He had been twice to Japan and America and several times to England and Europe for business and secured several valuable agencies from these countries for his firm.

From 1920 to 1923 he worked as a Motor mechanic, a School Master and as a Journalist in London, Ashford and Nottingham respectively.

He was a consistent contributor to the local press on various subjects especially Roads, Prohibition and War Propaganda and Charity Funds. He always wrote without fear or favour.

In the field of Sports he won several competitions in Billiard and Badminton and was a very keen rider and motorist.

He was closely associated with several organizations and took an active part in their management.
Mani H M Mehta
Died 6th February 1947

Mani was the eldest son of Sir Hom Mehta, the well-known industrialist, a mill magnate and a self-made man who was a well-known figure in the public life of India.

After completing his education, he joined his father's business. He was a partner in Messrs H M Mehta & Co and was also a Director of the Mill Stores Trading Co of India Ltd and several other companies. He had gained experience of mill machineries and stores which stood him in good stead.

During the last World War he was Honorary Secretary of the Viceroy Thanks Giving Fund Committee and was also the Joint Hon'y Secretary of the Wargisit Fund and in recognition of his services he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1945.

Mani was very popular amongst his friends. He was quiet and unassuming in habits and had a genial disposition and was charitably inclined.

A brilliant life was unfortunately cut short by his premature death, following injuries in a car accident.

589
Mr. Shiavaxshaw Sorabji Chaina

General Manager of Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd

Mr. Shiavaxshaw after finishing the school, joined Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., as an Apprentice in Carding and Spinning Departments. Working in their various Group Mills rose to be a Carding and Spinning Master and Acting Manager. To better his prospects he joined the Shree Ram Mills as Spinning Master. Mr. Shiavaxshaw then joined the Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd., as their Spinning Superintendent, then the Manager, from where he was transferred to their Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd., as the General Manager which position he is holding since 1953.

Mr. Shiavaxshaw is a Freemason since 1944, a Past Master of Lodge Beaman, a Founder Member of Lodge Nawroze Wadia and Chapter St. Patrick and will be the ruling ‘Z’ from 23-9-1962, i.e. the First Principal of his Mother Chapter Beaman.
Mr. Darabshaw Sorabji Chuna

Sole Proprietor, Modern Tobacco Stores

Mr. Darabshaw after receiving school education at J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage started his life as a salesman in the firm of M/s. Khodadi & Sherrur & Co. — Tobacconists and by his own skill and hard labour rose to the post of the Manager. After serving them for a period of eleven years for bettering his prospects he started his own concern in 1949 under the name of Modern Tobacco Stores and in short time this store became the leading firm in the line. He was appointed a Distributor of all the Brands of Cigarettes manufactured by the Imperial Tobacco Co. Of India Ltd. which is the largest and leading Company in the Cigarettes line whole over the world. Mr. Darabshaw is an example of self-made man.
Mr. Hormusji Mancherji Karanjia
(Born 1876)

_enterprising Merchant and Industrialist_

It is to be noticed these days that pessimism has taken a strong hold of the Parsi community. There is a regular feeling of inertia—the rich in spite of their wealth, do not know how to make advancement in life, while the poor with their scanty knowledge do not desire to make an effort to make a fight for decent existence. Under these circumstances the biography of Mr. Hormusji Mancherji Karanjia, will be an illuminating example to the present generation. The name of this gentleman is bye-word among the Parsi community to-day, but through what vicissitudes of life he has passed and how from the greatest adversity overcome one hardship after another, climbing steadily the ladder of life to achieve the most significant success, beggars imagination. It is with this
Hindu industrious and industrious and enterprising personality is included in the growing farm general might prove an incentive to the motion.

Mr Hormusji Manekji Karanjia was born in the village of Karanj (Surat District) in the year 1889. Mr Karanjia turned his attention to priesthood. But apparently his interest was not destined for this profession. While retracing his progress before the holy fire there was a sudden turn in his attention to the mercantile in the streets of Bombay. He was soon to find himself in partnership doing import business of an auspicious product among the Indian community but it did not prove a good omen in the case. The firm lost heavily on his protest and the firm had once again forlorn his protest back in the life for him but would be him. So not a man of his calibre.

Soon an opportunity came his way of opening a dairy farm Messrs. B J Hormusji. At one time he found himself the Proprietor of a dairy farm in his case till the junior partner in it. Thus fate over milk became so great. close of the last war when the demand for milk mounted to in Bombay that during a solitary year the prices of all arrears. But once again the tables turned. The animal survived and cattle taking such a toll that not a single steer with the slump in dairy business, his agriculture. But this self reliant Parsee did fight his way up once. He was born in the village of Karanj (Surat District) in the year 1889. Mr Karanjia turned his attention to priesthood. But apparently his interest was not destined for this profession. While retracing his progress before the holy fire there was a sudden turn in his attention to the mercantile in the streets of Bombay. He was soon to find himself in partnership doing import business of an auspicious product among the Indian community but it did not prove a good omen in the case. The firm lost heavily on his protest and the firm had once again forlorn his protest back in the life for him but would be him. So not a man of his calibre.

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again wiped off arrears and finally retired from the dairy business in 1921 to start a business as silk mercer at New Charni Road by the name and style of Hormusji Pirojshah and Co. His sons coming of age, he liquidated his partnership with others and introduced his sons in the trade, forming a company in the name of Hormusji & Sons.

The firm of Hormusji & Sons is today doing business in the silk goods both wholesale and retail. Besides this, it has a dyeing, embroidery, and real silver jari manufacturing departments in which a large number of skilled workmen are employed to draw threads from gold and silver bars, which in turn are utilised in embroidery work. At the ripe old age of 65, Mr. Karanjia still directs all these departments himself.

The firm has connection with China, Japan and Europe. The life of such a man, who has battled from the ranks at an early age to achieve such significant success, is a typical example for the young growing Parsi generation to copy. Courage in the midst of adversity, sound solid labour, enterprising and clear thinking are the qualities necessary for a drive forward, in the Parsi community.
Kaikobad Dosabhai Patel
(Born 6th January 1890)
Proprietor M. D. Patel & Co — Ipperegoads Wholesale Merchant

Kaikobad D. Patel after completing his education in college he was desiring to be a merchant so his friends Mr. Yusuf A. Lallji of the firm Abdulbhai Joomabhai Lallji and their son took him to Jivraj Baldeo Mills to study weaving so that he could carry on cloth business more efficiently. After being in Mills for three years and learning all about the weaving and finishing of cloth He was introduced to the Wholesale Cloth Merchants at Mossji Jetha Market so that he could learn the ways and means of merchandise.

In the year 1916 his father gave Rs. 15,000/- to commence business in the name and style of D. Patel & Co. at Mulji Jetha Market with a working partner Mr. Chimanlal Chaganlal Master who died after few years. Thus Mr. K. D. Patel as a sole proprietor continued his business by unflagging energy, unreasing hard work and a determination to succeed he made short work of all obstacles in his way and built up a flourishing Import Export business. He married on 22nd January 1928 with Mebroo daughter of Mr. Savavsha J. Dabhash the head cashier of the Bank of India. Though he has completed 69 years he is attending regularly every day and looks after every detail and is still going on strong and works energetically with unflagging determination to make his firm known all over the world.
Mr. Bezonji Cooverji Asaival, father of Rustamji and Navrozji Bezanji Kapadia, commenced wholesale English Cloth business in Mangaldas Market, in partnership with a Hindu Bhatia gentleman, Thakar Damodar Valji in 1818 A.D. After conducting the business for 65 years Mr. Bezanji died in the year 1883. His three sons, Rustamji, Tehmulji and Navrozji joined the business as partners of Messrs. Damodar Valji & Co. and shifted their firm to new premises in the Dadar Gali of the newly built Mulji Jetha Market in 1881. Sometime after this Tehmulji died and Rustamji and Navrozji carried on the firm's business with Gokaldas Mojarji, the adopted son of Damodar Valji on the latter's demise. A stir was created in the Bhatia community when it was declared that Rustamji, who
had endeared himself by his honesty to Mr. Cokaldas was made a co-trustee with his wife by the latter to manage his vast properties worth millions.

Mr. Rustampi made a great name in business by his honesty, truthfulness and business acumen and died in the year 1919 after ably conducting the business for 8 years. He endeared himself by his unflinching honesty, integrity and meekness to all who came in his contact in the market and among heads of European firms. The name of Damodar Valji was reputed to be biggest firm in wholesale Prints business. After his demise his sons with their uncle Mr. Navrozji and Mr. Goordundji Gocaldas JP, the son of late Cokaldas carried on the business of Messrs. Damodar Valji. The firm had to pass through a very critical time after the end of the World War on account of unsteady condition of the English markets due to unfavourable exchange and world-wide depression. The firm successfully weathered the storm of keen competition of Japanese textile industry at a time when most of the big firms went in liquidation in the hay-day of the Swadeshi movement. With mutual consent of all partners the firm Damodar Valji which conducted business for well over nine decades involving 3 generations of the families of the partners was closed in 1940. Mr. Navrozji, the eldest partner thereafter went to Nawan and stayed there till his death.

Mr. Navrozji was an ardent gymen and was very well known as a wrestler and pupil of a great Wrestler Abdul Ustaad. He was a man of simple habits and of orthodox beliefs. He made alterations in his bungalows at Nawan in 1932 and a certain part of the bungalow with a dining (otly) verandah was kept apart for charitable purposes to be used on auspicious occasions by the Parsis. In 1932 he created a private charitable trust by giving away the whole estate worth about Rs. 15,000/ for the use of the poor Parsis who went to Nawan for change of air. He also set apart a sum of Rs. 2,000/ in Govt securities for its maintenance thus creating a trust of Rs. 80,000/.

A noteworthy aspect of the Kapadiya family history is the fact that for three generations a Parsi and a Hindu family conducted business in partnership the association almost unique in the country's commercial annals lasting for one hundred and eleven years.

597
Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Kapadia
Born 1883
Well-known Cloth & Diamond Merchant

Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Kapadia was born in Bombay and after his school career he joined his father's cloth business. He was the partner of Messrs. Damodar & Velji Cloth Merchants. Maneckji's inherent qualities of strength and character, inexhaustible energy and aptitude for hard work earned name for himself and his firm. Maneckji was a perfect type of his ancient virile race to whom work was worship. He was of a very genial disposition, a large hearted gentleman and a true friend. His firm enjoyed a good reputation, and when non-co-operation movement was started in 1930 he retired from his business and took active part in the movement in collecting funds. He was a trustee of several charitable institutions and had given mone tary help to several philanthropic Institutions.
Mr Jehangir Darabshaw Dinshaw Writer
Born in 1888
Formerly partner of D.D. Writer & Co.

Mr Jehangir is an illustrious son of his illustrious father the late Dr Darabshaw Dinshaw Writer I M & S. Mr Jehangir after passing his matriculation examination in 1903, joined the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay and took an Engineering Course. After leaving the V J T C he joined his father the late Dr D. D. Writer who was the founder of sweets factories in 1909. They were the first Parsis in Bombay Presidency to start manufacturing medicinal Sugar Coated Quinine Tikkies (“Tablets”). Being a new venture they found a great difficulty in making their products popular and were on the point of closing down the concern. Fortunately for them in 1914 the World War I broke out and their business began to flourish as the import of foreign sugar coated quinine was stopped. After some time they began manufacturing confectionery goods also.

Mr Jehangir had the good fortune to go to America via Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, Los Angeles in 1933 on a business-cum-pleasure tour and to bring his father-in-law Dr M. C. Bampi back to Bombay. Mr Jehangir had the opportunity of visiting many big confectionery factories in foreign countries. It is all due to the industry and foresight of Mr Jehangir that the factory is today put on a higher pedestal and is flourishing well.

599
Ardeshir Bhicaji Patel of Andheri

(19th July 1862 — 9th May 1932)

Merchant and Philanthropist

Mr Ardeshir Patel was the proprietor of A Bhicaje & Co, Apollo Bunder. In 1920 he retired from business. He built Parsi Dare' Meher (Adarian) at Andheri in 1908 in the name of his late son Phiroz, with two charity chawls for Parsis in the name of his late wife Ratanbai. He paid towards the construction of a new building and converted "Dadgah" into "Adarian" at Mohwa (Navsari) and handed it over to Mohwa Anjuman. He also constructed a Dhaarmsala for funeral ceremonies at Madvi (Surat). He devoted much time and labour to the construction of a Parsi Tower of Silence at Andheri towards which he contributed his best. He was the first President of the Salsette Parsi Association. Mr Patel was a great traveller and twice went round the world.
Manekshaw Ardeshr Patel of Andheri
(6th March 1907 – 26th August 1933)

Son of the Late Ardeshr Bhucaje Patel of Andheri. Mr. Manekshaw was a student of the Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali. After passing his Matric in 1922 he joined his father in business. After the death of his father in 1922, he was appointed a Trustee of Andheri Darg Meher and took great interest in his work. He married in 1929 but died shortly afterwards of Typhoid in August 1933, leaving a daughter and a son.
Mr. Maneckji born in Navsari came to Bombay at the age of thirteen and started a Soap factory at Mazagaon in partnership with his father Behramji and brother Rustomji.

Went to England with Dadabhaji Naoroji in 1858 and was working in Dadabhoy Naoroji’s Firm in England till 1864 and in 1865 went back England taking with him Dadabhoy Naoroji’s mother Bai Maneckbai, wife Gulbai and Mrs. Navajbai Desai and returned to Bombay in 1867 and started a firm at Bazaar Gate Street Fort, Bombay as Dealers in Chinese goods till his death.

His son Behramji was born in England on 16th October 1866 and was the second Parsi born in England.
Mr Byramji Maneckji Desai
(Born in England 10-10-1866)

In this picture sitting on the Incubator (Old Trustee) is Mr Byramji Maneckji Desai an Expert in Poultry and standing beside him is his son Maneckji (1901 to 3)

Mr Byramji being 74 years old was passing a retired life. He used to take great interest in Poultry Farming and had studied the Art. He had imported several Incubators from England and America and ran the business from 1901 to 1923
Jehangir J. M. Poonjiajee, J.P.

Born in 1904 Jehangir Poonjiajee is from a Zoroastrian family well known for orthodox way of life and traditional Charities for the last four generation. Adequately educated for business career Jehangir with his enterprising spirit and industry established himself in business at an early age and flourished. He is a sound social worker of great organising ability. Jehangir endeared himself in the cosmopolitan people in Bombay. He was an esteemed member on the reception committee of the International Study conference on the Child’s welfare, Landlord and a businessman. Jehangir is the Justice of Peace and an Hon. Presidency Magistrate and a popular Delegate on the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, High Court, Bombay. He is a leading Freemason. He has under English Freemasonry founded more than half a dozen lodges, and presided over them in Bombay himself eventually holding the Highest ranks of Past District Grand Senior Warden. He has also enjoyed respectable place in Lodges in Scottish constituency. He is a founder Trustee of POONJIAJEE Nargol Atash Adran and is connected actively as a Trustee or on the committee of Dhobi Talao Parsi Asson, Dadar Matunga Zoroastrian Asson, Federal Council, Iran League, Committee of Hundred for the Election of the Trustees on the Board of the Parsi Panchayet, and also interested in cultural activities. He participated in the Oriental Language Conference at Banaras.

Both his social and business circles activities are wide and multiform, and well known for his energetic organising ability in Charities and other walk of life.

He is well known in business Circles in Bombay and Overseas market for Catering POONJIAJEEES Chutnies, Pickles, Curry Powder and spices extensively dealing with U.K., U.S.A, Australia, Middle and Far Eastern markets where he is enjoying good reputation and held in high esteem for his integrity. He was the sole representative for the well known factories of Messrs Slavia Ltd of Czechoslovakia, Usein Georges Levi's of
Belgium Dilmunia Portland Cement Co Ltd of Italy and Tanaka Glass factory of Osaka. He was the first Indian to import full steamer load of Russian Petrol, Sugar, Plywood and Matches etc.

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In April 1910 there was a big riot at the Viramgam Railway Station and at that time he rendered yeoman services.

In 1911 when he retired the then Chief Superintendent of Police Mr. Wilson and Sir Lattrick Kelly who praised his valuable services. In that year he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib.
Khan Saheb Kekobad Nowroji Mody
Born 2nd June 1874
Superintendent of Police B B & C I Rly' (Retired)

Khan Saheb Kaikobad N Mody is an illustrious son of the late Khan Bahadur Nowroji Kekobad Mody of Surat Khan Bahadur Nowroji K Mody was the First Indian and a Parsi Superintendent of Railway Police in 1870

Khan Saheb Kaikobad was educated at Ahmedabad in Gujarat College. In 1900 he joined the Police Force of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway as an ordinary Constable. By dint of hard labour and integrity in 1906 rose to the post of Chief Constable. In 1914 he was promoted to the grade of Inspector. In 1920 he rose to the rank of Acting Superintendent of Railway Police.

(Continued on previous page)
Nariman Rutani Green
BSc (Eng.) B1 AMIE MIEI
Manager and Engineer in charge of Morvi Railway

Mr. Nariman was born at Rajkot in Kathiawar. He is the third son of late Khan Bahadur Rutani Fostoni Green who was a retired Deputy Political Agent in Kathiawar, President of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates and Secretary of the J. R. Railway Syndicate and who died in March 1936 after a long and distinguished career and winning goodwill and respect of all those with whom he came in contact. He has two brothers Khan Saleh Kaikhushroo and Ilavarsh and has three sisters Kethunni, wife of Poronji M. Karanjia, Shirinbai, wife of Shapoorji C. Shahpur and Manbha, wife of Ichhuraj I. Karanjia. He married Miss Jett Balloomi Karpada of Colombo in 1936 and has a son named Rustom who is studying Colombo.

He was matriculated from the Alfred High School at Rajkot and after passing the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Bombay University from the University College Bombay, he joined the Engineering College Poona and obtained the degree of B.E. (Civil) of the Bombay University in 1917. He then worked in the well-known firm of Messrs. Mistri & Bhedwar, Architects and Consulting Engineers in Bombay for a period.
of about two years. He proceeded to Europe for further studies in 1919 and obtained the degree of BSc (Engineering) of the Glasgow University in 1921. He also attended the evening classes in "Railways and Roads" and "Design of Structures" at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow and secured the certificate of Merit in these subjects and stood second in the final examination. He is a Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers (London) and also an Associate Member of the Institution of Engineers (India). He was a Volunteer in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps and served on the Indian Defence Force during the Great War. He started his railway career as an apprentice Engineer on the London Midland and Scottish Railways at Glasgow and served there for a period of about two years. He was appointed as Assistant Engineer on the B B & C I Railway, but before joining there his services were demanded by H H the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar State, who appointed him as Assistant Engineer on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway in the year 1923. He was raised to the post of Executive Engineer and Deputy Manager in 1925. He was then given the charge of the Traffic Department in 1927 in addition to the above, and worked as Traffic Superintendent, Executive Engineer and Deputy Manager up to 30-4-1934. He was elected President of the Kathiawar Railways Traffic and Audit Conference in the year 1934. He officiated as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Loco & Carr Superintendent, and Stores Superintendent of the J & D Railway during the absence on long leave of the permanent incumbent on five occasions. He also officiated as Port Commissioner Nawanagar State in 1932 in addition to his duties on the Railway. He was then appointed as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Morvi Railway on 4-5-1934 and is still serving in the same post. In addition to his duties on the Railways he is also working as Port Engineer of the Morvi State. He attended the meetings of the Indian Railway Conference Association as a delegate representing the J & D Railway and Morvi Railway on several occasions. He was elected a Member of the Rail-Road Competition Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association in the year 1933. He was also elected a member of the Commercial Committee for Interchange of the Indian Railway Conference Association from 1934 to 1937. He was awarded through the Railway Board Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935, and Coronation Medal in 1937.
Iramroz Hormusji Driver Barrister at Law
Assistant Engineer in-charge of the Distribution of Water Supply of Bombay City
Born 1886  Died 27th June 1911

Mr Iramroz H Driver derived his surname from the profession of his uncle who was the 1st Late and Indian Engineer Driver. When railways were first introduced in India, Indians by nature being superstitious, no person but Europeans were employed in the service of the Railway Company as Engine Drivers. It is a fact that in those days when the railway train left the station, coconuts and other things were offered to the railway lines.

Mr Iramroz's father Hormusji succeeded his brother Dorabjee as an Engine Driver so being a rare occurrence as in those days this responsible post was rarely given to the sons of the soil.

Mr Iramroz passed his Matriculation Examination at the early age of 15 from the then well-known Institution Fort High School. After studying for a year or so at the St Xavier's College, he joined the Bombay Municipality in the Water Department in 1903.

In 1940 after 35 years of active service, Mr Driver Assistant Engineer in-Charge of the Distribution of Water Supply of Bombay City went on leave preparatory to retirement. Joining the Water Works Department of the Bombay Municipality.

609
as a Junior officer, he rose to his present position by his ability and hard work in 1935.

In 1926 whilst in service on the responsible post of Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Water Works, he took to Law and successfully passed the High Court Pleaders’ Examination in 1927 and was enrolled as an Advocate (A S) in 1928. Proceeding to England in August 1928 he joined the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar in November 1929. On return from England he was enrolled as an Advocate O S in June 1930 and practised for six months after taking leave for that period and returned to the Municipality in January 1931. A special mention need to be made here that Ml Driver was discouraged from many quarters to go to England at the ripe old age of 42 when he was a father of 4 children burdened as he was with domestic responsibility, but in spite of such discouragement he was determined to carry out his resolution which he did and returned from England passing successfully his Bar Examination at the first attempt.

During Mr Driver’s period of service the water problem of the City, especially the distribution part of it, had to undergo steady and progressive changes, with consumption increasing from 20 million gallons to 100 million gallons per day. Mr Driver controlled this supply with economy and efficiency, regulating distribution and preventing waste wherever noticeable. He has also successfully tackled the various problems connected with the supply system.

On 7th October 1940 Mr Driver retired from the Municipality and worked as a specialist in “Cement-Gum” work with Messrs John Flemming & Co and Messrs Hindustan Construction Company.

On 25th March 1942 the Government of Bombay appointed him as a Water Officer to the Auxiliary Fire Service with the special recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner and the Officer Commanding Fire Services. The appointment was made in the cadre of Government Gazetted Officers and was duly notified in the Bombay Government Gazette on 24th June 1942.

Mr Framroz’s biographical sketch furnishes a noble example to the present generation. Though advanced in years and father of eight children he was determined to pass his Examination, and by sheer persistence and labour he succeeded in his object. We wish his example will be emulated by the youths of our Community and that they may be able to overcome all obstacles and attain the object of their desire by patient and rigid determination.
The Khan Bahadur who was the son of Mr. Udali Hirjubho Mistry who was a broker in the firm of David Sassoon & Co. was born on 13th May 1861. After passing his previous examination, he joined the Lost Office on a salary of Rs. 15 per month and rose in years to come to be Treasurer, a very high post in the Postal Department. He received the title of Khan Saheb in 1920 and Khan Bahadur in the year following and was also made a Justice of the Peace in 1923. He retired in the same year.
Cawasji Dhanjibhoy Mahaluxmiwalla
(1863—9-3-1950)

One of Mr Cawasji's ancestors was employed as an estate manager of the estate of a wealthy merchant who possessed a large tract of land at Mahaluxmi and hence the surname of the family was derived.

He was born on 19th April 1863 and married Bai Jaijee Dossabhoy Sanga in 1887. He was educated at the Chandanwadi High School, Bombay, and having passed his Matriculation in 1880 joined the College of Science, Poona. He secured the first place in 1883 in the Final Agricultural Examination. After serving for some time as a clerk in the Commissioner's Accounts Office, Poona, he went to Nagpur in 1885 as Superintendent of the Maharaj Bag and was subsequently appointed Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm and Principal.
of the Agricultural Class attached to the Farm which was pro-
pounded to be the best in the whole of India by D. J. Augustus
Yoeleker Ph.D. D.Sc. I.E.C. Consulting Chemist to the Royal
Agricultural Society of England. In the conduct of these insti-
tutions earned high encomiums from the heads of the depart-
ments concerned and the Chief Commissioner of the Central
Provinces. When he resigned after serving at Nagpur for seven
years on his appointment as Superintendent of Victoria Gardens
Bombay in 1892, the Commissioner of Settlement and Agri-
culture placed on record his obligations to Mr. Cowasji for the
excellent work he had done for Government in his department.

Mr. Cowasji was the first Indian to hold the post of Super-
imendent of a Public Garden in India and retired after 18
years service in 1918. During his term of office the Gardens
were greatly improved and the annual number of visitors rose
from 972,000 in 1899/91 to 1066,000 in 1917/18.

His public activities included:

1) An award of a certificate of Merit and a Bronze Medal
by the London Exhibition authorities and also a silver
watch by the Commissioner of Settlement and Agri-
culture for having designed and constructed a curved wood
en gateway to serve as the frontage of the Central Pro-
vince Arts Court at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

2) The bringing up of the question of teaching English by the
Direct Method side by side with Gujarati from the very
commencement of the infant class for Parsee children
before the Managing Committee of the Zoroastrian Asso-
ciation which has been gradually adopted in many
Schools now.

3) The establishment in 1926 of the Parsee Montessori
School for Parsi children of 3 to 6 year of age it being
the first institution of its kind in Bombay.

4) The foundation of the Jeshaw Committee for which he
was awarded a silver medal along with two others in
1932.

Mr. Cowasji is one of the founders and on the Manag-
ing Committee of the Iran League, the Zoroastrian Co-oper-
ative Credit Bank and the Federal Council of Farm Associa-
tions. He is also a member and on the Council of the Parsi Central Asso-
ciation a Life Member and on the Managing Committee of the
Zoroastrian Association and a member of the Managing Com-
mitee of the Lekhek Mandal, the Divan Prasarak Mandali
Association for Religious Education and spread of Zoroas-
trian Religion. He is also an Associate Member of the Farm
Vegetarian and Temperance Society for many years a member.
of the Bombay Teachers' Association, Adult Education Association and the Theosophical Society

In 1908 jointly with his brothers Pestonji and Jamsetji and his friend Mr. Jehangir Vimaladat, he started a movement for a Parsi Academy and drew up a prospectus which was all round approved of and Mrs. Annie Besant and Professor Wodehouse supported the scheme the latter even offering his services as Principal on a subsistence salary of about Rs. 200. The Governor even promised his support and help to it. But unfortunately the matter was delayed and in the meantime opposition was created in the papers on the ground that the Academy was designed to draw Parsi youths under the influence of Theosophy and the matter consequently fell through.

Mr. Cowasji was a member of the Committee of leading Parsis of to draw up a Bill to amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsis and also of a Committee to draw up a Bill for the Regulation of Parsi Public Charities. Both these Bills latterly passed through the Indian Legislatures in 1938. He was also the Secretary of the Committee of Parsee educationists appointed by the Parsee Panchayat to report on the present state of Parsee education, its defects and the means of removing them.

After the submission of the Report Mr. Cowasji published a Supplementary note on Parsee Education dealing extensively with physical, mental, vocational, technical, moral and religious education.

Amongst Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla's publications are:

1) Notes on some of the Plants introduced into the Victoria Gardens, published in the Bombay Natural History Society Journal.

2) A Gujarati publication of two lectures given under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali in 1904, on Snake, its structure and Habits, and symptoms and Remedies of Snake-bite.


6) A note on the Education of Parsee Children, with suggestions for its Reform in accordance with Modern Educational Ideas and Principles, 1921.
Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Bharucha, M.B.E. (of Baghdad)
Born in Broach 17th October 1870
Head Post Master of Aden, Baghdad etc.

Mr. Bharucha after studying only up to English Second Standard due to poor circumstances left India in 1848 for Aden where his maternal uncle Khan Sahib Aderji Soroji Khodana (Bharucha) was a prominent figure, and a rich man too. Mr. Cowasji was working with his father in a liquor shop in Broach and very late at the age of ten Mr. Cowasji was sent to a Municipal Vernacular School at Broach. Then shortly he came down to Bombay and received his English Second Standard education at Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institute. As he was not keeping good health and being a grown-up boy of seventeen years of age in second standard and also as the means did not permit him to further his studies, he wrote to his uncle Aderji Khodana at Aden and went there.
Khan Sahib Khodana was a prominent figure at Somaliland and a Customs Superintendent, Chief Clerk, Residency Office (Political) Postmaster Zaila — Agent to Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros and to the Perim Coal Company — a social worker

In Somaliland, Mr Cowasji was assigned with duties of minor responsibilities, and before long he proved to be of immense help to his uncle. Fortunately for him the “Mad Mullan” trouble started, and this gave Mr Cowasji opportunities to shoulder more responsibilities and to come in contact with European Officers. He soon became their favourite and was admired by one and all due to the part he was playing in the execution of his duties. Then he started his life as petty postal clerk on a small salary of Rs 15/-, and by dint of hard work, courage and perseverance, soon rose to the post of Head Post Master and he retired, drawing a salary of Rs 500/- This reminds us that great men were made and not born.

In recognition of his meritorious services he was awarded the title of “MBE” in

Mr Cowasji Bharucha’s life gives an example to poor rising youths that, even though one may have poor education, but dint of honest hard work, one can become a great man like him. His motto was “work before pleasure”

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certificates from his superiors. He was specially selected by the Railway Co to attend a course of higher studies, at Dehra Dun wherein he very successfully came out securing 80% of marks.

As the Railway job is more transfers and less leisure he was to Baroda in 1930, Ahmedabad in 1936 and then to Bulsar in 1938.

