

The above figures speak eloquently to the success of the new administration. A study of the first of the above tables shows the care with which expenditure should have been guarded. A head of expenditure that had specially attracted Marquess Wellesley's attention was alienations of land for religious purposes. To this head he had specially invited the attention of Close in his instructions. In the details furnished by Pūrnaiya to the Commission for Mysore Affairs, this had stood at Kantirai Pagodas 2,33,954. On the new Government taking over charge, Pūrnaiya, evidently in conformity with the advice conveyed to him, assumed possession, in the first instance, of all lands of all descriptions, principally with a view to revising the grants and alienations of every kind. This step enabled him to make commutations of land for money payment with the consent of the parties. In the first year, he reduced the expenditure under this head to Kantirai Pagodas 56,993; in the third it stood at 55,150; and in the fourth and fifth years, owing to the restoration of certain ancient places of worship, at 57,450. The expenditure under the head of restoration of tanks and channels, though heavy in the first two years, went down in the fifth year to Kantirai Pagodas 65,600, which was fifty per cent less than what it was in the first year. Pūrnaiya paid unceasing attention to this eminently useful work. Col. Wilks has left on record a comparison of what they were in 1799 and in 1804 respectively. In the former year, they had universally fallen into the most lamentable state and decay. Tanks which had been broken and disused from two to two hundred years, were visible in every part of the country and very many were overgrown with jungle and forgotten or unknown. By 1804, every embankment and *nullah* then in use had been put in perfect repair; many hundreds of each of the several descriptions of these works which were useless in 1799 had been restored and tanks forgotten for two hundred years

The progress made briefly indicated.

had been reclaimed from the depths of the forest. The expenditure incurred on Amildars and their subordinates, on whom the District administration rested, averaged in the fourth and fifth years about Kantirai Pagodas 1,72,600. Leaving out of account all such expenditure as that incurred on the rebuilding of the Bangalore and Channapatna forts, because of possible Maharatta invasions, which were still feared, and on the construction of the requisite accommodation for His Highness the Mahārāja and his relations and the Public Departments of Government, which were expected to be removed in 1804 to Mysore, to be nearer to the head-quarters of His Highness, and the expenses incurred for the rebuilding of the Mysore Fort, and the expenditure on Ināms and Jahgirs, which cannot, for any reason, be brought under the head of "expenses of management," the total expenditure incurred in the fifth year (Kantirai Pagodas 4,86,011) would be about 13½ p. c. of the gross revenue realized in that year. That seems most moderate, judged from any point of view.

Military
Administration.

It was, however, in the Military Department that Pūrnaiya's arrangement was most perfect, so perfect, indeed, that it won the admiration of Col. Arthur Wellesley and other European contemporaries of his time. Not only that; he so deeply impressed Marquess Wellesley, the Governor-General, in this regard that he recorded a Minute in which he declared that he was "decidedly of opinion" that the Government of Mysore had "fulfilled the obligations imposed upon it by the third article of the Subsidiary Treaty, in the most complete and satisfactory manner." In the Memorandum presented by Pūrnaiya to the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, in 1799, he estimated the number of troops necessary to be kept in His Highness the Maharaja's service for the security and tranquillity of the country, excluding the

Company's troops maintained under the provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty, at 5,000 Barr Sepoys (or regular Infantry) formed after the manner of the Company's Sepoys, and 2,000 Peons. After the lapse of five years in 1804, experience suggested that the establishment might be thus made up:—Two thousand Horse, 4,000 Barr Sepoys, and peons in constant pay 2,500 with a garrison battalion of 1,000 men on inferior pay for Mysore and about an equal number of the same description for Manjarabad. The 2,000 Horse proposed was to be inclusive or exclusive of 500 stable horse, according to the circumstances. Approximately the force maintained totalled 10,500. The annual expenditure incurred on these troops aggregated approximately in the fifth year to Kantirai Pagodas 400,000 or about 40 Pagodas annually per head. This works out to about Rs. 17 a month per head, which even making some allowance for the higher purchasing power of the Rupee in those days, is an extremely moderate figure. As regards the efficiency and the utility of these troops, the records of the period are full of praise for the services rendered by them in the Mahratta and other wars which had then to be fought. During the extensive operations of 1803-04, the Company was enabled by the presence of these troops to draw out for field service, nearly the whole of the force intended for the protection of Mysore, leaving but two battalions of Indian Infantry to occupy the principal post in His Highness' dominions. A respectable body of the same troops were assembled during these operations for the protection of the frontier. A detachment from this corps also attacked and dispersed a considerable body of predatory troops which threatened to disturb the tranquillity of the country. The cavalry organised by Purnaiya enabled His Highness' Government by an easy augmentation to provide for the service of General Wellesley's army, that body of Silladar Horse, to whose efficient services he has borne such

honourable testimony in his public despatches. Col. Wilks, the then Resident, in his report dated 5th December 1804 to the Governor-General in Council, confirmed in unequivocal terms that testimony. "And finally," he wrote in that Report, "I submit to Your Lordship in Council, without the apprehension of stating a questionable proposition, that no equal expenditure for the maintenance of troops of the regular establishment of the Company, would have provided with the same efficacy, for the objects which have been described." This report shows that the extraordinary expenses incurred by His Highness the Maharaja's Government in consequence of the war amounted to Kantirai Pagodas 4,91,911, including Star Pagodas 100,000, estimated to be expenditure involved in the gradual demobilization of the special troops raised for the purpose, which was, on all hands, admitted to be a legitimate special charge incurred on them. These extraordinary expenses incurred by His Highness' Government were "entirely spontaneous." Wilks has recorded the "agitation" displayed by Purnaiya when he was asked to furnish the materials necessary for preparing the accounts required by the Governor-General in Council for judging the help rendered by the Government of His Highness under Article 3 of the Subsidiary Treaty "lest it should be supposed that he was too deficient in allegiance and zeal for the common cause, as to require repayment." The same authority has set down his deliberate opinion, formed after a careful and close examination of all the relevant facts and figures, that with reference to that Article of the Treaty, "it will be found that *the Government of Mysore has expended in eighteen months for the general service of War, the average surplus of its resources of upwards of thirty-nine months.*" Apart from all arithmetical calculations of the help rendered by His Highness' Government, there was, in his opinion, an infinitely more important aspect of its relation

Article 3 of
Subsidiary
Treaty fully
and satisfactorily
complied with.
Testimony of
Col. Wilks.

to the objects aimed at by the Governor-General (Marquess Wellesley) in restoring the ancient Royal House of Mysore and setting up an administration eminently suited to the purposes he had in view. Col. Wilks wrote:—

“ In whatever relation to its resources Your Lordship may be pleased to view the spontaneous expenditure by the Government of Mysore, of nearly *five lakhs of Pagodas in eighteen months for the service of the War*, I trust that I do not err, in considering the fact itself to speak in plain, but in eloquent language, the sense which is entertained by that Government, of the wisdom, the purity and the permanence of the present arrangements; and that it will be appreciated by Your Lordship, as a true and substantive value, very far exceeding its pecuniary amount.”

Writing on the same subject—how far His Highness' Government had performed the stipulations of the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty—General Arthur Wellesley giving an account of the ordinary resources and expenses of that Government and the extraordinary expenses it had incurred during the War, said, in his despatch dated 18th July 1804:—

Confirmed by
General
Arthur Wel-
lesley in a
Despatch to
the Governor-
General in
Council.

“ It appears the Rajah's gross revenue is about twenty-four lakhs of Canteray Pagodas. It has been raised to this sum by the superior management of the Dewan (Purnaiya) by his attention to the repairs of tanks and water-courses, and the construction of roads and bridges; by the encouragement he has given to strangers to resort to and settle in Mysore; and by his general endeavours to improve the agriculture of the country, and the situation of the people under the Government of the Rajah.....The expenses for the repairs of the tanks and water-courses and the construction of roads and bridges, for the buildings of the Rajah's accommodation, and other public works; the remissions for the unfavourable seasons, and the Military and Civil expenses of the Government, are liable to fluctuation. But the Dewan, at an early period of his administration, determined to provide means to enable the Rajah's Government to comply with any requisition which the British Government might make for

assistance in War, under the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore and he has saved annually a sum of money amounting to one lac of star Pagodas. He has made this saving the criterion, by which he had endeavoured to regulate his disbursements and he has considered the sum resulting from the saving to constitute the fund for answering any eventual demand under this Article of the Treaty."

After giving a description of the peace establishment of His Highness' Military Department, as set out above, and mentioning the details of the extraordinary expenses incurred by His Highness' Government, aggregating Pagodas 3,59,188, he referred to the "material assistance" that that Government had afforded to him during the Mahratta War of 1803-1804 in equipping the corps fitted out at Seringapatam, in despatching the supplies required for the troops on the march to the frontier and to the cavalry and the Brinjaris in supplying the magazines formed in Mysore, and generally in providing for all the calls made upon them. He also spoke approvingly of the services rendered by the corps of troops on His Highness' frontier under Purnaiya's personal command, which throughout the time the War lasted kept the enemy out of Mysore limits, and then concluded as follows :—

"I now take the liberty of congratulating Your Excellency (Marquess Wellesley) upon the success of all your measures respecting the Government of Mysore, and upon the practical benefits which the British Government has derived from its establishment. I cannot avoid, at the same time expressing an anxious hope, that the principles on which that Government was established and has been conducted and supported will be strengthened and rendered permanent."

Shortly after receipt of the above letter dated 18th July 1804 from General Arthur Wellesley, the Marquess Wellesley drew up, on 5th October 1804, a minute in which he sketched out the circumstances under which the liabilities mentioned in Article three of the Subsidiary Treaty came to be imposed on the restored Government of

Marquess
Wellesley's
commendation
of His
Highness'
Government
and its loyal
fulfilment of
the Treaty
obligations.

His Highness and the circumstances as well under which, at the time of the Mahratta War, about the close of 1802, His Highness' Government were requested by the Madras Government, under instructions from the Supreme Government, an augmentation in His Highness' Cavalry establishment. He also bore testimony in it to the ready manner in which His Highness' Government raised an additional cavalry force of 1200 Silladar Horse, to which subsequently were added by it at different periods additional levies of Silladar Horse aggregating 1045. He further duly noted down in the Minute the facts that the actual disbursement of His Highness' Government on account of these additional levies and on account of the extra charges incurred in the equipment of the whole force of cavalry employed in co-operation with the British troops during the War greatly exceeded the amount charged to the Company and that it had, besides, incurred various other extra expenses in the prosecution of the War and was still bound to incur further charges owing to the necessity of having to gradually reduce the body of Silladar Horse thus raised and bring it down to peace establishment, the total of all which charges, he said had been mentioned in the annexure to General Wellesley's letter as amounting to Pagodas 3,59,188. He then proceeded to endorse the appraisal of the faithful manner in which His Highness' Government had carried out their obligations under Article 3 of the Treaty and in doing so used words not of mere praise but of warm appreciation, words too which will long be remembered as a just requital of help received at a moment when it was most opportune. He wrote :—

“The third article of the Subsidiary Treaty was not intended to establish a precise rule to determine the proportion, which the pecuniary aid to be afforded by the Rajah of Mysore to the British Government on occasions of joint war should bear to the resources of his country; it would indeed

have been difficult, if not impracticable, to have formed such a rule. I am of opinion that the question of the Rajah's complete execution of the third article of the Subsidiary Treaty on the occasion of the late war, should be determined with reference to the general exertions of the Government of Mysore in support of the common course, as well as the extent of its pecuniary contributions.

"The despatch from Major-General Wellesley to which I have referred in this Minute, contains a just and most honourable testimony of the zeal, judgment and fidelity which regulated the exertions of the Government of Mysore in co-operating with the British Power, and of the degree in which these exertions contributed to the successful prosecution of the War. In my judgment, therefore, the Government of Mysore must be considered to have afforded to the British Government and its Allies in the late war, a degree of aid, greatly exceeding that which the British Government and its Allies could have derived from a mere pecuniary contribution on the part of the Rajah of Mysore, equal in amount of the extra charges actually incurred by the Rajah of Mysore on the occasion of the late War.

"The amount, however, of the extra charges incurred by the Rajah of Mysore, viewed as a pecuniary contribution, appears to me to be as considerable as could be reasonably and justly required from the Rajah of Mysore, under the provisions of the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty.

"After deducting seven lacs of Pagodas payable to the Honourable Company on account of the Subsidiary Forces stationed in Mysore, the amount of these extra charges is nearly equal to one-fifteenth of the gross revenue of Rajah's dominions. That amount also nearly equals the aggregate of the sums intended by the Dewan of Mysore to be annually set aside for the express purpose of meeting the contingency of War, as described in the fifteenth paragraph of Major-General Wellesley's despatch, and may, therefore, be considered at the commencement of the War, to have constituted nearly the whole of the disposable funds of the Government of Mysore."

"For these reasons, I am decidedly of opinion, that the Government of Mysore has fulfilled obligations imposed upon it by the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, in the most complete and satisfactory manner.

“ With a view to obviate the embarrassments which might hereafter arise from the difficulty of defining the extent of the aid to be eventually required from the Rajah of Mysore, under the provisions of the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, I purpose, that the aid actually afforded by the Government on the occasion of the late War, be considered as the standard by which our future demands on the Government of Mysore shall be regulated on similar occasions.

“ I have great satisfaction in availing myself on this occasion to record my deliberate declaration, that every object which I contemplated, in the settlement of the Government of Mysore have been conducted with a degree of regularity, wisdom, discretion and justice, unparalleled in any Native State in India. The benefits of this system of administration, combined with the conditions of its connection with the British Government, have been manifested in the general tranquillity and prosperity of the Rajah of Mysore's dominions, in the increase of population and resources of the country, in the general happiness of the people, and in the ability of the Government of Mysore to discharge with zeal, and fidelity, every obligation of the subsisting Alliance.

“ Under the operation of the Treaties of Mysore and Seringapatam in the course of five years, that country has acquired a degree of prosperity, which could not possibly have been attained under any other system of political connection, and has been enabled in some degree to repay, by the efficiency of its assistance in the hour of emergency, the benefits which it has derived from the protecting influence and power of the British Government.”

“ I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in availing myself of this occasion to record the high sense, which I entertain of the merits and services of the Dewan Purniah. To the extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judgment, and energy of that distinguished Minister, must be ascribed, in a considerable degree, the success of measures, which I originally adopted for the settlement of Mysore and the happy and prosperous condition of that flourishing country. The merits and services of the Dewan have been peculiarly conspicuous in the promptitude and wisdom manifested by him in the application of the resources of Mysore to the exigencies of the public service during the late War with the

confederated Mahratta chieftains: and I deem it to be an act of justice to acknowledge that the expectations which I formed in selecting Purniah for the important office of Minister of Mysore, have been greatly exceeded by the benefits which have resulted from his excellent administration."

Marquess Wellesley's declaration that His Highness' Government has fully and satisfactorily complied with the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty was finally given formal effect to by the supplementary Treaty concluded between the Company and His Highness the Maharaja on 29th January 1807, which rendered specific His Highness' pecuniary obligation in the event of War by commuting it to the maintenance of a body of 4,000 Horse at all times.

According to Sir John Malcolm, it would seem that this modification of the Treaty was to some extent due to Sir George Barlow as well. The following passage from his writings (see his *Political History of India, 1784-1829*, I, 544-7) render this point clear:—

"From the hour when the Government of Mysore was established, the whole attention of its *able minister Purniah* had been directed to the object of saving the Country from such internal troubles as are the common consequences of those changes which throw the Military part of the population suddenly out of employ. Besides some battalions of regular Infantry, he kept in service a very numerous local militia and a large and efficient body of irregular Horse formed of the very best of those Troops who had served Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultān and (had been) commanded by the Officers most distinguished in the service of those Princes. The measure grounded, as it were, on a knowledge of human nature and of the peculiar feelings and habits of the Natives of India had the complete success which it merited. The internal tranquillity of the country was undisturbed and the Troops of the Rajah of Mysore, particularly the Horse, were found useful and efficient auxiliaries.

"A consideration of the above circumstances and of the just title to favour which the Mysore Government had

established, induced Sir George Barlow, then Governor-General, to consent to the modification of the article of the Treaty of Mysore which gave to the British an indefinite power of calling on the Rajah for pecuniary assistance on the occasion of War. This article, which was alarming to the dependant State, from its being undefined, was commuted for a contingent of four thousand Horse upon whose services we had a right at all times to call, paying only a small extra allowance necessary for their support when employed beyond the limits of the Mysore Dominions.

"The above engagement negotiated and concluded in the true spirit of those principles on which the connection was formed by rendering that specific which was indefinite, and by making that which was before a question of expediency or policy, an article of faith, not only confirmed the benefits derived from this alliance but gave it durability by placing beyond the power of the Rajah the means of diminishing his own responsibility and his utility as an ally.

"The constitution of that body of men, for whose permanent support this arrangement provided, corresponded with the character of the Government which they served. The Commanders of these Horse form a part of the aristocracy of the State to which they belong and by their good conduct with the British Armies they obtained a title to our favor and protection which, without trenching on the right of their Prince to raise or degrade them, renders such an act when opposed to justice so ungracious that there is hardly an instance of its occurrence; and in every case where an officer of distinction dies, the command of his men devolves, according to the usage of the service, on the son or the next heir."

Marquess Wellesley's description of his acknowledgment of the services rendered by His Highness' Dewan as an "act of justice" was apposite. He followed up the Minute in which he made this acknowledgment by a letter, indited on the same date (5th October 1804), to Lord William Bentinck, then Governor of Madras, in which he announced to him that an important change had been resolved upon. This was the placing of the Government of Mysore, under the direct authority of the Supreme

Result of
Supreme
Government's
approbation:
Mysore placed
directly under
the Supreme
Government.
5th October
1804.

Government instead of, as heretofore, (under his orders dated the 4th September 1799), under the Government of Fort St. George. The reason for this change was the great alteration which had taken place in the political situation by about 1804 and more especially the improved connection which had been established between the British Government and the Peishwa, whose dominions became, as the result of the late War, contiguous to those of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The order was to take immediate effect and Lord Bentinck was requested to appraise the British Resident in Mysore of it and ask him to address all his correspondence direct to the Governor-General in Council and to inform him that he was to receive immediately from that authority all such orders and instructions as it might be necessary to issue to him for his guidance. How far this change was due to the influence of General Arthur Wellesley, it is difficult to determine. But there is evidence enough in the Wellington Despatches to infer that it should have been largely his work. He had no high opinion of the capacity of the then Madras Government. In a letter dated 8th July 1801, he had bitingly referred to the *dubashery* (management through *dubashes*) and the corruption which was prevalent there. Writing again, on 10th November 1801, to his brother Henry Wellesley (afterwards famous as Lord Cowley and as Ambassador at Paris) he had spoken of "Madras sharks." In January 1804, he made it known to the Marquess Wellesley that Malcolm's successor at Mysore should be "a gentlemen from the Bengal Civil Service." He added:—

"The Government of that country should be placed under the immediate protection and superintendence of the Governor-General in Council. The Governors of Fort St. George ought to have no more to do with the Rajah, than they have with the Soubah of the Deccan or the Peishwa. The consequence of the continuance of the present system will be, that the Rajah's

Government will be destroyed by corruption ; or if they should not be corrupt, by calumny. I know no person, either civil or military, at Fort St. George, who would set his face against the first evil ; or who has the strength of character or talents to defend the Government against the second. In my opinion, the only remedy is to take the Rajah under the wing of the Governor-General ; and this can be done effectively only by appointing, as Resident, a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service, and by directing him to correspond only with the Governor-General."