He was loved not by one but all who had the unique pleasure of working under him.

By the dint of hard work and zeal to serve the Railway he rose to the position and in every danger rose to the occasion.

But those jaws of death never had the courtesy to keep him anymore. On that fateful morning of the 15th May 1940. The Frontier Mail collided with a goods train at Jekot near Dohad and his soul left him after serving the railway meritoriously for 36 years.
The late Mr. Sorabshaw (Bhimjiibhav Bhesanin) joined the B B & C I Rly at Godhra at an early age of 17 in 1904 as an ordinary signaler on Rs. 10/- p.m. By dint of hard work, perseverance and consummate ability he was selected for the post of Dy. S. M at Daman and there after at Anand. During the Ahmedabad riots when he was at Anand he saved many a life of Europeans risking his own by giving them shelter in his own house. The Rly Authorities appreciating his services again transferred him to Bulsar on promotion and soon after was sent to Bombay to join the Central office. By his amiable nature and aptitude to serve anywhere was once again transferred to Godhra as a Traffic Inspector in 1926. Though quite new to his job he picked up the work so quickly that he was confirmed as a Traffic Inspector on Rs. 150/-. During the great havoc caused by floods in the Gujarat in 1927 he was always in the front and rendered great services to the passengers that his services were once again recognised and he received man...
The late Seth Bomanji Darabji Polia Desai of Navsari

The late Seth Bomanji was a "Akhbar" Trustee of The Parsee Anjuman of Navsari for a long period of 34 years. He performed his duties honourably, faithfully and enthusiastically. He served the members of every community without any distinction and owing to his generosity and good nature he was loved and revered by all. He deeply studied the Persian language and was considered an authority on the same. He lived a very illustrious life and died at the mature age of 78.

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The late Seth Edulji Romanji Darabji Polia Desai

Birth 1 1846 — Death 6 1901

The late Seth Edulji received his education at Navsari and was a trustee of the Larsee Anjuman of Navsari till his death. He was an orthodox, bold, enthusiastic, and true Zoroastrian and loved his religion above all things. He played a very important part in all affairs of the Anjuman and was highly influential in the state of Baroda. He was well acquainted with the ruler and the officers of that state. He was a member of the working committees of the various charities at Navsari, a trustee of the charities of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy at Navsari and the surrounding districts and a trustee of the various charity funds.

He played an active part on the occasion of the address given to Dadabhai Navroji the Grand Old Man of India on his return to this country from England. He also took a part at the great inaugural meeting held on the occasion of the establishment of the Anjuman Fire Temple in Bombay under the leadership of the late Dastur Jamaspji Minochery. On this occasion he was presented with a shawl. He died at the age of 56.

The late Seth Romanji was a "trustee of the Larsee Anjuman of Navsari for a long period of 51 years. He performed his duties honourably and faithfully and enthusiastically. He

(Continued on previous page)
Seth Sorabji Edulji Bomanji Polia Desai
Birth 14-5-1867 — Death 28-9-1921

He was born at Navsari in Polia Desai's Poul. At an early age he came to Bombay from Navsari and joined the Sir J J School where he received a little education. On leaving the school he joined the Sassoon Silk Mill which he left in 1898 with a view to be independent and started a washing company known as Desai & Co. He was a pioneer in this business and was the first Parsee in this line not only in Bombay but also in India.

He was very generous and good-natured and kind to the poor without any distinction of caste or creed, he helped many of the poor people to earn their living by teaching them his business. Even today these people remember him with great respect. He never competed with any one of the same profession nor did he care for those who competed with him in his business.

He was a pioneer in Bombay and in India in fancy colours, artistic designs, in "printed silks", and today this work is carried on in many parts of India, and even some mills have departments.

He received many gold and silver medals as well as certificates for his work, and has made his name immortal.

He died at the early age of 54.
Nanabhoy was born on 6th December 1902. After passing Matriculation Examination in 1920 from the New High School (now Bhanda New High School) he studied in 1st year Arts and then joined Globe Mill as a weaving apprentice and attended the first batch of mill's apprentices two years course and gained the certificate. In 1926 he became the Assistant Weaving Master at the Alexandria and F. D. Sswoon Mills.

In 1921 when Parsi Battalion was formed Nanabhoy became a member of the Battalion and remained till the Battalion was dissolved in 1927.

In 1936 he joined the Editorial Department of the Jami-e-Jamshed and contributed articles in various subjects under the pen name of "Naholi".

He is a sportsman and member of various institutions. He was also a member of the late Mr. Ernji Ant's Palakhana at Chira Bazaar and was a keen wrestler in his days. He is very fond of hiking and long marches.
Dr. Jehangirji Muncherji Sethna was a Professor of Biology, at the College of Agriculture, Poona, and Resident Veterinary Officer, Bamburda, Kukke, Poona Dist. Later he joined the Bombay Municipality as a Veterinary Officer. He was an extremely competent veterinary surgeon and very charitable and kind-hearted.

He was fond of education and knowledge, and considered education of the younger generation as a very important requirement of modern India. He liked photography, and natural scenery.

Married to Ratanbai, the daughter of Mr. Khurshedji Jeejeebhoy Khambatta, a prominent business man of Bombay, Dr. Jehangirji considered his duties to his family as of great importance. But equally well was he attached to doing good to the poor in addition to serving the sick animal world.

Dr. Jehangirji's eldest son Minocher is now a Professor and author of law books. His younger son Rustom is a Civil Engineer and Advocate and is now the Superintendent of Land Records and City Survey Bombay.
Professor Minocher Jehangirji Sethna
Ph D., Barrister at Law

Philosopher, Jurist, Poet and Author

(Born on 1st November 1911)

Dr Minocher Jehangirji Sethna was educated at Massey's Tutorial High School Bombay, the Wilson College Bombay, the University of Bombay and the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, London.

After his call to the English Bar he was enrolled as an Advocate on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court and figured in several important cases. In 1928 he published his work on the Company Law, which has now run into six editions and of which the seventh one is now under preparation. In 1927 he published his important work entitled Society and the Criminal, the new edition of which is now being made.

Among his other works are Mercantile Law (now in its sixth edition) and Jurisprudence (now in its second edition). He has edited Contributions to Synthetic Jurisprudence and is the Associate Editor of the Nueva Law Journal (dealing with labour law cases) Massachusetts, USA. He is also the Editor of a book called Progress of Law, also the author of Civil Wrongs and Their Legal Remedies and a number of writings in moral philosophy. He is a keen Photographer and does research even in photography.

His son Jehangir is now studying law and already engaged in legal research and has published in his father's Synthetic Jurisprudence two research papers on Capital Punishment and Mental Abnormality and Crime.

Dr Sethna joined the Government Law College in July 1952 and was a Professor of Law there (and the seniormost Professor) till 30th September 1960. On 1st October 1960 he joined
the University Department and Post Graduate Faculty of Law
to teach and research in Jurisprudence at the University of
Bombay, and as such he guides the PhD students in legal re-
search and takes LLM Degree Course classes. He has con-
tributed several research Papers in law, particularly, Social
Legislation, Factory and Labour Law Company Law, Jurispru-
dence, International Law and Constitutional Law.

His brother Mr Rustom Jehangirji Sethna, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.
(Civil), LL.B is the Superintendent of Land Records and City
Survey, Bombay, and is a very responsible and popular officer.

(Concluded from page 626)

under whom he happened to serve, and was exceedingly popu-
lar with his subordinates also. In recognition of his long and
exceptionally meritorious services the title of Khan Bahadur
was conferred upon him by Govt. He spent the long interval
between his retirement and demise in doing a great deal of
honorary and charitable work both for the Parsi as well as
various other communities. Service to humanity was his prin-
ciple aim in life, and he never missed a single opportunity of
doing a good turn. His pious and useful life terminated peace-
fully on 5th June 1935 which was the day of the Silver Jubilee
of King George V. He left behind him a saintly and phalan
thropic widow and seven children. He bequeathed a decent
sum to be utilised in various charities in his native place Surat.
Mrs Khorsed wife of Professor Minocher Jehangirji Sethna and née Khorsed Jamshedji Anklesaria is the Principal of Sitaram Podar High School for Girls (a first grade High School) and a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate Bombay. She is a keen social worker and now takes part in administration of justice at the Juvenile Court Bombay.

Educated at Loreto Convent Calcutta and the Calcutta University she took her degree of B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. with English Literature. She studied French and History and Economics also. But her principal subject is English Literature. Mrs. Khorsed writes articles and Papers in Journals and newspapers also. She is a keen educationist and has been in this line for the last twenty years and over. At Calcutta she was a Lecturer at Loreto Convent.

Her husband Dr. Minocher is also a keen educationist and author of law books. Both husband and wife love photography, music and natural surroundings and outings.

Her son Jehangir is now studying law and is a promising young lad. He is a B.A. (Hons.) in Psychology and Philosophy and deeply interested in music and photography.
Khan Bahadur Framji was educated at Surat. After passing his Matriculation he joined the Bombay Postal Service in 1875. On account of hard work, preserverance, integrity and above all more than ordinary capacity and intelligence he came to the notice of his official superiors, and was specially selected for Postal Inspectorship between the years 1891 and 1893. His services were brought into prominence on his detecting various intricate cases of frauds, thefts, highway robbery of mails etc., and he was raised to the First Grade Inspectorship in 1894. In the same year he passed the Superintendent’s exam and was appointed superintendent in charge of Deccan, Cutch and Kathiawar Divisions between the years 1895 and 1905. Thereafter he was appointed as Supdt Kaira Dn with headquarters at Baroda from where he retired in the year 1910.

On account of his outstanding abilities, simplicity, cheerful and unassuming nature, he was liked by all the superior officers.

(Continued on page 624)
Mr. Pestonji Framji Kamdin was educated at Surat, Navsari, and Rajkot and passed his Matriculation examination from the last named place in the year 1902. He joined the Bombay Postal Service in the year 1904 after having studied at Samaldas Arts College at Bhavnagar for one year. He served as clerk, telegraph signaler, and Sub-Postmaster at various places before he was specially appointed as Inspector in consideration of his efficiency, zeal for work, integrity, and straightforward nature, and served such as Rajkot, Viramgam, Nasik, and Surat for a number of years. He had a brilliant career as a supervising officer and came into prominence on account of the great skill which he displayed in detecting a large number of frauds, thefts, false personations, and other cases which he happened to investigate. Several times his meritorious services were highly commended by the Postmaster General as well as other superior
officers, and the King George V Silver Jubilee Medal as well as the King Emperor’s Coronation Medal were awarded to him in recognition of his meritorious services. For the valuable help rendered by him to various Police officers in their inquiries into criminal cases he received rewards on a number of occasions.

On account of the deep love and affection which he cherished for his revered parents on more than one occasion he expressed his unwillingness to leave Surat on promotion even and was eventually appointed as Head Postmaster at Surat, and after serving in that capacity for about nine years he expired just before retirement. He was leading an exceedingly simple, austere and saintly life, and his living was very economical. His meals were frugal and it was not uncommon to see him clad in patched and worn out garments. On the sad demise of his affectionate partner in life, in August 1934, he gave away everything, including her ornaments in charity, and thereafter expended the entire sum of money which remained with him every month in making gifts to the various funds for the poor and needy and to charitable institutions.

Among the latter may be mentioned the liberal donations made by him to the Shehanshahi Atash Behram, the Nariman Infirmary and the Parsi Technical School and the amounts given by him for the construction of a second story to the Parsi General Hospital. All the above institutions are situated in Surat. The total amount given by him in charities from his limited means is computed at forty to fifty thousand rupees.

His knowledge of Ayurvedic drugs was so marvellous that often some Indian physicians used to consult him and he was distributing medicines, however costly they may be, to rich and poor alike without charging a pie from anyone. He made a name for himself for the very efficacious and infallible remedy which he possessed for cases of hydrophobia (mad dog bite). Only one nut of a very rare tree is enough to save the life of human beings as well as of dogs, cows, bullocks and other animals which happened to be bitten by mad dogs or jackals, etc. Hundreds of lives were saved by him in this manner, and he earned the blessings of all those who approached him for the wonderful remedy.

His life sketch would not be complete without mentioning one more achievement of his. He belonged to the priestly class, but neither himself nor his father or any of his four brothers had undergone the ‘Navar’ course, i.e., none of them was initiated as a priest. Since years he had made up his mind to get himself initiated as a priest, but some hitch or the other came in his way. When at last every arrangement was complete, a very strong agitation was started by a Parsi Newspaper of Bombay, and some misguided jealous fellows who asserted that one cannot be
a Navar who had passed his boyhood and that he was too old to undergo that course. He however remained firm in his determination and succeeded in silencing those who had taken up a hostile attitude by quoting the opinions of eminent religious scholars on the subject. He led a very rigid and austere life for the entire period during which he studied under his able religious instructors and his wishes were after all fulfilled. He became a Navar when he was 31 years of age, and in the history of the Parsees in India for a period of 1,500 years there is not a single instance in which anyone was initiated as a priest at even half his age.

(Concluded from page 631)

the golden opinions of one and all the official superiors under whom he served and was awarded the Coronation (of His Majesty King George VI) Medal in the year 1937 in recognition of the skill displayed by him in successfully detecting and in bringing to book culprits in various cases of fraud, theft, defalcation and highway robbery of mails.
Mrs. Dinbai Framji K amdin
(1862-1939)
A religious and Charitable Lady

Mrs Dinbai Framji is to-day remembered by all those who knew her as a religious-minded, saintly and pious lady. She was a devoted and loving wife and an affectionate and prudent mother. To the poor and the needy she proved herself to be a true friend and a silent helper. Although her means cannot be described as large, and her wealth was limited, she nevertheless contrived to effect saving which were donated to various charities.

Among the sums of money which Mrs Dinbai gave away for purposes of religious work may be mentioned Rs 5,000/- donated that the Adarian fund with a view to prevent the sacred fire of the place being removed from Surat to Dahnu for want of adequate funds. She also gave a decent sum of money to the Surat Shehenshai Atash Behram Fund.
Mr. Dhanopshaw was born in Navsari and matriculated from Alfred High School, Rajkot in the year 1902 and thereafter joined Samaldas College, Bhavnagar from where he passed the Intermediate Arts examination in the year 1907. He took his B.A. degree from Baroda College in 1907 and was the recipient of scholarships at both the aforesaid institutions. He joined service in the Postal Department (where his revered father had also rendered loyal and exceptionally meritorious services for over 35 years) as 3rd grade Inspector on Rs. 60/- per mensem in the year 1908 and worked in that capacity at Godhra for a few weeks and in Rajkot and Dhoraji sub-divisions (in Kathiawar) for a period of nearly ten years, during which time he attained the 1st grade. He passed the departmental examination for Superintendents in the year 1915 and after having officiated as Supdt. from December 1917 onwards, was confirmed as such in 1922. He was in charge of as many as eight divisions in the districts of Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat and Kutch and in Bombay proper. He retired on pension from Ahmedabad division in September 1940 after serving the Department loyally and faithfully for 42 years and settled down in his native place Surat thereafter. By dint of hard work and perseverance he won

(Continued on page 629)
Ardeshir Shapurjee Guzder
(1864-1939)

An enterprising Businessman and prominent citizen of Allahabad

Born of poor parents the late Mr. Guzder was educated in Bombay, but not being in circumstances to go in for his education was compelled to seek service and took up service as an assistant salesman, at a very early age, in Shahjahanpur. In 1886 he went to Allahabad as manager of a very flourishing Parsee firm.

He started the firm of Messrs. R. M. Guzder & Co Ltd., in 1893, of which late Pundit Moulal Nehru and Mr. Raja Ram Bhargava were partners. In 1908 the firm was turned into a limited company and the late Mr. Guzder had as his Co-Directors the late Pundit Moulal Nehru and the late Lala Sheo Charan Lal. The late Mr. Guzder was also the managing director of the firm.

The late Mr. Guzder who was very religiously minded was President of the Parsee Anjuman, and he took keen interest along with Shri Bapuji J. Dalal, in bringing into existence the Jilepar Shapurji Gandhi Dalal Maher.

The late Mr. Guzder was well known for his unostentatious manner in giving private help to needy persons. He died lamented at the age of sixty-six. A great and good man a most lovable man has passed away in the late Mr. A. S. Guzder. May his sweet and beloved soul rest in peace.
Mr. Burjorji was born at Surat in 1840 and was educated at the Surat High School. He joined the Office of the Executive Engineer Karia and Panch Mahals as a junior writer in April 1869 on a monthly salary of Rupees seventeen. Mr. Burjorji served from September 1870 to April 1872 as a sorter in the Travelling Post Office, Railway Mail Service. He joined the Public Works Department in April 1872 and was appointed 4th clerk in the Office of the Superintending Engineer Northern Circle which had the jurisdiction over Bombay Thana Surat Branch Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad Districts. In 1874 Mr. Burjorji was appointed personal assistant to Colonel Jenkin Jones, Royal Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle and had to travel with him on tours for eight months in a year on inspection of District Executive Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers Offices. He had to perform almost all the journeys by road in the interior of districts with the Superintending Engineers. He served as personal assistant to Col. Jenkin Jones R.E., Col. C.J. Mellick R.E., Col. A.U. Finch R.E., Col. W.W. Coodfellow R.E., Col. J.M. Cribb R.E., Col. J.R. Mansell R.E., and Lieut. General John A. Fuller R.E. In 1888 Lieut. General Fuller R.E., appointed Mr. Bur

(Continued on page 636)
Furdunji Burjorji Writer, J.P., B.S.E. (Retd.)
(Born at Surat, 5th March, 1880)
Retired Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay

Mr Furdunji was born at Surat in the year 1880 and educated at the Bharada New High School, Bombay. Mr Furdunji joined the Engineering Staff of the Bombay Public Works Department, as an apprentice, at the age of 17 and in November 1899 was appointed Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, on a monthly salary of Rs 25 in the permanent Lower Subordinate Establishment, at the age of 19. In July 1902, he was promoted to the 2nd Grade, and in December 1903 to the 1st Grade of the Lower Subordinate Establishment. In October 1906, he was appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment. His appointments and promotions were made under special resolutions in the Public Works Department, Government of Bombay. During the period 1906 to 1914, Mr Furdunji was appointed sub-divisional officer, Public Works Department, in Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Satara and Dharwar Districts of the Bombay Presidency. In 1914, during the first world war, he was transferred from Dharwar to Bombay and was appointed Sub-Divisional Officer “A” Sub-Division, comprising of Bombay Government and Government of India Buildings and lands, in Fort and Colaba area, in place of a Staff Sergeant (W Scales) transferred on war service out of India. In 1920, Mr Furdunji was appointed, under Executive Engineer, Major D S Johnston, R.E., Sub-Divisional Office “J” Sub-division, in charge of all Government Residencies and Government buildings and lands, on Malabar and Cumbala Hills, including the construction of the new Sea Wall (Marine Drive Wall) on Kennedy Sea Face, which was subsequently transferred to the specially created Development Department, Government of Bombay. In 1921, Mr Furdunji was gazetted Assistant Engineer, Provincial Engineering Service. He conti-
nued as Sub-divisional Officer "J" Sub-division till he retired as Assistant Engineer in the superior grade on a pension of Rs. 300/- per month in 1935, at the age of 89, Mr. Lurdumpi has also served Government in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Police as a CID Volunteer during the visits of Their Excellencies the Governor Generals in Victoria of India and during the arrivals and departures of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Governor General and Viceroy of India. Mr. Lurdumpi was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay in recognition of his merit, continuance and loyal service to the Government of Bombay.

Mrs. Ainaai Lurdumpi Writer

Mrs. Ainaai Lurdumpi Writer, Daughter of Late Mr. Maneckji Framji Shroff and Niece of Late Mr. Shaheenji Lestoni Chemorwala. Born at Lahore 1884, Died 30th December 1915.

(Concluded from page 633)

Jorji as Chief Clerk and Accountant to the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle. Mr. Burjorji's knowledge of IWD code rules and Government Standing Orders was unique, and his services were much appreciated and eulogised by Their Majesty's Royal Engineers. Mr. Burjorji retired in 1906 and was granted an additional pension as a special case with the sanction of the Government of India. Mr. Burjorji died on 24th September 1909 at Farvandin Mah Farvandin 1309, A.H. at the age of 60.
Mr Pestonji Rustomji Wallace passed his Matric examination in the year 1866 and then joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay. After a short time, he left the college and joined his father’s firm which was known as The Bombay Company Ltd, and became Head Salesman in the Piecegoods Department. This work he left for independent business in the year 1890. Thereafter he became working partner in the firm of M/s M M Bottlewalla & Co, which was dissolved in 1919 and after that he opened his own firm in the name of P R Wallace & Sons which is now changed to P R Wallace & Sons Ltd, dealing in machine parts and all requisites of cotton silk and woollen mills Ginning factories, Presses and Railways etc. He is assisted by his two sons Pirojshah and Hormusji. His other three sons Rustum, Jehangir and Sohrab are all lawyers. Rustum and Sohrab are M A (Oxon) Barristers-at-Law and Jehangir is a solicitor of London.

(Concluded from opposite page)

for his ready wit and humour, he was one of those who strongly advocated the introduction of water supply from Tansa and did not rest content until an adequate water-supply was obtained to meet its increasing water dispute. He was a Justice of the Peace and a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

636
Romanjee Pestonjee Master, J P
(1821, 1897)

Educationalist one of the founders of Female Education and Civic Worker

He was a Clare Scholar, teacher and subsequently an Assistant Professor in the Elphinstone Institution. When a young man he took an active part in the formation and promotion of the Students Literary and Scientific Society of which he was one of the founders and Vice President and of other societies and institutions founded for the advancement of the student class. He was one of the pioneers of female education amongst the Parsis along with Professor Dr Sohrab Naushir and was the first to undertake the task of teaching at the School without any remuneration. After 13 years of Government service in the Education Department he went to England as General Manager of the firm Romanjee Fransjee Cama in which he subsequently became a partner. On his return from England he went to China as manager of the Firm of Mr Dinshaw Candum and a few years afterwards retired from business. He then became a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from its establishment in the city in 1872 and was known for his independence and persistent fight in the interests of the rate payers and

(Continued on previous page)
Mr Nowroji was in early days of his life a helpless stamping boy but inherent quality of his ancestors helped him the most. His mathematical talents helped him so much that at early age of seventeen he was considered to be the most competent private tutor and he used to coach the pupils for matriculation.

Suddenly he took liking for cutting and helped many Parsee ladies in the art of cutting. Working 18 hours per day without a Sunday he found out some side lines and soon flourished in the lines with conscientious hard work, honesty and exemplary zeal.

At present he is a social worker with many cottage industries for the poor.
Mr Sohrabji Maneckji Darakhhanawala
(Died Parsee Row (-2) Cowad Mah (2) Khodad Yez de Zardi
Year 1276)

The prominent Parsee Mr Sohrabji demude of the State of
Zanzibar expired on the 4th December 1891, at three in the
evening, at Bombay. The sad news spread all over in Zanzibar
and not only Parsees but all the allied communities took the
news as a personal loss.

Mr Sohrabji was born in the year 1812 A.D. After finishing
his English studies at school he took to Medical studies but
his tender heart could not bear surgical operation so he gave
up the line and took the Engineering and got a Proficiency
Certificate for the Chief Engineer. In the year 1879 A.D. at
the invitation of the late Sultan Burjahe he and his brother
Bomrajji went to reside in the Island of Zanzibar and served for
a long time in the workshop called old Bandrabas at Mah ligah.
From 1886 to 1887 A.D he served under Sultan Suyad Turki of
Mascat and had the honour to have a correspondence friend-
ship with the next Sultan Faizal. In 1890-91 A.D. he was
employed as Chief Engineer in the English Factory by the late
General Methius and on the retirement of Mr Jordez the
European Officer he was entrusted with the double duty as the
Head of the Sanitary Department and also as the Chief Engineer
of the Workshop in 1892 A.D. He was an expert in the know-
ledge of Sanitation and managed the post till the end of his
that time residing in Delogoa Bay (present known as Lourenço Marques) Portuguese East Africa and at his kind invitation he (Bhicaji) left Bombay (in 1892) for Delogoa Bay to erect an ice plant, the first of its kind in that city and also erected the Flour Mill of Maize of Messrs Paolin & Co (namely in Portuguese Language Fabrica de Gelo & Fabrica de Milho). He worked there till the time of his death which took place on 2nd December 1898 (Roz Farvadin, Mah Khordad YZ 1268) at the very young age. He left behind his wife, one son and daughter and his parents have passed away in young age.

His remarkable career was published in almost all papers of Lourenço Marques and in India by weekly paper Kaiser-I-Hind

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**Manecksha Bapuji Viccaji and Bai Baiaie**

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642
Mr Meherji Bhieaji
(Born 2nd January 1848 - Roy 1, Mah 4 Y Z 1249)
1 Prominent Business man Social and Political worker in
Lancrnco Marque (S F Ilwun)
and
Mr Meheraji Meherji Bhieaji married to Mr Dorabji
Runoonji Bhuchena (Born 21st January 1893 - 1st 11th
Mah 5 Y Z 1312)

He was the only son of Mr Bhieaji and was born in Bombay on January 1848 (Roy Depincher Mah 1st Y Z 1248). After completing his school carrier he was called by his father to Delagoa Bay. As there was no such routine as passport at that time he left Bombay (at the age of 16) on 12th July 1891 by a German Steamer Setos for Zanzibar. After leaving Bombay Dock, the steamer was caught in a storm which continued for 5 to 6 days. Luckily Mr Meherji was given a seat in the cabin due to the kindness of the Captain in charge. He reached Zanzibar safely and stayed there with his father's best friends Brothers Sorabji and Bomanji Maneckji Darukhanwala who were kind enough to make necessary arrangements for his passage to Delagoa Bay. He left Zanzibar by another steamer of the same company called Kanzler and landed there on 12th August 1891. He has to pay Rs 95/- by way of passage fare.

As he had the same inclination like his father towards technical line his father got him recruited as a trainee in the Portuguese Government Railway Work shop. As the weather of Delagoa Bay was not suitable to his health he left again for
Zanzibar in the year 1895 and got himself employed in the public department workshop of the Government of Zanzibar. In Zanzibar he stayed with Darukhanawalla’s family with whom he (Meherji) visited His Highness Sultan’s palace on the occasion of Ramzan and Bakri Id. Later on he proceeded to Beira where he was engaged as an Assistant Engineer in steam launch at a salary of £25/- (sovereign) per month. But this does not last long as he had to leave Beira in the year 1898 on account of ill-health of his father. In the same year he was very unfortunate to have lost his father at the age of 19 years.

In the year 1899 he started his own business with the help of his European and Indian friends. Due to his good nature, skill and business integrity he took no time in becoming a prominent businessman. In the year 1904 when the Indian and Portuguese Europeans merchants jointly established the steamship company for carrying on coastal trade from Chai Chai to Lço Marques, he was appointed as their representative in Durban. He stayed there as a guest of a Parsee gentleman named Rustomji who was kind enough to give him every necessary assistance.

He took an active part in the social and political activities that were going on in Lourenco Marques during the year 1894 to 1922. He was the first Indian and European residing in Portuguese (S E Africa) to have travelled by air in the year 1911. Report to this effect was published in the ‘Guardian’ issue of Lço Marques in English as well as in the Portuguese Languages and also in the Parsi vernacular paper ‘Jam-e-Jamshed’ which reads as under —

‘The first passenger Mr Meherji Bhicaji a well-known Parsi Merchant aviated on the 6th August 1911. He was the first Indian among the Indians and Europeans in Portuguese (S E Africa) Lço Marques. He received hearty felicitations from the fellow citizens after the flight. The Portuguese Europeans call him ‘O Homen De Boolao’.

In the year 1912, the all Indians of Lço Marques resolved in the meeting to nominate five members of our merchants as two Hindus, two Mahomedans and one Parsee to go to fronti the Portuguese border of Ressano Garcia, 55 miles from Lço Marques to receive the Honourable Guests Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C I E, visited Lço Marques with M K Gandhi Esq, (of our time called Mahatma Gandhi) via Transvaal, Zanzibar to Bombay by s s Kronprinz. When the Honourable Guests arrived at Lço Marques, the Indians as well as European friends gave them a very cordial reception and the banquet was held at ‘Cardoso Hotel’. With due respect towards Mr Gandhi, the hosts were served with soft drinks.

644
In the year 1914 March 23rd when Sir Banzamin Robertson K.C.S.I Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces of India and Mr. S. H. Slater under Secretary to the Government of India Indian Commission was sent to South Africa on behalf of the Government returned to India via Lago Marques by s.s. Talam cotia. He again took a leading part and acted as spokesman on behalf on the Parsis and Indians. The welcome speech was recorded in the Guardian and Portuguese Papers of Lago Marques as well as in Bombay with portraits by Jan-e Jamshed.

Reference about Mr. Meherji Bhuraji was also made in the article published under the heading of British Citizenship in the issue of Bombay Chronicle dated 2nd November 1917 Mr. H. S. Toolock while endorsing the statement made in the above issue of Bombay Chronicle writes in the issue of 2nd January from Allahabad 1917 of the more paper is under

I have just seen the leading article in your issue of the 2nd instant on British Citizenship dealing with the case of Mr. Meherji Bhuraji whom I know very well. He was my host recently at Lago Marques and beside being one of the most prominent and respected members of the Indian Community there is highly esteemed by the Portuguese Administration. Mr. Bhuraji however needs no certificate of merit from me.

In the year 1914 when he started from Delought Bay for Bombay (as there was no first class cabin available) he was requested by the agents of the Steamship Company to travel in the doctor’s cabin upt to Beira from whereonwards he was to be given the first class Saloon first the Captain of the ship Taroba on which he was on board refused to give him first class accommodation at Beira as promised by the Steamship Co’s agent at Delought Bay but due to the kind intervention of Mr. Innes the agent of the steamship Company over there he was fortunate enough to have the first class cabin. The steamer left Beira on the 18th August 1919 On the following day he again received a message from the captain of the ship to vacate his first class cabin as other European passengers travelling by the first class did not like to have an Indian among them. As he was the only Indian travelling by first class the Captain submitted to the arbitrary demands made by the European passengers in spite of his strong protest and ultimately he was offered a second class cabin. The captain even offered him certain amount by way of difference in fare between the first and the second class fare he refused to accept this and told him that he will record his protest to your agents at Zamibar M/s. Smith Mackenzie & Co. and the said record must have entered in the Log Book. When he arrived in Bombay he personally met the Agents of Bombay M/s. Macklinon Mackenzie & Co. of British India Steam Navigation Co and explained him the whole
incident that has taken place in the voyage from Loço Marques to Bombay. After some time he received a letter from the above agents dated 23rd September 1919, (which speaks itself as under)

[Reproduced letter]

Dear Sir,

With reference to your mail on me yesterday, we write to say that we very much regret the incident on board the S.S. "Taroba", whereby the Commander requested you to travel in the second saloon although you were a holder of a first saloon ticket from Delagoa Bay to Bombay. In the circumstances therefore, we enclose refund vouchers for Rs. 40 being the equivalent of £40 at current rate of exchange paid by you in Delagoa Bay for your passage from that port to Bombay by the S.S. "Taroba".

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Agents.

He was also the Secretary of the Pārśi Zoroastrian Community of Loço Marques for a number of years.
Rustomji Sornhab Engineer
(1841 - 8th Nov 1928)

Larsee Raj - 3rd Coad
Mish - 3rd Khondal
Yezdabad 1248

Chief Marine Eng. 1

Mr Rustomji at the age of eighteen after finishing his education at school was employed as an apprentice at the C I P Workshop There he acquired a good knowledge of engineering and mechanics. He served the C I P Workshop for nearly 15 years.

Having acquired a good knowledge of Engineering in 1877 Mr Rustomji joined various steamship companies such as The Persian Steamship Navigation Co Ltd M/s Killick Nixon & Co Moghul Lines Steamship Co Zanzabar Government Steamship Co and M/s Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros Aden. As he was very honest in his dealings and hardworking he gained the affection of his labourers consequently he was rused to the
high position of the Chief Engineer. In the beginning of 1866, his intimate friend Mr Bhicap Nanabhoy Engineer got his services to erect an oil mill in Inhambane, "Province De Macam-bique". He served this factory till the middle of 1868.

M/s Dhanpsha M. Darukhanawalla & Co were ship chandlers and Iron Founders. Their office was in Abdul Rehman Street. This company requested Mr Rustomji to manufacture machinery for an oil mill at Arthur Road. He served in this oil mill first as an Engineer and later as the Manager.

Thereafter, he retired due to old age. He was unfortunate to lose his dear wife during his lifetime. He passed away on 28th November 1928, leaving behind a son, a daughter and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

—By the Courtesy of Mr Mehir Bhicap
Edulji Bhikaji Nakra

(Born 1875)

Business magnate of the Deccan

The successful achievements of great things from small beginnings is gloriously illustrated by the skilful and judicious management of business by the late Mr Bhikaji Edulji Nakra the Junior. Although the Nakras cannot well be reckoned with in the front ranks of the commercial magnates of India still the success achieved by them in this direction is of no meagre quality and has at the same time many an important lesson to teach all aspirants in that line.

The Nakra family traces its ancestry to Surat. Mr Bhikaji the Senior finding himself in very difficult circumstances bordering on privation decided to migrate in 1861 from Surat to Hyderabad Deccan in search of means for livelihood without the least idea of building up a fortune for his family. He started Abkari business with a very insignificant capital at Singareni Collieries in H E H the Nizam's Dominions, where coal mines were newly started in 1881. As Singareni was in the beginning nothing better than a jungle he was put to considerable inconvenience and hardship which he overcome with grit and courage.
so characteristic of him, but there was no rapid progress in the line.

The life of Mr Nakra, the Junior, is exemplary in proving to the hilt that failure for any reason in scholastic career can be no hindrance to the accomplishment of great objects for the make up of a good and successful life. He was born in 1875 at Surat, and being unable, due to considerable financial stress, to prosecute his studies beyond the fourth standard at Sir J J Parsee Benevolent School, Surat, had to divert his energy and activity in commercial channels for which he found immediate scope in the business already established by his father, whom he joined in 1894.

Gifted with business talents in an ample measure, he soon undertook a number of commercial activities, and on the 1st of January 1896 started a Wine, Provision and General Stores at Singareni Collieries in the name and style of "B E NAKRA & SON". Later in 1906 "Bhikaji Dadabhai & Co" was started at Singareni Collieries in partnership with one Mr Dadabhai E Italia, who, like Mr Nakra, the Senior, was one of the earliest settlers at Singareni Collieries, the Senior partner being Mr Nakra. The magnitude and extent of the business of this Company can be realised from the fact that they developed business extending to Warrangal, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Bidar, Raichur, Karimnagar, and Koppal Districts, and thereby paying annually Rs 25 Lacs by way of Akbari revenue only to H E H the Nizam's Government. Besides this the Company owned several Cotton Ginning, Rice, Press Factories and Oil Mills and Warrangal, Khammamett, Peddapalli and Nizamabad. Subsequently Mr Edulji ran the rice, Ginning and Oil Mills at Warrangal in the name and style of Messrs Bhikaji & Son, as the sole proprietor of the concern dealing in cotton and oil seeds on a large scale. He also owns a similar Factory at Singareni Collieries. In 1934 Mr Edulji started his own concern "The Elite Wine & General Stores" at Secunderabad which is largely patronised by European customers.

Mr Edulji's zeal and enthusiasm for public work is as great as his business enterprise. In addition to a number of other charities he has been making all along his life, he has donated Rs 40,000/- for building a school called Sir J J Parsi Vernacular School in Rustumpura, Surat, his native residence, in 1922.
Dr K. B Sorabji
(Born 1882 — Died 1916)

He was the only son of the late Khan Bahadur Dr Bamanji Sorabji Tataporevala Ph.D and Son-in-law of Dr K. Jivanji of Secunderabad. He was a clever physician loved by all the communities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad he offered his free services during the plague rage in the years 1911-12 and inoculated 12,000 people free of charge. He died in the prime of his life and it is nearly a quarter of a century since his sad death but he is still remembered and respected for his kind acts and treatments towards all rich and poor alike. He was also a Mason.

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His elder brother Mr Manecksha (1864-1924) served the State in the Judicial rising to be Session Judge. He was also a fine Artist and has left many portraits and drawings on Zoroastrian Religious subjects. He also knew Zend Phalavi and Persian
Dr. Viccaji Dinsha Jivanji

Youngest son of Seth Dinsha Jivanji. Born at Gulbargah 15th March 1870, where his father was Special Magistrate for the Railway.

His birth proves the life-saving power of the Science of Medicine, because he was born premature at the eighth month—apparently dead, but was brought back to life by the skill of the European Chief Medical Officer of the G I P Railway.

After being educated at the Government High School he entered the Hyderabad Medical School at the age of eighteen.

After getting his Diploma he has served the State thirty years in the Medical Department, rising to the responsible position of Civil Surgeon.

As an author he has published — (a) The Date and Country of Zarathushtra and (b) The Origin of Indo-Iranian Myth and Religion — besides Zend Phalavi Gathas transliterated and translated into Gujarati, and now being published monthly in the "Cheragh".

He is ever busy studying and unravelling Zoroastrian religious problems.

His eldest brother, Mr Hirjibhai (1862-1922) served the State in the Irrigation Department, rising to be Superintending Engineer.

(Continued on previous page)
Dr. Kaikhusru Jivanji, L.M. & S.

Dr. Kaikhusru Jivanji L.M. & S. (Madras University 1888)
Born at Hyderabad Deccan on the 1st January 1866 is the youngest son of the late Mr. Jivanji Pestonji who during the early seventies of the last century was the Secretary to the Revenue Minister during the regime of the late Sir Safar Jung I.

Early education at St. George's Grammar School. Matriculated 1883. Joined Madras Medical College 1884. Graduated in 1888. Received a scholarship from Covf. As service did not suit him started private practice in Secunderabad where he is still in practice which is a very extensive one. In 1908 Government offered him the post of Coroner of City and Hyderabad with powers of a 1st Class Magistrate which he held with credit for a number of years. Among his community he is highly respected and he has made name in the Secunderabad Parsee Tower of Silence case which he fought out right up to His Majesty's Privy Council and simply for the sake of right and which he did singly and at his own expense.

Dr. Jivanji is a keen mason and belongs to both Scotch and English Constitutions in both of which he holds Grand Lodge Offices.
Dinsha Jivanji Pestonji
1839—1912
Eldest son of Seth Jivanji Pestonji  Born 9th May 1839

After receiving education in English at Bombay, he entered the service of Hyderabad State, first as Collector of different districts.

In 1868-1869 when the G I P Railway was being laid through the State, he was appointed Special Magistrate for the Railway on behalf of the State in conjunction with an European on behalf of the British, because he was the only one in the State who knew both English and the State language.

In 1870 he resigned on account of disagreeing with his colleague on the Bench, but the State took his eminent services into consideration, gave him pension.

From his very boyhood he was very thoughtful and intelligent. He knew Zend and Pahlavvi besides English and Persian, rare acquirements for people then.
This venerable lady was the daughter of Seth Ratnanji Nahanj. Late a Parsee hero remembered for his valour and physical prowess. She was born on the 23rd of November, 1789, and was married in her childhood to Seth Vicaji Meherji Taraporewalla (see Vol. 1 page 330) destined to be a star of the first magnitude on the horizon of Parsee History in India. Her name Rudimai (Good Mother) most aptly and completely describes her angelic and sublime character. In these far off days a century and a half ago, literacy among Indian ladies was very rare, especially in the inglorious village of Tarapore where Rudimai was born and spent the early part of her life. But in spite of her absolute illiteracy, it would be a great mistake to call her...
uneducated. For education in its true sense means the development and orientation of the best in one's character and judged by that standard it can be affirmed without fear of contradiction that no Parsee lady in her own age or the later times has surpassed in Rudimai in education. Born in poverty she rose to be the queen of a house which attained to regal splendour, her husband Vicaji Seth and his younger brother Pestoji Seth were merchant Princes who wielded vast influence and wealth in various parts of the Bombay Presidency, Kakan and the Deccan. But this unsurpassed prosperity never for a moment led Rudimai to lose her balance. She remained the same old venerable personage she was, loving simplicity and carrying out her most important duties as the mother of her great and glorious family. Even in the hey-day of their affluence she always wore an ordinary sari, served as a sublime example to one and all in maintaining a very high ideal of domestic life. Similarly in the dark days of decline that followed, Rudimai bore the cross with spartan fortitude. She lost as many as 37 relations and descendents, including her husband all her children, but these successive bereavements did not affect her body or mind and at the ripe age of 99 she passed away on the 16th of December, 1882, carrying with her the respect and regard of one and all who had come in contact with her and winning from the contemporary Parsee press the title of "The Late Venerable Parsee Lady."
Phirozshah Maneckji Damri

Damri Phirozshah Maneckji Retired Superintendent of Police Gondal (Kathiawar) Rajkot Born (22nd August 1859) He was educated at Rajkot Married on 16th February 1884 with Miss Pirojbar daughter of Mr Shapoorji Rustamiya Randhir of Poona (three sons and one daughter) Belongs to well known Damri family who have served the Kathiawar Political Agency for the last four generations His ancestors had gone from Poona to Rajkot with British army as contractors when the latter went there in order to establish a kothi at Rajkot after the battle of Kikkee in 1821 Mr Phirozshah entered agency service in 1881 Transferred to the Agency Police in 1886 which was then newly organised Rose to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and his services were lent to the Gondal State as Superintendent of Police In both these capacities he had captured 44 notorious dacoits and outlaws and killed two of them and had received approbation of Government and of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal On his retirement in 1915 a sword of honour and a handsome reward were presented to him by His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal for meritorious services and Government have exempted him from the operation of the Arms Act The people of Gondal founded a prize in his name in the High School and presented his portrait to Sir Bhagwat Sinhoja Library attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1903 and 1911 with His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal and has been a recipient of Coronation medal of the latter Durbar After retirement he
came to his residence at Rajkot and is living there and worked as Honorary Secretary and afterwards as President Zoarthosti Anjuman and is one of the Trustees of their Funds. He has worked as Honorary Secretary and a member of the Committee formed during several past famines. He has moreover built a ward in the West Hospital at Rajkot in memory of his deceased daughter "Shirin" at a cost of about five thousand rupees and has built a memorial Hall with Tube wells and a water trough for cattle with a spacious garden on his land measuring more than five thousand square yards, to be used primarily by Parsis and by decent non Parsis on occasion of Weddings and other festivites as also the pleasure pparties and as a Sanatorium on payment of certain rent.

Mr. Damj served on the Rajkot Civil Station Committee and Water Works Committee for many years also in the managing Committee of Red Cross and Lang Library and the Orphanage at Rajkot and is the Vice President of the Orphanage at present. He was non-official visitor of the Rajkot Agency Prison for many years and was on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of First Class in the Rajkot Civil Station and has received a silver medal on the occasion of the silver jubilee of His Majesty King George V and also a silver medal on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI.
Mr Munchershah Nusservanji Chandabhoy, FRIBA, M.S.E (London)  
(1856-1911)  
An Architect of Repute

Mr Munchershah Nusservanji Chandabhoy was born at Surat on 12th May 1856. His father, the late Mr Nusservanji, was a very well-known architect of his days and occupied the responsible position of a Professor at the Government Engineering College Poona. Mr Munchershah joined his father's firm as a partner in 1879 and at a later date after the death of his father he started his own firm in 1884. Mr Munchershah's great engineering abilities were requisitioned by several leading Mill-owners, Commercial men and other leading citizens. He was responsible for the erection of more than 90 cotton mills, several commercial and residential buildings in Bombay and elsewhere such as the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Institution at New Queen's Road, Bombay, Jeejeebhoy Castle at Poona, "Sandow Castle at Pirpaio for the late Sir Dhanjibhoy Bomani and other remarkably fine bungalows and residential quarters in Bombay City and also in country districts. One of the latest buildings erected by him is the Rustam Building at Churchgate Street for the late Mr Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "Panday House at Cumballa Hill for the late Mr Pramji Dorabi Landay, and Muncherji Bamanji Seth's Fire Temple (Agnary) at Tardeo.

In the well-known compilation 'The Bombay Presidency' by Somerset Playno F.R.C.S. the following high praise is accorded to Mr Chandabhoy — Among the numerous successful archi
tects, engineers, surveyors, and assessors of loss and damage resulting from fires there is no one in Bombay — one might probably say in the East — who has received a greater measure of confidence from those who are in the position of clients than Mr Muncheishah N Chandabhoy F R I B A, M S E London

In the same publication it is further said, “Mr Chandabhoy’s great skill as an architect is only equalled by the thoroughness with which he supervises the carrying out of his designs, and the buildings erected by him will remain as a fitting tribute to one who is so intimately connected with the material progress and the social life of the city of his adoption”

Besides occupying a front rank as an architect, Mr Chandabhoy did extensive business as Fire Loss Assessor and Adjuster, and had had unique experience as a valuer of land and buildings and as adjudicator of claims relating to properties Mr Chandabhoy made a great name for himself as Assessor of losses through fires in different parts of the country. Practically all leading English and Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in Bombay utilized his services to their complete satisfaction. We may refer in particular to his work in this respect in 1914 when disastrous fires destroyed cotton valued at several lakhs. Several English and Foreign Insurance Companies were involved, and Mr Chandabhoy acting on behalf of all parties concerned made a number of Awards running into several lakhs of Rupees

Mr Chandabhoy was also the Agent and Proprietor of several cotton ginning and pressing Companies in Khandesh, Berar and in Malwa

Mr Chandabhoy retired from active business in the year 1935, but even in his advanced age, his services were sometimes requisitioned by clients having complete confidence in him

Mr Chandabhoy was one of the oldest of Free Masons, and was a Past Master of Lodge Rising Sun No 556 S C, in Bombay and one of the founders of Lodge Beamon He joined the Lodge in 1885, and had the unique distinction of being connected with the same Lodge for over fifty years. The Lodge in appreciation of his splendid record, as a Mason, arranged to present him with a valuable souvenir on the Annual Installation Meeting in January 1937, and this valuable souvenir was duly presented to him

Mr Munchershah passed the remaining few years of his life in retirement though to the last hour of his life he possessed a keenly active mind combined with a genial and affable per-

(Concluded from opposite page)
Shapurji Nusserwanji Chandabhai
(1850-1920)

Pestonji Jamshedji Munshi
(1851 1904)

Framji Jamshedji Munshi
(1857 1917)

(Continued on previous page)

sonality which seldom failed to impress those who came in contact with him. At an age when few would or can take interest in life Mr. Muncher Shah loved to be in contact with the social and commercial life of the Parsees.

Mr. Muncher Shah died on the 31st January 1941 at the ripe age of 85. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends and admirers who gathered to do honour to a useful and talented citizen of Bombay.
Hormasji Ardishir (Lilauvala)
Born 29th August 1875

One of the most distinguished and senior architects practising in Bombay for the last more than forty years. Educated at Elphinston College (1892-1895), and at the College of Science (now College of Engineering) Poona — 1895-1899

He started his professional career as Famine Engineer for the Bhopwar Agency (c.i.) and as an Irrigation Engineer, for the Nepal Government, and subsequently since 1902 settled in Bombay as an Architect and Engineer. Served as a member nominated by Government on the Bandra Municipal Council 1920-30 President, Indian Institute of Architects, 1942-43

Popular amongst his colleagues and clients, he leads an active life and has had a successful career throughout in his profession, specialising in valuation of properties, legal issues relating to
properties and designs of Industrial Buildings his latest work being the design and erection of the Soapery and Oil Mills known as SEWRI MILLS for Messrs Tata Oil Mills Co Ltd. at a cost of over Rupees twelve lacs

(Concluded from page 664)

He worked as Joint Hon Secretary of the Bombay Architectural Association (now Indian Institute of Architecture) from 1928-1926 and the Society was affiliated with the Royal Institute of Architects London during the term of his Secretaryship. He worked as a member of Council for the Indian Institute of Architects for several years and has been taking a prominent part in the affairs of this professional body.

Mr Motafaram is responsible for designs of many Architectural buildings in Bombay. An important Architectural work done in his independent practice is the design of Boyce Dhana Patel Agiary at Gamadia Colony Tardeo which is a good piece of Architecture and is acknowledged to be an ideal example of planning of a Parsi Fire Temple on orthodox religious principles (Built 1940)
Jamshed Dossabhoy Motafram,
Chartered Architect.

(Bo1n in Suat 1897 )

(Founder of Firm of Jamshed D Motafram, Architect )

After passing his School Final Examination from the Bylamji Jeejeebhoy School, Mr Motafram took up the Architectural Line. Was awarded Shapurji N Chandabhoy F R I B A Scholarship, whilst he was in Diploma Class of the Architectural Section of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay in 1923. He was working as a Lecturer in the Architectural Academy, Bombay for some years since 1938. Before he started private practice in 1938, he was engaged as an Asstt Architect in the Firm of Messrs. K. P. Davar & Co. Architects and Engineers, where he worked from 1917-1938.

During the Second World War Mr Motafram worked as Civilian Engineer in the MES. He was engaged as Asstt Commanding Royal Engineers (A C R E ) Naval Works and Asstt Garrison Engineer (A G E ) Naval Works,—1944-1946

(Continued on previous page)
Nadir Pestonji Sanjana
B.Sc. B.E. A.M.I.E. (India)
A.M.I Struct E (Lond.) M.R. San.J

His father Pestonji Dorabji Sanjana was an engineer in the Bombay Municipality who retired after serving the Municipality for 25 years in 1924.

Mr. Nadir Pestonji Sanjana received his education in Fort High School, graduated from Wilson College and from Poona College of Engineering getting his B.Sc. and B.E. degrees of the University of Bombay. He joined Bombay Port Trust immediately afterwards.

In Port Trust he was in charge of General Works, Railways, and Lease Departments under the Chief Engineer.

He is a member of the Institution of Structural Engineers (England) and also an Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers (India). For a few months after retiring he practised as a Consulting Engineer and is on the Govt. of India list as a valuer.

At present he is in the service of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay as their Resident Engineer.
He was a member of the Auxiliary Force (India) during the first World War, which was later changed into the Indian Defence Force. Subsequently he became an active member of the Parsi Battalion, Bombay.

He is the recipient of three war medals of the First World War.

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Discharge of duties and possessing great power of organization and integrity became very popular with the Military, Railways and other Civil Bodies and gained a reputation for the firm as one of the First Class Contracting firms in Bombay.

In 1946 he joined hand with Mr. Viccaji Edulji Kanga also a Civil Engineering Graduate and jointly founded the firm of Messrs Desai Viccaji and Company.

The said firm is today sixteen years old and has established a reputation as First Class Engineer Contractors. The firm is put on a very sound foundation by his zeal and gift of efficient organising power and intelligence.

Besides the above activities Sorab is a very keen freemason, good ritualist and an active Lion in the field of a very noble cause that of the Lionism which is service before self. His mother Lodge is Lodge Beaman S C No 1069 and he is also a member of The Lion's Lodge EC No 7713, and many others. He is an active member of The Lion's Club of East Bombay. He is also a member of the Diner's Club of India. He is an illustrious example of a self-made-man being born of a poor parents, educated from Charity funds. He has risen to present stage by sheer intelligence, will power and integrity of character.
Sorab Maneckji Desai, B.Sc., B.E. (Civil) A M I E.,
Born 20 November 1909
Co-founder Messrs. Desai Vicaji & Company
Civil Engineers Builders and Reinforced
Cement Concrete Specialist

Sorab took his school education and Matriculated from the Bharda New School Bombay in 1928. Took the Science degree (B.Sc.) with Chemistry as principal subject after four years education in the St. Xavier's College Bombay. Being naturally adapted to Engineering he joined the Nadirsha Edalji Dinsha Engineering College at Karachi in 1932 and took the B.E. Civil degree of Bombay University in 1936.

After returning from Karachi as Engineering Graduate he joined the well known firm of Engineers Contractors Messrs. Lentin Engineer & Co. as Civil Engineering Supervisor on their big construction works.

In 1940 receiving a call from the well known English firm of Contractors Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co Ltd., he joined this firm as an Engineering Assistant to Chief Engineer and during the tenure of six years in the said company executed big civil and military projects of magnitude and by efficient

(Continued on previous page)
Khan Saheb Edulji Rustomji Kanga, B.A.
Born 1869    Died 1933
Secretary & Head Assessor Aden Settlement
From 1909 to 1924

Khansaheb Edulji joined Government service in 1889 at Bombay. He worked as "Deputy Census Superintendent" for Aden in the census operations for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931. The title of Khansaheb was conferred on him for his meritorious and useful services to the government. He also worked as Secretary to Aden Municipality from the year 1924 until his death in the year 1933.
Vicaji Edulji Kanga, B.E. (Civil)

Born 29th August 1907

Co-Founder of the firm of Messrs. Desai Vicaji & Co
Engineers Builders & RCC Specialists

Son of Khanzaheb Edulji Rustomji Kanga B.A., Secretary to the Political Agent of the British Government, Aden and Secretary and Head Assessor Aden Municipality Aden.

Vicaji took education in St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, passed Inter-Science examination from Elphinstone College and obtained B.E. (Civil) degree in Engineering from Karachi College in the year 1932 and also passed Jr. B.Sc. Examination of the Bombay University.

After graduating, he joined the firm of Messrs. Nadodwalla & Co, Architects etc. as a partner. He worked as Engineer during the Second World War in the firm of Messrs. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. and was posted in various parts of India. He then established his own business in the name of Messrs.
Desai Vicaji & Co., civil engineers and Building Contractors in the year 1946, which has carried out several construction jobs in Bombay and the suburbs.

A few important works executed by the firm are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Extension Works, Khalsa College, National College, Kirti College, Kannada High School, Nanavati High School at Ville Parle, Telecom Industries Factory Building, Sheltered Workshop for the Blind at Worli, Khanna Rayon Factory at Ghatkopar Parle Biscuit Factory Extension Work at Ville-Parle, Ganesh Prasad Cooperative Housing Society at Sleater Road, and many other private and public institutions.

He is a Freemason, and is a member of Lodge Cornwallis Founder Member of Athlheirs Lodge, and Ruling Master of D1 K N Sahijar Conclave.
Hormasji Edulji Elchidana
(Born 1862--Died 1900)
First Class Mechanical Engineer

Mr H E Elchidana was the author of "मुल्ले जी देव राम " which book was dedicated to the late Framjee Dinshaw Petit. This publication was of great help to Gujarati knowing people to pass their engineering examinations. He was Chief Engineer in 1891 at Sir Dinshaw Petit Mills (Royal Mill) Parel and was an authority on Phrenology and Palmistry. His father Eduldaru Furdooni Elchidana was an employee in the Godowns at Tardeo Mills (White Elephant) and was of an extremely sweet disposition. In conversation he was famed for his extremely courteous and mild language and hence the surname “Elchidana” was given to him. Incidentally this is the only Parsi family in the world who have this surname.
Manchersha Ruttonji Dorabji Bilimoria

Born 17th June, 1885
Died 28th July, 1957

Manchersha accompanied his father Ruttonji on his first visit to China by the Italian Line S S Capri in 1903.

He obtained his education in Hongkong in an English Boarding School. In 1909 he joined the Standard Oil Co at Saigon. A fact which may be a communal pride is that in Saigon he was the first and for a long time the only Parsi registered with the British Consulate in Saigon. In Saigon he was also a volunteer with the H K V C, a territorial force.

In 1911 he returned to Hongkong to join Messrs Johnston Stocks & Master, Solicitors. Here he occupied a very important position as the Chief Steno, with half a dozen European Assistants, a position which was rather unattainable by Indians in those days, of Imperial Power.

In 1913 he came to India, married and returned to Hongkong in 1914 with his wife and father. This time they had the unique experience of sailing on the high seas when the first World War was in full swing and sea journey was precarious.

After spending 25 years on foreign soil, Manchersha returned to India with his family in 1928. Here he served for a very long time, M/s C M Gobhai & Co the then Managing Agents for Lever Bros Ltd.

A man with religious inclinations, Manchersha led a pious and healthy life till the last day.
Mr Burjorji Dinshawji Master (Katgara)
Born at Surat 1872 and Died 1940
Foreman 'The Empress Iron and Brass Works

Mr Burjorji took his early education at Surat and then came down to Bombay to join some Steamship Companies as third Engineer. Under that capacity he made several voyages round the world. He then left the job to join the Budhiera mill as an Engineer. After a couple of years he joined in 1889 the factory of the Late Mr Burjorji Pestonji Reporter known as 'The Empress Iron and Brass Works Grant Road and served there for forty years till his death.

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In 1928 after serving Royal Cinema for fifteen years joined West End Talkies as an Assistant Manager in charge till 1933. After 1933 he attends full time his own business of Auto-Electric Repairs.

In 1922 Mr. Rupa joined as a Private in Parsee Battalion as a Volunteer and in 1928 the same was disbanded.

In 1940 Mr. Rupa joined The Civil Guard in the first badge and in (1948) he is the Squad Leader Central Division.

He is in spite of many activities take keen interest in the well fare of his Community.

In the Hindu Moslem Bombay Riot in 1941 Mr. Rupa did valuable services for his Community.

43
Nusserwanji Rustomji Rupa

Born in Navsari 12-12-1894

Founder Auto Electric Repairs, Ex-Volunteer Parsi Battalion (Indian Territorial Force), Squad Leader Civil Guard, Central Division and a Social Worker Did Meritorious Services in the Victoria Dock Explosion on 14th April 1944

Mr. Nusserwanji came to Bombay for School Education. He took his early education at Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute. Having liking for electricity, he became an apprentice in 1911 at the Victoria Theatre — Bombay an oil-engine, side by side took electrical engineering and soon became Cinema Operator in the same theatre. For bettering the prospect he joined Royal Cinema in 1919 in charge oil-engine and cinema supervision.

In 1920 during off-duty from cinema he was working at Messrs T R Pratt Co Ltd automobile in-charge electrician. In 1923 became Foreman in the same firm. In 1924 he left T R Pratt Co Ltd to start his own concern under the name and style of Auto Electric Repairs at Lamington Road. His main clients were


(Continued on previous page)
Rustom was the eldest son of late Mr. Ardeshir Khurshedji Vesavevala—who was the renowned Scholar of Avesta Pehlevi. Who had published various books pertaining to Religion.

Rustom Vesavevala who having passed his Matriculation Examination from the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School obtained his diploma of Electrical Engineering at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in the year 1934. Then he worked as an apprentice at the Nash Deolali Electric Supply Company. After this he obtained a job as a Salesman in the Firm of M/s Goodlass Wall in 1934. Then due to his sincere effort he rose to the position of the Seniormost Sales Representative where he was handling all the major business of the Company involving great respon.
and the Company for a period of twenty-six
months and untimely death in 1960. He was
succeeded by his only son Cyrus who has
position as his late father in the same Firm.