The Court of Directors, however, did not eventually approve of this arrangement. Shortly after the recall of Marquess Wellesley, they sent out orders to the Supreme Government reversing the same. These orders were made known to the Government of Fort St. George and the Resident at Mysore on 15th December 1806, and agreeably to them the Madras Government, obtained, once again "the immediate controlling authority over the Residency of Mysore."

Court of Directors reverse the arrangement and restore the controlling authority to the Madras Government, 15th December 1806.

Meanwhile the country began rapidly to recover from the ravages of a century. The prosperous appearance it put on within a year of the restoration of the ancient Royal House cannot be better described than in the words of Colonel Arthur Wellesley, in a letter dated 26th May 1801 :—

Increasing prosperity of the country.

"The Rajah's Government is in the most prosperous state. The country is become a garden where it is inhabited, and the inhabitants are returning fast to those parts which the last savage had forced them to quit. The family have moved into old Mysore, where their ancient Palace has been rebuilt in the same form in which it was formerly and I believe, on the old foundations. The whole family appear as happy as we wished they should be when this Government was established. Mysore is become a large and handsome Native Town, full of inhabitants ; the whole Country is settled and in perfect tranquillity. I believe the Rajah's treasury is rich, as he pays his kists with regularity ; but Purneah (Purnaiya), who has an eye to the future prosperity and revenue of the country, has

repaired numberless tanks, particularly that large one near Milcottah (Melkote); has rebuilt many towns, and forts; and, I understand, encourages the inhabitants of the Country in all parts by advance of money and remissions whenever they require them. Thus the establishment has succeeded in a manner equal to our most sanguine expectations; and there is every prospect that its prosperity will be permanent."

The tank near Melkote referred to above by General Wellesley should be the splendid tank of Moti Talab at Tonnur, 10 miles north-west of Seringapatam. Writing of its restoration to Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, Pūrnaiya remarked on 13th November 1800:—

"The Mutti Talak (for Talab or tank) situated in the village Tunnaier (Tonnur), which tank had remained in a state of ruin for a series of years, has been recently rebuilt in the strongest manner, and at present contains a body of water of about sixty feet deep" (the words in the original letter mention the depth as "twelve men's depth"). (See *Records of Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, Pol. Dept.* 1801, letter No. 21).

That General Wellesley's description of the increasing prosperity of the country was a just appreciation of the eminently practical and utilitarian character of the administration of Pūrnaiya is well established by the records of the period, referred to below.

Public works
carried out by
Pūrnaiya.

Besides the restoration of tanks and water courses throughout the State, and the rebuilding of the Mysore Palace, Pūrnaiya carried out the reconstruction of the forts of Mysore, Bangalore and Channapatna. He also made arrangements for a suitable residence for His Highness at Seringapatam. This residence cost about Pagodas, 11,000 and appears to have been finished in the fourth year of His Highness' reign (1802-1803). Under his fostering care, Bangalore grew in importance and its population grew to such a degree that it was reported that there was "scarce room sufficient to erect more houses"

and owing to want of water, a new tank was begun in 1801, "near the rampart" (evidently the Sampigai tank, not far away from the Wesleyan School and the Cenotaph). In April 1802, it was stated to be so far advanced that it was expected it would be shortly finished and laid "to convey water within the town, which will contribute to the comfort of the inhabitants" (*Records of Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, Pol. Dept.*, 1802, letter No. 28). Another public work of considerable importance carried out by Pūrnaiya was the construction of what has been described in the records of the times as the "Great Bridge" over the Cauvery, which appears to have cost over Pagodas 64,500. This is the Wellesley Bridge, still in existence, to the north of Seringapatam. Writing of it on 15th June 1803 to Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras, Pūrnaiya said :—

"The Bridge having been commenced in a situation selected by General Wellesley is to consist of 70 cheshmahs, each having three pillars. Seventy pillars and a third part of the bridge are already erected, in a manner so strong and of stones so massy that it will be a very durable work; this is the season in which the river fills; during the rains, the further stones and materials which are necessary shall be got ready and in the course of the next year, the work will be completed." (*Records of Fort St. George 1803, l.c.*, letter No. 19).

A year later, in another letter dated 20th June 1804, Pūrnaiya, thus reported its completion to Lord William Bentinck, the successor of Lord Clive, in the Governorship of Madras :—

"Major Wilks (the then Resident) and myself on our arrival here (at Seringapatam), having surveyed the new bridge constructing in the name of the Governor-General, observed what has been executed and what remained undone. After causing the necessary materials to be procured and giving the most express and positive injunctions about the work, it is now finished, except a small part of the parapet, which in a month or six weeks will also be accomplished. The river being

now three-fourths full, a passage is afforded for men, merchandise, grain and other articles. The passage by boats is suspended and the people with satisfaction and gratitude acknowledge the utility of the Lord's Bridge. It is constructed in the strongest manner, is calculated to endure for ages without decay. It is through the auspicious destinies of its great patron that it hath been executed with this degree of expenditure and permanency." (*Records of Fort St. George, 1804, l. c. letter No. 16*).

The Sagarkatte dam across the Lakshmantirtha, a tributary of the Cauvery, was another work of public utility undertaken by Purnaiya. This dam is near the village of the same name and gives rise to the Anandur Channel on the right bank. This channel was originally carried as far as Mysore, it having been Purnaiya's object to supply the town with the river water. The design, however, failed, and the channel is in order only for 20 miles. It irrigates about 1,300 acres and the revenue derived from it has averaged about Rs. 7,200 per annum. (See *Vol. V.* of this work under *Lakshmantirtha*).

The execution of improvement works like these attracted considerable attention at the time. They won universal approval. General Wellesley's commendation of Purnaiya's activities in this connection has been quoted above. Lord Clive in his farewell letter, dated the 15 July 1803, was equally strong in his praise of them. On hearing of the projected Wellesley Bridge, through Josiah Webb, the Resident, he wrote to Purnaiya that he received the information "as a fresh proof of your unwearied attention to promote the intents (interests) of the Country entrusted to your charge, and to apply the increasing wealth and resources of Mysore to works calculated to combine public utility and magnificence." (*Records of Fort St. George, 1803, l. c. letter No. 20*).

The practical effect of improvements introduced by Purnaiya were perceived when a severe famine broke out about the middle of 1804 in the districts north of the

Krishna and the Tungabhadra rivers. The inhabitants of the affected provinces—outside the frontiers of this State—repaired in great number to Mysore, some 500 to 1,000 being reported to be found in each Taluk and people still pouring in. The abundance of grain was, at the time, so great in Mysore, that it was able to furnish these immigrants with grain, which was largely exported to the Northern districts. Lord William Bentinck, on hearing of the help afforded by Mysore on this occasion, spoke highly approvingly of the Administration here. He wrote to Purnaiya on 4th July 1804:—

“ While I lament the fatal effects, which have been experienced in other parts of India from a deficiency of grain, it has been a source of gratification to me to observe that the territories of Mysore have been preserved from that calamity and that in continuing to enjoy the blessings of abundance, they have been enabled to administer to the wants of the neighbouring States, and to afford shelter to the inhabitants suffering under the affliction of the famine.

“ In tracing the cause of such effects, they cannot fail to afford satisfactory evidence of unremitting zeal and vigilance in the internal administration of the affairs of Mysore; and I look forward with a degree of pleasure proportioned to my confidence in your qualifications for the trust reposed in you, to the progressing augmentation of the wealth and happiness of that country.

“ I am happy to learn that you continue to direct your attention to works of public utility and magnificence (Bentinck was evidently referring to the Wellesley Bridge, whose completion had just been reported to Lord Clive, his predecessor); and I consider it to be a proof of the expansion of your mind, that you study to promote such undertakings as are equally calculated to augment the productive powers of the Country, to exalt the honour of the Government of Mysore, and to distinguish the era of your administration.” (*Ibid*, 1804, letter No. 17).

The country became so prosperous indeed under the new administration that it was able to find funds not only

for the regular payment of the subsidy due to the Company for the maintenance of the Subsidiary Force which, under the Treaty, had to be remitted in twelve equal monthly instalments, but also for meeting the extraordinary Military charges that His Highness' Government had to provide in connection with the Mahratta War and for the public improvements that were vigorously pushed on by Purnaiya to bring the country to its former position. More than that, Purnaiya's financial methods enabled the State, as he states in a letter dated 30th October 1801 to Lord Clive, to reimburse the Company in the amount of the remission in the subsidy of the first year, "which the unsettled state of the country in the commencement of my management, appeared to render a proper indulgence." (*Records of Fort St. George, 1801*, l. c. letter No. 58). As this offer was made "without the danger of inconvenience to the affairs of the Rajah," His Lordship desired the Colonel (Close, the Resident) to accept Purnaiya's proposal. (*Ibid*). In his letter dated 28th April 1802 in accepting the offer, His Lordship cordially congratulated Purnaiya on the success that had attended his administration and remarked:—

"The reimbursement of the money remitted in the first year affords a satisfactory testimony of the success which has attended the endeavours of the Rajah's Government to restore the prosperity of Mysore and the voluntary tender of the money was made in that spirit of cordial union which binds the interests of the Rajah to those of the Company and under a just appreciation of the relations established by the Treaty of Seringapatam. I have therefore great pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction at this arrangement and in assuring you that it will be equally acceptable to the Most Noble the Governor-General."

He added:—

"Knowing your personal anxiety to discharge the obligations of the engagements subsisting between the Rajah of

Mysoor and the Honourable Company, I have great satisfaction in informing you that recent dispatches from England make honourable mention of the punctuality observed in the performance of those engagements, and I avail myself of this occasion to convey to you the assurance of my confidence in your zealous exertion to discharge the duties committed to you, and to secure to His Highness the Rajah all the benefits resulting to the Government of Mysoor from its connexion with the British Nation." (*Records of Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, Pol. Dept. 1802, Letter No. 29, dated 2nd April 1802.*)

Certain of the works erected and to be erected by Pūrnaiya in connection with the use of the water of the Cauvery, within the State, especially the new anicut at Sagarkatte, which had not yet come into use at the time, evidently caused some misapprehension, between the years 1804 and 1807, in the Tanjore District. On a reference from the Collector of that District, in 1807, the Madras Government caused inquiries to be made in Mysore in regard to the truth of the allegations. In a despatch dated the 27th March 1807, Major Wilks, the Resident, pointed out that the irrigation works of the State had been neglected by Tipū Sultān during the latter part of his administration and that the new Government in Mysore had only restored them "to the extent that the population of the several districts at present admits." He also drew attention to the fact that the dreadful famine that followed in the wake of the war of 1790-92 had swept off a large part of the population, particularly in those districts which were the scene of the military operations, the river districts being, apart from Chitaldrug, the worst sufferers in this respect. As the population could not be increased by any artificial means in these districts, it was pointed out that very many years would have to elapse before the culture of these districts could be brought up to the level even of the faulty administration of Tipū Sultān previously to

Unfounded misapprehensions about the effects of the improvements aimed at in Mysore.

1790-92. As a matter of fact, Major Wilks added, by a reference to authentic village accounts, the cultivation in 1804 was actually 12,764 English acres less than that of 1789-90, the year preceding the war above referred to. It was thus obvious that the failure, real or imaginary, of water in the Cauvery below the Ghauts in 1802-03 and 1804, could not have arisen by an increased consumption of water in Mysore during these years, unless the same causes had also operated with much superior force in 1789-90 and the preceding years, which the Collector of Tanjore expressly stated not to have occurred and indeed was, at the time, matter of general notoriety. "The waters have been abundant," said Major Wilks, "in Tanjore during a larger consumption in Mysore and they have been diminished in Tanjore during a smaller consumption in Mysore. The simple enunciation of these two propositions is sufficient to disunite them for ever as cause and effect." He also drew attention to the fact that the quantity of cultivable land under the twenty-six out of the thirty-five anicuts mentioned in the village accounts exceeded the quantity cultivated in 1804 by 36,118 English acres, excluding the acreage cultivable under the seven other anicuts for which the details were not available and excluding also the increase under each of the thirty-three anicuts beyond the village estimates which, it was known, many of them would admit, and which would be resorted to before undertaking the erection of expensive new works. Even if the suggestion that the river works above Seringapatam would influence the cultivation of Tanjore be admitted as a serious proposition and even if the political reasoning that His Highness' Government was entitled to no greater expenditure of water than what they were entitled to as the former possessors of the old river works be adopted, for the sake of argument, Major Wilks argued that it would be many years "before the period shall arrive for

arresting the spirit of improvement which at present exists in Mysore."

What appears to have troubled the good folk of Tanjore was more what was going to be done in the future rather than what had been accomplished in the past by the new Administration in Mysore. Major Wilks had little difficulty in disposing of this aspect of their objection. The question of erecting new works on the Kapila and Kabbini had not yet arisen, the more so as there were so many old works "unemployed for want of hands." He made it plain that the trouble then in the State was not so much land or works as the want of population to put them to use. Major Wilks made it also clear that the projected canal for conveying the water of the Cauvery from Tippoor across the Lakshmanatirtha to Mysore had not cultivation for its primary object. "The serious distress experienced by the inhabitants of this populous and rapidly increasing town (*i.e.*, Mysore)," he wrote, "for the common purposes of life, first suggested the idea. It was of course strengthened by the hope of introducing into a Hindu town, the holy stream of the Cauvery; and it was expected that an extent of cultivation would be procured which should yield some return for the first cost of the undertaking. Little or no new cultivation is intended above Mysore. From that town to the Kapila above Nanjangud, where the channel will discharge itself to join the general stream, is about 12 miles, and in approaching some villages in that direction which are tolerably well peopled, it is proposed to make use of a portion of the surplus water to the extent which experience will justify." This was the object of Purnaiya's Nallah Scheme, a scheme much misunderstood at the time and ever thereafter.

In formulating his opinion on the subject, Major Wilks had a special memorandum on the subject drawn up after an elaborate survey by Major Colin Mackenzie

(of Mss. fame), afterwards Surveyor-General of India. He conclusively brought out in his memorandum that at the period subsequent to November, the Cauvery at Seringapatam had for the past seven years (1800-1807) been an insignificant stream and could not furnish to Tanjore what it did not possess, while the river below the Ghauts was generally well supplied at the same period. He suggested that the river at Trichinopoly had a supply distinct from that at Seringapatam not only in the later portion of the season but also in the earlier. It is an observation familiar to the people of Trichinopoly that the Cauvery fills at that place before it fills at Seringapatam. "And I knew," adds Wilks, "on unquestionable authority that it did so in 1805." The magnitude of the whole Cauvery at the place where the new Nulla was to receive its supply was estimated by Major Mackenzie to be one-tenth part of the volume which is divided by the island of Seringapatam. Though Major Mackenzie had not calculated the proportion of the water flowing into the Nulla to the water at the above mentioned place, his final conclusion furnished the data for such calculation. Without going into further details, it might be useful to state Major Mackenzie's final conclusion in the matter. "I am induced to think," he wrote, "that no injurious effect can follow from the work at present in execution from Tippoor nor from the repairs of the anicut works within Mysore and that the cause of the failure and continuance of the usual rise near Trichinopoly must be sought in some other sources, if it does not appear to have been owing to the failure of the usual fall of rain at the heads."

As regards the Nulla itself, Major Mackenzie records that he inspected the same and made notes about it on the spot. Writing on 22nd March 1807, he said:—

"From Tippoor to the new anicut measures 23 miles; from thence the new Nalla is now cutting to Mysore in a

winding course of $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the whole length when completed to Mysore Fort, will be $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its general breadth from 25 to 30 feet and the greatest depth of water it is expected to drain off at its first outlet.....is reckoned at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet but probably it will seldom amount to that depth. Of this line.....I shall only add that the greatest depth of water carried by it can only take place at the height of the floods." (See Major Colin Mackenzie's *Remarks on the Heads and Courses of the Cauvery*, dated 22nd March 1807).

Under the Partition Treaty of Mysore, certain districts on the northern frontier of Mysore were reserved for the Peishwa, but as he did not accede to the treaty, these districts (Holalkere, Mayakonda and Harihar), which now form part of the Chitaldrug District, were temporarily placed in charge of His Highness' Government for purposes of management. Purnaiya managed them for the Company and made over the net revenue derived from them, during the year 1800 (see *Records of Fort St. George, Country Correspondence (Pol. Dpt.)*, 1800, Letter No. 21). In April 1801, as will be found mentioned below, these districts, were under the Supplementary Treaty then concluded, transferred over to His Highness' Government in lieu for certain districts which had fallen to Mysore under the Subsidiary Treaty. Lord Clive (later Earl Powis), then Governor of Madras, complimented Purnaiya, in acknowledging the accounts sent by him, on his "prudent and just management" of these districts and every part of Mysore." (*Records of Fort St. George, Country Correspondence*, l. c.).

Management
of British
Districts by
Purnaiya,
1799-1800-

The management of these districts was entrusted to Purnaiya in accordance with a suggestion made by Col. Arthur Wellesley to the Governor-General in a letter dated 14th June 1802. "I think," he said in this letter, "that it would be advisable to give over to the Rajah's

Government the management of the Countries which it is intended eventually to cede to the Mahrattas, because they will fall more naturally under it and will be likely to be productive immediately than if we take possession of them. Our gentlemen must have new establishments of all kinds suited to their systems, which, however they may excel those of the natives in the long run, are not likely to suit the people of the country immediately. I think it is to be apprehended that if we take those countries, it will create a jealousy at Hyderabad. This ought to be avoided, particularly as nothing can be gained by taking them."

The Three
Supplemen-
tary Treaties,
1801, 1803
and 1807.
Supplemen-
tary Treaty
of 1801.

The three supplementary treaties of 1801, 1803 and 1807 may be conveniently referred to here.

As the Peishwa refused to accede to the Partition Treaty of Mysore, the districts reserved for him under it, fell, by right of conquest, to the Company and the Nizâm. On the principle of mutual convenience, the Company (represented by Col. Close, the Resident) and His Highness the Mahārāja signed in the Fort at Mysore a Treaty on 6th April 1801, to exchange territories of equal value belonging to them. Under this Supplementary Treaty, His Highness ceded portions of Gudekota (now included in the Bellary District), the Ēlu-Sāvira-Sime, portions of Punganur (in the North Arcot District), and Pangur and Hulhal to the Company, who ceded to His Highness in exchange the Districts of Holalkere, Harihar and Mayakonda.

Supplemen-
tary Treaty
of 1803.

This Supplementary Treaty of 1801 was, however, superseded by another such Treaty concluded between the two parties (Josiah Webbe, the Resident, representing the Company) on 29th December 1803, under which His Highness the Mahārāja ceded to the Company

Wodduntapur, Ēlu-Sāvira-Sīme, the greater part of Punganur, Wynaad, Hulhal and part of Gudekota in lieu for Holalkere, Mayakonda and Harihar. It was by this Treaty that the Company obtained the undisputed possession of the districts of the Wynaad, which was one of its primary objects. Malabar was one of the Districts ceded to the Company by Tipū Sultān in 1792. Whether the hill tract of Wynaad, which was part of the estate of the Pichi Rāja, who held the Kotiote taluk of Malabar, was included in this cession was a disputed point. When Marquess Wellesley arrived in India in 1798, it was settled that Wynaad still remained part of Tipū's possessions. By the Partition Treaty of 1799, Wynaad was ceded under one name to the Company, under another, *viz.*, Ahmednagar Chiklur, to His Highness the Mahārāja of Mysore, its revenue being assessed at Pagodas 10,000. But though allotted to both parties the Company alone retained possession of it. Under the Supplementary Treaty of 1803, His Highness resigned all claim to it on the cession to him by the Company of certain districts of equivalent value.