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1 Cinema, Knieke, M/s Precious Cinema,
J S via U K and Europe, 1924
accountancy and Secretarial Practice Dake's
New York City
and Appreciation of Music New York College
National Surety Co Inc New York City,
association
ly through Canada, U S A, Mexico and
1e, 1924-1926
speaker lectured about the various Eastern
re, removing misconceptions in the Western
mental religions
on the importance of visual aural and oral
ic Ocean via Honolulu to Japan and China
Javeri Juma Joosab, Hongkong, M/s Hotel
hanghai 1927-1928
Iaja (Buff) Jijibhai Divecha 26th December
rej Soaps Ltd, 1930-1942 Agent M/s Hirda-
akhol Collieries under Shiva C Cambata
Fame
Godrej Soaps Ltd as Secretary 1943-1954
health
th The Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.,
Stations & Accounts Dept. H O
he is giving a programme item at one of the
The Paramount Studio, Ballard Estate, Bom-
atheosophical Society, Order of The Star of the
China, The Bombay Gramophone Society,

St Xavier's Association

676
(Ervad) Ardeshir (Bonnie) Hormusji Dadina
Born Byculla Bombay 26th September 1902

Son of Late Dr Mrs Manetkhat (Malk) Hormusji Dadina L R C.P 'L R C.S (Edin) F D.F (Glas) L M (Dublin) Youngest daughter of Late Dr Dadabhai Naoroji M P L.L.D G O M of India and Late Hormusji (Homi) Muncherji Dadina M I M E

Early education Zoroastrian Boarding School Deolali Dastur School Poona St Xavier's High School and College Bombay Naojote 13th May 1913 Navar 31st May 1917

Started life in The Central Bank of India Ltd Calcutta 1920-1921 Japan Trading & Mfg Co Ltd (Osaka) Bombay 1922-1923 He played the Piano Solo and with Orchestra for the silent pictures for M/s Napier Cinema (Now West End Talkies)

(Continued on previous page)
Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Lowji (Wadia)

(Born 8-5-1835—Died 15-6-1907)

Fifth son of Dadabhoy Pestonji Wadia (1802-1885), a great Merchant Prince of his times. Ruttonji was educated at the private school of Mr. Henry Hinton, which was conducted under the patronage of a few Parsi Sethias of the time. He left school in May 1852 and joined the firm of Lancaster & Co. as an apprentice. Next year, he joined Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., and served them for some years. In 1858 he left that firm to join the firm of his father-in-law Messrs. Muncherji Jamsetjee & Sons as their manager and remained with them till the firm failed in 1867. Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett was appointed by the creditors as one of the Trustees of the firm, and Mr. Ruttonjee was appointed Secretary. In 1868 the affairs of the firm were wound up, immediately thereafter Mr. Punnett opened his own firm of Punnett & Co. and Mr. Ruttonjee was appointed Manager, which position he occupied till 1889 when he retired on account of his failing eye-sight.

Mr. Ruttonji was very fond of reading and it was due to this mainly that he lost his eye-sight in later years. He lost his wife

(Continued on page 680)
Khan Sahib Bomanji Sorabji Wadia
(1858 — 1938)

Khan Sahib Bomanji Sorabji Wadia can be easily called the last of the Romans who belonged to the long line of eminent Wadia Master Builders of the Bombay Dockyard.

Khan Sahib Bomanji was born on the 27th September 1858 that is a year after the famous Indian Mutiny. He passed the Matriculation Examination from the Bombay Proprietary High School and thereafter joined the Elphinstone College, from where on the advice of his uncle Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dharujibhoy Wadia who was the then Master Builder of the Government Dockyard he joined the Docks to continue his ancestors profession of Ship Building. On the 3rd March 1879 Bomanji joined the Docks in the humble position of a Draftsman and thereafter by dint of patient and persevering habits and an honest and high sense of duty he reached the highest rung of the ladder and very deservedly won the post of the Assistant Constructor which was equal to the post of a Master Builder with only a slight change in nomenclature. In between this period Khan Sahib Bomanji served as a Shipwright Draftsman in the Drawing Office a Foreman of the Saw Mills the Acting Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay. This last appointment he got after his return from England and the Continent where he had gone to get an insight into the most up-to-date and modern methods of Ship-Building.

679
Sethji Bomanji was made a Khan Sahib in the year 1907 in recognition of his admirable services during the trying periods of the Boer War on one occasion during which period, he had to work for 17 days and 17 nights at a stretch with very little period of rest in between. For his indefatigable energy and the zeal to do rapid work he was often thanked in the Government Despatches and after his retirement from Government Service in 1913 he was twice requested by high Officials to reconsider his decision and on active service during the World War. Such offers are rarely received by Government Officials unless their merits are unquestionable and their work indispensable.

He was the first Indian Member of the Institute of Naval Architects. He filled all his positions with such merit that the Dockyard is still known locally as “Wadia Khata.” By his kindly and genial disposition and his many good qualities, he endeared himself to all. On the eve of his retirement on 26th September 1913, he was given a Gold Purse and an Address from his Superiors and Subordinates “in recognition of his long and meritorious services.”

(Concluded from page 678)

and all his children during his life time and when he lost his eye-sight he bore these misfortunes with supreme resignation.

He and his son were the only members of the family who dropped the surname (Wadia) and adopted Lowji in its place.
Mr. Pestonji started his career as an assistant salesman in the well-known firm of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., in which firm his father was the head salesman. Subsequently, he served in the firm of Latham Abercrombe & Co. Latterly, he joined the firm of M/s Finlay Muir & Co., of which he remained the head salesman till his death.

Mr. Naoroji started his career under his brother Pestonji in the firm of M/s Finlay Muir & Co. On his brother's death, he joined the firm M/s David Sassoon & Co. and continued these till his death.
Ardeshir Bomanji Dalal

Born 9th May, 1880  Died 22nd October, 1924

After leaving School Mr Ardeshr started in life by joining Messrs Phiroz N Motabhai & Co Ltd as a Salesman. After about a year to better his prospect he joined the firm of Messrs Furdoonji Ardeshr & Co, now known as Messrs Furdoonji Dinshaw & Co. He then became a Partner in the firm in 1914 and in 1924 the partnership was dissolved. Mr Ardeshr started his own business in the same year in the name of his elder son Dadiba. The business is carried on in the name and style of Messrs Dadiba Ardeshr & Co, Mill & Gin Stores Suppliers. After starting the business in four months time Mr Ardeshr died.
Dadija Ardesir Dalal
(Born 28th August 1904—Died 23rd February 1928)

After the death of Mr Ardeshir his son Dadiba carried on the same business with his uncle Shavakshir Lallonji Bharucha and promoted the business to great extent. In February 1928 Mr Dadiba died. The said business was further carried by Mr Shavakshir in the same style till 1933.

In 1933 Mr Kaikhastri (Born in 1914) younger son of Mr Ardeshir joined in the same business and brought the firm into a firm footing and to-day this firm is recognised as a leading firm in Mill Stores. Further more Mr Kaikhastri founded a factory in the year 1942 of Manufacturing Bobbins and Loom Sundry Accessories in the same and style of Messrs National Bobbin Works Ltd. Dadar
Mr Kaikhasru took Mr Dhunjisha Rustomji Daver as a Managing Director in the factory and promoted the factory on an extensive scale. That the bobbins manufactured at the National Bobbin Works Ltd, have been found to be of good quality and workmanship and that they are well appreciated by textile mills in Bombay and other centres. Mr Dhunjisha Daver, has had considerable experience in the mill stores business in the Far East, having visited several bobbin manufacturing factories and institutions in different countries. Before the war he used to send out goods to all parts of India which were being handled in Bombay by Messrs Dadiba Ardestin & Co., 13A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay who are now the agents for the newly started National Bobbin Work Ltd. Mr Kaikhasru is also not now in the mill stores line as he has been carrying on his father's business (Dadiba Ardestin & Co) since 1933.

(Concluded from page 686)

It must be mentioned to his credit that Mr Kavasji proved a very honest and conscientious worker during his long period of service of more than 40 years. He was very fond of Indian music and took an active part in the Gayan Utejak Mandli for propagating interest in Indian Music among the Parsees for a number of years. He was very simple and regular in his habits and was greatly appreciated by his friends for his jovial and pleasant temperament. He died on 20th May 1922 at the age of 72.
Mr Jehangir Byramji Dalal
(1874 193)

Mr Jehangir B Dalal was known one time to an authority in the Bombay Share Market. He was the only son of Mr Byramji Dalal. Received his school education at the Proprietary High School. After leaving school he joined with his father.

Donated sum of Rs 10,000 in Parsi General Hospital (for Museum and Library).

Died in London at the age of 57.

(Concluded from page 688)

Framji Buxi who received beautiful silver vase from the Parsis of Hongkong in 1864 as token of their esteem and respect. Mr Soonavalla is a courageous Parsi traveller who has cycled thousands of miles in search of adventure all over India having started his roving career on 6-11 1896. He has visited Ceylon and the Khyber Pass and his racy written travel accounts published in papers are read with much interest by a large public. His great-great father Seth Eduhu Rustomji Soonavalla built a fire temple (agriary) at Mahim Bombay.
The late Mr. Kavasji Kharshedji Mehta

He was born in Bombay on 17th July 1850 After finishing his education in the Elphinstone High School he joined the commercial firm of Messrs Gaddum & Co

Soon after Mr Jamshedjee N. Tata ventured on his first Mill industry by opening the Empress Mills at Nagpuri on 1st January 1877, and appointed him in 1880 as the Secretary of the Company in the Bombay Office which was then at Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. He held this post for 40 years resigning it in February 1920 at the age of 70. The same post is at present held by his son, Mr Manchershda Kavasji Mehta, who had joined the Company’s service in 1912 as an assistant

(Continued on page 684)
Ratanji Shapurji Tata

Born in Biliumara—10-6 1859—Died 22-5 1933

Ratanji after completing his education started his life as a common egg and carpet merchant and by sheer dint of hard labour and honesty rose to a high position as a Prince Merchant. He in partnership of his brother Muncherji had started a brick furnace at Thana and Kalvan. Afterwards he had started Timber Business in partnership with a Bohri Merchant of Alipore. He had an aqikari contract for Navsari and Vyara and carried on business in the whole Dharampur State for well over forty years. In Bombay he had carried on wholesale business extensively in grocery saffron and the areca nuts.

He was a master merchant doing business in all sorts of commodities. The success of his venture was in no small measure due to his ability and foresight.

In recognition of his services to the poor and various charities the Gaekwad Government had awarded him the title of Raj Ratna and Datar Mandal.

He was also a Trustee of the Billimorl Parsi Anjuman and President of the Parsi Zoroastrian Club. He had also served for years as member of the Town Municipality. On 17th May 1959 his hundred years centenary was celebrated at Billimorl by all the communities.
Homi Pestonji Soonavalla
(Born 5-7 1877)
Famous Indian Tourist

Mrs. Soonabai Homi Soonavalla
Daughter of Dinshaw Jehangiri Framji Buxi
(1882 — 30-1-1914)
and then son Zdul born 13-1-1920

Mr. Homi P. Soonavalla is a descendant of the famous Patuck family, his mother Shirinbai being the daughter of Seth Hormusji Shapoorji Patuck. He was educated at Fort High School, Bombay. He married Soonabai, grand-daughter of Jehangiri

(Continued on page 685)
Mr Hirjibhai was the youngest brother of Mr Framji Nassarwanji Patel, one of the most prominent leaders of the Community in the last century. After finishing his course of Gujarati studies, he joined the then well-known Institution for imparting education in English known as Boswell’s School. On leaving that School after having gone through the prescribed course, he took to mercantile line and secured the post of Salesman in one of the then leading firms Messrs McIndoe Rogers & Co (to which his elder brother Mr Merwanji was managing broker). He served there for many years with zeal and honesty to the satisfaction of Mr Henry Rogers, the head of the firm who was very kind to and had a great liking for him and who shortly before retirement from business presented to him a first-class Gold Watch with the inscription — To Mr Hirjibhai Nassarwanji Patel from his friend Henry Rogers engraved thereon. His subsequent appointment was in the same capacity namely Salesman to Messrs H Classon & Co but on a much higher salary. After several years he entered into co-partnership with his elder brother Merwanji and the said Partnership Firm acted as Money and Managing Brokers to the French firm of Messrs E. Mionette & Co, a very large cotton exporting firm at the time. To the selection of cotton for the said firm Hirjibhai had to devote most of his time and attention. Eventually the Patel Brothers opened an office of their own for doing Indents and Consignments Agency Business with several mercantile firms in England etc. receiving among others Consignments of Schweppes’ Mineral Waters then rarely used in Bombay.
Dr. Dhanjishaw Hirjibhai Patel  
Born 6-1-1856  Died 11-2-1949  
and  
Mrs. Jaijeebai Dhunjishaw Patel

Dr. Dhanjishaw began cricketing at home and in streets at the age of 6 or 7 years with chips of wood as bats, corks of the then Soda water bottles as balls and slippers, boots or pieces of wood as wickets resting against walls etc. At about the age of 12 or so, he was allowed to play with the Collegrians through the kindness of his cousins—the late "Rustomba Patel" (first Native Judge of the Small Causes Court) and "Dady Frith" where in a scratch game he scored some 92 runs—the top score—to the surprise of some and to the great chagrin of the then Captain Mr. Hirjibhai Davar. For this performance he was awarded a "Spring" bat—a very rare thing at the time—by his cousin the late Mr. N. M. Patel Managing Agents—The Singer Sewing

690
Machine Company. Subsequently he joined the Spartan Cricket Club. He was one of the three chief Promoters and Founders of the ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB which originated from the Spartan Cricket Club on 28-1-1873. THIS ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB turned out to be the best and most flourishing Institution and was able to rear for itself a local habitation and a name of a permanent character. It started with 13 members which number soon rose to 50 and then to some 300 or 400 at one time. Dr Patel was its late Vice-President and enjoyed all posts with the exception of that of the President. In its early days the Club started a Band of its own in which the late Mr Jehangir Murazban of Jam-e Jamshed took active part and Dr Patel was its Hon Secretary. The Elphinstone Cricket Club has done Dr Patel an unique honour by unanimously appointing him an honorary member intimating him at the same time (by a letter of 15-8-1939) that it was the first time that a member had thus been honoured. Dr Patel won prizes in all the prize-matches in which he took part with one exception. His 110 in one of these fixtures (1875) was the highest score made by a Parsee cricketer in any important Match in other words he was the first Parsee (rather Indian) to score a century. The Club-report says "The most notable of the Matches won by the Club was the Prize-Match of 1875 which established the reputation of the Club on a sound unshaken basis. And it might be added here that the Purse won in this Match formed at the instance of Dr Patel the nucleus of the Club's Reserve Fund which then stood at some Rs 60/ growing as time went on to some Rs 20,000 or more. The Club report concludes by saying— It is only just to state that this Club owes its very existence and the high respectable position it now occupies among Parsee Cricket Clubs to the credit able zeal and energy of Messrs (Drs) B H Dantra D H Patel and others.

Dr Patel took part in several International Fixtures between the "Bombay (English) Gymkhana and the Parsees" (since they were first inaugurated—August 1877—under great difficulties by the great Ardeshir Patel as the Bombay English Gymkhana had persistently declined to play with the Parsees as being very much below themselves in point of strength) and acquitted himself with credit. He also took part in two representative fixtures—one under Col Hogg—66th Regiment which had a week previous given a beating to the Bombay Gymkhana and another composed of Europeans from Karachi Poona Belgaum etc. got up by Col Fellows and called the Mofussil Team (a sort of Presidency Team). Here is both these Matches the Parsees were victorious and he Dr Patel did well for his side. In 1878 the Parsees played the European Gymkhana of Bombay and should
have suffered a crushing defeat but for Dr D H Patel and Mr B B Bania, who saved the team from ignominy by pulling the Match through to an even draw. Dr D H Patel did the right thing at the right time and baffled the bowlers by the plucky way in which he hit all round the wicket. The successes during this important period (1875-1878) but chiefly in 1877 were the incentives which led Mr A B Patel to conceive the very bold idea of taking a Parsee team to England on a cricketing tour (see group of the Parsee Team (1873-77) in Parsees and Sports”, page 94). After mentioning some of the well-known exponents of the game at that period Mr J M F Patel writes “Dr Kapadia and Dr Dhumjishaw Patel (both of Elphinstone Cricket Club) were the pick of the bunch and had few equals in batting and bowling Dr Patel unfortunately gave up Cricket early for the practice of medicine which was a great loss to Cricket.”

Dr Patel was the Captain of the first Parsee (Indian) Cricket team that visited England in 1886. He all along proved himself the brain of the team, ably skippering the Eleven. He was very popular with his men and did fairly well with bat and ball. He came off second in batting (Innings 457 times not out, Runs 429, most in an innings 77 (not out) average 15.3) and third in bowling (212 overs and maidens 66 overs average 24.4).” The team won the respect of English Cricketers of every class by the pluck they displayed in the face of continuous reverses, as well as the esteem of all with whom they came into contact by their modesty of demeanour as well as their social qualities generally. A visit of a team of Parsee (Indian) Cricketers to England is an event of no small significance not only from the standpoint of cricket but also from a political point of view. Anything which tends to promote an assimilation of tastes and habits between the English and Indian subjects of the King Emperor cannot fail to conduce to the solidarity of the British Empire. The Parsee fraternity is among the most intelligent as well as the most loyal of the races scattered over India. Their visit to England (1886) was avowedly undertaken with an educational object to improve their cricket. The difficulties necessarily to be surmounted before such a trip could have been carried out must have been immense and Englishman cannot fail to thoroughly appreciate the motives which induced Dr Patel and his comrades to attempt such a heavy and costly tour. Dr Patel and his Team were also entertained at a dinner by the MCC (Marylebone Cricket Club)—indeed a very rare honour!!! Writing to the English Press he Dr Patel said “In once more saying farewell we cannot resist expressing out sincere thanks for the flattering honours that have been showered down upon us by all classes. Our gratitude however is due in the first
place to their Royal Highness—Prince and Princess Christian to Lords—Sheffield Harris Wenlock Lytton Bulkeley (better known as Sir Thomas Brassey) &c. &c. for their kindness and friendly encouragement which we have received at their hands.

Thus Dr Paté was the first Parsi (Indian) Cricket Captain and he is the oldest cricketer living aged 86 years.

Dr Paté played Football also and Tennis as well and was an expert at Stilts when quite a boy and also an adept at the native games of Ait Pata & gili danda—always lending a side against his old friend Dr R Kapadia. Though Parade ground (Azad Maidan) was the seat of his youth where every sport could please he had played cricket and cricket matches on all available vacant spaces (Maidans) between Dhothi Talao and Band Strand—except the Oval.

As an encouragement Dr Paté presented in all some 40 Cups and Shields in connection with various sports—To The Poona Parsi Volunteer Corps—a Cup for Shooting in memory of his father Seth Hirjibhai a big Cup-board to Sir D M Petit Parsi Gymkhana—Poona for keeping sporting goods on behalf of Parsi cricketers in memory of the late Seth Sorabji Bengalee. He donated more than 10 Cups—17 or so in connection with some 700 Primary Schools of the Surat District. He encouraged little boys regarding native sports in memory of Seth Sorabji Bengalee the great A B Paté H H Dantra and R B Bhulvala and Dr Paté’s parents and in honour of his brother Mr V Paté 3 Shields are presented to the Ciyrat Schools Athletic Association—Ahmedabad for competition among High Schools re cricket Hockey and Football in memory of Seth Sorabji Bengalee—a great patron of all manly sports and established in 1938 one Shield in Bombay Re Seth Sorabji Bengalee Prize Matches with an arrangement of medals books etc as prizes and so on.

He got his L.M. & S Degree in 1883. He was Physician Secretary and Companion to the Kt Sir Mangaldas Nathooobhoy Kt 1884 1886 and again in 1890-1890. He was late Clinical Assistant to the Central London Throat & Ear the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorsfields) & the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic—Hospitals and worked in the out patient department of the Hospital for Consumption—Brompton 1886-87. On his return from England he established the firm of Wright & Company Chemists Druggists & General Merchants Mint Road Bombay, with his good old friends Messrs Jehangir & Pensonji R Divecha Late personal Medical Attendant to the Hon Seth Byranijee Jeejeebhooy 1890 to Seth Narabhooy B J & Physician to Bhu Hirabai B J Charitable Dispensary—Tardeo—1892 1914.
Dr Patel had been the late Trustee to Seth Framjee Nussertwanji Patel Agiary Mazagaon—1884-1924, trustee to the Framji N Patel Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetwadi since 1894, Promoter, Founder, Trustee and an indefatigable worker re the Tithal Parsee Sanatorium from its very inception 1906. Donor, founder and Managing Trustee of the Bai Ratanbai & Hirubhai Patel Sanatorium—Hirji Patel Wadi—Tithal via Bulsar from 1919, Late Trustee of the Debenture holders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company. He was also a Director in several Joint-Stock Companies.

Besides spending some three thousand rupees for the Tithal Parsee Sanatorium in various ways and forms and nearly forty thousand rupees after building etc., (in war boom)—The Bai Ratanbai and Hirubhai Patel Sanatorium—Tithal, Dr Patel has been contributing many sums for the benefit and amelioration of poor Parsees in connection with various funds and has been an almost regular subscriber to Leper Asylums, Eye-Hospital Bulsar. Again, he has donated some four thousand rupees in Bulsar Taluk Village Schools, etc., in various shapes towards building expenses, furniture, clocks, utensils, books, cricket goods, harmoniums etc., and in constructing havadas (toughs) at various places and building dam re Tithal Village Talao and presenting clocks, furniture etc., to several charitable institutions and in giving relief to villagers in various ways. Besides the village schools of Bulsar Taluk among those who were benefited are at Navsari—Mehta's Maternity, Navsari Club and Library, at Bulsar—Sir D Petit Dispensary, Mission and Eye-Hospitals, Bejun Baug, Mota Shapur and Kadmi—Agiaries, Seth Rustomji J J and Sir J J Schools, Bulsar Anjuman, and Mandirs of Tithal and Shegvi Villages, at Udwada—Udwada Anjuman and in Bombay—Dr Nair's Hospital. As far back as in 1914 he contributed Rs 500/- towards the "Bhojan" fund for the poor Parsi boys re Seth Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution. Dr Patel renovated Seth Dhanraj Jeejeebhoy Framjee Patel, Reading Room and Library at Khetwadi and presented to several Libraries (Dr Nair's Hospital Library, the Medical Union Library, Native General Library—Dhobitalao, and the Hon'ble Seth B J Institution Library) books and cupboards in Bombay. Dr Patel also encouraged Scout movement in Bombay and at Bulsar.

Dr Patel had taken a keen interest in the last Great War of 1914 and in the present War he has been donating in his varied capacities and at different times good amounts towards the War Gifts Fund for I A F, R A F, and Air Raids' sufferers since its inception. To other War funds he has also been contributing, and he intends doing so towards all such funds as long as the War lasts. Though not a rich man Dr Patel...
has bought interest-free Defence Bonds. Up to now he has contributed more than 25 sums ranging from Rs 15/ to Rs 300/. Besides he has offered his Tithal properties for the use of A.R.P. if need be.

Dr Patel's father Seth Hirjibhai was a mukadam in an old English Firm with his brother Seth Merwanji. His revered old uncle Honble Seth Framji Nusserwanji Patel who was known among English high officials as the Parsi Nestor was the senior partner in the century old firm—Framji Sons & Co an akabar (trustee) of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties from its very beginning to his death also in Honble Member of the first Bombay Legislative Council for years and was the chief founder and promoter of the Boys and Girls Schools—a rare thing in his days. Seth Framji was the first proprietor of the Villages of Anik and Mahival. Dr Patel's cousin Seth Sorabji F Patel was also a partner in the firm of Framji Sons & Co., and a trustee of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat till his death and also Bombay Port Trust Board and a Commercial Magnate. Dr Patel's cousin Dadi Sorabji F Patel and Rustomba M Patel were among the first M.A's of the Bombay University and the latter was the first native Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. His another cousin Mr N M Patel was the first Managing Agent of the well-known Singer Sewing Machine Co. Dr Patel's eldest brother Nusserwanji aged over 90 years has been a staunch educationist and active Hon Secretary of the old Gnanprasarak Mandal almost from its inception and was the first President of the Elphinstone Cricket Club. His younger brother Mr Jehangir is still an active trustee to several charitable institutions although in different health. Dr Patel's wife Bhujajee belongs to an old and respectable family—daughter of Seth Aradeshir S Narielwalla—proprietor of the Villages of Anik and Devner.
Prince Christian Victor’s Team Vs. The First Parsee Team
Cumberland Lodge, August 7, 1886

Great Windsor Park to Dr Patel, Cumberland Lodge, August 7, 1886

from Christian of Schleswic Holstein


GROUP

Prince Christian Victor's Team vs the First Parsee Team 1886

This Match was arranged at the express desire of Queen Victoria the Great Carriages were sent to meet Dr. D H Patel and his comrades at Windsor and on their arrival they were cordially received by His Royal Highness Prince Christian as well as the Princess. At lunch Prince Christian proposed—The Health of the Parsee Cricketers—praising their pluck to undertake such a trip to get a better knowledge of the English national game. In reply Dr. Patel expressed the great gratification felt by the Parsee Team at the uniformly warm welcome extended to them by all classes and on all sides from the commencement to the close of the tour. A lawn party was given by the Royal Hosts in honour of the Parsee Cricketers. A lasting memento of that Match is preserved in the shape of a photograph which is reproduced in this book.
Jashan Ceremony Gathering held at Ratanbai & Hirjibhai Patel Sanatorium, Hirji Patel Wadi Tithal Via Bulsar, on the Birthday of Queen Victoria the Good 24th May 1924
Dossabhai Framji
Panthaki  M B E.,  J P

Mrs Shirin Dossabhai
F Panthaki
(1882 1924)

Born on 23rd June 1876. Descended from Dastur V erosang Dhaval (27th in line). Matriculated from Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoj Parsi Benevolent Institution in 1893. Joined the Bombay Samachar as Sub-Manager and Assistant Editor (1899). After 26 years service in that office has been appointed Secretary Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoj Charity Fund and its ten allied funds since 1st June 1921.

He has been Honorary Secretary of the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St John Ambulance Association since 1904 elected Honorary Life Member of the Indian Council of the Association in 1916. Honorary Lecturer of the Association since 1915. Was awarded by the Venerable Order of St John Vellum Vote of Thanks signed by His Royal Highness Prince George (afterwards His late Majesty King George V) on 30th November 1909 for his valuable services to the cause of Ambulance The Indian Council of the St John Ambulance Association also awarded a Vellum Vote of Thanks on 20th September 1912.

Joined the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade on 5th February 1905. Appointed its Honorary Secretary in 1906. For his services during the First Great European War he was awarded by His Majesty the late King George V the title of MBE appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1929. Awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Coronation Medal in 1937. For his valuable services during the First Great War and after to the Venerable Order of St John he was awarded the Donat Badge of the Order in 1919. Insignias of (1) Associate Serving Brother in 1929 (2) Associate Officer (Brother) in 1933 (3) Associate
Commander (Brother) in 1939 and (4) Associate Knight of the Order in 1950

Has been a member of the Executive Committees of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League since its inception in 1920, of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood Bulsara Training Institution, Bombay Provincial Centre of the St John Ambulance Association Parsi Panchayat Independent Party and some Memorial Fund Committees Chairman of the Divisional Committee of the Parsi Ambulance Division etc

By his initiative and hard efforts, the Parsi Ambulance Division has got its Headquarters Building known as Lady Willingdon Building, substantial fund for its maintenance as well as substantial fund for the maintenance of the Parsi Ambulance Division. In appreciation of these services, grateful members of the Parsi Ambulance division presented him with a Silver Salver on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Headquarters Building by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Government of Bombay on 9th April 1932.

For his services during Bombay Riots in 1929, His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes awarded him a certificate of appreciation. Similarly, for his services in ARP during the Second World War (1939-1945) His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley Governor of Bombay, awarded a similar Certificate of Appreciation in 1942.

Mr. Panthaki organised more than 600 classes for various ambulance instructions and trained about 10,000 persons irrespective of caste or creed in these subjects. By his grateful students, he was presented with an address and a gold Medal in 1920, when he was made an M.B.E.

His wife, late Mrs. SHIRIN DOSABHAI F. PANTHAKE (1882-1924) was also one of the most enthusiastic and devoted workers in the cause of Ambulance. She organised more than 200 classes in various ambulance subjects and as an Honorary Lecturer, she trained numbers of females irrespective of caste or creed in these subjects. For her valuable services, she was elected Honorary Life Member of the Indian Council of the St John Ambulance Association and was awarded an Engrossed Vote of Thanks Certificate in 1917, also the Venerable Order of St John awarded the Donor Badge for her distinguished services in the cause of Ambulance.

She organised the Parsi Nursing Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade in 1912 and was its Divisional Secretary since the inception of the Division. She was appointed Lady Divisional Superintendent. She was awarded the Service Medal of the Order in 1922. For her services during the First World War she was awarded by the Government of India a War Worker’s Badge with a letter of thanks from Army Head quarters in 1920. She died on 18th August 1924.
Gustaspji Nusservanjji Gazdar
28-10-1884—1-9 1946

Life For Duty

Mr. Gustaspji Nusservanjji Gazdar joined the B J College of Commerce (of which he was a Member of the Executive Committee) after passing the Matriculation in 1902 and also succeeded in getting through the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in Accountancy and Methods and Machinists of Business in 1904. Thereafter he joined His Majesty's Customs on 1-4 1913 and retired after 56 years of loyal and honest service on 1-4 1941.

He had been actively interested in Ambulance work and joined the Parsi Ambulance Division as a Private in 1905. He was appointed a Corporal in 1910. In 1911 he was one of the Contingent to attend the Delhi Durbar for which he was awarded Delhi Durbar Medal. He was also one of the Contingents to attend the State Entry of the then Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) into the new Capital of Delhi in 1912 when he was awarded a Vellum Vote of Thanks Certificate from the Indian Head Quarters St John Ambulance Association. In 1913 he was promoted to be a Sergeant and was elected a Treasurer by the Members of the Parsi Division.
Promotions came regularly to Mr Gustaspji and from 3rd Ambulance Officer in 1915, he rose to be the First Ambulance Officer in 1920. From 1914 to 1918 (World War I) he volunteered for Ambulance service at Bombay and was mentioned in Despatches of the Government of India 3 times for valuable service. In 1920 he received the Wai Workers' Badge of the Govt of India together with a Certificate signed by the Chief Secretary, Army Head Quarters, India.

In 1930, he was appointed an Associate Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St John and in 1936, Mr Gustaspji was promoted to be the Associate Officer (Brother) of that Order, sanctioned by the King Emperor, as the Sovereign Head of the Order. In 1937 he was awarded the Coronation Medal of H M King George VI. In 1944, His Majesty, the King was graciously pleased to sanction his promotion to Associate Commander (Brother) of the Venerable Order of St John.

All throughout the Disturbances in the City of Bombay during the years 1921, 1930, 1931, 1933 etc, Mr Gustaspji offered voluntary services to the CID of Bombay and received many certificates in praise of his work from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. In 1929, during the serious Riots in Bombay (when the services were required during night and day), he was awarded a Certificate of Thanks by the then Governor of Bombay for his selfless, unceasing voluntary service.

In 1938-39, he became a Member of the ARP Deliberations Committee and later became a Member of the Parsi ARP Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Cowsasjee Jehangir, Bart. In July 1941, he became the Officer-in-Charge, St John Personnel, ARP Convoy, Bombay. He gave conspicuous services, many times night and day, during the serious disobedience movement in the year 1942, when on one or two occasions he was saved from the wrath of the rioters by giving away his head-dress (Fento) and a bottle of vinegar (when he was also asked to give away all his clothes, but was allowed to go later). This was followed by the Bombay Dock Explosion, where too, without caring for his own life, he attended to so many casualties with other members of the Division and was saved miraculously twice—once a Naval Officer who was standing by his side was blown off and killed by a hot splinter from a ship at the second explosion, and secondly, he was stranded in fire after the second explosion from where he was picked up in time by a military lorry to a place of safety. But alas, this time a precious life, who did so much for others, was not spared by the immaculate Nature and he, the Good Mr Gazdar, saw nothing but death in the eyes of the Rioters when too, he had gone there on a Divine Mission of rendering assistance (First
aid) to the unfortunate victims who fell prey to the wrath and fury of the rioters.

As a St. John Personnel he had given numerous lectures on First Aid Home Nursing and later on A.R.P when he was conducting over a Hundred Classes in different localities of the City of Bombay and had trained more than 3000 men and women in that Branch of voluntary service. His motto was Service and Sacrifice and till the last he stuck to this motto even at the cost of his precious life. He was a man of straightforward dealings. Noble in character absolutely honest highly religious and always active for others till the last day of his departure from this world. MAY HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE.

(Concluded from next page)

Generous and high minded his benevolence won him the esteem and admiration of all. At the ripe old age of 88 he breathed his last with the setting of the sun. The stars which appeared after his sunset still shine with a pure effulgence and serve as an encouraging beacon light to all faltering and shattered spirits because this man always laughed in the face of dangers and misfortunes. In him passed a true gentleman a brilliant scholar a heroic spirit and an Ideal Parsi.
Nowroji Cawasji Pochaji
Aug 1841—Feb 1930

Born of poor parents, in August 1841, Mr Navroji Cawasji Pocha attended the Elphinstone School after which he went to England for further studies. At the University College London, he topped the list in almost all the examinations. He had high aspirations for the future and wished to appear for the ICS examination. Mr Dadabhoy Navroji, his guardian in London persuaded Mr Pestonji Pocha, Navroji's uncle, to allow this brilliant lad to appear for the ICS. But the uncle had his own plan for Navroji's future, and so this promising lad was called back to Bombay in 1862.

Young Navroji became a partner in the reputed Cama Co., which was however swept away by the whirlwind of share mania and the subsequent crisis in 1861. Navroji then found employ in Veigas & Co., after which he served loyally and devotedly the millowner Lakhmidas Khimji as Secretary and accountant for forty years.

Having led a strenuous life, Navroji retired. He still took an active interest in literary pursuits. Throughout his life, honesty was his motto. All his actions bore the stamp of integrity and rectitude. He lived a sober life of complete moderation and temperance and kept his health intact to the last.

(Continued on previous page)
Cawasji Rustomji Poonjiajee (Patel)  
Born 1903

Rustomji Merwanji Poonjiajee (Patel)  
(1869 — 1945)

Navroji Cawasji Poonjiajee (Patel)  
(Born 192)

Partners in the Firm of Messrs. Merwanji Poonjiajee & Sons. Manufacturers and Exporters of East Indian Condiments of the Celebrated Sun Brand Established 1876 — Bombay India
The late Khansahib Rustomji Hormusji Poonegar

Born in 1858 — Died in 1925 at age 67

Assistant Mint Master H M's Mint

The late Khansahib Rustomji was a very religious minded gentleman and he had an exceptionally sweet disposition. After passing his matriculation examination he joined the Bombay Public Works Department. Later on he was taken up by His Majesty's Mint and by his honesty and perseverance in his work rose to the position of a storekeeper there. He was thereafter transferred to the Bullion Department of the Mint as a second assistant to the Mint Master. He was the first Indian to hold this post and to which he rose as a result of sterling honesty and very close and capable application to his duties. For his faithful services to the Bombay Government he received the title of Khansahib in 1917. On 11th October 1920 he retired after 36 years of valuable service and was able to enjoy his six years' retired Pension Life in perfect health of mind and body.
Late Mr Cawasji Dossabhoy Karaka (Dalal)
Born in 1843 — Died in 1928 at age 85

The late Mr Cawasji was a very well known and oldest member of the Bombay Stock Exchange. He was very popular among his bazar associates for his strict discipline, his most honest dealings and his activity and high intelligence. In his last days his old age did not permit him to attend the bazar, but he used to keep himself in constant touch with it and no information of importance ever escaped his notice. He saw many ups and downs of the bazar but was able to steer his ship safely from the stormy waters through his principle of cutting his coat according to his cloth. He valued his respect and position more than anything else and was able to maintain same till the end of his life. He was very fond of physical exercise and walked for miles together. He was a good athlete in his young days and he had a great faith in the dictates of Zoroastrianism. He was a great believer in Toddy as a health giving tonic and discarded all drugs and medicines.
A group photograph taken at the occasion of Dr Sir Tehmulji B Nariman's visiting the Power House of The Narsari Electric Supply Co Ltd on 22nd March 1937

Seated Left to Right: Mrs Mehra Ardeshir Kalkobad Modi, Dr Sir Tehmulji B Nariman, Mrs Shirinbai Hormusji Sethna, Mrs Jaiji Kaikhusru Coopee

Standing Left to Right: Mr Minocher Hormusji Minocheh Homji, Mr Ardeshi Kaikobad Modi, Managing Director

of the above Company, Mr Framroz Kalkobad Modi

Seated on the ground: Master Homi Ardeshir Modi
Khan Sahib Cowasji Bejonji Bajan of Katni M P
Malgazar and Lime Merchant
(1898-1950)

Khan Sahib Cowasji Bejonji Bajan was the Managing Director of T.C. Bajan & Co Ltd of Bombay and Katni. He belonged to a very well known and highly enterprising Parsi family of Navsari. He was the grandson of the late Khan Bahadur Tchmurasji Cowasji Bajan who was a leading Malgazar Government Contractor and the pioneer of the lime industry in Katni.

Late Cowasji was born in Navsari on the 17th August 1898. Having finished his education at Poona, he went to Katni in 1920 and joined his grand father’s business. From then he shouldered all the responsibilities of the growing firm which continued to expand till the time of his death. Besides this, he was a leading citizen of the town and took a prominent part in its numerous activities. He was a well known philanthropist, and always contributed his mite freely and generously to every deserving cause. He was known to be a friend of the poor and needy.
In 1942 he was nominated as the President of the Murwara Municipal committee, and he remained in Office till the time of his death. He proved to be a very useful and valuable city father to whom many looked for succour and guidance. Since 1929, he was an Honorary Magistrate of the Katni court. He was a prominent Rotarian and was a Senior Charter Member and Director of the Jabalpur Rotary Club. He was also a keen freemason, and held high degrees in two Masonic Lodges of the Bombay District.

During the war he took keen interest in helping the Government, and took leading parts in the ARP and The National War Front, and other National organisations.

Khan Sahib Cowasji Bejonji Bajan died at Katni on the 2nd of May 1950, and his body was taken to Jabalpur, where it was laid to rest. He was 51 years of age at his death.
Cowasji Jamsetji Medora

Born in 1865

Born at Billimora Mr Cowasji received his education at Ahmedabad and joined B.B & C.I. Rly as an Assistant Goods Master. In 1886 he joined Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. He came down to Poona in 1894 and started his business as Chief Agent of the Company for the Deccan. He has been a Fellow of the Deccan Education Society and the Modern Education Society and Trustee and President of the Cowasji Dinshaw Library and Reading Room and Albert Education Institute.
Nasarwanji was born of poor parents and matriculating at the age of 17, came out to earn his bread by accepting a humble job in a printing press. But he was not destined to be a poor servant in a printing press and his good fortune brought him into contact with the late Col K S Nariman, the Civil Surgeon of Surat, who realising his abilities and good qualities of head and heart, exerted influence on his behalf and settled him in the Government Jail service. Nasarwanji accepted this new service of Rs 15 p.m but by his honesty and integrity went forward and forward and was fortunate enough to be appointed the Jail Superintendent at the Sabarmati Jail. The humble start of Rs 15 terminated with the handsome salary of Rs 800 p.m.

This remarkable rise did not make him forget his days of childhood and he liberally gave to the needy without taking into consideration the distinctions of caste or creed. But the greatest service that he rendered to humanity was his ever kind and sympathetic treatment to those behind the iron bars. It
was this treatment that turned some into honourable men. Instances have been recorded that some of the men under his obligation used to see him in his days of retirement and some even laying their heads in his feet called him affectionately Bavaji.

His superiors held much good opinion of him that his recommendations used to receive their sympathetic attention. He was successful in an instance in curtailing the sentence of a prisoner from death sentence to transportation for life and on the occasion of the Coronation of the late King George V the prisoner was even released

By his sympathetic treatment he won the hearts of jail birds and hence used to visit their cells without arms for his protection even at night time. During these visits any cry of pain or complaint that reached his ears used to receive his immediate and best attention.

In the last days of his life his benevolence reached such an extent that within a few days after receiving the amount of his pension he was practically with empty pockets every month. He began his career from the last step of the ladder but steady he rose up and up earned much and gave much and when he breathed his last on the 19th May 1931 he was deeply mourned by all who knew him.
The name of Darabshaw Sorabji Nariman will be remembered as that of a pioneer of the 'Hotel' industry in this country. It was he who founded 'The Royal Family Hotel', in Poona (on the site of the present Poona Railway Station), which was the very first hotel in Poona. Among those who stayed as guests at this Hotel were the Duke of Connaught, members of the Royal Family and other high military officials. Mr. Nariman began life as a "Dog Boy" (table boy) to the Duke of Connaught, and rose to become the proprietor of the hotel in Poona by dint of his own industry and intelligence. He also opened a hotel at Mahableshwar, the first in that city. Mr. Nariman may thus be regarded as among the first Indians to adopt successfully the trade of Hotel keeping in the modern sense.
Rustomjee Framjee Malabarwala was born in Cannanore (Malabar Coast) on 20th December 1859. His grandfather Merwanji Jeebhoy from Surat joined the British Expedition during the war with Tippu Sultan. At the end of the war he settled down in Cannanore as Merchants and Government Contractors under the name of Merwanji & Sons. He had amassed a large fortune and owned many properties at that time Cannanore was flourishing as the Chief Military Station of Madras Residency.

Rustomjee was educated in the Old Roman Catholic School of Cannanore now known as St. Michael's European Boys School. At an early age he was obliged to leave the school owing to the adverse circumstances of his parents. He was daring and ventured upon coming to Bombay alone at an early age of 15 much against the anxiety and sorrow of his parents. He was endowed with courage and self-reliance. His chief ambition was not to be a burden to his parents and family any longer but to eke out his own living and be of some help to them. Being a stranger to Bombay and without any friends he had to pass through many anxious days before he succeeded in securing a service as a clerk in the Anglo-Indian Mills Office. This was the first English concern started in Bombay by Manchester Shareholders. During his 18 years connection with this office he gradually rose from an humble position by hard work and
Mr Nadir Pherozshah Commisariat, B.Sc.
Born 12 11 1899
Appraiser H M Customs Bombay

Mrs Shera Nadir Commisariat
Born 19 3 1909

Mr Nadir Commisariat is the descendant of Motabhoys of Deesa. Mr Motabhoys one son Mr Cawasji—grandfather of Mr Nadir—joined supply and transport (Commissariat) dept. and another son joined Kotha. The present well-known families of Commissariats and Kothawallas owe their surnames to the departments their grandfathers joined.

Mr Nadir was born at Mt Abu and from early childhood showed great zeal and ambition. As he was the only surviving son his parents did not want to send him out of Mt. Abu for studies. He was therefore educated at home under tutors. Having great ambition and zeal he was not satisfied and induced his parents to either send him to the European High School at Mt Abu or away for studies. His efforts were crowned with success and he was taken up in the European High School in 1912 as a second Parsee and an Indian in that school. He studied there from 1912/17 for Cambridge Uni.
iversity Examinations. After passing Cambridge Preliminary examination at first trial, he saw with an early presight that he could not get an admission in a college on passing the senior examination without science as the High school had no laboratory. He took months to induce his parents to send him to Ahmedabad for education. He once again succeeded and evict Mt Abu in Dec 1917. The next difficulty he had to surmount was that no schools in Ahmedabad taught Latin as second language. He made special arrangements with the Roman Catholic father to teach him Latin. He joined Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad, and passed Matriculation in 1918.

Getting first two school prizes in English and History. He was an only Latin student in all Gujarat in Matric. With similar special arrangements with Principal Robertson he joined Gujarat College where no Latin was taught. He was first and only student to pass FYA with Latin in that college. He had great ambition to take up Medical line, but because his father thought that this profession was once crowded he took up First Medical and Inter Science examination both together and passed the former in second class and the latter in pass class simultaneously. He passed BSc Hon from St Xavier's in 1923 in II class. Rev Father Blatter of St Xavier's recommended him for some scholarship to study abroad, but his father was not in favour of sending him. Mt Nadir then had an interview with Sir Robert Hollond, Agent to Governor General, Rajputana who recommended him for Imperial Forestry, but unfortunately lost the chance due to two months over age. He joined Imperial Customs in Nov 1924 as an examiner and with patience and perseverance has risen to the post of Appraiser, surmounting all difficulties which came in his way.

Mt Nadir got initiated in Freemasonry in Lodge Rajputana 5600 E.C at Mt Abu. He joined Lodge Councils 5062 E.C at Bombay on 13-12-32 and rose to the exalted place of Worshipful Master of the Lodge in Nov 1942 within a short period of 9 years.

In May 1937 he married Sherbanoo, youngest surviving daughter of Mr. Nariman A Mody, who is a well known Philanthropist and one of the original Mody family of Surat.

The career of Mr. Nadir will show what patience and perseverance can accomplish.
Mrs Rati Musa was an active social worker and took an active part in Nursing Division of the St John Ambulance Parsi Division. Besides, she was a regular contributor in Gujarati papers and her Navlikas (short stories) and stories drew the attention of the Gujarati readers. Her poems were of a high order and was a keen student of Gurbas. In order to perpetuate her name, her well-wishers have donated two Trophies—one for Nursing competition known as Rati Musa Nursing Competition Trophy and the other is for Garba.

Mrs Rati was a kind-hearted lady and devotion to her religion was steadfast. Her death was a severe blow to her family.
Mr Framji Bhicajeec Dubash joined his father's Dubash's business after having finished his school education. After some time, however, he left this business and in the year 1888, joined the staff of one of Bombay's big offices, namely 'Rally Brothers'. His work was appreciated by his officers and very soon he was promoted to the position of the head of the Shipping Department. After having served the firm faithfully and loyally for a period of nearly 45 years, Dr Dubash retired from employment owing to old age in the year 1932.
Kharsatji Nasserwanji Vevai L M E

Born 1866—Died 6 12 1939

Kharsatji N Vevai was born in 1868 and was educated in Bombay. He passed his L M E examination in 1891 and stood first class first and won Mavo Gold Medal. He started his life in Baroda State Technical Institution known as Kala Bhavan and sheer dint of hard work rose to higher service gradually and was appointed Superintendent from which post he retired in 1924 after serving for long and valuable 33 years and earned pension for fifteen years.

He was very popular amongst all and was well known for his clock wise regularity and high sense of duty and integrity.
Prof. Sohrab Rustomji Davar, M.L.C., J.P., Bar-at-Law
(The Doyen of Commercial Education)
Born June 1879

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar was a prominent figure in the circle of Commercial Educationists. Born of a business family in Bombay, his ancestors on both sides being prominent merchants of their time. After finishing his school career he instead of slavishly following the Arts College course he joined a Commercial Institution. He was the youngest student of his class-mate. After being trained in Bombay young Sohrab was sent out to England for further studies and joined the Central School of Commerce and passed Senior Commercial Examination by the Royal Society of Arts etc. In those days University Degree Courses in Commerce were unknown. During his stay in England he met late Mr. Alfred Nixon F.C.A., the famous Chartered Accountant of Manchester and made a favourable impression on Mr. Nixon, who was also the principal of the Central School.

On his return to India he founded on very modest line by the end of the year 1900 Davar's College of Commerce. He had to compete with similar flourishing Institutions. From modest beginning gradually rose to importance and today it is a flourishing College awarding Professional Diplomas.
He was the first Indian finalist of Incorporated Society of Accountants and auditors and Chartered Institute of Secretaries of London.

Prof Sohrab Davar when young was appointed agent for Messrs Birkmire to act in his father's place during his tour to Europe in 1903 which he did very successful for about a year.

In the year 1907 he joined as a Law student the then Society of Gress Inn and passed his Bar final. In 1910 he was called to the English Bar and on his return to Bombay he was duly enrolled as an advocate of the original side of the High Court.

He was a member of the Syndicate of Bombay University, a Fellow of its Senate and also a Member of its Board of Studies in Commerce.

He was also a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Prof Davar was elected as a member of the Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) for the Province of Bombay in 1931 and was appointed the First President of the Council by H.E. the Governor of Bombay under the Government of India Act 1935.

Indian Universities, which had so far neglected Commercial Branch of Education, seriously took up the question in the year 1913. Bombay being the best developed city in this branch naturally took the lead. Prof Davar was prevailed upon to assist in this work the late Principal Austin of Sydenham College of Commerce which was then founded by the Government of Bombay. Prof Davar at great personal sacrifice took up two Government Professorships in Mercantile Law and Business Organization at this College and thus helped the cause which was so dear to him and gave the best of his energy work and time at the Sydenham College of Commerce to nine years.

Prof Davar was also selected as examiner for the Degree examinations by many Universities including Bombay.

He had appeared from time to time as an Expert Witness before Royal Commissions as well as Tariff Board the Central Banking Committees the Whitley Commission for Labour the Morrison Committee Inquiry on Bombay Stock Exchange and the Cotton Textile Inquiry and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee.

Prof Davar was an active old Freemason and in Craft Masonary held high Masonic honours from the United Grand Lodge of England as well as his own District Grand Lodge of Bombay.
Pestonji Rustomji Dalal
Born 17th January 1872
Died 31st December 1939

Eldest son of late Mr Rustomjee Bejoni Dalal, who was in service of the Public Works Department, Bombay, for a number of years. After passing the First Year in Arts Examination from Wilson College, he took to service and was in Mill Stores line for over 40 years. In or about 1900, he passed some Examinations in Accountancy and was thereafter also a part-time Lecturer in that subject for nearly 38 years—for 25 years in Davar’s College of Commerce and for the balance of the period at Batliboi’s Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.


MRS. AVABAII PESTONJEE DALAL—Born 24th October 1874, Eldest daughter of late Mr. Manekji Jamshedji Printer.
Ruttonshaw Pestonjee Dalal, F.S.A.A., R.A., FTII

The First Parsi Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

He was educated at Fort and Proprietor High School and at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. After passing his First Year Examination in 1918, he took to Commerce and passed G.D.A. and other commercial Examinations in 1919 and 1920. Proceeded to England in 1923 and passed the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors (London) both at first attempts in 1923-24. On his return to India, he started his practice as public Auditor which practice he amalgamated in the year 1937 with that of Mr. J. T. Desai, G.D.A., R.A. and the firm was then styled Dalal Desai & Co.

Soon after his return from England, Mr. Dalal also taught Accountancy, Auditing, Costing, Taxation, etc., and became a Lecturer at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute and then a partner and Vice Principal there in 1929. In 1934, he became Jt. Principal which position he held up to March 1943 when he retired from the Institute.

He is an Author of books on Accountancy and Taxation and his best known book is on Excess Profits Tax written in collaboration with Mr. R. K. Dalal, Incorporated Accountant. He
has taken keen interest in the Accountancy profession and has been Hon Secretary and Managing Committee Member of the Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors (Bombay) and Bombay and District Society of Incorporated Accountants. He has been an Examiner and Paper-setter in Accountancy and Auditing for B.Com to Universities of Bombay, Nagpur, Andhra and the Punjab.

Mr Dalal has also been a Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, and a Director of Mezda Investments Ltd. In 1939, he was elected a Member of the Indian Accountancy Board formed by the Government of India under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932. Mr Dalal is also a Freemason.

In February 1944 Mr Dalal was appointed a Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal on its Madras Branch.

Mr Dalal was till his demise the Chairman, International Committee of the Lion's Club Bombay which post he held with high distinction.

(Concluded from opposite page)

great honour as he was of a retired disposition. During the time he was Estate & Land Agent great schemes such as Princess Street, Sandhurst Road, Mahomed Ali Road, Gamdevi, Dadar Matunga, Sion, Mahim, Navroji Hill, Mandvi Koliwada, Agripada, Sopari Bag Road, Mazagaon etc came into being. He died at the age of 82 being mourned by a large circle of friends.
Maneckji Sheriarjee Bharucha
Died—1938

Land Manager & Estate Agent Bombay Improvement Trust

After passing his L.C.E. examination Mr Maneckji joined the Bombay Municipal as an Inspector in 1881 and in time to come rose to the post of Assistant Executive Engineer. When the late Mr Muncherji C Marzban C.I.E. became an Executive Engineer in the Bombay Municipalities Mr Maneckji worked under him for a number of years and in 1901 he was appointed Land Manager in the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Mr Maneckji was a very simple and good natured gentleman and kept himself occupied with work almost the whole day. Successive Municipal Commissioners held a very high opinion of Mr Bharucha’s honesty and ability. The members of the Bombay Municipality entertained a very high opinion of his ability because he had saved the municipality lacs of rupees in the matter of the acquisition of municipal lands for Improvement Trust purposes.

Mr Maneckji was offered the post of Chairman of the Improvement Trust on more than one occasion but he declined the

(Continued on previous page)
Son of the late Mr Dadabhai Nusserwanji Katrak and his band of the late Bai Hirabai Naoroji Katrak, Mr Naoroji Dadabhai Katrak took his early education in Bombay. In 1886 he passed the Matriculation Examination and joined the Engineering College, Poona in 1889. After having passed the L I C E Examination in 1889, he joined the Bombay Municipality as Surveyor in 1893, was appointed Head Surveyor in 1896 and during the Plague in Bombay rendered valuable services as Special Assistant Engineer. In 1898 he was appointed Assistant Engineer and in 1908 left the Municipality, and joined the Bombay Improvement Trust as Assistant Engineer. In 1914, he passed A M I C E Examination of London and in 1915, became Executive Engineer. He also acted as Chief Engineer, on several occasions, especially 1914-1918 during the great war. He was appointed Deputy Chief Engineer in which post he worked till 1925. In the same year he was selected as (full) member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, M I C E. Early in 1926 he rose to the most responsible post of Chief Engineer and was the first Indian to achieve this high honour. Mr Katrak was an active member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Engineers’ and Architects’ Union. He was also the Vice-President of this Union. He took very deep interest in the affairs of the Gayan Uttejak Mandal and of the Bombay Boating Club, serving as Secretary in the former and as the President in the latter.
Mr Cowasji Dorabji Pandav
(Born 1857)

In this new series we give pride of place to one whose whole life has centred round the mills of this country. Born in the middle of the last century, he belonged to an epoch dominated by the strange genius of a woman, Queen Victoria, in whose hands God had entrusted the destiny of a whole Empire. Cowasji Dorabji Pandav belongs to that world.

An old man, white-haired, kind, gentle, mellow, wearing the orthodox Parsi dress and an untrimmed beard, he strikes your attention as you pass him in the streets—always in a Victoria gharry. On the 30th June, 1939, of this month he became 83—a child of the Munity. But age has made no difference to him. He still retains much of the energy and that grim determination which characterized his long association with the mill industry of this country. He came to it at a time when there were only pioneers in this world. Sophisticated civilization had yet to find itself. His was the age of simple living and of a strict discipline which was the basis of all morality.
Many years have passed since Cowasji Panday stepped into a textile mill as a young apprentice and to-day, after having risen to high rank therein, he lives in active retirement, spending his days conscientiously working for the uplift of those who were once his fellow workers. For this is the theme-song of his retired life. He wants to see the literate staff of the cotton mills — those who are the nuts and bolts of that great industry — do something for themselves by way of self-education and by acquaintance with the gathered wisdom of others. He wants to see some sort of organized leisure cultivated and encouraged in those who would otherwise be lost in the great machinery in the midst of which they work.

With this end in view Cowasji Panday has created a unique trust — called the "Panday Textile Trust" — from the income of which it will be possible to educate the staff of the mill world. It is, therefore, not a socialist but a cultural aim that has in view. He has spent in the achievement of this ideal some thing in the region of a lakh and a half of rupees.

In all his mill career he has been associated with seventeen mills. In one he was an apprentice and later after four years, he became its Assistant Manager. At the Crown Mills, Bombay, he has been Director since 1902, and latterly its Chairman also. Four mills he served whole time from the years 1878 to 1913 and twelve others, including the well-known Petit group, he supervised at the height of his career when he drew about three thousand rupees, which for a man who had risen from the ranks was a considerable sum. But money and high office have never attracted him. He has always been content to live and work hard through life in a humble sort of way.

We give him pride of place in this series because his example is stimulating to the present generation of textile men — the nuts and bolts of to-day. It shows them that our country's textile industry offers possibilities to everyone and that there is always room at the top.

Some more important events of M. Cowasji D Panday's career:

1. His travel in different parts of India along with his son Dady in 1895.
2. His tour in Europe alone in 1899, visiting 26 prominent towns and cities including those in Norway, Sweden, Russia as well as in Egypt.
3. His services as Hon. Secretary to a Hindu Mill-workpeople Temple at Kurla near Bombay from its inception in 1882 to 1932 — 50 years.
4. His services as Vice President of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association from 1906 to 1930 — 24 years.
Mr Limjee Dinshaw Furdoonjee Panday was born in Bombay in the year 1843. In the old and influential house of Messrs Ritchie Steuart & Co, Mr Limjee's grandfather Mr Furdoonjee enjoyed the position of a guarantee broker as far back as the year 1846 which enabled the grandson to get a foothold in and to establish a close and long connection with the firm which was subsequently amalgamated with Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co in 1903. Born of the influential Panday family, Mr Limjee soon acquired considerable hold on the mercantile community of Bombay and in course of time laid the foundation of the Manchester Piece Goods and Yarn business in Bombay which he developed extensively and profitably. Due
to his great influence in the mercantile circle Mr Limjee was specially deputed to Manchester in 1875 to negotiate for further development of Piece Goods business which was then controlled by Messrs Finlay Campbell & Co Ltd, of Manchester. Mr Limjee, through sheer dint of industry and integrity built up for his constituents a large and lucrative business not only in Piece Goods but also in Metal, Sugar and Timber which in his time were imported in the country in large quantities. After completing his 37 years of long and meritorious service Mr Limjee retired on pension in 1895 which he enjoyed till his death in 1914.

The family tradition of “Piece Goods Merchants” has been maintained by Mr Limjee’s son, Mr Sorabji who having first joined Messrs Ritchie Steuart & Co in 1888 became head salesman of the amalgamated firm of Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co, on the retirement of his father Mr Limjee. With the completion of his individual record of 38 years of long service and a continuous record of a century spent in the same business by the grand-father, the father and the son, Mr Sorabji may well be said to have set up an enviable record for himself and the family earning for it the befitting title of “Piece Goods Family.”