A third Supplementary Treaty was concluded on 29th January 1807 between the Company (represented by Major Wilks, the Resident) and His Highness the Mahārāja for modifying and defining the provisions of the Third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, in the light of the despatch of the Marquess Wellesley dated the 5th October 1805, which has been referred to above. The object of this Treaty was to render specific this particular Article of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, the indefinite contribution in war agreed to in it being commuted for the fixed maintenance of a certain body of horse in peace and war. His Highness was, under this Treaty, relieved from the pecuniary contribution to which he was liable under the Third Article of the

Supplementary Treaty of 1807.

Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, His Highness in consideration of such relief, engaging to maintain at all times, fit for service and subject to muster, a body of 4,000 effective horse, of which 500 were to be Bargeers, and the rest Silladar Horse. Such part of this body of 4,000 horse as in the opinion of the British Government was not necessary for the internal protection of the State of Mysore, was at all times to be ready to accompany and serve with the Company's army, all extra expenses of their maintenance beyond the Mysore territory after one month from the date of crossing the frontier, being paid by the Company at 4 Star pagodas for each effective man and horse. His Highness was also to use his utmost endeavour to augment the 4,000 horse if required by the Company, the whole expenses of such augmentation and of the maintenance of such additional numbers, at 8 Star pagodas for each effective man and horse, while within the territory of Mysore, and of an additional batta, at the rate of 4 Star pagodas a month, after the expiration of one month from crossing the frontier of Mysore, being borne by the Company. As His Highness was, at the time that this treaty was concluded, provisionally maintaining, in conformity with the wish of the Governor-General, a body of 4,000 horse, since the conclusion of Mahratta War of 1803-04, it was also declared that His Highness had fully and faithfully performed the obligations of the Third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty until then (the date of the Supplementary Treaty) and thereby absolved from all retrospective claims on that account. An important effect of this Treaty may be noted here. While it rendered definite the obligation of the Government of Mysore, it reserved for the State a respectable part of the excellent cavalry of Mysore, which in the intermediate period had been employed with distinguished credit under General Wellesley in the Deccan and prevented from swelling the numbers of that confederation of

disbanded armies which, under the designation of Pindaris, did so much havoc, as will be shown below, in 1817. Indeed, this cavalry became useful in putting those very Pindaris and restoring peace in the land.

Among the graceful acts done by Pūrnaiya in the first year of his office was one relating to the Ānegundi Rāja, which deserves special mention. The territory of that Prince, which had been captured by Tipū Sultān, who, as has been narrated above, even sacked his capital, fell, under the Partition Treaty of Mysore, to the share of the Nizām. That Prince's House, however, had been from ancient times connected with the Mysore Royal House and the cessation of that connection was doubtless painful to both parties. The Prince of the time was Tirumala-Rāya, probably identical with Tirumala, the son of Vira-Venkata, the son of Gopāla. (See above under *Vijayanagar*: Successors of Śrī-Ranga VI). Pūrnaiya presented to him, in the name of His Highness, on the eve of the transfer of his country to the charge of the Nizām, presents to the value of Kantirai Pagodas 2,375. An entry to this effect appears in Col. Wilks' *Report on the Administration of Mysore*. (See details for Receipts and Expenditure for 1799-1800). Thus ended the historic relationship between Mysore and Ānegundi, the last relic of the ancient Vijayanagar Empire.

Presents to Prince of Ānegundi on his transfer to the charge of the Nizām 1799.

As the new administration struck deeper root in the soil, it offered increasing opportunities for improving its material resources.

Survey of Mysore, 1799-1810.

Under the orders of Marquess Wellesley, Lieut.-Col. Colin Mackenzie, of Mss. fame, carried out a survey of the State, which he began in 1799 and completed in 1810. The first accurate map of Mysore was laid down by him in 1808.

Buchanan-Hamilton's Journey and report on the agricultural and other resources of the State, 1800-1801.

Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, a member of the Bengal Medical Establishment and a Fellow of the Royal Society, travelled through the State and the adjoining areas with a view to investigate the state of its agriculture, arts and commerce. His observations are recorded in three large quarto Volumes headed *A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar*. Though thus styled, it is devoted largely to this State and to its agriculture, trade, industries, antiquities, tradition, etc. The journey began at Madras on the afternoon of the 23rd April 1800 and ended at the same place on 5th July 1801. He gratefully records in it (I. Chapter II, 61), the cordial assistance he received in his work from Col. Close and Dewan Purnaiya, the latter of whom he interviewed at Seringapatam on the 18th May 1800. A Brahmin Assistant was given to him and he was directed to accompany him "with orders to call upon every person that I shall desire for information." His journey is recorded in the form of a Diary, which is a veritable mine of information on the state of the country immediately after Tipū's fall.

Abbé Dubois commences his labours in Seringapatam, 1799-1800.

The peaceful and settled character of the country attracted wide attention. The famous Abbé Dubois, then in the south, came towards the close of 1799, by invitation, to Seringapatam and became eventually the founder of the Catholic Church in Mysore and of the Christian agricultural community at Sathahalli, near Hassan. He laboured in Mysore for about 23 years. He is said to have introduced vaccination into the State. (See *Vol. I* of this work, Chap. VIII, *Religion*).

Lord Valentia's visit to Seringapatam and Mysore, 1804.

Lord Valentia, in the course of his travels in India (1802-06), paid a visit in 1804 to Seringapatam and Mysore. At Seringapatam, he was received by Bachche Rao, the Assistant of Dewan Purnaiya, and

Col. De Meuron on behalf of General Wellesley, both Purnaiya and Wellesley being away from the place on duty in connection with Mahratta War then in progress. He describes the ceremonial visit to His Highness at Mysore on February 23rd, 1804. He was received in a special Durbar, at which he presented His Highness with a fine sword with a handle set with precious stones. His Highness honoured him with a beautiful pearl necklace, a pair of whisks, a couple of fans and two bottles of sandal-oil, for which Mysore has always been famous.

The only Department in which Purnaiya made any change in what he first introduced was the judicial. Experience having proved that separate Departments for dispensing justice were necessary, he established in 1805 a Court of Adalat consisting of two Judges, two Sherestedars and six persons of respectability who formed a standing *Panchayet*, with one Kazi and one Pandit, to assist them in the regular administration of justice.

Changes in
the Judicial
System, 1805.

An event of importance during this period of His Highness' reign was the formal introduction of vaccination into the State in 1806. The first person to be vaccinated was the intended bride of His Highness Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III, the operation being performed at the instance of Mahārāni Lakshmi Ammanni by the Residency Surgeon. Col. Wilks, the Resident, influenced the decision no little. The royal example attracted considerable public attention. On hearing of it from Dewan Purnaiya, Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras, and his Council gave wide publicity to it as holding forth "to all persons in India an interesting and illustrious example of the safety with which that practice may be extended." Lord William Bentinck expressed the hope that "the example of a Government, which is administered on principles so enlightened as those of the Government of

Introduction
of
Vaccination
in the State.
1806.

Mysore will not fail to have salutary influence on the minds of the natives of this country," a hope that has been most fully realized in it.

Official
changes in
the Residency
between
1801-1807.

Col. Barry Close, who had been chosen as the first Resident of His Highness' Court and had so closely co-operated with Purnaiya and General Wellesley in making the new Government a great success, was transferred as Resident at Poona in 1801. He was, in some respects, one of the most remarkable men of his time. His transfer to Poona was urged by General Wellesley on the ground that he was "the only man" who managed Indians properly and "that merely from his perfect knowledge of their language." (Letter dated 23rd June 1799). He was most jealous in the public cause and though, as General Wellesley remarked, his temper was not the best and his mode of reasoning not the most agreeable, it was impossible not to agree with him where the public interests were concerned (see letter dated 26th May 1801). General Wellesley regretted exceedingly Close's departure. "Although there is no doubt whatever," he wrote to his brother Henry, "that he is the ablest man in the diplomatic line in India, and that his knowledge of the languages is so extraordinary, and so superior to that of any other European in India, that alone renders him the most fit for a diplomatic situation; and besides that qualification he has others in an equal, if not a superior, degree to other candidates for those situations. Nevertheless, I consider that his presence in Mysore for a few years longer would have been of great benefit and would have established the new Government on so firm a foundation that nothing could hereafter shake it." (Letter dated 10th October 1801). He was greatly admired by Purnaiya, who built and named Closepet, near Bangalore, after him (1800). Close handed over charge to Mr. J. H. Peile, who, after a few

months, was succeeded by Mr. Josiah Webbe, who had been Chief Secretary at Madras. He, however, left for Nagpur, as Resident there about the close of 1802, much to the sorrow of Purnaiya. Purnaiya and he were great friends, and the obelisk to the north-west of Seringapatam, known as the Webbe monument, was erected by Purnaiya as a memorial to him, when he died at Gwalior, while Resident there, in 1805. He was succeeded by Major (afterwards Sir John) Malcolm. But as he was engaged in the Mahratta War, he did not join until November 1804, up to which date Lieut.-Col. Wilks, the future historian of Mysore, was Officiating Resident. Wilks was a great classical scholar, a keen observer and an officer imbued with the highest sense of public duty. He ably filled the vacant position, a position which, with infinite pains, he used for gathering in the materials required for his *magnum opus*. He stayed until about 1807, when he left for England. Malcolm took over the office about the same time, but he was called away in 1808 for going on a second mission to Persia. The Hon. Arthur H. Cole, who had been, since 1806, Secretary to the Resident and then Assistant Resident, officiated in the post until about 1812, when he was confirmed in it, and he continued in the post till 1827. In that year, he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Casamaijor, who continued till 1832.

Concurrently other changes had also occurred. Earl Powis, who had been Governor of Madras at the taking of Seringapatam, had been succeeded on 30th August 1803 by Lord William Bentinck. About 1805, the policy of Marquess Wellesley, involving as it did vast annexations of territory and consequent financial embarrassment to the Company, which was more bent on commercial "investment" than on territorial aggrandizement, had ended in his recall by order of the Court of Directors. He accordingly laid down his high office

Concurrent
gubernatorial
changes.

about the middle of 1805, some nine months after he had ordered the placing of Mysore directly under the Supreme Government. He had been preceded in his departure by General Arthur Wellesley a few months before. Marquess Wellesley was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, who was appointed Governor-General for a second time. He died shortly after his arrival, in October 1805, and Sir George Barlow took his place. He continued as Governor-General up to 31st July 31, 1807, when Lord Minto took over charge. Meanwhile, in September 1807, Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras, had also been recalled, owing to the dissatisfaction felt by the Court of Directors over his conduct of the Vellore Mutiny. Sir George Barlow was, as some compensation for his supercession, appointed Governor of Madras, and he took over that post in December 1807. It was during his period of office as Governor that the Mutiny of European Officers referred to above occurred.

*List of Residents and other Company's Officers at
Seringapatam and Mysore, 1799-1832.*

1799-1801	...	Col. (afterwards Sir Barry) Close, Resident at Mysore; (assumed charge July 22, 1799).
1799	...	J. H. Peile; Head Assistant under the Resident; also Postmaster at Mysore, from 1800.
1801-1803	...	Josiah Webbs, Resident at Mysore, (took charge March 31st 1801).
1803	...	Major (afterwards Sir John) Malcolm Resident at Mysore. Appointed March 1803 but did not join at once. Owing to his indisposition, Josiah Webbs was reappointed to officiate from 23rd October 1803 to 1st February 1804, when Major (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) Mark Wilks was appointed. He officiated as Resident from April 1803 to December 1804.
1805 (May)-Oct. 1, 1809.		Major M. Wilks, Resident.
1803-1806	...	Secretary to the Resident: J. H. Peile.
1806	...	Secretary to the Resident: Hon. A. H. Cole.
1809 (Oct. 10)	...	Ag. Resident at Mysore: A. H. Cole.
1909	...	Register at Seringapatam; also Judge, Magistrate and Collector of Seringapatam: J. A. Casamaijor.
1811 (Jan. 20)	...	Resident at Mysore: (Permanent) Hon. A. H. Cole.
1812-1827	...	Resident at Mysore: Hon. A. H. Cole.
1813	...	Judge, Magistrate and Collector of Seringapatam: J. A. Casamaijor.

1813-1815	...	Head Assistant to the Resident at Mysore: E. R. Sullivan.
1818	...	Assistant to the Resident: J. A. Casamaijor.
1822-1824	...	Register and Assistant Collector of Seringapatam (called the Zillah of Seringapatam): Henry Vibart.
1824-1827	...	Register and Assistant Collector at Seasingapatam: F. M. Lewin.
1827-1834	...	Resident at Mysore: A. J. Casamaijor (assumed charge: 23rd March 1827).
1831 (Oct.)	...	Two British Commissioners take charge of the Administration.
1830-1832	...	Assistant to the Resident at Mysore: G. L. Prendergast.
1832	...	Officiating Resident at Mysore: G. E. Russell, (officiated only for a short time).
April 1834	...	One of the posts of the two British Commissioners in Mysore was abolished.
1834 (May 30)	...	Resident at Mysore: Col. Mark Cubbon. (Temporary).
1834	...	Resident at Mysore: Col. J. S. Frazer. (Appointed in June but took charge in October).
1836 (Jan. 19) to 1842 (Dec.)	...	Resident at Mysore: Major R. D. Stokes.
1843	...	Post of Resident abolished.

Seringapatam was, during this period, both the administrative capital of the State and the head-quarter of the Subsidiary Force maintained by the Company. The fortress was, between 1799-1804, governed by General Wellesley. The Lal-Bagh was assigned as the residence of the Resident, while the principal Mint, the General Treasury, the Huzur Cutcherry of His Highness' Government were, partly for the convenience of communication with the Resident and chiefly because Mysore, the residence of His Highness, was yet unprovided with any buildings for these purposes, stationed close to it. About the close of 1804, these deficiencies were supplied at Mysore and these offices were subsequently transferred to that place. The Lal-Bagh was about the same time pronounced to be uninhabitable from its extreme unhealthiness, and proposals for the transfer of the Residency to Mysore were also in hand. The Resident was assisted by a Secretary and a subordinate officer styled the Assistant Resident; there were besides a Head Assistant Resident and a Postmaster. Besides the Officer

Internal
Administration
of
Seringa-
patam.

Commanding the Fortress and the British Resident, there were the following officers maintained at the place:— Judge, Magistrate and Collector of Seringapatam, who was also Register (or Registrar) of Seringapatam. He had evidently too much to do and had an Assistant, who was also a covenanted servant of the Company.

During the time that General Wellesley was Governor of the Fort, Thomas Hickey, the well-known portrait-painter, who had exhibited at the Royal Academy, visited Seringapatam and painted between 1799-1800, several historical pictures at the place.

Proposed
destruction
of the
fortifications
of Seringa-
patam. 1805.

Before the departure of Marquess Wellesley, General Wellesley was called upon, in view of the peace then expected in Europe, to report on the proposal whether the fortifications of Seringapatam should be destroyed, not only as a measure of precaution to prevent a fortress so difficult to access from falling into the hands of the French, but also as a measure of general advisability. General Wellesley condemned the proposal as an "improper one" and suggested that it should be repaired and retained in preference to any other place—even Bangalore—as the head-quarters of the Army. (See his *Memorandum on Seringapatam*). He would not agree that Seringapatam was "really more unwholesome than Bangalore." He attributed a great part of the sickness at Seringapatam to the nature of the buildings which the officers and troops had occupied. "Open choultries and buildings, which do not keep out the weather, cannot be supposed," he said, "to answer in this country, and have been equally fatal in all parts above the Ghauts. Since the buildings have been improved, the health of the troops has improved; and, in this season, we have not had any sick officer, or more sick men than there have been in other garrisons." He therefore refused to subscribe to the statement that "Seringapatam is

unwholesome, and that art cannot remedy that defect; but that Bangalore is otherwise. (*Ibid*).

Four years later, the continued ill-health of the British troops at Seringapatam, Sira and other places, however, suggested the formation of a Cantonment at Bangalore, the salubrity of the climate of which place had by then come to be widely appreciated. Accordingly, this place was fixed upon as the proper place for cantoning the troops. This was about 1809. (In the Kannada work, the *Annals of the Mysore Royal Family*, Part II, the date of the foundation of the Cantonment is given as 1807. This seems a slip). Seringapatam, however, continued as a military centre for some years longer. In 1804-5, the island town, was found to be so unhealthy that the European part of the garrison, consisting of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, and a detachment of Madras Artillery was reduced to such a state of inefficiency that it was withdrawn during July 1806. The Indian troops had also suffered, but not to so great an extent and it was therefore resolved to limit the garrison to a detachment of Indian Infantry and a small detail of Artillery, to be relieved from Bangalore every three months. This resolution, however, was not carried into effect, and two Battalions of Indian Infantry remained at Seringapatam until 1819, when the garrison was reduced to a single Battalion.

Foundation of Bangalore and Cantonment: transfer of British Troops to it, 1809.

Reduction in the garrison at Seringapatam, 1804-05.

About the close of 1806, Purnaiya frequently expressed a solicitude to Col. Malcolm, the Resident at the time, that his office should be rendered hereditary. The matter was put before the Supreme Government, who, while admitting that Purnaiya had "a just claim for some hereditary provision," held that his request for making his office hereditary in his family was upon "obvious grounds" "inadmissible." They thought that

Grant of Yelandur in Jaghir to Purnaiya by His Highness the Maharaja, 1807.

the best provision would be afforded "by the grant of an hereditary Jaghir." After recounting his claims, the Supreme Government remarked that "the extraordinary merits of Pūrnaiya entitled him to distinguished reward." Finally, they wound up by saying that they were "of opinion that his merits and his claims should be rewarded and satisfied by the grant of a small Jaghir. This should be the act of both States (Mysore and the Supreme Government), although, the lands should of course be assigned 'from the territory of the Rāja of Mysore.'" They accordingly intimated to the Madras Government that they had directed Col. Malcolm, on his arrival at Mysore, to report to the Governor-in-Council at Madras the extent of the hereditary Jaghir which it would be proper to assign to Pūrnaiya. They also directed that on receipt of Col. Malcolm's report in the matter, the Madras Government should "proceed to accomplish the object in question in communication with the Resident." (Letter from Supreme Government dated 18th December 1806). Col. Malcolm, after careful investigation, recommended the grant of "an hereditary Jaghir yielding a revenue of 10,000 Star Pagodas *per annum*," which, he thought, "would not be considered more than a just reward of his service." He also intimated that Yelandur Taluk, which Pūrnaiya had himself chosen, had an annual income, which he set down at Star Pagodas 8,307. (Letter dated 2nd November 1807). On the Madras Government agreeing with the proposal (letter dated 13th November 1807), a grant was duly drawn up in Persian and the same presented to Pūrnaiya by His Highness the Mahārāja in a special Durbar graciously held by him, on 27th December 1807, to mark the occasion. Col. Malcolm was present on the occasion and stated to His Highness "the causes which had led the British Government to recommend to him a measure, which was as honourable to him as to that valuable servant, whose great services he

hād so generously rewarded." He also expressed to Pūrnaiya "the sense which the English Government entertained of his character, and how completely all those expectations, which had been formed, of benefit from his appointment, had been answered," and congratulated him "upon the noble and solid mark of approbation, which he had that moment received from his Prince," and concluded by giving him, in the name of the Honourable Company, a present of an elephant, a horse, and a rich *khillat*. (Letter dated 4th January 1808). He also affixed his seal and signature to the *sannad* in a manner that would distinctly mark the sanction of the Supreme Government as well to the grant.

Pūrnaiya continued as Dewan during the next four years. An event of importance during this period was the mutiny of European officers, which occurred in 1809 and spread to Mysore as well. This has been referred to above (see *ante*).

Pūrnaiya's
Administration,
1808-
1811.

Another was the receipt, in January 1811, by His Highness the Mahārāja, of the Seringapatam Medal, which was struck to commemorate the capture of Seringapatam. The following extract from a letter from the Court of Directors, published to the Madras Army on the 6th July 1808, describes it in full:—

The
Seringapatam
Medal.

"Some time ago we caused a medal to be executed by one of the most eminent artists in the country, in commemoration of the brilliant success of the British Arms in Mysore in 1799, for distribution amongst the officers and soldiers (European and Native) employed on that glorious occasion. On one side of it is represented the storming the breach of Seringapatam from an actual drawing on the spot, with the meridian sun denoting the time of the storm, with the following inscription in Persian underneath: The Fort of Seringapatam, the Gift of God, the 4th May 1799. On the reverse side is the British Lion subduing the Tiger, the emblem of the late Tippoo

Sultan's Government, with the period when it was effected, and the following words in Arabic, on the banner: 'Assad-Oollah-ul-Ghalib, signifying the Lion of God is the Conqueror, or the conquering Lion of God.'

Of these medals, gold ones were struck for His Majesty, the Rt. Hon. Lord Melville, the Governor-General of India at the time, Marquis Cornwallis, the Nizām and his two Ministers, the Peishwa and his Minister, the Nabōbs of Arcot and Oudh, His Highness the Mahārāja of Mysore, the Rājahs of Tanjore, Travancore, Coorg and Berar, Doulat Rao Scindiah, the Commander-in-chief, General officers on the staff employed on the service, and the Oriental Museum.

Silver gilt for the members of Council at the three Presidencies, the Residents of Haiderabad and Poona, the Field officers, and the General Staff on the service.

Silver for the Captains and Subalterns on the service.

Copper bronze for the Non-Commissioned, and pure gravin tin for the privates.

These medals were received in January 1811, when they were distributed to the survivors, whether effective or otherwise, and also to the heirs of the deceased persons who had been entitled.

His Highness
Krishna-
Rāja Wodeyar
in his 6th
year.

Of His Highness Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar himself, we get a few glimpses from those who visited or saw him during this period. Thus, Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, writing of his visit to him at the Mysore Palace, when it was being restored, in May 1800, says:—"It is now so far advanced as to be a comfortable dwelling, and I found the young prince seated in it on a handsome throne. He had very much recovered his health, and though he is only between six and seven years of age, speaks and behaves with great propriety and decorum. From Indian etiquette, he endeavours in public to preserve a dignified gravity of countenance; but the attentions of Colonel

Close, the Resident, make him sometimes relax, and then his face is very lively and interesting." His Highness was only about 6 years old at the time.

From Major James Welsh, who was serving at Serin-
gapatam at the time, we have in 1806 an account of a
procession from Nanjangud to Kalale in which His
Highness showed his skill at horsemanship, when he was
but 12 years of age. "The Young Rājah," he writes,
"was now twelve years old, and as promising a boy as I
ever beheld; indeed, Major Wilks, who was a man of
sense and refinement, declared he had never known a
finer youth, European or native. His manners were far
above his age, but he was then under the tutelage of the
celebrated Pūrnaiya. During the procession, which took
place on horse back, old Pūrnaiya checked the ardour of
the Rājah, and we moved at a snail's pace for the first
three miles, when this fine boy, longing for a gallop,
obtained his guardian's leave, exchanged his star turban
for a plain one, and disengaging himself from several
valuable chains and jewels which decorated his person,
gave his horse the whip, and commenced a *lunge*, which
he managed with grace and dexterity, while we formed a
ring outside and enjoyed the exhibition. After indulging
himself for a few minutes, in which we much admired
his manliness, he resumed his dress, and we proceeded
in state to the end of the march." (Col. James Welsh,
Military Reminiscences).

In his 12th
year.

His Highness lived at Mysore in the Palace, whose
rebuilding was commenced in 1799-1800 by Pūrnaiya.
In that year, Pūrnaiya expended Kāntirai pagodas 29,503
on the materials required for the fort and the Palace. In
1800-1801, he spent on them Pagodas 33,000. In the
succeeding year, he expended on the garrison stationed
in the rebuilt fort and on the officers employed for its

His Palace
at Mysore
rebuilt,
1799-1800.

repair and the palace Pagodas 42,572, apart from Pagodas 59,522 incurred as extraordinary expenditure on their reconstruction work. In 1802-3, pagodas 43,160 were appropriated for the same purpose, while in 1803-4 a further sum of Pagodas 39,530 was spent on them, besides Pagodas 8,300, for providing His Highness a residence at Seringapatam. In view of the nature of the work undertaken in connection with the Fort and the Palace at Mysore, Col. Wilks thought in 1805, that the expenditure "must for many years be continued" at a rate "at least equal to the average of the last five years, and exceeding that average when all the public departments of the Government shall be permanently removed to Mysore." Wilks suggested to the Governor-General that such removal was a necessity if His Highness was not to be dissociated from his officers. Up to 1805, the chief offices of His Highness were, as mentioned before, held at Seringapatam but Col. Wilks desired that they should be transferred to Mysore as soon as the necessary buildings could be made available there for them. He wrote :—

"It appears to be essential to the respect and consideration, which is due to His Highness the Rajah, even during his minority, that he should be surrounded by the principal departments, and officers of his Government; the establishment of those departments, and the residence of those officers at Seringapatam, has not only the exterior appearance, but the virtual effect, of holding His Highness's Court at a distance from his person. This arrangement becomes the more indecorous, as His Highness advances in years; and it seems to be expedient on every account, to direct the permanent removal to Mysore of all the public departments of the Government."

Relations
with
Purnaiya.

The attitude of Purnaiya towards His Highness was, as might be expected from one like him, both loyal and dutiful. The personal respect he showed to His Highness

and to the members of the Royal House to which Marquess Wellesley had desired attention on the part of the Resident, in his Memorandum of Instructions, was one becoming his station and His Highness' dignity. "I have uniformly remarked in the Dewan," wrote Col. Wilks in his report of 1805 to the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, "a very decorous attention to these observances" (of personal respect). Two years later, Col. Malcolm bore similar testimony. Purnaiya, he said:—

"Placed at the creation of this Government (the restored Mysore Government), in the possession of all its authority and the charge of its infant Prince, has not only exercised his great power in a manner that has promoted the prosperity, and increased the Revenue of the State he ruled, but by his unabating attention to the happiness of the inhabitants of Mysore, and the Education of the Young Prince, and his undeviating adherence to the principles of the alliance with the English Government, he has merited and received the uniform support of that power; nor can I call to mind, during the period of eight years that he has governed Mysore, one instance in which his conduct has been censured by those authorities to whose inspection and control he has been, during the whole of that period, immediately subject," (Letter to Governor-in-Council, Fort St. George, dated Mysore, 2nd November 1807).

Purnaiya's time was occupied in incessant labour for the State. But in the midst of his administrative work, he did not forget his primary duty. It is interesting to know from Malcolm "the unabating interest" he showed "in the education" of His Highness. There is a tale told of Purnaiya which suggests the *modus operandi* he adopted in regard to the grounding he gave His Highness in the matter of the disposal of public business. Not only did he insist on his reading every paper placed before him for his orders but also he made him never to

Educational
and Admin-
istrative
training.

pass it on to those under him without showing that he had read and pondered it. There may be exaggeration in this statement but it is fairly well ascertained that His Highness never allowed, during the whole period of his rule, any order to go out until and unless he made himself personally responsible for its issue. A high sense of responsibility was thus early sought to be inculcated in him, which stood in great stead with His Highness in his later years. His Highness was brought up in the traditional code of Hindu learning and he soon became proficient in Kannada, Marāthi, Persian and Sānskrit. As he grew to manhood's estate—he was about eighteen in 1811—he had had a good practical insight into the details of the administration. Pūrnaiya made him take a personal interest in the disposal of public business since His Highness reached the age of sixteen. With the increase in years and the growth of knowledge, the desire was kindled in His Highness to take a more direct share in the daily work of the administration of the State. Pūrnaiya, unaccustomed to control, misapprehended the Prince's ardour. Age and continued work had told on the great Minister's health. In 1811, His Highness expressed to the Hon. A. H. Cole, the Resident, his wish to assume the reins of office. Mr. Cole, as might be expected, endeavoured to secure a share in the Administration for Pūrnaiya which would have made for continuity in it. But Pūrnaiya had made up his mind. He declined further office, and in December of the same year, he retired to Seringapatam, where he soon after died, on the night of 27th of March 1812. Old and infirm, after a life of unusual activity and care, "I am going to the land of my fathers," was the tranquil message he sent a few days before to his friend Col. Hill, the Commandant of the fort. "Say that I am travelling the same road," was the reply returned, and he survived the Minister but a short time.

Retirement
and death
of Pūrnaiya,
28th March,
1812.

So passed away Pūrnaiya. Mr. Cole, the Resident, was at the time camping at Nanjangud. Immediately he despatched news of the sad event from there to the Government of Madras on the 29th March. The Governor-General in Council were intimated of it without delay. Both the Governments sent messages of sympathy with *Khillats* of condolence to Ānanda Rao, the eldest son of the deceased Minister. (See Hon. Cole's letter dated 29th March 1812; William Thackeray's letter dated 26th June 1812; N. B. Edmonstone's letter dated 1st May 1812). Sir George Barlow, then Governor of Madras, sent also a special personal letter of sympathy to him together with a *Khillat* of his own with the instruction that Mr. Ānanda Rao should be invested with it in his name. The letter of the Governor-General in Council (the Earl of Minto was then the Governor-General) contained the following passage:—

Condolences from Earl Minto and Sir George Barlow.

"The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has received the intelligence of the decease of Pūrnaiya with the feelings naturally excited by a contemplation of the eminent service which he must be considered to have rendered to the British Government as well as to that of Mysore, by the wisdom, integrity and ability of his distinguished and brilliant administration, and by a recollection of the virtues of his character and signal merits of his conduct in the discharge of the duties of that high and responsible situation, merits of which the general lustre cannot be thought to have been obscured by the errors that unfortunately marked the latter period of his age, and his infirmity."

Appreciation of services by the Governor-General in Council.

His Highness Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar was deeply touched by the all too sudden death of the great Administrator. With the magnanimity for which he was always famous, he directed his Palace, in the Fort at Seringapatam, to be placed at the disposal of Pūrnaiya's family during the usual funeral ceremonies. He also

Sympathy shown by H. H. the Maharaja with the family.

proposed "of his own accord," wrote Mr. Cole to the Governor-in-Council at Fort St. George, "to continue to Anunta Rao, eldest son of Pūrnaiya, the pension enjoyed by his father, viz., 500 pagodas per mensem under this Government." (Letter dated 4th April 1812). Both the Madras and the Supreme Governments approved of the latter proposal, the Governor-General-in-Council observing that it was "highly creditable to His Highness the Rajah, who indeed, with regard to the family, has lately manifested a degree of magnanimity and liberality singularly honourable to his principles, his judgment and his character." (Letter dated 1st May 1812).

Buchanan-Hamilton, writing under date Seringapatam 18th May 1800, in his *Journey from Madras*, has left an account of the early life of Pūrnaiya from which we learn that he was a Brahman of the Mādхва sect, and descended from a family of the Coimbatore country. His talents were recognized by Haidar, and he was made not only minister of finance, but was also put in charge of the commissariat. He was short and stout in person, of active habits and well versed in the affairs of the country. Haidar rewarded him with a grant of the village of Maruhalli, south-west of Mysore. His tact and the influence he had acquired are well illustrated by the course he pursued, already related, at the death of Haidar, and the means he took to secure the succession of Tipū. His services to the latter were of the highest value, and next to Mir Sadak, he enjoyed greater power under the Sultān than any other person. But he was in no small danger from the bigotry of his master. For the Sultān, it is said, once proposed to him to become a follower of the Prophet of Islam. As all proposals from a Sultān are tantamount to orders that should be obeyed, Pūrnaiya replied, "I am your servant," and immediately retired. The Sultān's mother, who was a very respectable lady and had great influence with her son,

Pūrnaiya's
early life and
career.

and others who knew him on hearing of what had occurred, represented to him how dangerous such a proceeding was, and how, it would, if persisted in, would throw everything into confusion. The apparent acquiescence of Pūrnaiya was mere courteous formality, of course, and his influence among the people was considerable. Tipū, realizing his folly, allowed the affair to rest, and nothing more was said on the subject. (I. 60-61). It must have been with a sense of relief, therefore, that Pūrnaiya, when, after the fall of Seringapatam, he was summoned to surrender, and assured that he had no cause to be alarmed, replied, "How can I hesitate to surrender to a nation who are the protectors of my tribe from Kasi to Rāmēsvaram?" The subsequent distinguished career of Pūrnaiya has been narrated above.

Different versions of the differences that arose between His Highness and Pūrnaiya have come down to us. What the exact causes were which led to these differences, are not by any means clear. According to the Hon. Mr. Cole, the Resident at the time, Pūrnaiya would seem to have developed certain "failings incidental to his declining years of infirmity" (letter dated 29th March 1812 to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George), a statement which seems to be confirmed by the letter of Mr. W. Thackeray, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 1st May 1812, to the Supreme Government at Calcutta, in which he referred to the errors that unfortunately marked the latter period of his (Pūrnaiya's) "age and his infirmity." There is no indication, however, in the records of the period, what these "errors" due to "infirmity" and "age" were. Sir John Malcolm has stated that "the enemies of Pūrnaiya succeeded in poisoning the mind of the young Prince (Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III) against that able minister who was

Causes of
difference.

compelled to resign his power and soon afterwards died." (See his *Political History of India*, 1784-1829, I. 544-7). There may be truth in this as Malcolm wrote as a contemporary and with first hand knowledge. In the discussions that ended in the recognition of His Highness Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar's adoption in 1865, it has been suggested that Purnaiya was "ousted" from power by an "intrigue" conducted by certain people. (See *Opinions of the Press on the Annexation of Mysore*, 1866, quotation from the *Examiner*, dated April 1, 1865). It is possible that as he advanced in years, Purnaiya found it increasingly difficult to accommodate himself to the new circumstances resulting from the attaining of majority by His Highness, which doubtless afforded opportunities to designing people to take advantage of the situation and turn it to their own personal benefit.

An estimate
of his work
as Regent and
Dewan.

No narrative of the events of the first decade of the reign of His Highness Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III would be considered complete without an estimate of Purnaiya's work and worth. A proper estimate would have reference to the conditions under which he was appointed to the position in which he served; the persons with whom he was associated in his Administration; and the actual benefits that the country as a whole secured from his uncommon talents. From what has been already mentioned, he took over charge of the administration at a particularly difficult moment. The prospects were none too brilliant and a lesser man than he would have hesitated to accept office. But Purnaiya, undeterred by the difficulties before him, agreed to take it over. He impressed the Commission—composed of perhaps the ablest men in the Civil and Military Departments in the Company's service in the South at the time—as one who could be trusted to carry out the great task before him. The Governor-General, perhaps the greatest India has

known, with the possible exception of Warren Hastings, agreed with the proposal that he should hold office. To have won the goodwill of statesmen of this type and to have "given satisfactory proofs of readiness to serve the new Government in the same capacity" as before should have required not merely ability but also no mean self-confidence. That his Administration was based on proper lines, that it was progressive without being radical and that it was relatively less costly than what it might have been in the Company's hands were conceded by the highest authorities of the time. Success came to him because he strived for it. Purnaiya was active, energetic and all-mindful of his duties. To have secured the unqualified approval of men of the type of Marquess Wellesley, General Arthur Wellesley, Sir Barry Close, Sir John Malcolm, Lord Clive, Lord William Bentinck, Sir George Barlow, and the Earl of Minto cannot have been an easy task. As Sir John Malcolm put it, he could not "call to mind, during the period of eight years that he governed Mysore, one instance in which his conduct has been censured by those authorities to whose inspection and control he has been, during the whole of that period, immediately subject." Such exemplary conduct argues adherence on his part to certain rigid principles of policy in the matter not only of his personal attitude towards the Company's representatives but also in the matter of the administration of the State itself. These principles appear to have been thorough loyalty to the cause of His Highness and to the Company's Government, and good Government his sole aim in the administration of the territories entrusted to his care. These being his principles of action, he soon established an absolute identity of interests between His Highness' Government and the Government of the Company, which enured as much to the benefit of His Highness' Government as to that of the Company. This was exemplified

as much by the conduct of His Highness' Government in the Mahratta War as by that of the Company in the suppression of insurrections in the Manjarabad area and in the campaign against Dhoondia Waugh, who if he had not been put down, probably would have proved another Haidar Ali. The internal security of the State being made possible by this policy of "unity of thought," "unity of force" and "unity of action," Purnaiya conducted his administration on lines which made early restoration of normal life in the State, a question of mere time. His administration was a cautious one, its primary object being the happiness and contentment of the people. Hence the stress laid on keeping disturbers of the public peace under the strictest control. The policy which put down the Manjarabad rebel and Dhoondia Waugh was the same which kept the Mahrattas out of Mysore in 1803-4 and it was identical with the one that reduced the Pālegars to the position of pensioners without even the pretence of power in their hands. This policy it was that enabled Purnaiya to secure the benefits of a peaceful administration to the people who had had the misfortune to experience the evils of continued warfare for nearly a century since the death of Chikka Dēva-Rāja in 1704. The success of the British arms that followed in the wake of the prosperous administration of His Highness' Government in its first decade was made possible by the replenished treasury of Mysore, by the men supplied by it, and by the stores made available by it. The Administration proved a great success and it was that success that made other successes a possibility. Purnaiya's greatness consisted in using his opportunities well and to the advantage of the country he administered. He administered in such a way too as to prove beyond doubt the capacity of his countrymen in the political and administrative fields. This is what Col. Wilks, a contemporary of Purnaiya and one who worked with him

and through him for a time in Mysore, said of the success achieved by him :—

“ Among the inconveniences of that singular and generally beneficial Government, established by the British nation in India, is the practice of committing the higher officers of the army and the State, and almost all situations of trust and emolument to Europeans; and thereby excluding the natives of the country from every object of honourable ambition. The settlement of Mysore, was distinguished from all preceding measures of British policy, was quoted with applause in the remotest parts of India, and was acknowledged with unlimited gratitude by the people to be governed, by leaving every office, civil and military, to be filled by the natives themselves, with the single guard of those of powers of interposition in the internal affairs of the Government which were reserved by a special provision of the treaty. It is obvious that any ostensible exercise of such a power by the British political Resident, would have a direct tendency to weaken and subvert the authority of the native Government, and that such an interposition, to be efficient to its true purposes, must be delicate, silent, and unobserved; the experiment was new, and with relation to its remote consequences of momentous importance; the eminent talents of the Minister and Resident were supported by the cordial co-operation, in the military command of the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, a name which no epithet can exalt; and Lord Wellesley had the satisfaction of being enabled to declare at the close of his memorable administration in India, that the actual success of the arrangement of Mysore had fulfilled his most sanguine expectations.” (*Wilks, History of Mysore* II. 386-7).