Apart from Mr Limjee’s activities as one of the leading business men of his time, he devoted a good many years of his life to the management of the ancient well built by his ancestor Bhikaji Behramji Panday in 1725 and known after its founder as “Bhikha Behram Well.” The well has an interesting history of over two centuries and is one of the few relics of the old island of Bombay, (Vide “Mumbai-no-Bahar” — By Ratanji Framji Vachha — page 279). The well with its water-trough which still stands at the junction of Churchgate Street and Mayo Road was sunk by Mr Limjee’s ancestor Bhikhaji Behramji Panday popularly known as “Bhikha Behram”, a member of the then Parsi Punchayet, for the use of the Parsi community for devotional purposes as well as for supplying water to men and cattle generally. In those olden days when Bombay was a fishing village water for drinking was scarce and sinking of wells was considerably a highly esteemed form of charity. For over two hundred years this well has given water to members of all communities and even cart-loads of water from the well daily go down to suburbs of Bombay for people who know of its beneficial and tonic properties. Since the death of Seth Bhikha Behram on the 23rd August 1783 the well and the water-trough have been held in trust by the founder’s descendants for the benefit of the public of Bombay as well as for the religiously inclined Parsis and Mr Limjee, who was during his life time a
Trustee of the well rendered to it appreciable services as well in managing its upkeep and repairs as in defending its title vehemently against certain controversies. Mr Limjee — the legal descendant of Seth Bhikha Behram (Vide Genealogical tree — Mumbai no-Bahar — page 279) — relegated the performance of these sacred and charitable duties to his son Mr Dadabhoy who like his father has been taking keen interest in this family charity for over a quarter of a century. Since 1914 all expenses in connection with the well are being defrayed by the late Mr Limjee's family as was done by Mr Limjee's ancestors. A noticeable feature in connection with this old well is that nothing whatever has been spent on it by any person or body of persons other than the late Mr Bhikha Behram and his legal descendants from the time the well was built in the year 1725 up to the present time evidencing the devotion of the Panday family to this sacred and ancient well.

After his retirement Mr Limjee kept up good health but as a result of an accidental fall in his house Mr Limjee died on the 9th December 1914 the funeral procession proceeding from his residence at Napean Sea Road Bombay. As a token of respect for Mr Limjee the offices of Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd were kept closed on the day of his funeral.

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(Concluded from page 736)

welfare and advancement of the hill station. During his period of office as President of the Matheran Municipality from 1934 to 1940 he strove to lighten the burden of taxation create a new constitution befitting the local condition, extend educational facilities and made radical changes for the betterment of sanitation and public health. A tribute to his work was paid by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Sir Roger Lumley when he visited Matheran on 19th May 1939.

Mr Sorabji Panday was made a JP in 1908 and the MBE was conferred on him in 1935. The third edition of the Handbook to Matheran is dedicated to him. Since March 1927 he has been the managing director of the Matheran Hill Light Railway.
On completing his education in St Xavier's High School and New High School, Bombay, Mr Panday took a natural liking for the Piece Goods Business, — a line in which his ancestors had distinguished themselves. So well were the members of Panday family established in the Piece Goods business that the family came to be known as the "Piece Goods" family. On the 11th August 1900 Mr Dadabhai joined the firm of Ewart Latham & Co which was subsequently renamed Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd in the Year 1921. He soon began to display a remarkable fitness for the Piece Goods trade and gradually increased the volume of business to an extent which won the appreciation and regard of his employers. The firm in apprecia
tion of his valuable services compensated him for developing their Piece Goods business by granting him from time to time liberal increases in both salary and commission. In the year 1922 Mr. W. M. Ross, the then Manager of the firm addressed to Mr. Pandav the following letter from his home in Morwick on the 4th June 1922 evincing touches of personal reminiscences:

My dear Dadabhoy

Just when I was leaving Bombay you told me you would like to have a letter from me expressing my opinion of your work as Piece Goods Salesman to Ewart Latham & Co and now to the Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd (Ewart Latham Branch). You have acted in that capacity for about 23 years joining the firm not long after I first arrived in Bombay and I speak from a long experience when I say that I have always been impressed with the care with which you carried out your duties not only in matters of routine but also in the selection of reliable dealers with whom you seemed to have considerable influence. The absence of mistakes in writing out indents, making up telegrams and so forth was quite remarkable in your Department while the avoidance of bad accounts over such a long period was most creditable. It was not until the recent debacle in the Indian Bazaars that you had a doubtful account so far as I can recollect and even after that collapse in the market we stood to lose very little up to the time I left Bombay. Then you have been working up business in Yarns and meeting with success which I hope will continue. With your ability and cautiousness and with a powerful Company behind you which has not been crippled through the slump like so many competitors there should be a great opportunity of extending your business in Piece Goods and Yarns when things get into a sounder state once more in the Bazaar. But it should never be forgotten that nobody can do business it is safe and profitable business that one has to aim at.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) W. M. Ross

735
Popularly known as the 'Uncrowned King of Matheran', Mr Sorabji Panday who belongs to what is called the 'piece-goods branch of the Panday family, was born on the 18th of June 1868 at Bombay. After being educated at the St Xavier's and the Fort High Schools, Sorabji first joined the well-known firm of Messrs Ritchie Stewart & Co in 1888 and after 1903 with Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd. On his father's death in 1895 he became the Head Salesman and later office superintendent. His personal services with the firm extended over a period of 38 years and the connection of his family with the firm spread over a 100 years continuously, which figures constitute a record which, it is doubted, can be equalled anywhere in India. In 1907, when Sorabji visited Manchester with his wife, an address was presented to him by Mr E J Bunbury on behalf of his employers when he retired from the firm in December 1926.

Mr Panday's name is however, connected in the public mind with the 'Daisy of the Hill'—Matheran. For more than a quarter of a century he has spared neither time nor money for the

(Continued on page 733)
Dr Maneckjee Cursetjee was Assistant Garrison & Civil Surgeon at Surat. He came from a respectable and well-to-do Parsee family. He was born on Christmas day (25th December) in 1801 at Surat, and lived long enough to enjoy Government Pension for over forty years. He died on 17th July in the year 1888.

In the early 19th century English Education was little known in the city of Surat. Even in his childhood Maneckjee showed great talents for educational activity and studied English Language at a very early age. His talents were appreciated by the then Civil Surgeon (I.M.S. Officer) of his time and with the consent of his parents he imparted him the knowledge of English and Medicine. In young Maneckjee the Civil Surgeon found him a brilliant boy and entered him in the Government Medical Service at a very early age of 13 in the year 1814. The
young Maneckjee made rapid strides in service, and was the only native then admitted into the warrant grade, and appointed to the full rank of apothecary, the highest appointment then given to a native in Medical Department. His entire medical career was brilliant one, and he was in esteem and affection of all those whom he came in contact with him. He also won the great confidence of Nawab Jaferally Mirzally of Surat, and was his family physician for a number of years, and received a pension on Nawab’s death. It was also noted fact that during his medical practice he refused to receive fees when visiting a patient, nor did he charge for medicine, but when the patient recovered, whatever he was pleased to send him was accepted, but in case of death of the patient he never received anything, although he had attended any length of time and supplied any quantity of medicine. In fact he was the doyen of medical profession in India.

In public life of the city Dr Maneckjee was a unique figure and met with conspicuous success. He was a many sided man. He took keen interest in Municipality, and was its Municipal Commissioner, and rendered valuable services for over 27 years. He was thanked by the Government in the Annual Municipal Administration report for the very harmonious relations he endeavoured to sustain between the Government and the people. He also took keen interest in Educational activities, and was responsible for the establishment of several Public and Private vernacular institutions in the city. He was a man of charitable disposition, and gave donations in the school funds, and also gave his own buildings to the school authorities on a nominal rent. He was also a delegate of Surat Parsee Matrimonial Court since it came into existence. The chairman of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Fund Committee at Surat for over 32 years. He rendered yeoman services to the poor people at the time of great flood in 1837, and the disastrous fire that preceded it. He also rendered very valuable services with great success during the time of plague and cholera epidemics in the city of Surat. In 1850, he took a leading part in establishing the Andrews Library in conjunction with Late Hon K. Forbes. In fact, in his time there was not a single institution with which he was not connected.

Dr Maneckjee’s intellectual activities, his sterling virtues, and genial disposition brought him a circle of friends. Great men like the Hon Sir Theodore Hope, Sutherland, Romer, Lumsden, Frere, Gibbs, Hebbart, Kinlock Forbes, Rogers, Ashburner Revenscroft, Kemball, Pinhey, Birdwood, and other gentleman of distinction. He was held in high esteem by both the late and the present Parsee Baronets of his times, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The late Hon Mr Sutherland expressed the opi.
mon that he is the most deserving native I have ever met with has been always held in the greatest repute in his talents and I have not infrequently known person prefer his attendance to that of the European doctor.

The Times of India of 27th July 1888 published a report in which it states What the Bombay owe in excellence of their Municipal Administration to the late lamented Nowrozjee Furdoonjee the Surat owe to a certain extent to the energy and assiduity of Dr Maneckjee. He was an advocate of popular interest and played prominent part in the welfare of the people. In the death of Dr Maneckjee Cursetjee Surat has lost a Great Citizen and the Parsee Community a Great Leader. The only surviving members of Dr Maneckji's family are his great grand sons M/s Faram & Dara Nariman Doctor. The former is the retired Bank Officer and the latter in the proprietor of Evergreen Trading Company.
Late Dr. Dara Manchersha Dastur L.M. & S.
Died 24-8-1938

After obtaining his L.M & S degree he started as a medical practitioner and within a short time he established himself a great reputation as a Doctor.

Always very sympathetically inclined towards the poor and being very generous hearted he rendered great services to all, and especially to poor Parsis who are highly indebted to him for his ever willing services, both professional and otherwise.

Not only he was an ardent social worker, but he was a friend, guide and philosopher to poor. He realized the dire need for helping the poor members of his community and was always ready to do the needful.

His love for the poor was greater than his love for making money, a disposition which is rarely found in the public life of our country.
Dr Manchershaw Naoroji Kapadia, L M & S
(1873 1940)
Hon Superintendent Y.M.P.A and Late Medical Officer
Plague Duty Bombay Municipality

Dr Manchershah Naoroji Kapadia whose death occurred in Bombay on Wednesday 13th November 1940 at the age of 66 was a leading medical practitioner of the city.

Born in the year 1873, Dr Manchershah matriculated at the early age of 13 from Elphinstone High School. Both his school and college career were extremely brilliant. Subsequently he joined the Grant Medical College where his scholarly habits and his amazing industry created a great impression with his professors. With brilliant success he annexed the L M & S degree at the surprising age of only 18 years! This fact as stated in the Times of India dated the 13th December 1940 constituted a record for the whole of India as nobody at the time had become a qualified doctor at so tender an age. Passing in the second class Dr Manchershah nevertheless stood first class first in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children and won the Balkrishna Sudamji Prize of the Bombay University of the value of Rs 200. He led a life so rich in
selfless service that it might well serve as an inspiration to the present generation of the medical profession" (Times of India dated 13-12-1940)

Dr Manchershah, thereafter, joined the marine service on ships sailing to and from Bombay. He worked as medical officer on boards till 1897, in which year he was appointed as Medical Officer, Plague Duty by the Bombay Municipality, which post he filled with credit till its abolition.

Enriched with experience, matured by intensive self-study, Dr Manchershah started private practice at Grant Road, which lasted for about 25 years. During this quarter of a century, he established for himself and enviable reputation in the profession by dint of hard work, kindly disposition and brotherly feelings towards one and all. The cause of the sick and poor was always close to his heart. His one principle, it may be said, was to serve humanity, and this service he rendered without regard to caste or creed. Pride was a thing unknown to him, and his selfless zeal and high principles made him loved and revered by all, and carved for him a niche in the hearts of all who came in contact with him.

Dr Manchershah retired from private practice in the year 1928. But this did not mean that he had come to an end of his life of devoted service to his fellow-men. He was now appointed Hon Superintendent, the Y.M.P.A Hostel in Bombay, which post he held till the time of his death. He worked tirelessly, interesting himself in the welfare of the students under him, fighting for the hostilities and always affording them excellent guidance to enable them to launch out on successful careers. He was completely impartial, and this coupled with the many other rich attributes of his heart and mind made him a rare friend of the young student class, which always required encouragement and guidance of the right type at the hands of the mature. Dr Manchershah was also for many years Honorary Physician of the charitable dispensary of the late Muncherji Cowasji Murzban C.I.E.

As a friend, Dr Manchersha was affectionate, generous and loyal. He always had the welfare of the poor and the needy at heart and he never missed an opportunity to render free service to those whom he considered to be in need of such service. His life can be said to have been a mission to the poor whom he tended without the slightest regard for caste or creed. For riches and pomp of wealth he had little temptation, and during his practice he treated the rich and poor alike. His service, his skill even his money were all for humanity, and he had no hesitation whatever in sacrificing his money and time, so long as he had the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he had done.
his duty. He did not care for power and eminence; he loved neither riches nor luxury. Simple in his habits, he was equally unassuming in his attitude and his daily fare. It was his conviction that rewards were not to be sought for on this earth but that only God would recompense him for his work. The death of such a man even at the age of 66 may therefore be regarded as untimely.

(Concluded from page 745)

In appreciation of his services on the Managing Committee of the Zarthoshti Anjumanna Atash Beheram extending over five decades his portrait was unveiled on the 14th June 1944.

Dr. Katrak always had a soft corner in his heart for Iran. He took a keen interest in her progress intellectual, social and economic, and despite his advanced age he visited Iran in 1935 studying the conditions and contacting the intelligentsia of modern Iran.
Dr N N Katrak who was born in December 1858, was a well known Bombay Medical Practitioner, a Justice of the Peace, an Honorary Magistrate, and a prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of its Standing Committee for many years.

He was the Vice-President of the Grant Medical College Medical Society, an Examiner in Materia Medica in the Bombay University, and (with Dr Khory) the joint-author of "Material Medica of India and their Therapeutics" — a book containing a complete list of Indian Drugs. He received his education in the Elphinstone High School, where he started a Debating Society, which flourished as long as he remained there. During his school career, he carried off several prizes. He eventually joined the Grant Medical College and distinguished himself by winning several scholarships in Medicine and Surgery. Shortly after passing his L.M & S degree, he was appointed Special Medical Officer for the Cholera Epidemic in 1883.
In his own community Dr Katrak was regarded as a reformer and took a keen interest in the advancement and progress of the Parsis. He was connected with many institutions having for their object the advancement, social, moral and physical of Bombay City and its people.

In 1895 Dr Katrak was elected to the Municipal Corporation from the Fort Ward. From the beginning he was known to be painstaking and did his best to secure the improvement of the sanitary condition of Bombay. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Standing Committee and in 1899 its Chairman.

During the Plague epidemic he took a prominent part and persuaded many people to get inoculated having himself set the example. He was the founder (along with Dr Turner) of the Bombay Sanitary Association and for many years its Chairman.

He was a man highly respected by his own community and the public for the useful work he did in his private and public capacity.

He was long associated with Rahnumai Mazdiasnan Sabha Zarathusti Dinni Khoj Karnari Mandali Cama Oriental Institute and the Gatha Society. He was one of the founders of the Gatha Society. He took a leading part in the Zoroastrian Conference initiated by Shrinshul Ul-Olma Dastur Doctor Dhalla.

Dr Katrak's great love and reverence for his religion led him in 1922 to donate to the University of Oxford in memory of his late wife Ratanbai Katrak the sum of £1000 upon trust the income whereof is to be utilized for the promotion of the study of the religion of Zoroaster and its later developments from a theological, philological and historical point of view.

He also founded in connection with the University of Paris an endowment having for its object the organization of lectures by French Savants on subjects relating to the history and religion of the Parsis. The French Government touched by Dr Katrak's generous initiative awarded to him a gold medal from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Several eminent lecturers have delivered lectures under the above two foundations. The foundation at the University of Paris has for its object the history of the Iranian people in its widest sense from the earliest times to the end of the seventh century i.e. up to the end of the Sassanian period (651 A.D.) and half a century subsequent thereto tracing the fate and fortunes of the Zoroastrian people during that half century.

(Continued on page 743)
Dr. Burjor Jehangirji Kotwal
Born 15-7-1901 — Died 8-8-1944

After passing his Matriculation Examination in 1919 from Bharada New High School, young Burjor joined St Xavier’s College and then Grant Medical College and passed his M.B. B.S Examination in 1925. He was appointed as a medical officer on S S Mundra by the British India Steam Navigation Co. In 1926 he was appointed House Surgeon at the Parsi General Hospital, and from 1929 he served as a Medical officer of Bai Amal Sorabji Parekh Charitable Dispensary in Selu village of the Nizam State. In 1931 he started his own dispensary in Balaram Street, Grant Road, and within a short time he commanded an extensive practice and acquired the reputation of being an able Physician. He was a sincere friend of the people, being kind, unselfish and very obliging. He treated his poor patients gratis and even supplied them with tonics. Besides his own lucrative practice he was working as a Resident Medical Officer of Dr. F R Parekh’s Hospital.

He expired at the young age of 43 years, bemoaned by his very large circle of friends and admirers.
Khan Bahadur Captain Navroji Jamsetji Vazifdar  
(Died 14-6-1962)

He was popularly known as N. J. Vazifdar. Qualified himself as a medical practitioner he served as a chemical analyst during the time of the British Government and retired after serving for long years in 1946.

He then joined the Indian Red Cross Society and served it till his death. He was also connected with the Bombay Leprosy Association where he rendered yeomen service.

He had written important books on Medicine which had received wide support from medical students.

He was also the General Secretary of the Red Cross Society, Professor at the Grant Medical College in Forensic Medicine, Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society and Examiner of the Bombay University in Bio-Chemistry.

He was also a J.P. and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate.
Dr. Miss Gool Navroji Vazifdar
(Second from right) at the International Red Cross Conference at Toronto 1952
Dr. Jamshed N. Vazifdar, M.B.B.S., M.C.P.S.

Dr. Jamshed Vazifdar after graduation he was attached to the Haffkine Institute in their Blood Transfusion Service.

He was the Honorary Secretary Bombay Indian Red Cross Society—Bombay State Branch from August 1951.

Since July 1958 he is General Secretary Maharashtra Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Honorary Secretary in St John Ambulance Association.

He is also Honorary Secretary of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (Indian Leprosy Association) from August 1960.

He had been to Toronto in 1952 and attended at the International Red Cross Conference.

He has also been to America twice and he is now in charge of the Blood Bank of the Maharashtra Red Cross Society.
Khan Saheb Dadabhoy after passing his matriculation examination joined the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and obtained degree of L.T.C. (Licentiate in Technical Chemistry). He was also a fellow of London Chemical Society and International Faculty of Science. He worked as an assistant chemist of Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur and then in 1930 he was appointed First Laboratory Assistant of Bombay Government Chemical Analysis Laboratory. For seven times he acted as an Assistant Chemical Analyser and was a Gazette Officer.

For his meritorious services the title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon him.
Erwad Shavaksha Pestonji Kooka

(Born 1874) (Died 1962)

A Versatile Parsi Priest

Erwad S P Kooka is a descendant of the Dastur Behram Framroze of Surat. Educated at the Sir J J English school, later received training for priest-craft under the celebrated teacher Mobed Mehrwanji Sinor. After completing the course he continued to officiate as a priest, but his zeal in the interest of the community attracted the attention of Messrs Sorabji Dosabhai who had extensive trade with China in silk, drugs, tea, &c. He later rose to be a partner in this firm, and while attending to the commercial interests of the Firm in Bombay he was prominent in inspiring his fellowmen to be more vigilant to the communal welfare. He is a prolific writer in the public press. He must have contributed thousands of articles on all sorts of topics in appealing to the Parsis to be more watchful in matters such as mixed marriages, Crematorium, ancient orthodox customs and rites of Iranian Faith, &c. From 1900 he took up the question of Parsi Priests' betterment and is the founder and an honorary secretary of the Athornan Mandal conducting a special training Madressa for Mobeds. Beyond the sectarian and communal interests his services have been valuable in public welfare of the City's departments Posts, Tramways, Telephone, Health and Municipal administration. He uses his personal influence effectively in all matters of altruistic nature and his life is one of useful benevolence guided by high ideals of duty to his fellowmen. He has a vast circle of admirers of his career as a true disciple of the Iranian Prophet in the path of beneficence, and his labour of love has borne some fruits which the Community very well understands. His championship of the cause of this country and his untiring efforts to ameliorate the condition of Bombay are recognised inspite of his unobtrusive ways of service. May his useful life be spared for long.
Sheth Cowasji Edalji Bharucha
Better known as C Ardeshir of Calcutta
(Born 1855 — Died 1928)

A versatile Commercial Genius of Rare Abilities and remarkable career

At the age of 16 the young boy Cowasji joined his brother Sheth Ardeshir in his watch-dealer's firm at Calcutta and ever afterwards styled himself C Ardeshir in grateful memory of his elder brother. A whole book can be written on the various remarkable phases of his life, so varied were his experiences among those who looked upon him with respectful awe. He showed in his business a rare courage, a spirit of adventure and untiring energy quite characteristic of the older generation of the Parsees. He was a very fluent Orator, a great Linguist and was remarkable for some psychic healing and hypnotic cures effected by him. His intimate knowledge of Astrology was often tested and found reliable. His devotion to Zoroastrianism was deep and illumined by the lights of Theosophy and Freemasonry. He loved his communal traditions so well that even when he paid a visit to Queen Victoria and the Pope he dressed himself in his flowing robes and the plaid which impressed everybody with his personality. His travels were almost world-wide. He kept his eyes open so that with the travels he
could mix some business enterprise. He took to England a troupe of Indian Jugglars, snake-charmers and even a band of Surat Drummers and pipers. A royal family had presented him with an armlet of pure gold, weighing over half a pound, in appreciation of his hypnotic abilities in healing and he ever wore this armlet of 21 tolas. There is hardly any branch of industry he did not attempt. His main channel was Watch and Clock-repairing, and he was appointed over several Railways for the upkeep of their clocks. But his untiring energy could not rest without other adventures. He had a Jewellery shop, agency for selling watches and clocks, a tailoring and out-fitting shop, a boot-making concern on the English model, a hotel and restaurant, an uptodate Bakery where flout on the one end emerged as bread and biscuits at the other end of a big factory worked with machinery, and even a hair dressing shop! Even then he could find time to devote to sports as well as dramas. He patronised sports clubs and offered munificent prizes. His monthly advertisement-bill was hardly less than a thousand Rupees. Nay, he could compose plays and started a Dramatic Company to stage plays of his own as well as others. He was instrumental in the movement to build a new Tower of Silence in Calcutta as the old one was not suitable. His stirring appeal to his co-religionists (and his ringing oratory at the Madan Theatre) was successful and in 1912 the Parsis of Calcutta reaped the fruit of his agitation in this connection. Even in Europe he wore his usual Turban and Parsi dress and Pope Pius X was so impressed with his full ceremonial garb that he expressed his wish to meet him often. He paid such minute attention to details of his undertakings that new contracts were offered him unsought. In 1902 he undertook the upkeep of watches and clocks on the B N Railway. He took up this work when some leading European firm had failed to give satisfaction.

His reputation then grew to such an extent that ten more Railways in Bengal offered him their clocks on their entire lines. His equally enterprising daughter Mrs Khorshedbai is still looking after these vast lines after her training under this notable father. He was a commanding personality with unbounded credit among other businessmen. He was a centre of attraction when in his carriage and a pair of very noble horses he passed through the streets of Calcutta. To all who came into contact with him he was an inspiring genius of very rare abilities. Mammon-worship failed to attract him and as his death took place in Europe he had taken particular care to have his body disposed of in an orthodox manner. It is certain that if he had been born in America he would have found a vaster field for his abilities. But he made Calcutta greater and more famous by his vast business enterprises.
Ardeshir was by today's standards uneducated. He did not even know the English alphabet.

This worthy son of Dadibhoo Nusserwanjee who had in his Will given the memorable exhortation to his sons to do good even to those who do harm to them was nonetheless a highly respected Parsee merchant of the first rank on the island of Bombay distinguished among the wealthy and enterprising natives by a liberality of mind that gained him the goodwill and esteem of British inhabitants and rendered him conspicuous in any society (Bombay Carrier). He had extensive trade with China and the Far East as also with England in conjunction with David Scott & Co. He was conspicuous for lavish hospitality which did not end with his brilliant banquets to his European Guests but extended to the munificence of feeding...
5,000 destitutes daily for 13 months during the famine of (1174-75 Y. Z.)

In acquiring 8 villages near Chasht in return for lands in the Fort, he became the first Parsee Jagirdar. He founded the Dadyset Agiary in the Fort, in the year 1803. He also founded an Aderan in far off Iran. The Catholic nature of his bounty will be appreciated when we note that he sent a contribution for the statue of William Pitt in England and to a fund for the benefit of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of Small Pox Vaccine.

On his death, the town was plunged into mourning and the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Jonathan Duncan personally attended and stood on the steps of St Thomas' Cathedral in Church Gate Street, and as the funeral cortege left his residence close by, the Cathedral Bell tolled out the funeral dirge, at the instance of the Governor.

756
Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff was the youngest of the three sons of Manockjee Dorabjee Shroff—a scion of the Dadiburjor family of Surat.

Cursetjee was born in 1764 in Bombay. At the age of 13 he was placed under Alexander Ramsay, the Chief Officer in charge of the business of the East India Company in Bombay. He was so impressed by his young assistant's intelligence and
hard work that he took him, on his transfer to Surat, to help him with his work there for the Company. Mr Ramsay introduced young Cursetjee to merchants and traders in Surat and encouraged him to trade on his own account. He prospered in business by virtue of his honesty and ability. He soon acquired his own ship to trade with ports on the coast of Arabia. He named it the “Ramsay.” From 1792 he obtained valuable contracts for the supply of materials to the Government dockyard as well as foodstuffs and clothing for the army. He was highly respected both by Government and his own community for his integrity and charity to all who sought his help and advice on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Parsi community.

He was an important and leading member of the Parsi Panchayet and was appointed a Trustee in 1817. He was instrumental in having a resolution passed by the Panchayet restricting expenditure on “baj-rojgar” ceremonies to Rs 3,000 per year. When he found that this was not being enforced, he resigned from the Panchayet. He continued to serve his community as an adviser and arbitrator.

He built a “dadgah” in 1790 in the compound of his house at Chowpatty, as he was a deeply religious man for private worship. He had it removed in 1816 to his house in the Fort and endowed it as an Agiary. Cursetjee was a man of progressive ideas. He was the first to have had gas installed for lighting his bungalow at Chowpatty. It is not generally known that he entertained the Marquis of Wellesly (later the Duke of Wellington) at his bungalow at Chowpatty in 1802, as well as many other important personages visiting India. On his death in 1815, the Panchayet resolved to have his name included in all public prayers.
Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee (popularly known as CMC) was a son of Manockjee Cursetjee and a grandson of Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff ("the Khada Parsi"). He was born in Bombay in 1847 and received his elementary education at Mrs Hinton's School in Bisculla. When he was 14 years old, he and his brother Jehangir were taken to England by their father and placed under the care of Reverend Mr Innes in Southampton. Three years later he was admitted as the first Indian undergraduate to Oxford. He passed his B.A. in 1867 and was called to the English Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1869. On his return to India, he practised in the High Court, where his contemporaries were Badrudin Tyebjee and Phirozsha Mehta. He was appointed a judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednagar and later at Ahmedabad and Bombay. After a distinguished career on the bench, he retired to devote himself to social and educational work in Bombay. He was actively associated with the management of the Alexandra Girls English Institution founded by his father Manockjee.
Cursetjee in 1863, for the express purpose of giving an English education to Indian girls. He was solely responsible for placing the School on a solid foundation by securing substantial financial assistance from individuals and institutions interested in the promotion of female education. He also gave largely of his time and money to the Students' brotherhood, the Parsee Zoroastrian Association, the Parsee Young Mens' Association, the Parsee Ambulance Association, the Parsee Boy Scouts Association and the Adams Wylie Hospital. Cursetjee was actively interested in promoting the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress from the date of its foundation, along with such stalwarts as Pherozsha Mehta, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Badruddin Tyebjee, Dinsha Wacha and many others. He suffered in consequence of his association with the Congress in his official career, having been twice passed over in favour of younger colleagues on the Bench, for the Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. Cursetjee was a staunch Zoroastrian and was the managing trustee of the Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff Agiary in the Fort till his death in 1935.

(Concluded from page 763)

And now when his tired frame and busy brain are at rest, and his voice is heard no more in his office where it used to sound so true and so well for a number of years, and when his earthly hopes and aspirations have been buried in his young bosom, it is with mournful gratitude that his partners can recall his great and devoted labour for his firm, his untiring energy, and his unquestioned brilliance, and it is with deep sorrow in their hearts that they can bring themselves to utter in the words of the Psalmist “After life’s fitful fever, he sleepeth well”

D P S

760
Mr Khurshedjee was the grandson of the well-known Cursetji Shroff, a well-known figure in Bombay Society during the first half of the last century.

After passing his B.A. in 1881 he was admitted as a Solicitor in 1890. His firm of Shroff & Co is still running under the ownership of Mr. S K J Mody, Solicitor. He was the managing Trustee of his ancestral Fire Temple in the Fort and spent a lot of his own money for securing a permanent fund for its maintenance. In 1908 he was appointed chairman of the Thana Zarthosthi Anjuman Trust and donated Rs. 12,500/- towards the repair and renewal of the Thana Fire Temple. He was a Trustee of several charitable Institutions and took keen interest in their management.

Mr Khurshedjee was very fond of travels and in 1913-1914 went over the whole of Europe with his family and had the honour of being received by the Pope in Rome.