The above is a just appreciation of the great work done by the Marquess Wellesley and General Wellesley for and in Mysore; not only that but also by Sir Barry Close and his successors as Residents at the Court of His Highness and by Purnaiya in his capacity as Dewan. The last of these, it has to be conceded, made his Administration so much of a success that it was possible to “quote” it “with applause to the remotest parts of

India" and to be "acknowledged with unlimited gratitude by the people to be governed" under the system evolved by the Marquess. There was no doubt control over him; and there was the provision of the Treaty about interposition. But he made the latter wholly innocuous by his supremely sagacious judgment and unremitting personal toil. Wilks writes:—

"The practical efficiency of the Government was secured (under Marquess Wellesley's arrangement) by the uncommon talents of Poornea (Pūrnaiya) in the office of Minister to the new Raja, and that efficiency was directed to proper objects, by the control reserved to the English Government in the provisions of the Treaty; and by the happy selection of Lieutenant-Colonel Close to be Political Resident at the new Court, a man whose eminent talents, experience, and conciliatory manners enabled him to guide the new minister, without permitting him to feel the existence of control."

That was really what made the administration of Pūrnaiya the splendid success it proved, so much so that Wilks pointed to the moral of it thus, in words which, despite the century and ten years which have elapsed since then, still adorn a tale:—

"It is not intended to suggest that the exclusive employment of native agency is an example fit for imitation in the more extended scale of our national administration of India; but the general success of this experiment, and practice (where discretionary power has been allowed) of the most efficient public officers in the south of India, have established the wisdom, the safety, and may we add, the justice, of committing to the governed, a larger interest in the prosperity of the Government; of securing fidelity in opening to their hopes a field of moderate and legitimate ambition; and thus temperately regulating that system of exclusion which, in its present state, no humility can otherwise contemplate than as the brand of national humiliation." (Wilks, *History of Mysore* II. 387).

It was Pūrnaiya's good work, his punctilious discharge of duty and his exact fulfilment of his obligations under

the Treaty that won for him the appreciation and the goodwill of Marquess Wellesley, General Wellesley, Sir Barry Close and others. The opinions of some of these on his Administration have been referred to above. "I deem it," said Marquess Wellesley, "to be an act of justice to acknowledge that the expectation which I formed in selecting Poorneah for the important office of Minister of Mysore have been greatly exceeded by the benefits which have resulted from his excellent administration." General Wellesley in his touching farewell was equally emphatic as to the success of Pūrnaiya's administration. "I part with you," said he, "with the greatest regret; and I shall ever continue to feel the most lively interest for the honour and prosperity of the Government of the Rajah of Mysore over which you preside. For six years I have been concerned in the affairs of the Mysore Government, and I have contemplated with the greatest satisfaction its increasing prosperity under your administration." And he added:—

"In every situation in which I may be placed, you may depend upon it that I shall not fail to bear testimony of my sense of your merits upon every occasion that may offer, and that I shall suffer no opportunity to pass by which I may think favourable for rendering you service."

Sir John Malcolm was no less clear on the meritorious character of the services rendered by Pūrnaiya and of the "extraordinary claims" established by him on the Government of the Company and Mysore. Such testimony as this speaks eloquently of Pūrnaiya's work. It is, however, difficult to reconcile it with the views propounded by certain later writers in regard to it. For instance, it has been suggested that his system of Government was rather "arbitrary" and "absolute." (See Lewin Bowring, *Eastern Experiences*, 186; also see the last edition of this work, Vol. I. 420). "Arbitrary" and "absolute" are

Criticisms of his administrative Policy answered.

terms difficult of application to the constitution of the State as established by the Treaties of Mysore and Serin-gapatam of 1799. Under the latter, the State as restored had to fulfil obligations of a peculiarly onerous character. Article 2 fixed an annual payment to the Company of seven lakhs of Star Pagodas, payable in twelve monthly instalments, for securing the defence and security of His Highness' Dominions by means of a Subsidiary Force to be maintained by the Company for the purpose. Article 3 of that Treaty fixed on it a liability to contribute for the expenses of future wars undertaken "for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties or either of them," which was wholly indefinite. Articles 4 and 5 confessedly went beyond the standard model of Treaties concluded so far by the Company in as much as they gave power to the Governor-General in Council, in case His Highness' Government failed to defray either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace or the extraordinary expenses incurred in time of war, to have full power and right to introduce regulations and ordinances for the internal management and collection of the Revenues of the country, or even, if they should deem it necessary, to assume and bring under their direct management, the whole or part of the territories of His Highness' Government. The independence of His Highness' Government was, under the Treaty, avowedly made dependent on the manner in which it discharged its onerous conditions. The responsibility that rested on Purnaiya was accordingly correspondingly great. If he disliked anything, it was interference into the affairs of the State he had undertaken to administer. To mention but an instance of this extreme touchiness on his part. In 1804, General Arthur Wellesley proposed, without Purnaiya knowing anything of it before the recommendation was made, that a couple of persons in the service of His Highness'

Government should be rewarded by the Company for valuable services rendered by them, while on duty with him. Purnaiya having come to know of the proposal, mildly protested through Captain Wilks, then Acting Resident, and suggested the withdrawal of the proposal. General Wellesley while agreeing that the agents of the Company like himself "ought to be very cautious in our interference with the servants of the Rajah's Government," urged the plea that it was "not inconsistent with the principle not to interfere with the Rajah's servants, to give rewards to those of them who may serve the Company usefully and with fidelity: particularly if care be taken, as it will be in these instances, to bring forward the Government of Mysore as much as possible; and to provide that the rewards given shall go through the hands of the Rajah's Government, and shall be dependent upon the continuance of the faithful services of the receiver, and in a great measure upon the pleasure of the Dewan." General Wellesley urged that he had gone too far in the matter to recede and that if he now asked the Governor-General "not to give these rewards, he would suspect Purneah (Purnaiya) of being insensible of the merits and services of the persons in question, towards the Company or that Purneah was himself jealous of their services." The matter then dropped. The incident, however, shows how "particularly jealous," as General-Wellesley put it, Purnaiya was in matters of this kind. He therefore had to devise a system of administration that would suit the conditions laid down by the Treaty and make the interference of the Governor-General-in-Council almost impossible. His policy may be said to have been based on liberty combined with restraint: liberty to every loyal subject to live his own life without interference but restraint on every evil doer that even the chance of lawlessness breaking out might be avoided. That he succeeded in his attempt is borne

out not merely by the repeated testimony borne by successive Political Residents at His Highness' Court and by the Marquess of Wellesley, Sir George Barlow who succeeded him, and by General Wellesley, Lord Clive, and Lord William Bentinck, but also by the regularity and precision with which he carried out every single obligation laid down in the Treaty to which he was a signatory on behalf of His Highness. The Marquess Wellesley thus wrote at the end of five years from signing the treaties of Mysore and Seringapatam :—

“I have great satisfaction in availing myself on this occasion to record my deliberate declaration, that every object which I have contemplated, in the settlement of the Government of Mysore on the terms of its actual relation to the British power, has been completely accomplished. The affairs of the Government of Mysore have been conducted with a degree of regularity, wisdom, discretion, and justice, unparalleled in any Native State in India. The benefits of this system of administration, combined with the conditions of its connection with the British Government, have been manifested in the general tranquillity and prosperity of the Rajah of Mysore's dominions, in the increase of the population and resources of the country, in the general happiness of the people, and in the ability of the Government of Mysore to discharge with zeal, and fidelity, every obligation of the subsisting Alliance.

“Under the operations of the Treaties of Mysore and Seringapatam in the course of five years, that Country has acquired a degree of prosperity, which could not possibly have been attained under any other system of political connection, and has been enabled in some degree to repay, by the efficacy of its assistance in the hour of emergency, the benefits which it has derived from the protecting influence and power of the British Government.

“I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in availing myself of this occasion to record the high sense, which I entertain of the merits and services of the Dewan Poorneah. To the extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judgment, and energy of that distinguished Minister, must be

ascribed, in a considerable degree, the success of the measures, which I originally adopted for the settlement of Mysore, and the happy and prosperous condition of that flourishing Country. The merits and services of the Dewan have been peculiarly conspicuous in the promptitude and wisdom manifested by him in the application of the resources of Mysore to the exigencies of the public service, during the late War with the confederated Mahratta Chieftains: and I deem it to be an act of justice to acknowledge, that the expectations, which I formed in selecting Poorneah for the important office of Minister of Mysore, have been greatly exceeded by the benefits which have resulted from his excellent Administration."

Whether the "benefits" which resulted from such an administration, which wrung such unstinted admiration from the Marquess Wellesley and during the course of which Purnaiya was not even once censured by the authorities under whose inspection and control he had worked, can with justice be termed "absolute" need not, it is presumed, be further dealt with here. But it might be usefully remarked that Purnaiya was too far-seeing to mistake either the difficulty of his position or that of His Highness, whose minority threw a special responsibility for continued caution on his part. He appears to have realized also the business-like manner in which the Governor-General and his representatives would deal with him in matters small and great. In his case, the knowledge that the Governor-General in Council possessed the right to interpose his authority on certain occasions under the Treaty proved sufficient of itself to prevent any need for its exercise. In matters political, prevention was with him better than cure.

Another aspect of Purnaiya's administration which latter-day critics have noticed is directly connected with his financial policy. It has been suggested that "as a financier, the accumulation of surplus revenue presented itself to him as a prime end to be attained." It has

Criticism of
his Financial
Policy.

accordingly been questioned "whether he did not to some extent enrich the treasury at the expense the State, by narrowing the resources of the people; for by 1811 he had amassed in the public coffers upwards of two crores of rupees. (See last edition of this work, I. 420-421). As this criticism appears elsewhere as well and is still sometimes heard, it might be useful to point out that a closer examination will show that it is wholly unsubstantial. The position of Purnaiya, in view of the commitment of the State under Article Three of the Treaty of Seringapatam, was an extremely difficult one. His responsibilities were a thousand-fold increased by Articles 4 and 5 which provided resumption of restored territories as the only other alternative for inability to meet the Company's demand. Credit was undeveloped, taxes were uncertain and even some of those realized were partly received in kind; trade there was but a great deal of it was still conducted on the basis of primitive barter; and as regards inter-provincial commerce, a Commercial Treaty had been adumbrated by Marquess Wellesley but had yet to be taken up in earnest even at the death of Purnaiya. Such were the conditions in which Purnaiya found himself and he had to devise a policy of finance which would enable him to meet his monthly recurring demand of the subsidy of seven lakhs of Star Pagodas due to the Company and build up a cash reserve that would enable him to meet any sudden "extraordinary" war expenditure which was definitely stipulated for in the Treaty. The latter was a demand of an indefinite nature and might arise at any time. Wars were then daily expected and Purnaiya would have fared ill if he had not taken due note of his position and the position of the State under the Treaty. He has, therefore, a right to demand that his financial policy should be judged by his critics in the light of the political and economic conditions of his day. In the Mysore of his day—we might even

say, in the India of his day, as in contemporary Europe—the efficient maintenance of any army in the field depended in a great degree on the supply of what is so often called the ‘sinews of war.’ Cases are not unknown where expeditions have failed altogether from want of this indispensable auxiliary. If State-hoarding owed its origin to the force of habit, its continuance was due to a felt necessity. Where credit was undeveloped, and taxes were occasional and uncertain expedients, a State that had no treasure was in a dangerous situation, unprepared either for attack or defence. If primitive economic conditions led to State-hoarding, modern economic conditions have helped to its abandonment. The increased productiveness of taxes, and the facility with which credit could be used, have relieved Government, as Bastable has pointed out, from the duty of keeping a stock of bullion for emergencies. The State has ceased to be its own banker and has come to rely on the instrument supplied by the growth of trade. This was certainly not the position in Mysore in Purnaiya’s days. It is doubtful even if we could state, without fear of contradiction, that after the lapse of nearly a century and a quarter after he was appointed Dewan of this State, Mysore has reached that stage of economic development which could dispense with reserves of any kind. From the stress laid to-day on the maintenance of “reserves” of different kinds in the State, one might infer that credit facilities still leave much to be desired. While thus the actual economic conditions of his time were such as to necessitate the building up of a reserve of the kind, praise is due to Purnaiya, if as a practical financier, he did build up one to meet the stern necessities of his position. There is little doubt that if he had not hit on evolving a policy of the kind he did, he would soon have been reduced to the position of an administrator without the means to conduct even his routine administration, leaving alone his inability to meet

“extraordinary” war expenditure of the kind contemplated by Article Three of the Treaty. Nothing is more telling in this connection than a frank observation of General Wellesley as to the economic position in this State in 1801, *i.e.*, two years after Pūrnaiya took over charge, “The great want in this country,” he wrote in a letter to his brother Henry Wellesley, “is of money. There is plenty of everything to bring it into the country; but as it is entirely cut off from the sea, and has no navigable streams, there is no commerce, and accordingly in many parts of the country, the revenue is paid in kind and the common purchases are made by the barter. As the Company will take nothing but money in payment of the subsidy, I am always afraid that the Government will, at some time or other, be reduced to borrow upon the crops from the Madras sharks, and the first time they do that they take stride towards their downfall, which will soon be followed by others.” Regretting the departure of Colonel Close from Mysore to Poona, at the time he was writing this, he added that “Close had a thorough knowledge of this evil and by his care and management, I think that he would have prevented its bad effects.” Pūrnaiya not only avoided, single handed, the detested “Madras sharks” but also the dread calamity of the “downfall” that General Wellesley dreaded. As a matter of fact, writing four years later, in his report to the Governor-General dated the 18th July 1804, General Wellesley referred in glowing terms to the “superior management of the Dewan” (*i.e.*, Pūrnaiya) and mentions how he had raised the gross revenue to about Rs. 24 lakhs of Kantirai pagodas and added: “The Dewan, at an early period of his administration, determined to provide means to enable the Rājah’s Government to comply with any requisition which the British Government might make for assistance in war, under the Third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore (otherwise called the Treaty of

Seringapatam); and he has saved annually a sum of money amounting to *one lac* of Star Pagodas. He has made this saving the criterion by which he has endeavoured to regulate his disbursements, and he has considered the sum resulting from that saving to constitute the fund for answering any eventual demand, under the Third Article of the Treaty." Therein lies the vindication of Purnaiya's financial policy—a policy for which there was at the time no other possible alternative.

The principle of State hoarding has not so far been, from a purely theoretic standpoint, entirely given up. Germany was until recently, in actual practice, keeping a large hoard for use in the event of war. Before the Great European War, she had built up a huge hoard by means of the resources obtained through the French indemnity. A sum of £6,000,000 was held in bullion and a much larger amount was invested in high class securities, chiefly German Railways and the debts of foreign countries. The "fund for invalids" came to nearly £25,000,000 in 1889. There was, in 1890—fully a quarter of a century before the Great War actually broke out—a reserve of £30,000,000 held by the German Empire in what was practically the form of a hoard; and ready for use in time of War. German Economists (like Roscher, Wagner and Cohn) have defended this proceeding on the ground that it is imperatively necessary for military necessities. The use of the treasure in the past is dwelt on, and it is further urged that on the outbreak of war, the money market is so strained that a large loan is costly, if not unobtainable. In their view, the treasure or war chest is but the complement of the fortresses, equipment, and system of speedy mobilization that constitute the safeguards of German unity (see Bastable, *Public Finance*, 539). The argument against State reserves of this kind is a simple but forcible one. It is

Principle of
State hoard-
ing.

quite uncalled for in any country with an efficient system of banking. This certainly was not the case in the Mysore of 1800-1811 and Purnaiya's policy, whether from the practical or the theoretical standpoint, was a perfectly sound one and from the point of view of the Treaty of 1799, the only possible one.

Purnaiya's
Policy
justified.

Apart from the economic argument and the argument derived from a consideration of the necessity created by the Treaty of Seringapatam, it is a question if Purnaiya's financial policy did involve any injustice to the people or their material well-being. He may have been a frugal Finance Minister but judging from the amount he expended on public utility concerns, he could not have been the niggard he is sometimes described to have been. During his Dewanship of ten years, he spent not less than Rs. 77 lakhs on public works, nearly 50 of which were devoted to irrigation works. About Rs. 32 lakhs he expended on the repair of old tanks and channels, the majority of which, as we have seen, had fallen into a ruinous condition during the usurpation period. About Rs. 15 lakhs, he spent on the construction and repair of the forts of Bangalore and Channapatna, to secure the people against the possible or rather expected inroads of Mahrattas, and infuse general confidence among them of absolute security against the loss of their property. Among other necessary works carried out by him were:— Over Rs. 5½ lakhs on the Wellesley Bridge; about Rs. 3½ lakhs on Travellers' Bungalows, etc.,; nearly Rs. 2 lakhs on *mutts*, *chattrams* and other religious foundations; Rs. 1½ lakhs on the Webbe monument at French-Rocks; and Rs. 17½ lakhs on the Nallah which is now known after his name. The last work was partially an irrigation and partially a water-supply scheme for the benefit of Mysore City. As already mentioned, it is drawn from the Cauvery, some thirty miles above Seringapatam. It

is upwards of 70 miles in length and terminates at Mysore City. It was carried over the Lakshmantirtha river by means of an aqueduct. Immense labour was expended on its excavation, cuttings of more than 100 feet deep, through solid rock, having been dug at many points of its course. There has been a disposition of late among certain Engineers to declare this Scheme an impracticable one. But Colonel Colin Mackenzie, who carried out a survey of Mysore and subsequently became Surveyor-General of Madras and later Surveyor-General of India, and has left a special memorandum on it after a professional examination of the scheme as proposed and as it was being carried out, has not adversely criticised it. The following passage is taken from his memorandum dated 22nd March 1807 :—

“From thence (from the anicut across the Lakshmantirtha) the new *nalla* is now cutting to Mysore in a winding course of $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the whole length when completed to Mysore Fort will be $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its general breadth from 25 to 30 feet and the greatest depth of water it is expected to drain off at its first outlet (for which the drains from the Cauvery should only be estimated) is reckoned at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but probably it will seldom amount to that depth. Of this time, some idea may be formed from inspection of the chart annexed (to his Memorandum), though on a minute scale, to which I shall only add that the greatest depth of water carried off by it can only take place at the height of the floods.”

The above remarks would seem to suggest that the scheme cannot have been the impracticable one it is said to have been by latter day Engineering critics. As regards Colonel Mackenzie himself, it should be remarked that he was very chary of offering final opinions on any matter without careful study. “It was the character of Colonel Mackenzie,” said Sir Alexander Johnston, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, before the Select Committee of House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company in 1832, “to be diffident of sending anything

forth to the world whilst there seemed to be any part of the subject susceptible of more complete elucidation." If he thought a scheme practicable, there should certainly be something to be said for it; at least it would demand closer examination before final judgment is pronounced on it. Apart from this aspect of the matter, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, late of the Madras Civil Service, has expressed a doubt whether so shrewd a man as Purnaiya would have spent so much exertion and money on an impossible task. He is rather inclined to believe that when Purnaiya left office there was no one with the wish or the determination to carry the work through.

Though in the Manjarabad and other parts, many roads were opened up, the amount expended on roads was, however, not large. Only Rs. 67,000 had been spent by him on this necessary work, and that too after he had been five years in power. On this point, however, the author of the Report of 1870, has pertinently remarked as follows:—

"Purnaiya's ignorance of the impetus which roads would give is excusable, seeing that several years after this period, the Secretary to a neighbouring Government gravely impresses upon a too restless Engineer that His Excellency in Council would see no necessity for spending money on the roads he proposed for the reason that as yet there were no carts to take advantage of them."