He was a kind-natured and philanthropic gentleman and gave his legal services free to many charitable institutions.
Maneck Nusserwanji Dastoor, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor

The death of Maneck Dastoor at the early age of 41 and as the result of an unfortunate accident has caused genuine sorrow to a large number of his friends in the legal profession and outside it. Possessed of a genial personality, always cheerful and vivacious he had gathered to himself a large circle of friends, and if one of the tests of a useful life is the affection which it inspires in others, then the very large number of people who attended his funeral and followed his remains to their last resting place testified to the worth of his life and to the esteem and regard in which he was held by all who came in contact with him.

Maneck Dastoor saw the light of day on the 2nd September 1887 in the quiet town of Navsari. He claimed his birth from the good old stock of Dastoor Meherjiroa who made the Parsi name known in the Court of Akbar. Maneck spent his early years in that quiet and rather unostentatious place. He joined the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Navsari Madressa at a tender age, and it was from that Madressa that he Matriculated in 1904.

After passing his Matriculation Examination Maneck came to Bombay and joined the Wilson College and for his Avesta and Pahalvi studies he joined the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Madressa. He passed his previous examination in 1905 obtaining the Bai Aman Khurshedji Cama scholarship in Avesta and Pahalvi, and in 1906 he passed his Intermediate Arts Examination again obtaining a scholarship in Avesta and Pahalvi; but this time the said scholarship was divided between him and
Mr P S Masani He passed with distinction his B.A Examination in 1908 obtaining a first Class. He passed the M.A. Examination in 1909 and the 2nd LL.B Examination in 1910. Thereafter he became articled to Messrs. Payne and Co and passed his Solicitors Examination in March 1915. From 1915 to 1917 he practised as a Solicitor on his own account and in 1917 he joined the firm of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla first as an Assistant and very shortly thereafter as a partner and the next 11 years of his life up to his lamentable death were a willing and almost joyful dedication to the service of that firm. Every day from early morning till late at night on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays in term time as in Vacation he was to be seen at his desk either in his Office or at his house doing his office work and the amount of work which he put in was amazing. His work and his studies in Law were the sole passion of his life and it is sad to think that his early death should have prevented him from reaping to a fuller extent the fruit of his tremendous labours. After the lamentable death of his senior partner Mr Sohrab Mulla Maneck took upon himself the large amount of Land Acquisition and Companies Work which Mr Sorab Mulla was doing and he did all this work in addition to his ordinary Court work and conveyancing work and that with an ability and brilliance which merited recognition from all who were in a position to judge of that work. His premature death on 10th October 1928 has deprived his firm of one whose loss it will be impossible for them adequately to fill and when a few days after his death his partners could trust themselves to look into the large mass of matters which his premature death prevented him from completing they could realise with even deeper sorrow the vast space which he filled in their office and the great void created by his death.

An obedient and devoted son to the last, an affectionate brother and a helpful and large hearted relative he gave help freely to his poorer connections even though in the early days of his struggle his income was not large and the extent of the private help which he thus gave out of the fulness of his heart was not known to any one except perhaps to his mother. In addition to pecuniary help he was always ready with his advice and assistance and in spite of being over burdened with work he could still find time when his advice and assistance were asked for by some poor relative or friend or client.

The Solicitors profession in Bombay is certainly the poorer for the loss of this young and gifted life as it is not every day that we come across in that profession men of the ability and brilliance the honesty and all round worth of Maneck Dastur.

(Continued on page 760)
After his school career Mr Muncherji started his career as a school teacher in the Elphinstone School and Gokuldas Tejpal High School. In 1865 he joined the translation department of the High Court at Bombay, and by dint of hard and honest work he rose to the highest position of Chief Translator. He was well versed in Marathi, Hindustani and Marathi languages. His services were requisitioned in very important cases and was highly spoken of by Judges as well as Lawyers and litigent public. He passed away on 22nd January 1904.
Ardeshir Muncherji Gagrat
Died 1954
Noted Mill Engineer

The late Mr Ardeshir Muncherji Gagrat was a leading Mechanical Engineer in his time. From his very childhood he was inclined to Engineering and as such he became a successful and a leading Engineer. After passing Matric Examination from Elphinstone School he joined Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and in 1894 and passed his L.M.E Examination in first class very brilliantly and obtained various scholarships. During his career he had served Bradbury Mills Tata Cement Factory at Porbander as Chief Engineer to the satisfaction of all. He was instrumental in starting German Wolf Engines at Porbander where many Indians as well as English Engineers from London who were specially called by Tatas had failed.

In 1933, he was appointed Superintending and Consulting Engineer of Sir Shapoorji Bharucha Group Mills and served till his retirement in 1946. Even after his retirement his services were requisitioned by his former employers and leading industrialists.

After the death of his wife in March 1949 he led a very quiet life and passed away on July 1954.
Mr. Rustam Ardeshir Gagrat, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, was born on 18th April 1900. Mr. Gagrat joined The New High School in June 1910. He took a keen interest in the School Debating Union and carried away the Elocution and Shakespeare Declamation Prizes. After passing the Matriculation examination in 1918, he joined the Wilson College where also he took part in Debating Society of the College and carried away prizes in Elocution and Dramatic Competitions. In 1921, The New High School held an Extempore Competition for its "Old Boys". Mr. Gagrat carried away the first prize in the Extempore Competition. He took his B.A. degree in 1922 and LL.B. in 1924 from the University of Bombay. He passed the Solicitors' Examination in 1926. For some years he was appointed Examiner in the LL.B. Examination of the University of Bombay and in the Solicitors' Examination held by the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Gagrat was a Lecturer in Mercantile Law at the Davar's College of Commerce from 1929 to 1934. He is a senior partner of Messrs. Gagrat & Co., Solicitors and Advocates, Bombay. He has figured in several important cases, important amongst them being cases challenging the Prohibition Law, the Requisition Act and has distinguished himself in his profession. He is also a senior partner of the firm of
Messrs Gagrath & Co Supreme Court Advocates New Delhi
He is perhaps the only Solicitor who has firms both in Bombay and New Delhi. Mr Gagrath has been appointed as Notary for the Union of India. He was elected as a member of the Manages Committee of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society in the year 1944 and since then has been regularly elected on the Committee. In April 1960 he was elected as its President. He has been thereafter elected its President and is at present the President of the Society which is a leading body of Solicitors in Bombay. He is a Trustee of various Charitable Trusts relating to the members of the Parsi Community. He is a Director of various Companies including a Director of J. B. Marzban & Co Pvt. Ltd. Proprietors of Jum-e-Jumshed, the leading organ of the Parsi Community in Bombay. Mr Gagrath is a member of The Rotary Club Bombay, representing the Attorneys profession. In 1961 the election of the first Maharashtra Bar Council took place and Mr Gagrath was elected as a member of the Council topping the list of candidates. He has also been appointed to the Committee of the Maharashtra Lawyers Conference.

767
Byramjee Rustomjee Dalal
(1837-1896)

A Leading Share Broker of Bombay seen in this picture with his grand child

In 1865 Byramjee joined Mr Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal in partnership and carried on business in Hoondies & Government Securities. He was an expert in finance and had won the confidence of the Managers of the Exchange Banks of Bombay who always relied on his expert advice. He was a friend to the poor and was an advocate of Physical Culture.
Dr Phirozshaw Mehta is a well known doctor of Navsari. He passed his L.M & S Examination in 1900 and was awarded the University first J C Lisbon Gold Medal in Surgery, and Wellington Gray Medal. He was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer B Company 2nd Bombay Pioneers 12th Battalion. Also a member of the advisory Committee of the Battalion. Was presented with a Souvenir on 24th May 1939 by the ladies of Kairhaloore Bajaj Library on the occasion of his son's Navjote Ceremony for free lectures on First Aid, Home Hygiene and Nursing.
Mr. Muncherji Maneckji Mehta
Born at Navsari in 1847

Mr. Muncherji Mehta was a promising student of Sir J J Benevolent School, Bombay and Elphinstone School. He had his first service at Oriental Bank, Bombay. Afterwards he was employed by Messrs Mehta and Co at Aino (China). He was a manager of Messrs R D Tata & Co at Shanghai and Hongkong. Was a Trustee of Hongkong Anjuman and for his kind and affable nature was liked by all. At the age of 55 years when he was shortly to retire and return to India in the meantime died on 20th December, 1902. Left two sons Mr. Cowasji and Dr. P M Mehta of Navsari and two daughters.
Dr Nariman Naoroji Kapadia, Osteopath

Dr Nariman after passing his Boarding School he entered Medical College. Then he went to England in 1936 to pass further study in Osteopath. He returned in 1938 and started practising in Bombay at Shivaji Park. Then changed over to expand his practice at Colaba where he opened his own room. After fifteen years he started a Health Resort at Deolali. Recently he left Bombay for U.K. with his wife, Frenny and two sons, Behram and Homi.

(Concluded from page 772)

their appreciation of his varied abilities and good qualities. He was an Obstetrician in the Rotunda Hospital Dublin for some time. In 1895 he came to Bombay and engaged in Private Practice and two years later joined Messrs Leopold & Co Colaba Causeway as consulting Physician. He soon acquired a large practice and his genial manners gathered around him a large circle of friends. He who was in the prime of life died leaving a widow and one son, Dr Sorab and one daughter, Mrs Alabii Muncheswah F Mulla.
The late Dr P Ukerji was a self-made man. After passing his Matric Examination he started life as a school master in the Fort High School as a Part Time Teacher, side by side he was attending G M College. Then he went to Madras and got the Diploma of LM. From the savings out of his salary he paid his way Home, where he went to study medicine. He soon qualified out of Edinburgh where he took the Triple degree.

Shortly after he was appointed House Surgeon in the Hospital for Women and Children in London. As a Teacher he was excellent in practical Pharmacy. Dispensing and in midwifery. As a Lecturer on midwifery he made his mark. He was Accoucheur-in-Charge of the out-patients of the above Hospital and distinguished himself in his Department and took complete charge during long illness of Dr G Griffiths (Senior Physician to the hospital) in 1899.

House Surgeon and Lecturer on midwifery he distinguished himself in his Department and was a favourite with the "class to whom he lectured, and both Patients and the members of his "class' made him various presents from time to time showing

(Continued on page 771)
Born on 10th June 1901 married to Khorsheed L Marker

After completing education started General practice in Khetwadi 7th Lane purely for humanitarian purposes most of the Patients treated at Khetwadi during 11 years of practice were not charged at all. In 1937 the Dispensary was removed to Delisle Road the slum area of Bombay. Where all most all patients are mill hands and coming from very poor class till circumstances permitted the charges were meagre. Later on due to War and other abnormal conditions it was impossible to embrace the old matters in Delisle Road. This Doctor is the only Doctor dealing in Electro-therapy and massage. He was the first man to jump at the call of the Divisional Warden to join the A.R.P. on the medical side.

Doctor Ukerji has also developed a manufacturing instinct and has put some exceptionally good preparations like Ukerji's Throat Drops, Ukerji's Eye Drops & Ukerji's Ear Drops & Tooth Powder etc.

The Throat Drops prepared by Dr. Ukerji has been highly commended not only by layman but by professionals also. Dr. Ukerji is a man of exceptional energy. He daily works from morning 7 to evening 9 without rest.
Dr. Khosrow Khodamorad Khosrawy

Dr. Faredun Khodamorad Khosrawy
M.B.B.S., Bombay
In the year 1925 a young boy hardly 16 years old was working as a compounder in Sir Ratan Tata Memorial Dispensary at Yeud in Iran under Dr. Jamshed of Bombay. This youngster was no other than Dr. Khosrow Khodmorad Khosraw who grew to be the most famous and respected doctor particularly in Yeud.

Young Khosrow was forced to serve in the dispensary to earn something more for his parents who had a large family to support. But as destiny wanted it one day he was insulted by Dr. Jamshed which made the youngster take a vow to become a doctor and serve the very dispensary as an equal or perhaps a greater doctor than his predecessors. With this determination he went straight home and told his parents with choked voice that he would be going to Bombay to become a doctor.

His father Khodmorad Khosrow though poor loved to see his children well educated. He could feel the emotions of his son and took up the burden of taking him to Bombay where one Dr. Godrej (Gooldar) who was known to the family helped Khosrow to appear for the Matriculation examination which he passed in the very first year of his arrival in Bombay and joined the Elphinston College. He soon started earning and learning by giving tutions till he was qualified for the medical profession with great distinction in the year 1934.

The fact of his carrying away a number of scholarships and medals including the Wellington Grants medal in Anatomy, the Shah Medal and Dr. Jan Mathomed Scholarship in Physiology, the Damla Medal in Pharmacology, the Fushir Scholarship in Surgery, the Anderson Scholarship in Medicine and the Khory and Katraks Medal in midwifery testifies to his uncommon abilities as a student of the humane profession. His abilities were readily recognized by his college authorities and he had the unique distinction of becoming the senior House Surgeon as well as the Senior House Physician in the Sir J.J. Hospital.

It may prove useful to young students of Medicine if we quote a piece of advice given by Dr. Khosrow to his nephew Meherji Aspendiar Oshtori who is a medical student here. He writes:

My Dear Meherji.

Please remember that Anatomy and Physiology are the two pillars on which the whole structure of Medicine and surgery stands. That is why even in final F.R.C.S you have to answer questions on Anatomy and Physiology. So your knowledge of the two subjects must be deep and practical so that you have a clear picture of them in your mind for ever. But from my own experience I can tell you not to waste time in
dissecting out the very minute arteries or nerves or lymph ducts, have a picture of it in your mind and pass on. Dissection of abdomen, chest and skull (head and neck) are most important. You must have your Cunningham’s Practical Anatomy and Gray by heart. Remember that both your uncles won all the medals and scholarships and our names are on all the boards of honour at the Grant Medical College Library. If you wish to succeed in your professional career, you must shine out as a student. I am sure you will do that.” (10th August 1962 — Teheran)

Dr. Faredun Khodamorad Khosrawy, M.B.B.S., Bombay

Life sketch of a Brilliant Student
A Great Academic Career

Dr. Faredun K. Khosrawy was born in Iran and received his primary education in that country. He landed in Bombay in May 1928 and joined Sir J.J. P.B Institution in the following month. He passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in April 1929 from that school, coming within the first fifty (26th) amongst the 12000 candidates that appeared that year. He secured two scholarships, one prize and two silver medals from that school.

He then joined the Elphinstone College in 1929, where he was awarded a monthly scholarship of Rs. 70/- throughout the Academical year, on the Matriculation Examination result.

He passed the First Year in Arts in the First Class and joined the Royal Institute of Science obtaining a scholarship of Rs. 25/- per month on the FYA result.

He passed the Intermediate Science A group Examination from the Royal Institute of Science in 1931, and then sat for the B group from Wilson College in 1932.

He then joined the Grant Medical College in June, 1932 standing first in the College Terminal Examination of the Intermediate M.B.B.S Class in Anatomy and Physiology. He secured Anderson Scholarship for 1933-1934.

A Record of Prize-Winning

He passed the Intermediate M.B.B.S Examination in December, 1933, and was awarded the following medals and scholarships —

He passed the College Terminal Examination in 1954 standing first in all the subjects viz Medicine, Surgery and Materia Medica and again secured Parish Scholarship for General Proficiency. In the same year he passed the Second M.B.B.S Examination of Bombay University.

In the College Terminal Examination 1936, he again stood first carrying away all the prizes, scholarships and medal in all the subjects. They were:

1. Parish Scholarship for General Proficiency
2. N. J. Wadia Scholarships
3. Reid Scholarship for Proficiency in Midwifery
4. Lt Col E. M. Damla Scholarship
5. Dr. Rustomji Nadorshaw Scholarship
6. Sir J. J. Gold Medal in Practical Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence
7. Cursetji Framji Khory Prize in Hygiene and Microscopical Investigation of Diseases
8. Cowasji Jehangir Ready money Prize in Pathology

He appeared for the Final M.B.B.S Examination of the Bombay University and passed at the first attempt standing first in the College and obtained the following scholarships, prizes and medals:

1. Sir J. J. Medical Prize of Rs 500/- in Practical Medicine and Surgery
2. Dr. N. F. Surveyor Gold Medal for standing first in the total
3. Dr. MacLennan Scholarship in Surgery
4. Dr. D. R. Bardi Gold Medal in Ophthalmology
5. Dr. D. R. Bardi Prizes
6. Mancherji P. Choksi Gold Medal
7. Hewleth Prize of Rs 175/- in Hygiene
8. Cursetji Framji Khory Scholarship in Gynaecology and Diseases of Women
9. Dr. A. K. Dalal Scholarship

The above account of Dr. Faredun Khosrowy’s College career can be corroborated by the testimonial of the Dean of Grant Medical College has granted to him.

After graduation he worked as House Surgeon to Mr. S. R. Joglekar, M.R.C.S. (Eng. & Edin.) for six months and then changed over to the medical side as House Physician to Dr. A. J. Kohiyar, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London).

Dr. Khosrowy’s professors wanted him to go for both M.R.C.P. and F.R.C.S qualifications but as his personal liking was for medicine and as his elder brother Dr. Khosrow Khosrowy was a Surgeon Faredun decided to acquire higher qualifications in medicine.

Some Rare Testimonials:

Lt Col S. L. Bhattia I.M.S. Principal the Grant Medical College and Superintendent JJ group of Hospitals Bombay had said — His conduct has been excellent. He is one of the best students of his batch. He possesses marked ability and
dignified bearing, upright character and most pleasant manners. I feel sure he will distinguish himself in the medical profession."

(17th May 1937)

Lt. Col. S. S. Vazifdar, L.M.S., Senior Physician, J.J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay had said—"I found him a very intelligent, industrious young man of very good character. He has made excellent use of the opportunities that he had, both in medicine and surgery. He is proceeding to England for further studies, and he will be an asset to the Medical School where he is admitted." (24th February 1938)

Dr. A. J. Kohiyar, M.D. (Lon.) M.R.C.P. (Lon.) Honorary Physician, J.J. Hospital, Bombay, had said—"He has been the best student of his time. He is well above the average in intelligence, works hard and is eminently practical. He has been an asset to me. I am confident he can pass the highest examination, and subsequently succeed in consulting practice." (24th February 1938)
Khodadad son of Mehraban son of Behman son of Rostem son of Shabriyar E Rais
KHODADAD SON OF MEHRABAN SON OF BEHMAN SON OF ROSTEM SON OF SHAHRIYAR-E-RAIS was amongst the first Iranian batches who came to India in the 19th Century. He started as a domestic servant serving a Parsee family in Bombay, his main duty was to look after the children at home and to take them for a walk in the evenings. Khodadad was tall and so were the children. One day it so happened that a group of other Iranians, who were perhaps, enjoying some leave after the days hard work, saw Khodadad leading the children towards the sea-shore. One of them, jocularly shouted "Ai Oshtori" meaning, O Camel Bearei and he came to be known as Oshtori.

In his days no restaurant or a tea-shop existed in Bombay. One day he thought "Why not take a chance of starting a tea-shop and conveyed this idea to a few friends saying "Are we going to live all our life as domestic servant?" And some of them agreed with him to share the venture. So the first Iranian tea-shop was started somewhere near Dhobitalao in Bombay.

But soon thereafter Khodadad fell seriously ill and had to leave for his native place giving up his share to his remaining partners.

He was not married though over 40. One morning he gets up with a dream that he should marry a particular girl. So he goes straight to the parents of the girl, proposes and acquires not only their assent, but also fixes the date for the marriage.

The first son born to him was named Kaikhosrow who came to Bombay in the end of 19th century. Kaikhosrow had no money yet he refused to serve. He approached a friend of his father to help him open a restaurant but was flatly refused. Kaikhosrow was sorry but not frustrated. He went on thinking and suddenly got an idea. He approached a milkman and proposed to buy all the milk he required from him if he advanced him a few hundred rupees to start a restaurant which the milkman gladly accepted. Thus within a few days Kaikhosrow was the owner of a small but flourishing restaurant. Many more Iranians took benefits from this idea, thereafter.

As the business kept flourishing, Kaikhosrow, invited his relatives and friends to join him and within a short period they had a chain of restaurants in different parts of Bombay.

Kaikhosrow believed that every mother should be educated as the burden of bringing up the children lay mostly on her. He hoped to be able to build a girls school at least in his own village and his hopes flowered as he succeeded in building the Mahinvar Girls' School, with enough funds for its maintenance. He also donated to the boys school, gave lands free to the Govt. to build hospitals, built a water passage with huge...
preservative store rooms in Merkerabad and donated waters to help cultivation and plantation of its vast barren lands made worthy donations and contributions to the Zoroastrian Anjuman of Yazd and helped the poor and the needy in silence so that people called him Sakhi Vojood meaning The Charitable Soul.

The late Mancherji Joshi founder of the Parsi Colony at Dadar had great respect for Kaikhosrow who had helped and encouraged him in his great task of establishing the grand Parsee Colony. Kaikhosrow managed to induce Gustad Khodadad to take over the four plots surrounding Dadar T.T. and build the four Mahals as per guidance of Mr. Joshi who had promised to get the Circle named after Khodadad. Mr. Joshi kept his promise by moving the Bombay Municipal Corporation to call the Circle Khodadad Circle. Kaikhosrow’s Memory is and will remain green to those visiting Yazdan Stores and Restaurant which was established by him in 1928 in the Imperial Mahal the first built in the Circle.

Nature perhaps wanted to award Khodadad for his bold step in popularising tea (nature’s growth) by giving the Metropolis Tea Shops and Restaurants and thus envisaged creation of the great Parsee Colony which it ultimately got planned through the grand zealous soul of Mancherji Joshi and got built the Mahals to its gateway by creating circumstances unthought of through the great zeal and dashing spirit of Kaikhosrow who helped the architect and father of one of the greatest Colonies for the Parsees at Dadar T.T. Bombay.

Aspendiar the eldest son of Kaikhosrow prefers Art and Literature to business. The picture appearing on page No. 169 is his emanation. He is a poet of no mean calibre and has undertaken translation of the Bhagvat Gita and is writing the life of Prophet Zorathushtra in beautifully composed Persian verses and hopes to able to translate the life of Zorathushtra in Gujarati version in equally beautiful verses.
The late Khansaheb Nasserwanji started his life as a stenotypist at the Bombay High Court, and by sheer dint of hard work, labour and intelligence has striven to rise from the lower rung of typist to first assistant master of the Bombay High Court and a Registrar of the Parsi Matrimonial Court. He served there for nearly 46 years. He served as private Secretary to the Chief Justice of Sir Amberson Martin and Sir John Fisher Beaumont.

After his retirement from active service, he devoted all his time and energy to the promotion of Parsi good and contributed regularly to the press his matured views on various problems. Besides these, he was engaged in various Parsi activities. He was also a J.P. and an Honorary Magistrate.
Mr Pallonji Pastakia was a mechanical engineer of great experience and considerable prowess. He served in a number of first-class engineering firms such as Richardson & Cruddas, the GIP Railway etc.

In the year 1900 however he decided to venture out on his own in business and opened a Ginning factory in Kathiawar. Side by side with this business Pallonji used to undertake the work of erection of Ginning Factories and Presses in various parts of India. His work in every case was found to be satisfactory and he was therefore regarded on every hand as a skilful mechanical engineer.

(Concluded from page 781)

Bombay and the Suburbs and had certificates of efficiency and skill. Even the middle-class and poor customers had full faith in him. In 1932 A.D. he shifted his thriving shop from Cawasji Patel Street Fort to Balarum Building Balarum Street Grant Road, Bombay.

After his demise the business is get going under the able hands of his son Romanji and his brothers.
Mr Pestonji was a direct descendant of the well-known Daver Banaji Limji Rustomji who hailed from Bhagwa-Dandi near Surat and came to Bombay in A.D. 1690. He was the founder of a famous family whose scions are known by surnames—Banaji, Daver, Limji, Ghoga, Framji, Beldon, Readymoney and Siavakshah. Banaji Limji and his immediate successors were merchant-princes of Bombay up to the fifth in descent, and were also Akabars of the Parsi Anjuman, and big landlords and Sethias. They formed a part of the Bombay Aristocracy of Intellect, Wealth and Heredity.

Mr Pestonji H Daveji passed his Matriculation and started his business in 1893 A.D. on a small scale, in Curios, Presentation articles, Precious stones, and then in Cycles, Motor-bykes and after that in Primus and other Stores. Being an expert mechanic and technician, he also started work in repair works in sundry articles, especially Stoves and petrome well by dint of hard-labour and integrity. He got orders from the British-Indian Government and from wellknown personages from

(Continued on page 783)
Dinshaw Sorabji Master

Founded the firm of Dinshaw Master & Co Pvt Ltd in the year 1891
First Class Mechanical Engineer
Died at the age of 67 in the year April 1938

(Concluded from page 786)

Bombay Suburban Santa Cruz, Railways and also Shipping Loading and unloading of Food grain and repairs job etc.
Wife's Name Dina, Sons-Dinshaw Rumi Arney
Has 9 Sons and one daughter Daughter Najoo
Eldest has completed B Sc.
Daughter attending College and two sons Schooling
Hobby—Photography Stamp Collection Music and practically travelled whole of India mainly for business
Mr. & Mrs. Jal Dinshaw Master


Member Institute of Marketing & Sales Management of United Kingdom, England

Distinction Holder in Commerce and Finance

London Chamber of Commerce, Book Keeping & Accountancy and Commercial Law

Diploma Holder of National Union of Teachers

Diploma Holder in Electrical W.H.e.n.a.m of Victoria Jubilee Institute, Matunga

Joined Dinshaw Master & Co Pvt Ltd in 1928 and is Director of the said firm till this date

Government Contractors and Engineers & Supplying Stores to Director General of Supplies & Disposals, Delhi, Bombay, Madras etc also manufacturing and supplying Stores to Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co Ltd, Jamshedpur, Empress Mill, Nagpur. Ordnance Depot, Bombay, Kirkee, Jabalpur, Kanpur,

(Continued on page 785)
Late Mr Sorabji was born in village Adajna District Surat in the year of 1880 and educated in Surat High School. After his schooling life, late Mr Sorabji went to South Africa at the age of 15 for business and there in South Africa (Transval) he joined with Mr Gandhi in the year of 1906 for Satyagraha movement. He was the first Parsee to join this movement and he went to jail for seven times and he suffered heavy hardships in South Africa Jail and he was the only person who went through such heavy hardships with courage and determination. After the successful of satyagraha movement, the Leaders of the South Africa wanted him to go for Barristership for which he went to England and passed his Barristership and was taking keen interest in England for the Indian movement and he also joined in England Indians Ambulance core during the last war and he has rendered his honorary services to the hospital. After passing his Barristership he came to South Africa where he wanted to start with his profession but unfortunately he got sick and expired in Johannesburg in the year of 1918 at the age of 38 years.
Mr Nariman D Adenwala studied in Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution from where he passed his Matriculation. He started his life as a steno-typist. While serving, he passed his various commercial examinations with 1st class and in one of them obtained distinctions in Company Law and Accountancy.

Having passed the G.D.A Examination and obtained the Government Diploma in Accountancy in 1923, he started practice in 1928 as a Registered Accountant and Auditor.

His publication of “Guide to Income-tax Refund” at the time, when the Income-tax limit was raised from 18 pies to 32½ pies in the rupees (including the surcharge), brought him popularity as a practising Accountant and Auditor.

His subsequent publications in both the languages, vernacular as well as English, of “Income-tax Guide” and “Guide to Income-tax Refund” published by Messrs D B Taraporewalla & Sons, met with public approval and were in good demand. He is known in his large circle of friends as “Income-tax-no Bhomio” being the title of his publication in Gujarati.
As for his social work he is the President of The Byramji Jijibhoy Institution Old Boys Union. He is on the Central Committee of Released Prisoners Aid Society as also on the Working Committee of Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Association. He is a member of the Income tax Committee and is on Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants Chamber. Being of liberal views he was a member of the National Liberal Federation of India and served on its Reception Committee during its session in Bombay. He was also on the Committee of One Hundred of the Parsi Panchayat.

He is a mason and a past master of masonic lodges and a past "Z" of a Chapter and a Grand Lodge office bearer. He is known among masonic circles as a very able and intelligent brother and has proved his merits as a good speaker.

Homi Bomanshah Sidhwa

Homi B. Sidhwa joined the firm of M/s Mackinnon MacLenjee & Co as an Electrician in 1941.

On 10th July 1918 during the 2nd World War when he was on board the Hospital Ship Talamba which was at danger at the time of invasion of Sicily, there were officers and nursing sisters and Homi was instrumental in saving the life of some of them. He is also the recipient of three War Service Medals.
Manufacturers of Incandescent Lanterns, Mantles, stoves. Mr. Dhunjishaw joined his father's Firm of Messrs C S Pochee & Son and is managing the business since 1929. Both father and son have won high esteem and respect from their dealers in the market.

In 1884, Messrs C S Pochee & Son began business in a small way for the manufacture of Gas fittings and accessories and a tinsmithy works. It was in 1905, that the first improved type of 1000 C P Incandescent Lamp was manufactured, and was known as "Genuine Pochee's Wonder Lamps". These lamps have a standing reputation throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon for their superior workmanship and durability.

In 1920 came a thorough reorganization of the factory, which was removed to Messrs Pochee's own premises at Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road Bombay. The latest machinery and new and improved methods were introduced able and well-trained men were employed, and at present the factory has the reputation of being an up-to-date and modern manufacturing concern. The wide range of products manufactured by the firm comprises improved Wonder Incandescent Hurricane Lanterns Table.