Altogether during the eleven years that Purnaiya held office, he spent on an average more than Rs. 7 lakhs on Public Works, or Rs. 7 lakhs more than the total spent during the twenty-five years of British management from 1831-1856! That, at any rate, shows that he did not lag behind the ideas of even an avowedly progressive administration of a later date. Besides the above works, Purnaiya built *chattrams* and *musafirghanas* for the accommodation of Indian travellers and Travellers' Bungalows for Europeans along the principal roads and

planted avenue trees on their sides. He also built the towns of Closepet and Nyamati, the former for securing greater security for the high road from Bangalore to Mysore, which then passed through a wild and jungly tract. The latter was built to encourage trade between the Malnad and Maidan regions, Nyamati being situated between the two. (See *Volume V* of this work under *Closepet* and *Nyamati*). As Mr. Gribble has remarked, "to have done all this shows not only what enlightened views this really great Indian Statesman must have had, but also what a careful and thrifty supervision he must have exercised over every branch, for not only was the whole internal machinery of administration kept in thorough order, but when he left office, there was in the Treasury an accumulation of no less than Pagodas 75 lakhs (or Rs. 262 lakhs), besides jewels, etc., of considerable value."

In the earlier years, nobody spoke of Purnaiya without the aid of adjectives referring to his great qualities of head and heart. If the good service he did to the British cause in promptly submitting himself on the fall of Seringapatam and his pre-eminent experience and ability won for him the Dewanship of the restored kingdom, his wonderful capacity for sustained work and untiring zeal for the good of the country and the Royal House to which he stood in a fiduciary character, gained for him the admiration and the confidence of the remarkable men who were then concerned in the affairs of Southern India. "He is never mentioned," wrote Sir Mark Cubbon, in his letter to the Government of India dated 15th October 1860, "without praise by Lord Wellesley, Sir Barry Close, Sir John Malcolm, Colonel Wilks, Mr. (Josiah) Webbe and Sir Thomas Munro." More than all this, his character and talents have been celebrated by the Duke of Wellington, who on leaving India sent him his full length portrait accompanied by a letter

Contemporary
British
testimony
to Purnaiya's
greatness.

in which he says that it is given "as a testimony of my sense of benefits, which the public have derived from your administration, of my sincere regard, and of my gratitude for many acts of personal kindness and attention." This picture now hangs on the walls of the British Residency and the letter sealed with the Persian Signet of the Duke's dead friend Josiah Webbe, is preserved among the archives of the family.

Sir Thomas
Munro's
opinion.

Sir Thomas Munro, who had personally known Purnaiya and watched his administration as well, has left on record his views about him. He regarded the period of his administration as something to marvel at. Himself no ordinary administrator, Sir Thomas, writing of Purnaiya, remarked that he "was calculated to realize the most sanguine hopes that could be formed." "He had," he adds, "in the time of Haidar Ali found his way by his talents from an obscure situation to one of the first offices in the State, and he maintained himself in it, in opposition to many able rivals throughout the reign of Tippu Sultan. When Seringapatam fell, we found him willing to accept the office of Dewan. He was beyond comparison better qualified than any other person for it, and both his interest and his ambition led him to exert every means to promote the welfare and resources of the Country under his Administration. But we cannot expect again to find a man so qualified." (Sir Thomas Munro's Minute No. 115, dated 8th November 1825). There is hardly any doubt that the success of his administration was due as much to the extraordinarily vigorous mind he brought to bear on his work as to the unstinted support he received from his British colleagues of the day. He evolved a system where he found none and that neutralized the exercise of the "absolute power" he is, by some writers, said to have possessed and even wielded.

In private life, Pūrnaiya was a simple, straightforward and honourable man. Short of stature, he was fair in complexion and stout in build. Numerous portraits of his, which are available, largely confirm this description of him. He was inured to hard life and on occasions could work continuously for hours without a break even for ablutions or food. He was well read in the *Sāstras* and never dined without personally performing the worship of the household Gods. A devout follower of the system of Śrī-Madhvāchārya, he had studied first hand every work of that great teacher and of Vyāsa-tīrta, the great 16th century expounder of Madhva. He was versatile to a degree, being as good at figures as with the sword. He led armies, managed the Commissariat and raised troops with equal skill. His knowledge of practical Engineering was great, while his Revenue Survey of the State is still spoken of by those who know that work as one that could only have been carried out by a genius like himself. He does not appear to have been ever conscious of his greatness or abilities. General Wellesley actually complained of this trait in him to Colonel Wilks. "He is," said the General, "insensible of the strong impressions in his own favour, which his conduct, his character, and his abilities have made upon all the persons who have at present any power in India,"—the reference being to the Governor-General, the Governor of Madras, Sir Barry Close, etc. (letter dated 9th September 1804). In another letter, dated 13th February 1802, he wrote to Sir Barry Close, of Pūrnaiya's business-like despatch of public business in language which deserves to be recalled. "Pūrnaiya's abilities have," he said, "astonished me; he is so different from another man of the same kind whom I before dealt with. I mean Ball Kishen Bhow. He has done everything that I could wish him to do." A remarkable point about him was, he did his duty and never enquired as to what others thought of him or his

work, or even how he stood with those who were above him. "It is impossible," wrote General Wellesley on 27th February 1802, to Josiah Webbe, the Resident, "for a man to be more ignorant of European policies than Purneah is; indeed, he does not appear to me to have had any knowledge of the late orders from Europe, and the proposed changes of men and measures at Madras, which were so likely to affect his own situation. I attribute his salutary ignorance upon these points to his not having any communication with Madras *dubashes*, who know everything." To whatever cause his ignorance was due, intrigue did not lie in his way. Colonel Wilks was equally emphatic in his opinion of Purnaiya. "Every trait in the character of the Dewan," he said in his Report to the Governor-General, dated 5th December 1804, "marks him as an extraordinary man." By thus describing him, he did not mean to represent him, he says, "in the visionary view of a character without a fault," but as one, "very far surpassing the reasonable expectations of experienced men." "And," he added, "if an order of things has been established, competent upon the whole to correct abuses, when discovered, it may seem to your Lordship (Marquess Wellesley) to constitute some approximation to the sober views and practical ends of good Government."

Purnaiya was a thoroughly typical Brahman with all the virtues of his race. Intercourse with him was, from all accounts, most agreeable, his manners being almost delightful. He is said to have understood English without knowing it—either to read or write. He was well read in Sanskrit and Kannada, and Persian, he probably knew as well as any Muhammadan nobleman of his day. His official correspondence was usually in Persian and his letters—some of which have survived—were couched in a style which should have deeply impressed the persons to whom they were addressed. Lord Clive in one of his

many letters adverts to this admirable feature of his correspondence. Commencing a long letter to him on 28th April 1802, he refers in the very first paragraph to the pleasure which he invariably experienced from the perusal of his friendly communications. That this description was not intended to be a mere compliment to Purnaiya is evident from Purnaiya's letters themselves: they were pointed, brief and businesslike. There was, as might be expected, a poetical flavour about them which made the reader enjoy them. Purnaiya's intelligence was evidently of a high order though not without, as it would appear, a trace of cunning. This cunning, however, was of an innocuous nature and did nobody any ill. Added to this, he had a sense of humour, which enabled him easily to avoid the pitfalls that lay before him. Occasionally, he was almost witty in his conversations. Many an anecdote can be narrated to justify this trait in him. On Tipū Sultān proposing to him one day that he should mediate in a matter of importance, he is said to have remarked: Neither you nor I will ever be good diplomatists, I because I never lie and you because you never speak the truth. When the Sultān's mother heard of this, she is said to have fallen into a fit of laughter. Wilks has recorded a story which shows how Purnaiya's ready wit saved a Lingāyat from an untimely end. It is an article of faith with the Lingāyats, that if any one of that community loses the *linga* he wears on his body, he ought not to survive that misfortune. A Lingāyat who had by a mischance lost his *linga*, consulted him in the matter and Purnaiya gave him a better counsel. It is a part of the ceremonial preceding the sacrifice of the individual that the principal persons of the sect should assemble on the bank of some holy stream, and placing in a basket the holy *lingas* of the whole assembly, purify them in the sacred waters. The destined victim, in conformity to the advice of his

friend, suddenly seized the basket and overturned its contents into the rapid Cauvery. "Now, my friends," said he, "we are on equal terms: let us prepare to die together." The discussion terminated according to expectation. The whole party took an oath of inviolable secrecy, and each privately provided himself with a new *linga*. (*History of Mysore*, II. App. IV. 515.)

Pūrnaiya rendered valuable service to Colonel Wilks in one particular matter which deserves special mention. At Colonel Wilks' request, he got prepared a historical memoir of Mysore for use in connection with the writing of his *History of Mysoor*. The best informed persons in the State who were known to possess family MSS. or historical works were assembled by Pūrnaiya for this purpose, and a memoir was compiled from a composition of these authorities. The whole work was carried out under the direction of Pūrnaiya, who was actively helped by his assistant Butche Rao in this work. Wilks in the preface to his work sets down this memoir as the first of the six different authorities he used in the composition of his *History of Mysoor* and acknowledges the help rendered to him by Pūrnaiya, whom he calls "the present able and distinguished minister of Mysoor."

Second period
of the reign
of H. H.
Krishna-Raja-
Wodeyar III,
1811-1831.

We now arrive at the second period of the reign of His Highness Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III (1811-1831).

Residents,
Governors-
General and
Governors of
Madras of
the period.

During the greater part of this period, Hon. A. H. Cole was the British Resident. He was succeeded in 1827 by J. A. Casamajor, who had filled different positions at Seringapatam and on the Residency staff. The period also covered the last two years of the Governor-Generalship of the Earl of Minto (1807-1813), the full terms of office of the Marquess of Hastings (1813-1823) and the Earl of Amherst (1823-1828) and the first three

years of Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835). In Madras, it covered part of the Governorship of Sir George Barlow (1807-1814) and the tenures of Mr. Hugh Elliot (1814-1820), Sir Thomas Munro (1820-1827), and Mr. S. R. Lushington (1827-1832). Sir Frederick Adam (1827-1832) just began his Governorship when this period of His Highness' reign closed.

The following persons held the office of Dewan during this period :—

Dewans of the period.

Bārgir Bakshi Balaji Rao	... April 1811 to January 1812.
Savār Bakshi Rama Rao	... February 1812 to October 1812.
Bābu Rao	... November 1817 to April 1818.
Siddharaj Urs	... May 1820 to February 1820.
Bābu Rao	... March 1820 to August 1821.
Lingarāj Urs	... November 1821 to November 1822.
Bābu Rao	... December 1822 to November 1825.
Venkate Urs	... May 1827 to October 1831.

Not much is, however, known of these Dewans. Savār Bakshi Rama Rao was the brother of Bishtopant, the Bishnapah of the *Wellington Despatches*. He had been appointed Faujdar of Nagar Division on the Restoration of the country in 1799. Subsequently, in 1809, when the mutiny of European officers spread to Mysore, he was appointed to impede the progress of the British forces marching from Chitaldrug to Seringapatam. (See *ante*). He was made Dewan at the instance of Mr. Cole, the Resident. He was an highly honourable person and was eventually granted a special pension of Rs. 600 per mensem, in recognition of his meritorious service by the Madras Government. The pension took effect from 1st January 1812, and was enjoyed by him uninterruptedly during a period of twenty-eight years. He also distinguished himself in the war against Holkar, in 1818, and was then rewarded by Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III with many valuable *khillats* and presents; including an elephant on which he was allowed to ride in a *howdah*—

a rare mark of honour. (*Nirup* dated 11th March 1813). Bābu Rao, who became Dewan in November 1817, was an equally well-known personage of the time. He had served under Haidar and had been present at the battle of Perambāk at the defeat of Col. Baillie. Subsequently he was in Civil employ. In the latter days of Tipū, he was upheld as a rival of Pūrnaiya and was always considered by him, "as the man of all others in his Government next to that distinguished individual most fit to perform the office of Finance Minister." (*Col. Briggs' Minute* dated 14th May 1832). He filled the office of Dewan on three different occasions and finally retired from service in November 1825. He was, as will be seen below, recalled by Col. Briggs, the Senior Commissioner, and reappointed to the same post in 1832. That he was considered by reason of his character and abilities, fit for that post, there can be no question, as in the *Minute* quoted above, Col. Briggs speaks highly of him.

On the sudden resignation of Pūrnaiya, His Highness Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar had to meet a rather trying situation and, from all accounts, he appears to have conducted himself with considerable discretion. With the consent of the Hon. Mr. Cole, he forthwith appointed Bārgir Bakshi Bālāji Rao, a man of talent and ripe experience, to take over the office of Dewan. But he held office only for about nine months, when Rama Rao took his place. Under Rama Rao, the administration was conducted on the lines established by Pūrnaiya. The country was divided into the six Faujdaris of Bangalore, Maddagiri, Chitaldrug, Ashtagram, Manjarabad and Nagar. These were, again, subdivided into 125 *gadīs* or Taluks.

System of
Administration.

The Faujdaris were under the Dewan, who managed them with an office consisting of 18 Departments, all personally subordinate to him. These administrative divisions continued to the end of His Highness' reign

under succeeding Dewans. There was, during this period, little change in the system of administration as devised by Pūrnaiya. A full account of it—under the heads of *Land Revenue, Sayur, Panch Bāb, Civil Justice, Criminal Justice, and Police*—will be found in *Volume IV, Chapter I* of this work. According to a *Hukkumnāma* dated 26th March 1319, issued by His Highness, it would seem that he took personal interest in every part of the District administration. (See *Annals of Mysore Family, II. 57—78*).

Between 1810 and 1824, His Highness' Government took a prominent part in the operations against Amīr Khān, in the Pindari war of 1812-17; in the final operations against the Pindaris in 1818; in the pursuit of Peishwa Bāji Rao, in 1800; and in the suppression of the insurrection at Kittoor, in 1824. In all these wars, the Mysore Horse distinguished itself, and His Highness was again and again thanked by the Government of India for the valuable services rendered by him. Sir John Malcolm has testified to the successful character of His Highness' administration and the manner in which they contributed to British victories in the field at the time. "It is important to remark," he has said, "that this change (from Pūrnaiya to His Highness) has in no degree affected the efficiency of the Mysore Horse which served during the campaigns of 1817 and 1818 in the countries of Malwa and Rajputana with as much zeal, fidelity and gallantry as they had before displayed in the Dekhan during the Mahratta wars of 1803." (See his *Political History of India, 1784-1829, I. 544-7*). These wars are briefly referred to below in so far as they relate to the part played by Mysore troops.

In the operations against Amīr Khān, an old soldier of fortune who had been at one time an adherent of Jaswanta Rao Hōlkar but subsequently turned

Wars of the
period.

Operations
against
Amīr Khān
1810.

independent, a contingent of Mysore Horse (1,500 strong) took part in the occupation of Seronje, his capital, under the command of Colcnel Barry Close. Amīr Khān fled to Indore, and with it the army broke up.

Operations
against the
Pindaris,
1816.

Similarly, the Mysore Horse distinguished itself in the suppression of the Pindaris, during the period of 1812-17. Early in November 1816, a body of Pindaris, computed at about 2,500 men, under the command of one of their principal leaders named Buksoo, left Nimawar, in Mālwa. Nimawar is on the Godavari opposite to Scindia's fort at Hindia, and was one of the headquarter camps of the Pindaris. It crossed the Nerbudda, and advanced in a south-easterly direction by Seonee and Ramteak, leaving Nagpore on the right, and Chunda on the left. It then passed Yedalabad and Beder, and penetrated as far as the Krishna, plundering as it went. On reaching the Krishna, it turned up along the left bank for some distance, and then struck north towards the district of Nuldrug, which it entered early in January 1817. At this time, Major Robert McDowall, 2nd battalion 24th regiment, was moving about in the Nizām's districts of Beder, Naudair and Nuldrug, with a small field force consisting of part of his own battalion, some companies of the 2nd battalion 15th regiment under Captain Williams, and a body of *Mysore Silladar Horse* under Annajee Rao. On the 14th January, when marching towards the town of Omergh in Nuldrug, he received information to the effect that the Pindaris were in the neighbourhood of the village of Moorli, about 8 miles towards the south-east. Leaving his camp at Omergh under the protection of 80 men, the Major marched about 9 P.M. with 325 rank and file and 1,000 Silladar Horse, and about 3 A.M. on the 15th he surprised the Pindaris in their encampment, and dispersed them with considerable loss.

They continued their flight until evening, when they made a short halt, after which they resumed their retreat taking the most direct line for the Godavari. Their loss was estimated at about 500 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners; 800 horses, of which half were very good, were captured, and about 200 were killed and wounded. Two of the chiefs, named Cawder and Moomdee, besides several other leaders, were wounded, but they were carried off by their men by being tied on their horses. All their booty was left behind, except what they had about their persons, and a large quantity of arms, principally swords and spears, were abandoned.

The inhabitants rose upon the plunderers during their retreat and captured a number, all of whom were executed by order of the Nizām's Government.

A detachment of Mysore Horse distinguished itself in the Mahratta War of 1817-18. They took an active part in the capture of Dossanah, 35 miles north-west of Dhoolia, by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Scot. The *pettah* being taken by assault, the garrison surrendered on condition of being allowed to carry away their private property. The fall of Dossanah, which was considered a great strong-hold, created a great impression at the time. Prinsep speaks of its "gallant storm" as having contributed to the expulsion of the adherents of Trimbakji Danglia from the Kandeish.

Mahratta
War, 1817-18.

A detachment of the Mysore Horse (400 strong) formed part of the 3rd division of the Deccan Army under Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm. The detachment was commanded by Captain Grant, Madras Cavalry, and took part in the combined movements against the Pindaris beyond the Nerbudda and in the defeat of Hōlkar's Army at Mahidpoor in November 1817. Sir John Malcolm marched on the 18th November in search

Operations
against the
Pindaris,
1817.

Capture of
Talyne.

of Chetoo, an adherent of Hölkar, and proceeding by Ashta, he arrived at Mynapoor on the 24th and detached 1,200 Mysore Horse, under Captain Grant, against the fort at Talyne, distant 32 miles. Captain Grant making a forced march reached the place at day-break on the 25th and surrounded it. A reinforcement came up during the day, and the garrison composed of a small body of horse and foot under the command of Wahid Khān, the adopted son of Chetoo, seeing no chance of escape, surrendered at discretion.

Battle of
Mahidpore,
21st
December
1817.

At Mahidpore, the British artillery had been at first overmatched by the enemy's, the loss on the British side being heavy. The enemy's guns were soon captured, though they were well served and laid, the gunners depressing them as the troops advanced, and pouring in a very heavy fire of grape and chain shot. The left infantry Brigade moved forward about the same time as the others with the object of turning the right of the enemy but before it could reach their line, the brigades of Cavalry (H. M's. 22nd Light Dragoons 100, 3rd Light Cavalry 385, 4th Light Cavalry 282, 8th Light Cavalry 330, detail 6th Light Cavalry 18, Mysore Horse, 3,284) charged in two bodies, completely routed the enemy's horse, and captured most of the guns. A body of infantry in the centre, with some twenty guns, still held the ground, but they soon gave way. The defeat in all parts of the field was then complete. The regular cavalry, when following the flying infantry, suddenly caught sight of Hölkar's camp in a hollow to their right, upon which they turned down towards it in the hope of a valuable capture, leaving the pursuit to be continued by the Mysore Horse. The camp, however, turned out to be empty and the Cavalry finding themselves to be exposed to the fire of the battery of thirteen guns posted behind a ravine on the same side of the river, but some distance

lower down, withdrew to the shelter of the village, where they awaited the arrival of the 1st and Light Brigades then approaching under Sir Thomas Hislop, the Commander-in-Chief. On their coming up, a party of the Light Infantry was sent to turn the flank of the battery, but the demonstration was sufficient for the enemy who fled across the river leaving their guns and the field in the possession of the victors. The Mysore Horse, shortly after having taken up the pursuit entrusted to them by the regular Cavalry, captured 20 standards, 2 guns, 1 tumbriel, 7 elephants, 218 camels and a large quantity of very valuable property, including the jewels of Hölkar's family. The distribution of this booty became the subject of much discussion afterwards and is separately referred to below.