(Continued on page 791)
Nariman Khurshedji Wadia

Born 1910

A Best Caterer & Decorator

What pluck and enterprise could achieve if a man has the
grit in him is manifested by the career of this humble Parsi
Caterer Nariman Mr. Nariman studied up to Matric at Sir
J J Parsi Benevolent Institute Bombay. After finishing school
education at the age of nineteen he opened a shop at Andheri
Market dealing Egg Bread and Butter. There this business
was carried on for ten years (1940). At Andheri when he was
Shop-keeper very many Parsi boys used to come and there he
opened a Cricket Club in 1932 known as Salsette Parsi Cricket
Club which was helped by the people of Andheri generously.
It was run for six years (1938) due to the breaking of Second
War people of Andheri came down to Bombay to reside so was
Mr Nariman Mr. Nariman was called upon by many Parsis
at Andheri and Jogeshwari in the Gunibar Ceremony to
manage the whole catering. Even during sad occurrences his
services were also sought for which were rendered honorably even
to the rich and poor. The catering at Gunibar Ceremony
inspired him to start a Catering Business which was opened
in 1939 in Bombay. By dint of hard labour today Mr Nariman
K. Wadia known as the Best Caterer and Decorator in Bombay.
Food and Drinks are the best and Ice-creams are second to
None. He is known for Fixed Rate. Mr Nariman in his
School days was a Member in the St John Ambulance Brigade
as a Cadet and was also a Sea Scout. The most important thing
requiring special mention is that Mr. Nariman will never
approach a customer even though is his relative unless being
called upon or sent for

(Concluded from page 790)

Lamps Wall Lamps Stoves and Inverted Lamps. The factory
also manufactures mantles.

Altogether 21 Gold Medals and High Class Certificates have
been won by the Lamps and Mantles manufactured by this
Firm at various Industrial Exhibitions.

791
NAMES OF HELPERS

Mr and Mrs Jamsetjee J R B Jeejeebhoy and Baby Je100
Mr Rustomjee J R B Jeejeebhoy
Mr and Mrs Rustomjee D Dubash
Mr and Mrs Kershasp K Palkhiwala and Miss Meher and Baby Kamal
Naii Patel, Cheshire, England
The Pioneer Magnesia Works Limited
Jehangir B Karanis Sons, Booksellers, Publishers, Printers
Pestonjee Ruttonjee Eduljee Cassod of Navsari — Advocate, Rangoon, Aden, Bombay and Nairobi, Nicola
Homai H Maiolia
Soona Desai

In pious memory of Behramji Bukhatyar Khodadad Irani (Nusserabadi) Late Partner 'A1' Restaurant, Perry & Co who died on 20th September 1961, by his lamented wife, children and grand children

Dadiba Meherwanji Hakim

In loving memory of the late Sardai Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee

In loving memory of my revered grandfather, the late Dr Pallonji C Bami of Navsari by Dinshaw S Servai

In pious and loving memory of our beloved Miss Ratil Homaspi Gamadia by her lamented mother, brothers, sisters, husband and children

In pious memory of Jamshed Khodaram Minochee — Late Partner Ideal Restaurant who died on 29th August 1961 by his lamented wife and children

In pious memory of Abdulla Ahmed Allana — Opticians who died on 22nd July 1939

In pious memory of Bujorji Shapoorji Dubash Late Partner M/s Sorabji Pestonji & Co who died in December 1954
In pious memory of Jal Bujorji Dubash Late Partner M/s Sorabji Pestonji & Co who died on 31st December, 1955

In pious memory of Rustomji Muncheji Jassawalla Sole Proprietor M/s R M Jassawalla & Co, who died on 3rd November 1970

792
Daisy and Jimmy Minoo Shroff

In pious memory of my ever beloved wife Mrs Goolcher Sorab Desai by her lamenting husband She passed away on 18th February 1931

In pious memory of my beloved parents Dhunjibhoy Hormuzji Commissariat of Cambas and Mrs Sereenbai Dhunjibhoy Commissariat of Cambay and sister Kerhanoo and brother Phiroj of M/s James & Co

In pious memory of Minoo Ardeshir Cytra late principal Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities School who died on 18th June 1958 by his lamented wife and children

In pious memory of Seth Kaikhosru Sorabji Nicholson and Seth Pestonji Kaikhosru Nicholson of M’s Breul & Co

In pious memory of my beloved father Hormuzji Jehangirji Marolia who died on 29th April 1920 by Honar

In pious memory of my beloved brother Eruch Darabsha Colsavala, who died on 15th September 1961 by his lamented brother Nariman

Dr Shripal Parmarand Ram S T C Associate Serving Brother of the Order of St John an old skater since 1929

Sam Sorabji Panditbhai

In pious memory of my beloved father Merwanji Maneckji Mistry L.C.E. Partners M/s Merwanji Bank & Co — Architects and Civil Engineers by Roman

In pious memory of Ratan Rustonji Mehta

In loving memory of our beloved father Mr Jehangir P Katgara JP by Nariman and Adi of Jeeja & Co

In pious memory of our beloved parents Dinshaw Cooverji Cooper and Shirinbai Dinshaw Cooper Senior partners of M/s Dinshaw C Cooper & Sons Stevedores Dubashes and Contractors by their lamented sons and daughters

In loving memory of Muncheershaw Harjibhov Olpadwala of M/s Olpadwala & Sons — Essence Mfg

Rustom Nowrojee Neloo

In grateful memory of the late lamented Shriwar Navroji Havevala—Late Principal Byramjee Jeejeebhov Institute born 29-8-1901 died 16-6-1954

In pious memory of my beloved friend and guide the late Shriwar Gustranj Bhunjara—Late Manager Nowroj Baig Lal Baig who died on 25-5-1960

In pious memory of late Efrid Rustom Ardeshir Vesavevala who died on 15-10-60 by his lamented wife Shera and son Cyrus
In pious memory of our beloved parents Kaikobad Sorabjee Kaikobad of Surat who died on 30th June 1959 and Banubai Kaikobad S Kaikobad of Mhow who died on 22nd September 1947 by then lamented children Mrs Aloo K Adrianwalla, Mr Sherosh Kaikobad, Mrs Jaloo Rusi Kuka and Mrs Franey Noshir Kapadia

In pious memory of Mr Sukhaoji Hormasji Pestonji Sukhlia who died on 21st May 1952

In pious memory of Mr Shavakshaw Dosabhoy Rustonji Sukhia who died on 13th January, 1938

In pious memory of my beloved uncle Mr Meheji Maneckji Pastakia — Manager & Director, Dhanraj Mill, who died on 21st March 1958 by his adopted son Dadi

In pious memory of my beloved brother Dr Kaikhusroo Sorabji Patel, M B B S, I M S, who died on 4th February 1956 by Rustonji

In pious memory of my beloved father Manchersha Ruttonji Billimoria who died at Deolali on 28th July 1957 by Bujoi Pheroze Navroji Ghandhy, M A, LL B, Solicitor, Freemason Rusi Pheroze Ghandhy, LL B, Solicitor Kersji Pheroze Ghandhy Homji Pheroze Ghandhy Ghandhy Brothers — Pioneer in Himalayan Expeditions

In pious memory of my beloved father Homji M Chowna by his daughter Tehmi and grand daughter Niloufer

In pious memory of beloved husband and father Jamshedji Edulji Batiwala — Salt Merchant, by wife and children

In pious memory of our beloved parents Mrs Alamai Jamsetji Patel who died on 15-10-1919 and Mr Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Patel who died on 31-7-1952 by then lamented sons Minocher, and Naoshir

In pious memory of my beloved brother Dinshaw who pre maturely died by Shark-bite at Basra in 1922 by Noshirwan Shapoorji Patel

In pious memory of my beloved wife Goolbanoo Minocher Dadiavala who died on 30th October 1953 by her lamented husband

Namdar Dinshaw Irani
Jal H Wadia
Jamshed H Wadia

In sacred memory of my Noble Mother Bai Shirinbai Jehangirjee Peddei who died on 9-12-1923 by Nariman
In pious memory of my beloved father Khan Sayeb Boman Jamshedji Cooper Casks Merchant Thuli Wadi Near From Terminus Marinegion Bombay 10 who died on 10th July 1930 by his lamented son Phiroze

In loving memory of my beloved grandfather the Hon Dr Dadabhai Naoroji M P LI D who died on 30th June 1917 A D by Bonnie

From a well wisher — T J C an old B S C Pupil

In pious memory of my beloved parents Mr Ruttonshah Dossa bhan Chockst and Mrs Amrti Ruttonshah Chockst by Jibbour

In pious memory of my beloved father Mr Nanaichy Dinshawji Mehta Ex Trustee of Broach Punched who died in 17 2 1961 by Burjor

Minocher K Mowdwalla

Rutton Jamshedji Dubash B E (Civil) AMIE (India) MACI (U.S.A) AMI Struct E (London) Chartered Structural Engineer

In sacred memory of Late Mr Dadabhai Framjee Cama — a great patron of sports who died on 29 9 1933 by R S Vutch

In sacred memory of my beloved Grand Mother Jamjee (Mai jee) Rustomji Cooper who died on 11th September 1934 and loving sister Aloo Phirojshaw Mistry who died on 9th July 1944 by Tehmi

In pious memory of my beloved husband and our dear father Dossa bhan Hormusji Mistry Founder M/s D H Chunjibhov & Co Shipwright Contractor who died on 23rd May 1949 by his lamented wife Bai Piroj and children

In sacred memory of my beloved father Framroz Adresth Dubash by Adi

Mr R N Rustomji Proprietor R N Rustomji & Co Provision Merchants Bombay 1

In pious memory of my beloved father Rustomji Dinshawji Billimoria Cabinet Merchant who died on 28-7 1935 by Erach

In pious memory of Mrs Ann Shavakshaw Punegar who died on 1st October 1949

In pious memory of our grandfather Ebrahim Cama who died on 26th August 1960 and father Abdul Cama who died on 13th April 1953 Late Partners of M/s Abba Cama & Co — Timber Merchants by his lamented children

In pious memory of my beloved husband Mr Minocher J S Kharas who died in October 1949

795
In pious memory of our beloved parents M. Edulji Dhumibhai Mistry who died in 1919 at the age of 57 and Bai Shrimbhai Edulji Mistry who died in 1931 at the age of 62 by their lamented children — Ahmedabad

In pious memory of my beloved husband and father Mr. Naoroji Rustomji Adenwala who died on 29th November 1960 by his lamented wife and children

In affectionate memory of my beloved father Sohrab Edulji Vatcha — by son Jamshed

In sacred memory of our sweet loving young daughter Teenaz R. Bilmoria who died on 26th May 1962 aged nine, by her lamented parents Russi and Silloo and brother Mahiar

In loving memory of my beloved parents late Tehmina and Sherbai Peshonji Patel by their ever grateful daughter Sheiyo Framroze Patel

In beloved memory of my brother Keki who died an untimely death on 31st January 1958 by Phiroze Merwanji Katrak

S. F. Vajifdar

Minoor P. Pavri

In Memorium Lady Goolbai Homi Mehta

"Always true, unselfish and kind,
Few in this world, you equal to find,
To a beautiful life years ago at end,
You lived and you died, everyone's friend"

Inserted by your ever devoted son, Russi

In pious memory of my beloved father Merwanji Ratanji Bakhilboi who died on 10th July 1958 by Jamshed


In pious memory of my beloved father Kaikhusroo Nusserwanji Rabadi who died in January 1946 and beloved brother Pesi who died in July 1946 by lamented son and brother Muizban

In loving memory of my beloved brother Noshir Meherban Irani who expired on 17th April 1948 by Jamshed M. Irani

In pious memory of my beloved father Bomanji Cawasji Vachha who died on 17th September 1906 Mother Shirinbai who died on 7th January 1928 and Sister Mrs Dhunmai Bur-
jorji Bhayri who died on 20th October 1918 and brother in law Burtorji Dinshaji Bhrva who died on 20th May 1910 by lamented son and brother Dinshaji Bomanji Vachha.

In pious memory of my beloved father Romjiru Nosirwan Yazdani of M/s Yazdani & Co who died on 9th May 1930 and mother Khurman who died on 11th October 1929 by Coochbanoo Rashid Irani

In pious memory of our Beloved Grandfather Dhanjibhai Naoroji Cooper who died on 21st Dec 1909 and father Kukhsuru Dhanjibhai Cooper who died on 25th June 1917 well known Casks Merchants of Gulal Wadi Bombay by their lamented Children

In pious memory of my beloved parents and dear sister Father Jamsetjee Benonjee Soonaval who of Bombay Lee Manufacturing Co who died on 9th April 1933 mother Mrs Anna Jamsetjee Soonaval who died on 5th March 1958 and sister Miss Tehmina Jamsetjee Soonaval who died on 15th January 1958 by their lamented son and brother Ardesur

In pious memory of my beloved father Bhujaji Nanaabha Engineer who died on 2nd December 1898 at Launeco Marque (Portuguese E. & S Africa) by his lamented son Meherji

In loving memory of my good Father Sorabji Manekji Darookhanawala who died on 4th December 1903 by Michir Bhujaji

In loving memory of great friend Rustomji Sorabji Qaraggar (Engineer) who died on 28th November 1898 who was a great friend of my father by Meherji Bhujaji

In pious memory of my dear maternal uncles Gustad Jaiti Karaka of Ahmedabad who died on 28th January 1901 and Sorab Jamsetji Karaka of Ahmedabad by Tehmasp Irani and Getu

In pious memory of my beloved father Rustomji Phirojsa Karaka of Ahmedabad who died on 7th February 1959 by his lamented son Behram

In pious memory of my beloved husband Ardesur Maneckji Balsara of Balsara Tuition Class and Grand child Hormuz deyvar Vistas Balsara who died in 1958 by wife and Grand mother

In pious memory of our dear departed parents Gustadji Nasurwanji Guzar First Ambulance Officer and Treasurer of Pans Ambulance Division who died on 1-9-1946 and Mrs Cooverbai Gustadji Guzar who died on 10-12-1957 by their lamented children Framroze Nosirwan and Tehmasp
In pious memory of my beloved parents Meherbai and Nanu N. Bhatucha by Amy K. Antia

In pious memory of my beloved husband and our dear father Dr. Behram Saproji, Photographer, LRCPE & S, LMRCPI, DPH etc who passed away tragically on 21st March 1944. Inserted by his lamented wife, daughters and sons-in-law

In memory a constant thought
In heart a silent sorrow

In sacred memory of Dinshaw Solabjee Master of M/s Dinshaw Master & Co Pvt Ltd Bombay, who died on 28th April, 1937

In sacred memory of my worthy master and employer, the late Seth J R B Jeejeebhoy, who was a second father unto me.

In pious memory of my beloved daughter, my angel wife and our ever sweet loving mother Rodabeh (Rutti) Rustum Navroji Nekoo who died on 14th October 1962 Roj Dac-pa-meher, Mah Ardibeeshet 1332 by Dhunbai Khurshedji Sutarra (Mother), Rustum (Husband) and Miss Neigish, Hoshang and Fiashoshtia (children)

In sacred memory of Mrs Homai Phiroj Cooper daughter of Late Mt. Nasserwanji Naoroji Boyce who died in February 1938

In pious memory of Behram J. Vimadalal

In pious memory of my beloved grandfather Mr. Manchershaw Ruttonji Bulimoria by Thrity Keeka

In pious memory of our beloved friend Ervad Godrej Rustumji Randeria—Panthaky Patel’s Agiary—Mazagaon who died on 5th December 1959 Roj Khordad Mah Tester Tir Yazad by Khurshed and Mani

In pious memory of our beloved friend Ervad Godrej Rustumji Randeria—Panthaky Patel’s Agiary, Mazagaon who died on 5th December 1959 Roj Khordad Mah Tester Tir Yazad by Jal and Nergish

In sacred memory of our late Bro. Manekshaw B. Daoowalla who died on 29-9-53 from his brothers and sister

In pious memory of our beloved father Khansaheb Edulji Rustumji Kanga, B.A, who died in 1933, and—our loving mother Bai Awabai who died in 1951, and our beloved brothers Ratneshwar, B.Sc who died in 1929, and Kaikhushru, B.A, who died in 1933

In sacred memories of my beloved father and uncle Rustumji and Pallonji Framroz Bharucha by Framroz Rustumji Broacha —Mathematics Teacher
Mr Dinshaw Bournanjee Vakil of Bharuch and Broach born — Broach 1849 died — Matheran 1931

In Memoriam in ever loving memory of my beloved husband Maneck A. Kuranawali who left for his Heavenly Home on 18th April 1938

In ever loving memory of my beloved father Sorabji Framji Hodiwala who expired on 6th May 1927 and my beloved brother Minocher who died on 24-9-1918 by Rassu founder of the Central English School Bombay 3

In pious memory and solemn remembrance of Merwanji Cursetji Kias who died on 28-9-1917 the devoted husband father and a true friend of humanity

In pious and loving memory of my beloved daughter Miss Ketu Merwanji Kias who died on 2-9-1917

In loving memories of Mr Nadirshaw Cursetji Kias of Messrs Mulla and Mulla Solicitors Bombay and Mrs Najamui Nadirshah Kias who died on 24-1-1962 and 3-1-1966 respectively

In pious and loving memory of my Munee Mrs Najamui Nasserwanji Dalal who died on 12-11-1957 Mrs Goolbanu Merwanji Cursetji Kias Mr Bomanshaw Merwanji Cursetji Kias

In pious memory of late Mr and Mrs Khodadad Dinjishaw Doongaji of Broach

In loving and pious memory of our beloved parents — Aimai and Pestonji Dorabji Sanyana who died on 1902 and 1904 respectively and beloved uncles Kaikhushroo Kavasji Balsari who died in 1961 and Jamshedji Dorabji Sanyana who died on 1957 —from Aloo and Nadirshah Pestonji Sanyana and Meheroo Jamshedji Sanyana

In sacred memory of Dr Sorab Khurshedji Nariman M.D. D.P.S (London) etc who died on 14th March 1921

Khan Bahadur Maneckji Khurshedji Nariman who died on 18th February, 1938 and Jehangir Kaikhushroo Munshi Bar at Law who died on 30th June 1959

In pious memory of Pallonjee Rutonjee Hiloonia — Bone Setter who died on 18th June 1907 (Delhi Mah and Ram Roj 1906) by his illuminated wife Narghyri son Shivaksha

Mrs Aimai Maneckji Ghista daughter of Late Mr Nuserwanji Hormusji Ghista of M/s Menesse & Co — Auctioneers (4-4-1850 — 7-3-1949)

In pious memory of Mr Jeejeebhoy, R. B Jeejeebhoy by his well wisher and admirer
In pious memory of our beloved parents Jamsetji Soarbji Bhamgara — Well-known Curios Merchant who died on 23rd August 1934 and Bai Cooverbai who died on 30th August 1922 and brothers Manecksha, who died on 19th July 1944, Furdoonji who died on 10th January 1960 by Dairab and Buirjorji

In loving memory of my beloved wife Dolat Burjorji Merwanji Mehta and children Goolcher and Dhumjishaw

In pious memory of my beloved parents Nadirshaw Rustomji Patel and Mrs Baimai by their lamented son Godrej

In pious memory of my beloved wife Meherbai Maneckshaw N Patel who died on 26th March 1942

In pious memory of Mr J R B Jeejeebhoy by his lamented friend S M D'Souza — Editor "The Mangalorean" Magazine

In pious memory of Mr Mancherjee Jamsetjee Patel (of Hongkong) who died on 1st November 1943 by his wife and daughter

In sacred memory of Khan Bahadur Captain Nowroji Jamshedji Vazifdar who died on 14th June 1962

Ervad Jehangir Kharshedji Katrak of Navsari — Pensioner — Buimah Shell — Bombay

In Pious and Loving memory

of

Fali M. Palia
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also
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ACHIEVEMENTS OF

Pioneers of India’s machine age, Godrej today is a substantial national organisation that turns out at low costs and without protection a large variety of goods of usefulness — often with patented features. The Godrej way of self-reliance has saved the nation many crores of rupees.

The Godrej service has been manifold, extending to National Welfare (Hospital Canteen Library Steel Equipment, Auditorium Chairs), Working Life (all-Indian Typewriter, Steel Furniture, Shelving, Filing Equipment including VISADEX, Card-Index, EEZEEFILE Systems), Industry (Machines Tool-Crubs and Cabinets Steel Composing Room Equipment, Steel Tubing) and the Home (Steel Furniture for Living Dining and Bedrooms, Refrigerator) — besides guarding the nation’s wealth (Safes, Safe-Deposit Vaults, Coffees, Locks and Latches) Godrej also manufacture Steel Windows and Doors in keeping with the modern architecture.

Pioneering still and ploughing back then resources into new and diverse lines, Godrej have an ambitious programme for the manufacture of Fork-Lift Trucks, Hindi Typewriters and new varieties of Machines.

Among the pioneering achievements, Godrej have the distinction of producing the first toilet soap to be made wholly from vegetable oils. They were the first in India to manufacture washing soap in powder form and also the first to manufacture shaving soaps successfully. It was their enterprising efforts again that gave India CINTHOL soap and other toiletries with world-famous G-11 (Patent Hexachlorophene), a chemical discovery stated to be akin in importance to penicillin.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX TO ADVERTISERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTDOOR PUBLICITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selvel Syndicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INSIDE BACK COVER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nagpur Electric Light &amp; Power Co (Nagpur &amp; Wardha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIRATED WATER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor (Bells)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braon &amp; Co (Calcutta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukes &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormuzji Framji Colah &amp; Sons (NaviSar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUCTIONEER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARCHITECTURAL FINISHER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardcastle, Waud &amp; Co Prt. Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUTOMOBILE REPAIRERS &amp; SPRAY PAINTERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadi Barla Auto Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall &amp; Homi Bros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASTROLOGER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Asha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BAND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Daver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEAUTY AIDS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BISCUITS &amp; CAKES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Cursetji &amp; Sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeenadaru Cakewala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Renown Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BAKELITE GOODS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Bakelite Mfg. Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BONE SETTERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gustadji Naoroji Bonesetter (Baroda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. R. Hullaona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khodaram Boman Irani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOOKS &amp; STATIONERY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athornam Nanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehangir B Karani &amp; Sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust Jamsetji Bhesania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BREAD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/S Moore &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncheji Byramjee &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDERS &amp; CONTRACTORS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic Construction Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Bomanji Jamasji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistry &amp; Co &amp; Mistry &amp; Co &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. D Jamasji Mistry &amp; Co &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawroji Jamasji Mistry &amp; Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shroff Mistry &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BULLION SMELTING WORKS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Dosabhoj Rustomji Chohej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUTTER MERCHANT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyara</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CABINET MAKER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustomji Dinshaw Billimoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATERERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Rustomji Chagina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nariman K. Wadia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHEMISTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Bros Surat Medical Stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIGAR MERCHANT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Coronation Cigar Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLEARING AGENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadabhoj Hormusji &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLOTH MERCHANT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhesania Bros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONFECTIONARY STORE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wilson Stores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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CYCLES — MOTOR CYCLES
Maneckji Naoroji
(Necunderabad Dn)
Noble Cycle & Motor Co

CURIOUS DEALER
A. Bhicajee & Co

DENTAL GOODS
International Dental Co

DENTIST
Dr Nari0ji J Laskari
(Surat)

DUBASHES & CONTRACTORS
D C Cooper & Sons
M. B E Cassinath & Sons
Dadabhoy Horma0ji & Co
D H. Dhuji0bhoy & Co
Kaky Munchejee (Aden)
Maneckji & Jamshedji Co
Sorabji Pesto0ji & Co

EGGS CONTRACTOR
Sorabji Rustomji Chothia

ELECTRIC COS
Ideal Electrical Works
Modern Electric Co
Turf Electric Co

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
E. P. Rana & Co
Eros Electrical & Mechanic Works
F. R. Patel & Co
Morries Electrical Work
Paramount Engineering Co
Shapoorji & Co

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Ratan Surveyor & Co
Luxmi Engineering Works

ESTATE AGENT
S P Engineer

EXPORTER
Favi0 Sons & Co

FISH SUPPLIER
Mis K H Shroff & Son

FLORIST
Apollo Florist
D Bomanji Itami

FOOTWEAR
Waiden's (Mysore) Private Ltd

FOREIGN CURRENCIES (DEALERS)
Pheroze F9amroze & Co
Mrs K H Shroff & Son

FURNITURE MAKERS & SUPPLIERS
Cooveji Ookerji
Map & James
Woodpeckers
Sheilaton & Co
K. N Rabadi & Sons

GENERAL MERCHANT
Seth Pirojsha Dinshaw
(Hamawalla) of Broach

GERMAN SILVER MERCHANT
Novno0ji Nusserwanji Shroff & Co

GHEE MERCHANT
Belgaum Ghee Depot

GOVERNMENT & RAILWAY CONTRACTOR
The Eastern Stores & Trading Co

HAIR DRESSERS
Hygea
Upto date Hairdressing Hall

HOTELS & RESTAURANT
A 1 Restaurant
Cafe Mazda
Cafe Rio (Secunderabad Dn)
Cyrus Hotel
Dorabjee Hotel (Poona)
Grand Oriental Hotel
King Hotel (Udwada)
Montgomery's Hotel
(Yecundabad Dn)
Yezdan Stores & Restaurant

xcviii
ICE FACTORY

Imperial Ice & Acrated Water Factory
Soona wala Ice Factory
Homila Ice Factory
Ambico Ice Factory
Kolah H. F. & Son
(Navsari)

INSURANCE AGENTS

Jamsheed Sorab Vatcha

INSURANCE CO

Dinshaw J. Todywalla
Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd.

JEWELLERS

A. Bhicaljee & Co
K. Wadia

LUMINOUS INDICATOR

New Look Novelties

MACHINERY MERCHANTS

M. H. Dinshaw & Co
H. Nowrojee & Co

MAGAZINE

On Looker

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE

The Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE

B. P. Gadla & Co

MEDICINE MANUFACTURER

Thamsa Manufacturing Co

MILL STORES

The British Mill Store Co

MONTEZARIA & PRIMARY CLASSES

Mrs. A. Olpadwala & Mrs. R. Madan

MOTOR EQUIPMENT & SERVICE STATION

Battibol & Son
Fall & Homi Bros.
Fort Motor & Equipment Co
Hormuzaie & Co
Ideal Motors
R. S. Vatcha & Co.

MOTOR CYCLE REPAIRER

The Ideal & Motor Cycle Repairing Works

OPTICIANS

Din haw & Homi
Homil B. Dastur Co

OFFICE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER

Dorabji N. Mistry & Sons

PAINTS

Hardcastle, Waud & Co Ltd
Noble Paint & Varnish Co Pvt Ltd.

PAPER MILLS

Pudumjee Paper Mills Private Ltd

PATIENT MEDICINE STORE

Regal Stores

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Eoa Studios
The Indian Art Studio
Koparde Gomes & Lawries Art Studio
Koparde & Wadia
Modern Photo Stores & Studios
West End Studio

PHOTO FRAMING & GLASS DECORATING

Shiavaksha Framji Parakh

PIANOS

James & Co

PRINTING PRESS

Modern Art Printing Works

PLASTER INTERIOR DECORATOR

Edal Behram & Co

PLUMBER

Burjor Framji & Co

RACING & TIPSTER IN SION ETC.

Bomanji Behramji Desal

RADIOS

Lidorin Radio & Electric Stores
Parakh & Sons
Radiocrafters

SADDLER & HARNESS MERCHANTS

Allibhal Kurji & Co
### Page 1

**SANDALWOOD & PROVISION STORES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edulji Hormusjee Toddywala &amp; Son</td>
<td>lxxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R K Jabooolee &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruttonsha Cawasji</td>
<td>lxxvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siganporia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wardens' (Mysore) Private Ltd</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SANITARY ENGINEERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aideshi &amp; Co</td>
<td>xxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Sanitary Engineering Co</td>
<td>lxxvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiky Muncherjee</td>
<td>lxxvi</td>
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</table>

**SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D H Dhunubhoy &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneckji &amp; Jamshedji Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorabji Pestonji &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHIPPING AGENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J F Kapadia &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHIPSTORES FURNISHERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N E Puneger &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORTHAND INSTITUTE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premier Institute of Commerce</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SILK MERCHANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C M Karanja &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotamasji &amp; Son</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOAP MANUFACTURERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Godrej</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mna Chemical Works</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPORTS GOODS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Sports</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEVEDORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinshaw C Cooper &amp; Sons</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill Son &amp; Dinshaw Pvt Ltd</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M B Eduljee Cassinath &amp; Sons</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STOVES & LANTERNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiji Pestonji Soonawalla</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAILORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lenan Tailors</td>
<td>lxxiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rustom M Bhathena</td>
<td>lxxxv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TALKIES & THEATRES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All India Theatre Syndicate (Pvt Ltd)</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B D Bhaucha</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineva Movietone</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEA IMPORTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhagwagar Bros</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIMBER MERCHANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abba Ganji &amp; Co</td>
<td>xxxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B F Wadia &amp; Sons</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kella Industries &amp; Sons</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOYS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H Blascheck &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N S Mistry &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRAVELS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeena &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TUITION CLASSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broachha's Mathematics</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khiaas's Coaching classes</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPEWRITER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heeman &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Western India Typewriter Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J R Cooper</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATCH MAKERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marcks &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pundole &amp; Co</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEKLY PAPER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blitz</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WOODEN BARRELS MANUFACTURERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M's Dhanubhai Navjotji</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper &amp; Son</td>
<td>lxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>