Booty captured by Mysore Horse.

On the morning of the 27th December (1817), a light detachment (4th and 8th cavalry, two squadrons of each; four Horse artillery guns and 2,000 Mysore Horse), under Sir John Malcolm, marched towards Mundissoor and on the 31st, the whole of the cattle and the bazaars belonging to Hölkar's army was captured under the walls of that place by a squadron of Cavalry and the Mysore Horse under Captain Grant which had been sent on in advance. Sir Thomas Hislop, leaving the field hospital at Mahidpoor in charge of the 2nd battalion 6th, a brigade of guns, and 200 Mysore Horse, all under Major Moodie of the 6th, marched on the 23th with the headquarters and met the division from Guzerat under Sir William Grant Keir at Taul on the Chumbul on the 30th.

Capture of Hölkar's bazaars.

Both columns marched again on the 31st and encamped four miles south of Mundissoor on the 1st and 2nd January 1818, and four days later the treaty of peace was signed at Mundissoor by Sir John Malcolm on the one side as Political Agent to the Governor-General and

Treaty of Mundissoor signed, 6th January 1818

Vittul Pant Tautiah Jogh, the Minister of Hōlkar, on the other. (An independent account of this battle will be found in the *Asiatic Journal* for July 1818. See also Sir John Kaye's *Life of Malcolm*, II.)

Fatal operations against the Pindaris in Malwa, January and February, 1818.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, commanding at Hindia, having received information on the morning of the 25th January, 1818, to the effect that Chetoo, the Pindari leader, with about 1,500 men, was at Kunnoda, about 25 miles from Hindia, with the supposed intention of crossing the Nerbudda in order to join the Peishwa, marched (with a detachment, part of which was made up of the Mysore Silladar Horse under three Sirdars), and succeeded in surprising their camp that same night. Favoured by the darkness, most of the Pindaris escaped, but they were completely dispersed. Chetoo, with about 500 men, flew northwards, but he never recovered from the effects of this blow, by which he was deprived of the whole of his baggage, besides two elephants, 110 camels and 130 horses. His standards of red silk with a white crescent in the centre, measuring thirteen and a half feet by eleven and a half feet, was taken. He subsequently joined Appa Sahib, and escaped to Assirghar, but being refused admittance into that fortress, and having been deserted by his followers, he fled northwards, and turned into a forest, where he is supposed to have been killed by a tiger (February 1819). His son gave himself up to Sir John Malcolm, who stayed on in Malwa with the 3rd Division (which consisted of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 2,000 Mysore Horse under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell) to co-operate with the Grand Army from Bengal, and to carry out the instructions of the Governor-General regarding the settlement of that province.

In pursuit of Peishwa Bāji Rao, 1819.

After the memorable action at Sewnee, the pursuit of the Peishwa Bāji Rao was taken up by Brigadier-General

Doveton who had followed him relentlessly, allowing him neither time to rest nor to feed his horses. The Peishwa reached Dhoocote, about 7 miles west of Assirghur, with 5,000 horse and 4,000 foot, when it was determined to attempt to capture him. A select detachment (among them one squadron of 7th Cavalry and 1,000 Mysore Horse) was under orders to march whenever the moon should rise, but the enterprize was given up in consequence of a communication to the effect that the Peishwa had entered into a negotiation with Sir John Malcolm respecting the terms of surrender.

The Mysore Horse returned to Mysore about March 1820, when the Madras troops were relieved in Mālwa. Return of Mysore Horse, 1820.

As stated above, the booty captured during the war of 1817-18 became the subject of violent contention. A brief account of the same, largely based on Colonel Wilson's resumé of the original correspondence, is all that is needed here of this subject. Dispute regarding Booty captured by Mysore Horse at Battle of Mahidpoor, 1817.

The Mysore Horse, under Captain James Grant of the 5th Cavalry, after taking up the pursuit left to them by the regular cavalry, speedily overtook the baggage, and captured seven elephants, and two hundred and eighteen camels, together with a quantity of jewels, miscellaneous articles, horses and money; the total value of which was estimated, by the Resident in Mysore, at about twenty-six lakhs of *pagōdas* (Rs. 91,00,000), exclusive of one and-a-half lakhs presented by the captors to H. H. the Mahārāja of Mysore. The Commander-in-Chief of Madras subsequently estimated the value of the whole at about one million pounds sterling. Part played by the Mysore Horse.

On the 8th December 1818, the Madras Government, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, requested Booty claimed by Sir Thomas Hislop as general prize, 1818.

the Governor-General to cause the restitution of the booty in order that it might be made part of the general prize fund; and the decision of the Supreme Government in the case of a complaint made by Major Robert MacDowall against the Silladars on the occasion of the surprise of the Pindari camp in the Nizam's country, on the 15th January 1817, was cited as a precedent.

Disallowed
by the
Governor-
General.

The Governor-General, in his reply, dated 2nd January 1819, disallowed the claim on the following grounds, viz.:—That the Mysore Horse had, like other irregular troops of a similar description, been allowed the privilege of retaining possession of property captured by themselves in the field, and were in consequence of that privilege, excluded from participation in the general prize fund. That upon the occasion in question the Mysore Horse had been actively engaged in completing the destruction of Hōlkar's broken army when they made the capture.

That the case of Major MacDowall did not apply, inasmuch as the Pindari camp had been taken by the native infantry of the detachment, who, without halting to secure it, had pressed forward in pursuit of the enemy, whereas the Silladars, instead of charging the flying Pindaris, as ordered by the Major, remained behind, plundered the camp, and carried away the booty.

Sir Thomas
Hislop
remonstrates
on certain
grounds.

Sir Thomas Hislop, being dissatisfied with this decision, remonstrated against it in a letter, dated 12th February 1819, on the ground that the Governor-General in Council had no knowledge of the circumstances which had enabled the Mysore Horse to gain exclusive possession of the booty; and he proceeded to explain, that when the line of the enemy had been broken by the infantry, and afterwards put to flight by the cavalry, he, the Commander-in-Chief, had sent an order for all the

troops to form upon the 1st Brigade, then about to advance upon the enemy's camp. That this movement, which had been necessary to complete the defeat in that part of the field, had prevented the cavalry from capturing the booty, which, had they not been ordered off the line of pursuit, must have fallen into their hands. He went on to say that the Mysore Horse had not been engaged in the attack, but only in skirmishing on the line of march, in assisting to guard the baggage, and in the pursuit; for which reasons, he urged that the troops, which had borne the brunt of the fight, ought not to be deprived of their share of the fruits of the victory by others who had done so little.

The assertion that the cavalry, in quitting the line of pursuit, had acted under orders was never satisfactorily established, although it was admitted by Lord Hastings for the sake of the argument. Adverting to the relative positions of Sir Thomas Hislop and the cavalry at the close of the action, it seems scarcely possible that the latter could have received any order until after they had abandoned the pursuit, on coming in sight of Hölkar's camp, presumably with the object of plunder, for they were not then aware that all valuable property had already been removed from it. The remarks of Colonel Blacker, himself an Officer of Cavalry, are against the presumption of any such order, and he was of opinion that the Cavalry would have been more usefully employed in the pursuit, than in going to the right of the field where there was already more than sufficient force. (See Blacker's *Mahratta War*, 150 and 155).

Their accuracy doubtful.

The Governor-General in Council, in a despatch dated 8th April 1819, informed the Madras Government that Sri Thomas Hislop's appeal contained no argument tending to alter his opinion. He pointed out that the

The Governor-General in Council adheres to his decision, 1819.

matter at issue was not to be decided with reference to the comparative merits of the troops engaged, but in conformity with a certain recognized principle, which he had already explained, and proceeded to repeat :

“ Our determination founded itself on usage, and clear equity. It has been the uniform custom to exclude the auxiliary cavalry from participation in the distribution of prize money to the regular army. This was done on the plea that from the nature of their services, the irregular cavalry must get much booty which they never could be influenced to bring to general account.

“ They were, therefore, to be satisfied with such gains as they could collect in their desultory operations. Though there was this ostensible reason for the refusal to admit them as sharers, the arrangement was not advantageous for the auxiliary horse, because they were shut out from participation in the more important treasures taken where fortresses surrendered ; or in the donations issued to the regular troops in return for military stores made over to Government. That upon a particular occasion the plunder acquired by the auxiliary horse went to an extraordinary amount, as is surmised to have been the case at Mahidpoor, cannot alter the terms of an established rule.

* * * *

“ Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop informs us that, when the enemy were routed on the ground which they first occupied, they made a show of rallying in a retired position where they had some artillery. The regular troops, as was incumbent, were led to the latter point to complete the enemy's disorder and prevent their attempt at retrieving the day. The Mysore Horse were ordered in a different direction to pursue the baggage which had taken that other route ; the object of the order being, that by the capture of the baggage, including treasure, Holkar should be deprived of the means to make new levies, and prolong the contest. What the Sillardar Horse effected was, as we apprehend, the duty distinctly committed to them. Is it pretended to have been held out to them, that if they brought their expected capture to the

common stock, they should participate in the general distribution? No such thing is intimated; and it is obvious that they were supposed to be acting on the known established terms, till the suspicion of their having gotten an enormous prey, excited the question whether their right could not be impugned."

Another reference of a somewhat similar character was made about the same time. Amongst the property captured by the Silladars, there happened to have been a sword and belt believed to have been worn by Hölkar. These were presented to Sir John Malcolm by the Mahārāja Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar in acknowledgment of the kindness and consideration with which he had treated the auxiliary troops. Sir Thomas Hislop took serious offence at this, and, in a minute dated 18th December 1818, he solemnly protested against the gift, adding that the sword was a suitable trophy to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Nevertheless, the action of His Highness was confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the same grounds as those on which his decision regarding the prize had been founded, and an appeal preferred by Sir Thomas Hislop to the Court of Directors was unsuccessful. It is understood that the sword has been long preserved in the Malcolm family as a precious heirloom.

Sword and
Belt of
Hölkar

The services rendered by the Mysore troops in the campaigns of 1817-1818 won the approbation of the Marquess of Hastings (Earl Moira), then Governor-General of India. He sent His Highness Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III a number of letters, in one of which he very warmly thanked His Highness for the help he had extended for "promoting the welfare and happiness of the people living in the British-Territory." (Letter dated 19th December 1817). "Your sincerity shines," he added, "to the best advantage when I see that Your

Thanks of the
Governor-
General
(Marquess of
Hastings).

Highness has not only carried out the Treaty obligations but has also gone so far as to help this Government with Your Troops and ammunition even beyond the limits of expectation." (*Ibid.*) At the end of the War, Earl Moira wrote his final letter, dated the 27th March 1818, in which he complimented and thanked His Highness for the valuable aid he had rendered. "I take this opportunity," he wrote, "to express my pleasure at the distinguished services rendered by the Mysore Troops and on account of the zeal and sincere love shown by Your Highness towards this Government. And I hope that Your Highness has, by this time, become fully aware of the success achieved by your Troops along with the British Forces. I am also informed by the British officers about the valour and tactfulness which your Troops have shown in performing their duty which it gives me great pleasure to bring to Your Highness' notice." (Letter dated 27th March 1818.)

Grant of
Jaghirs to
Bakshis
Rama Rao
and Bhima
Rao, 14th
October 1818.

Bakshi Rama Rao and his nephew Bhima Rao, who commanded the Mysore Horse in these Wars, were on 14th October 1818 rewarded by His Highness the Mahārājah by the grant of Jaghirs yielding annual revenues of Rs. 6,000 and 4,000 respectively.

Insurrection
at Kittoor,
1824.

In suppressing the insurrection at Kittoor, about 20 miles from Dharwar, in October 1824, in which Mr. Thackeray, the Collector, lost his life, two contingents of Mysore Horse were requisitioned, both for guarding the frontier at Harihar and also for the reduction of the place. For the latter purpose, 700 of the Mysore Horse joined the British and the Company's troops at Belgaum under the command of Colonel Deacon. The fort was invested and taken, a large quantity of treasure and valuables (subsequently valued at over Rs. 12 Lakhs) falling into the hands of the captors.

In 1830, Seringapatam ceased to be a Military Station on the reduction of the "Seringapatam Local Battalion," the gun Carriage Manufactory being removed in June of the same year, from it to Fort St. George.

Seringapatam ceases to be a Military Station, 1830.

His Highness took a personal interest in the education and well being of the members of the Ursu community, who during the usurpation period, had been despoiled of their riches and reduced to poverty. His Highness brought them together, provided for their accommodation and means of livelihood by settling salaries and pensions on them.

Relief for Members of the Ursu Community.

His Highness paid, in October 1811, a State visit to Bangalore, travelling in the company of the Hon. Mr. Cole, the Resident. His Highness held a *darbar* at the Palace in the Bangalore Fort on the occasion. The visit proved a great success, a large number of European ladies and gentlemen having been thus given an opportunity to offer their respects to him. His Highness took a keen interest in the development of Bangalore and extended hearty support to the scheme of making it the seat of a cantonment. He granted the necessary funds for the purpose from time to time as required by the Supreme Government.

His Highness' visit to Bangalore, October 1811.

In the year 1820-1821, His Highness travelled through the State, visiting in his progress most of the Foujdaris, including Ashtagram, Nagar and Madhugiri.

Tour through the State, 1820-1821.

One Triplicane Ramaswami Mudaliar, who had seen service under Col. Wilks, the Resident, built (or rather re-built) two bridges across the Cauvery at Sivasamudram. He is said to have expended several thousands of pounds on the work, for which he received from the British Government, in 1843, the title of *Janopakar Kām Karta*

Construction of bridges across the Cauvery at Sivasamudram, 1829.

(the constructor of work useful to the people) as also an estate of five villages, yielding about Rs. 800 annually. His Highness the Mahārāja granted him in 1829, seven villages, yielding annually Rs. 900, in recognition of his meritorious services. These bridges are no more, having been washed away a couple of years back by floods and are under reconstruction now. They were, according to Mr. Bowring, fine specimens of Indian workmanship, being composed of hewn-stone, supported on colossal pillars twenty feet high, firmly fixed in the rocks of the river, while they were so constructed as to resist the force of the current during high floods, which are truly formidable. (See *Eastern Experiences* 47-48; also *Annals of the Mysore Royal Family*, II. 84).

His Highness' Administration; misapprehensions and differences.

About 1814, some differences arose between the Hon. Mr. Cole, the Resident, and His Highness the Mahārāja, mostly due, as they would now seem, from a misapprehension of the financial position. The large balances left by Pūrnaiya in the Treasury had been, it is said, expended, and that benefactions to temples had increased. There seems no ground for these suggestions. As regards the expenditure, the subsidy had to be paid, under the Treaty, regularly every month and even so adverse as the late Mr. Lewin Bowring has openly acknowledged that His Highness had paid it scrupulously on due dates. "It does not appear," he says, "that he (His Highness) at any time failed in paying the subsidy due by him to the British Government." (*Eastern Experiences*, 189). During His Highness' reign, he had to maintain an efficient army, which under the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1799, as amended by the Supplementary Treaty in 1807, was obligatory on him. As already stated, these forces had proved immensely useful in the wars in which the British were engaged between 1810 to 1824. (See *ante*). These wars meant also additional

expenditure, apart from maintenance charges. Next, there were at least two years of serious distress—1816-17 and 1823-24. The latter year was really a year of famine. The ordinary expenditure averaged about Rs. 70 to 90 lakhs per annum. The total receipts averaged as follows during the decades mentioned :—

1801	...	Rs. 77 lakhs.
1800-1810	...	Rs. 86½ lakhs.
1810-1820	...	Rs. 86½ lakhs.
1820-1830	...	Rs. 76 lakhs.

As the expenditure went up to Rs. 90 lakhs, some years proved deficit years. Moreover, owing to low prices, the grain collected as the Government share, fetched very low prices. If Pūrnaiya spent large sums on public works, His Highness did not lag behind the standard set up by him in this connection. Between the years 1811-12 and 1830-31, His Highness' Government expended something like 8,50,272 lakhs of Kantirai pagodas, on public works. This means, on an average, about 42,514 Kantirai pagodas. An examination of the annual expenditure incurred during these twenty years shows that on an average not less than 22½ lakhs of Kantirai pagodas was expended on them, though in some years, this expenditure appears to have mounted up to even 68½ lakhs pagodas.

His Highness' well-known generosity and his interest in temples and other religious institutions appears to have created a misunderstanding in certain quarters. This was wholly unfortunate as it affected political relations as well. In 1825, the "misunderstanding" and "irritation," as Sir Thomas Munro, then Governor of Madras, put it in a minute dated 8th November 1825, on the part of the Hon. Mr. Cole, had reached such a stage that Sir Thomas deemed it necessary "by a personal visit, to remove, if possible, the causes of irritation."

Sir Thomas
Munro's
visit to
Mysore,
September
1825.

Sir Thomas arrived at Mysore on 16th September 1825 and paid a visit to His Highness. In the Minute above referred to, he sets down what took place at the interview. He held that there was no substance in the suggestion of the Resident that accounts had not been furnished by His Highness' Government. He held that they "had not been furnished from the time of Purniah, and because they were probably not ready." At the same time, he put it to His Highness that by the furnishing of accounts, the Company's Government would be enabled to know "the true state of affairs," which would put an end to "vague reports" and avoid "interference" with the affairs of His Highness' Government. He also assured His Highness that any suggestions made by him were not intended to interfere with his Government. He explained that it was his wish that His Highness "should be under no alarm about the security of the Treaty, but set his mind at rest regarding it, because it was not the intention of the British Government to alter it on any point; that by keeping it unchanged, many advantages accrued to both States." He suggested to His Highness that expenditure should not exceed the receipts; that he should accumulate "a treasure of ten or twelve lakhs of Canteroy pagdoas" and that "when this was accomplished, there would be room for again replacing the diminution which the present state of things might render it necessary to make in some of the departments." At the same time, Sir Thomas took occasion to restore cordial relations between the Hon. Mr. Cole and His Highness which had been somewhat ruffled by the rude behaviour of one of the former's servants. After reviewing the situation, Sir Thomas held that no case had been made out for interference by the Company's Government. He wrote:—

"By the orders of the Supreme Government, our superintending influence is to be exercised with caution, delicacy,

and moderation; and it is supposed that the reasonable interposition of our advice, combined with the disposition of the Executive Administration to cultivate the good opinion of the Company's Government, will always be sufficient to prevent the occurrence of any flagrant abuse."

In regard to alleged over-expenditure for religious purposes, after a careful examination of the statement prepared by the Hon. Mr. Cole, Sir Thomas held that there was no ground for this allegation. He wrote:—

"As the expenditure by the Rajah under the heads of pagodas, Brahmans, Fakirs, etc., is double what it was in Purniah's account, I wished to have suggested a considerable reduction to the Rajah, but the design was given up because it appeared to the Resident upon further enquiry that Purniah did not show all his disbursements for these heads and that the whole was so little less than the Rajah's expenditure that it was not advisable to make any alteration."

The Hon. Mr. Cole was, in 1827, succeeded by Mr. J. A. Casamaijor as Resident.

Hon. Mr. Cole
succeeded by
Mr. J. A.
Casamaijor,
1827.

In 1830, symptoms of certain disturbances began to show in the Nagar country. The people of this part of the State were rather of a turbulent type and never paid their dues to Government with any degree of regularity. The outstanding balances of revenue had accumulated to upwards of thirteen lakhs of rupees. Large remissions to the extent of seven-and-a-half lakhs were made in 1828. His Highness disapproved of these remissions and displaced the Faujdar by another from head-quarters. The latter discovered that much fraud had been practised in the remissions, and re-imposed the claims, which naturally excited dissatisfaction in those affected. The previous Faujdar's party, also, fearful of the consequences to themselves if the inquiries which his successor was pursuing should expose the corruption and malversation

Disturbances
in Nagar,
1830.

they had practised during so many years, connived at the seditious proceedings of a pretender to the throne of Nagar. This man, whose real name was Sadar Malla, was the son of a common *raiyat* of Kumsi. Before the age of twenty, he had been concerned in several robberies and spent two years in jail. He afterwards entered the service of a Jangama who had been priest of the last Nayak of Bednur and was possessed of his seal rings. These, on the death of the priest, Sadar Malla got hold of, and assuming the name of Būdi Basavappa, wandered about the country secretly giving out that he was a descendant of the Nagar family. About 1812, he was imprisoned for some time in Kanara for robbery, and on release, obtained a passport bearing the seal of the Zillah court, in which was entered his name as he himself gave it, Būdi Basavappa Nagar Khavind. This document was now exhibited as a *sannad* from the East India Company recognizing his claims. These deceptions were effectual, and when the discontent to which we have alluded was at its height, taking advantage of it to promise a full remission of all balances and a reduction of the assessment, he was, about April 1830, formally recognized by several *patels* as the sovereign of Nagar.

In August 1830, a force in the name of Sadar Malla attempted to surprise the fort of Anantapur, but failed. At the same period, the *raiyats* in various places assembled in *Kuta* or indignation meetings. On the ground of these commotions, the new Faujdar was recalled, and the former Faujdar restored. He made use of troops to disperse the *raiyats* at Hole Honnur on the 7th December, and several were killed and wounded. But they rallied near Honnali and were joined by larger numbers from all parts, who openly espoused the cause of the pretender. The Faujdar again attacked them with a regiment of horse and broke up the assembly. Sarja Hanumappa Nāyak, the Pōlegar of Tarikere, now suddenly

left Mysore and joined the insurgents, seizing on Kaldroog and Kamandroog. The Faujdar of Bangalore also reported his Division to be in a general state of discontent. Strong reinforcements of troops were sent to the disturbed districts in the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Nagar Divisions; and His Highness the Mahārāja set out with a considerable force on the 13th December for Channarayapatna, where it was proclaimed that the grievances of the *raiyats* would be inquired into. Investigations were made by the Dewan for some days; several persons were hanged, others flogged or punished otherwise. Meanwhile there were encounters in various parts between the insurgents and the troops. In January 1831, His Highness' camp was established at Hebbur, and the Dewan was despatched with troops against Kamandrug, while Annappa, an officer of cavalry, was appointed to supersede the Faujdar of Nagar. Annappa maintained an arduous conflict for several weeks with the insurgents, and was forced to take refuge in Anantapur. Here he remained till nearly starved, when addressing his troops, he said, "Rather than die in this way of starvation, let us go and fight and die like soldiers." They responded, and sallying forth on the Shikarpur road, fought their way stoutly for fifteen miles to Masur in the Company's territory, whence they retreated to Harihar. The operations against Kamandrug failed, but Kaldrug was taken in February. British aid was now applied for, and a regiment started from Harihar. At the same time, Lieut. Rochfort, of the Resident's escort, taking command of the Mysore troops, captured Kamandrug on the 3rd of March, the Pālegars escaping during the assault. Hence Lieut. Rochfort marched to Shimoga, and hearing that a large body of insurgents had taken Honnali, he proceeded there and took it by assault on the 12th. He now marched west, and carrying several stockades, temporarily recovered

Nagar (or Bednur) on the 26th, and Chandragutti on the 6th of April. Meanwhile enriched by the plunder of district treasuries and other depredations, the insurgent leaders were joined by bodies of armed men, both horse and foot. Attracted by the hope of plunder, 1,500 Kandachar peons of the Bedar caste also deserted to them.

Owing to the increasing strength of the insurgents, the entire Subsidiary Force was employed. One regiment had to retire from a fortified barrier at Fettepet, but the British forces being concentrated at Shimoga, moved on the 31st of May by a circuitous route to Nagar, which was finally taken on the 12th of June, and a death-blow given to the disturbances. By the next month, the majority of the *raiyats* had returned to their villages under the protection of letters of *cowl*. But the leaders continued at large with marauding bands, committing outrages and raising disturbances for some months longer. Sarja Hanumappa Nāyak, the Tarikere Pālegar, offered a strenuous resistance, which he continued till 1834, when he was seized and hanged.

Causes of the disturbances; Lewin Bowring's opinion.

Mr. Lewin Bowring has remarked that these disturbances in Nagar were due in great measure to the faulty system of renting out large tracts of country to the highest bidder, a practice which led to great oppression and discontent, the renters being generally outsiders, and as rapacious as they were venal. (*Eastern Experiences*, 162). But the system had been long in vogue and was not unknown to other parts of the State or to Southern and Western India generally. It has further to be remarked that similar disturbances occurred at the same time in Kanara, the people of which part are closely allied to those in Nagar. In both cases, writes Mr. Bowring, oppressive taxation was the alleged ground for the discontent which prevailed, a feeling which was

certainly fomented by the Tarikere Pālegar as also by the pretender to the Nagar throne, called Būdi Basavappa. (*Ibid*, 163.) The Supreme Government, however, attributed the disturbances to alleged maladministration by His Highness, and made it the cause for taking the power out of his hands. As Mr. Bowring has remarked, the action of Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General, has been questioned, for "it does not appear," that His Highness "intentionally oppressed his subjects, or that he even did actually fail to pay the subsidy due to the British Government, while it is certain that the people of that part of Mysore (*i.e.*, Nagar) where disturbances broke out were indifferently loyal and prone to disaffection." (*Ibid*, 162-163.) Mr. Bowring, indeed, has definitely stated his opinion that he does not consider that these disturbances were themselves "a sufficient justification for depriving the Rajah of his sovereign power." (*Ibid*, 190.) And if this alleged ground is taken away, there was none other that could, with justice, have been, in the light of the evidence available, be urged against him, especially in view of conditions prescribed in Articles 4 and 5 of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, which alone would have justified interference for taking over a part or whole of the country for purposes of direct management by the Company's Government.

In the last edition of this work (I. 428), Mr. Rice, following what is noted in Para 37 of the Historical summary of the *Mysore Administration Report* for 1872-73, says that the Governor-General ordered the formation of a Committee, consisting of Major-General Hawker, Col. W. Morison, Mr. J. M. Macleod and Lieut.-Col., (afterwards Sir Mark) Cubbon to investigate the "origin, progress and suppression of the recent disturbances in Mysore," that their report showed that the misgovernment of the Mahārāja had produced grave and widely

Resumption
of Administra-
tion; a mis-
statement
corrected.

spread discontent, that the revenues were rapidly falling and that maladministration was rampant in all departments of the State, and that the Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, therefore, determined upon acting on the fourth and fifth articles of the Subsidiary Treaty. This means that the appointment of the investigating committee was the first step the Governor-General took and that their report having brought to light rampant mal-administration, it was as a consequence of the Report that he determined upon acting on the 4th and 5th articles of the Subsidiary Treaty. The fact is quite otherwise. It was in October 1831, when His Highness the Mahārāja Sri-Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar Bahadur III was celebrating the Dasara in that year, that Lord William Bentinck wrote (*vide* letter quoted in *General Memorandum on Mysore, 1833*) to His Highness asking for the surrender of the Administration and His Highness made immediate surrender. The Report which the Committee appointed as aforesaid submitted to Lord William Bentinck is dated 12th December 1833. Soon afterwards Lord William Bentinck termed the assumption of Mysore as a "distressing subject" (*vide* His Excellency's letter to His Highness dated 8th April 1834). He wrote thus to His Highness from Ootacamund under that date:—

"My esteemed friend,—When I had the pleasure of conversation with you at Mysore, I promised so soon as I could find a short period of leisure to communicate further with you on the distressing subject of the assumption of the Mysore Dominions.

"My sentiments and views in this matter I have confided to the Resident at your court in the fullest and most unreserved manner. That gentleman is charged by me with a proposition to Your Highness of the most vital importance to your interests. For the particulars of that proposition, I beg to refer you to Mr. Casamajor who leaves this place immediately for the express purpose of conferring with you on the subject.

“ I should wish for an early communication of your sentiments and I sincerely trust that your decision may be such as will be most conducive to your own comforts. ”

In his despatch of the 14th April 1834, addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, Lord William Bentinck remarked as follows :—

“ By the adoption of the arrangements which I advocate, certain doubts will be removed which I cannot help entertaining both as to the legality and the justice, according to a strict interpretation, of the course that has been pursued. The Treaty warrants an assumption of the country with a view to secure the payment of the subsidy. The assumption was actually made on account of the Raja's misgovernment. The Subsidy does not appear to have been in any immediate jeopardy. Again, the Treaty authorises us to assume such part, or parts, of the Country as may be necessary to render the funds which we claim efficient and available. The whole has been assumed, although a part would unquestionably have sufficed for the purposes specified in the Treaty; and with regard to the justice of the case, I cannot but think that it would have been more fair towards the Raja had a more distinct and positive warning been given him that the decided measure, since adopted, would be put in force, if misgovernment should be found to prevail. ”

Accordingly, in his letter to His Highness the Mahārāja dated the 14th May 1834, Lord William Bentinck said :—

“ I have made a communication on the subject to the authorities in England and should they sanction the arrangement, it will immediately be carried into effect. In that case, the Fouzdaries of Manjarabad, Mysore and Ashtagram will be made over to Your Highness on the Conditions specified by Mr. Casamaijor and cited in your letter to me. The remainder of the Territory or so much of it as may suffice to satisfy the claims of the Company will be made over to the British Government. Intimation of the pleasure of the Home authorities on this head will probably be received before the expiration of the present year. ”

Lord William Bentinck's successor, Lord Metcalfe, in his letter dated the 5th April 1835, in reply to His Highness' reminder, wrote :—

“ My friend, you appear to be disappointed because the expectation held out to you by his Lordship that the resolution relative to the affairs of Mysore would reach this country from England by the close of the past year, has not been fulfilled; but you will readily admit that the realization of this expectation depended upon circumstances wholly beyond His Lordship's control. I sincerely hope, however, that your mind will not be kept much longer in a state of suspense, and that the decision of the Home authorities may be conformable with your inclination.”

The Governor-General Lord Auckland, in his letter to His Highness, dated 28th March 1836, announced the decision of the authorities in England to say that it was thought that His Highness' interests would be best served by maintaining the then undivided and beneficial Administration of His Highness' Territories until such salutary rules and safeguards were matured and confirmed in practice and would afford just ground for confidence to the subjects of a stable form of good Government.

From the foregoing, it is evident that :—

- (1) The Administration was taken over by Lord William Bentinck before he received the Report of the Committee he nominated to enquire into the causes of the disturbances in Mysore and not afterwards;
- (2) That on a perusal of that Committee's report, when it reached him, His Excellency saw the harshness of the measure he had adopted in assuming the Territories of Mysore in entirety;
- (3) That consequently he made immediate proposals to the Home authorities to set things right; and
- (4) That the assumption was quite a temporary measure and intended for the time being.

The matter has been referred to at some length here because it is of primary importance as affecting the circumstances of the reign and reputation of so popular and sagacious a sovereign as His late Highness Sri-Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III. At any rate, it seems high time to set it forth in its true light, and to give no room for misconception or misunderstanding: This is the more necessary as the true facts can easily be put historically so as to serve all interests concerned and yet offend none.

Lord William Bentinck, having determined upon acting on the fourth and fifth articles of the Subsidiary Treaty, addressed a letter to His Highness in which after recounting at some length the objects of the Subsidiary Treaty, he went on to say:—

Notice of
Resumption.

“I have in consequence felt it to be indispensable, as well with reference to the stipulations of the treaty above quoted, as from a regard to the obligation of the protective character which the British Government holds towards the State of Mysore, to interfere for its preservation, and to save the various interests at stake from further ruin. It has seemed to me that in order to do this effectually, it will be necessary to transfer the entire administration of the country into the hands of British officers; and I have accordingly determined to nominate two Commissioners for the purpose, who will proceed immediately to Mysore.

“I now therefore give to your Highness this formal and final notice, and I request your Highness to consider this letter in that light; that is, as the notice required by the treaty to be given to your Highness of the measure determined upon for the assumption and management of the Mysore Territory in the case stipulated. I beg of your Highness, therefore, to issue the requisite orders and proclamations to the officers and authorities of Mysore, within ten days from the date when this letter may be delivered to your Highness, for giving effect to the transfer of the territory, and investing the British Commissioners with full authority in all departments, so as to enable them to proceed to take charge and carry on

affairs as they have been ordered, or may be hereafter instructed."

To His Highness, in accordance with the Treaty, the sum of one lakh of Star Pagodas *per annum* was allotted for his private expenses.

(iv) PERIOD OF MYSORE COMMISSION 1831-1881.

Resumption of
Administration
and after.

His Highness, who received this communication at the time of the Dasara (19th October 1831), peaceably surrendered the reins of Government, and continued to reside in his palace at Mysore. The Governor-General vested the Government in the hands of two Commissioners, the senior of whom was appointed by himself, and the junior by the Madras Government. The Senior Commissioner who possessed what was termed a casting-vote, and was therefore enabled to overrule his colleague on every point, was aided in financial matters by the Dewan, which latter post was not abolished until 1834. (The Dewan at the time was one Mr. Venkataramanaiya. He retired on 14th May 1832 and was succeeded by Bābu Rao, who remained in office till 19th April 1834. The Commissioners, it would appear, had originally intended to leave in the Dewan's hands almost as much power as he had had under His Highness the Mahārāja, but the Governor-General did not concur in this view of their duties.) Up to June 1832, the Commissioners were under the Government of Madras, but in that month they were made immediately subordinate to the Government of India.

The following is a list of these Commissioners, with their dates of office:—

SENIOR.	JUNIOR.
Colonel J. Briggs, 4th Oct. 1831	Mr. C. M. Lushington, 4th Oct 1831
„ W. Morison, 6th Feb. 1833	„ G. D. Drury, 18th Feb. 1832
	„ J. M. Macleod, 16th June 1832
	„ Col. Mark Cubbon, 17th Feb. 1834

It was soon found that a Board of two Commissioners, who naturally constantly differed in opinion, was an agency ill-adapted for the organization of a proper system of Government.

Accordingly, in April 1834, one Commissioner, Colonel Morison, was appointed for the whole State. But the office of Resident was still maintained, and thus a dual control continued to exist.

Of the two Commissioners, Lieut.-Col. Briggs, the senior of the two, belonged to the Madras Army, and was the author of a work on the land-tax of India, showing an intimate acquaintance with that complicated subject. Mr. C. M. Lushington, the Junior Member, was a brother of Stephen Rumbold Lushington, the then Governor of Madras. He was at the time the second Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut Court at Madras. Mr. Edmund Smith, of the Madras Civil Service, was appointed as their Assistant. Previous to his appointment, Mr. Smith had been, for some three years, acting as an Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government and as Dy. Persian Translator to Government. He, however, did not stay for long in that post, for in 1832, he was succeeded by Mr. P. B. Smollet, of the same service. Mr. Lushington took over charge in October 1831, he being joined in December of the same year by Col. Briggs. Immediately Mr. Lushington took charge of his duties, he appointed one Venkataramanaiya, who had been sent as Dewan to deliver charge of the State. Next, with a view to retrench expenditure, Mr. Lushington (1) abolished the regiment of 500 Burgir Sepoys who had been organized since the days of Purnaiya, (see Col. Morrison's *Notes on Mysore*, No. 39, Military); (2) resumed all the grants made to religious institutions with a view to examine the legality of their origin; and (3) did away with the Sudder Court. On Col. Briggs' arrival, however, he found he could not agree with Mr. Lushington in what he had done.

He reversed Mr. Lushington's decisions in all these matters.

Was
Resumption of
Administration
justified?

Whether the circumstances justified the Resumption of the administration of the territories by the Supreme Government under Articles 4 and 5 of the Subsidiary Treaty need not detain us long. Lewin Bowring has, as mentioned above, suggested that the disturbances that occurred at about this time, did not justify such a step. Whether alleged "misgovernment" to which also he refers (*Eastern Experiences*, 190-191) was such as to entitle the Supreme Government to act on those Articles has been discussed by many distinguished writers. It is unnecessary to go into details and it ought to suffice if it is stated:--

(1) That the subsequent Rendition of the State to His Highness' son and heir shows that the case for resumption did not rest on a secure basis.

(2) That the greatest authorities, including Mr. John (afterwards Viscount) Morley of Blackburn and many others were for the Rendition shows at least the *prima facie* case against the assumption that the resumption ordered by Lord William Bentinck could be justified.

(3) That even Lord William Bentinck subsequently thought that the step taken by him was not altogether justified.

(4) That the subsequent correspondence shows that His Highness' position was not, as Sovereign, altered and that the administration was still only conducted in his name and on the basis that the Rendition would be inevitable.

"In fact," as Mr. Lewin Bowring writes, "the sovereign rights of the Raja were on all occasions acknowledged, and the treaties with him at all times enforced, even at considerable inconvenience to both Mysore and British territory, as regards judicial procedure" (*Eastern Experiences*, 204.) More than this, in a Minute dated 14th April 1834, the Governor-General (Lord William

Bentinck) raised this question in a direct manner and answered it thus:—

“Has the Company's Government assumed the management of the Mysore country on its own account or is that country still managed for and on behalf of the Rajah? Is the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore virtually cancelled or is it still in full force? The answer must undoubtedly be that the management has been assumed for and on behalf of the Rajah and that the Treaty is still in force.”

He held, in the same Minute, that there had been no “final assumption of the Mysore country” and that the assumption made by the Company was something very different from the “final assumption” which would abrogate the Treaty. (See Para 4 of the Minute quoted; also Para 9.)

And (5) that the resumption itself was, from the time it was given effect to, partial and even the Administration was directed to be conducted on Indian lines. The fact that this direction was not, later, strictly adhered to, was due to circumstances unconnected with the alleged cause of the resumption itself.

The Court of Directors themselves, in their Despatch dated 25th September 1835, referring to the measures taken to pacify the country after the disturbances of 1831, acknowledged that they, as much as the Governor-General, only contemplated the continuance of the assumption of the administration of the country till the object of establishing permanent good government in it had been accomplished. (See Despatch dated 25th September 1835, Para 20.) The Government of India so far recognized the sovereignty of Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III that they refused to alienate any land on rent-free tenure *without his consent* duly obtained. (See Letter from Secretary to Government of India, Pol. Department, to the Commissioner in Mysore, dated 28th November 1836.)

Lord William
Bentinck's
visit to
Mysore,
March 16,
1834.

Lord William Bentinck, on receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed by him for enquiring into the origin of the disturbances in the Nagar District, came to Mysore (*via Nilgiris*) with a view to acquaint himself with the exact position there. He arrived at Mysore on March 16, 1834, and stayed for a short time in the Bungalow on the Chamundi Hill in Mysore City. He had interviews with His Highness, as the result of which he eventually made two important proposals to the Court of Directors:—(1) that only half the territory should be administered by the British Commission for securing the subsidy, and (2) that not more than four European officers should be appointed under the Commission for carrying on the administration as the Indian Agency should be retained so that the ultimate reversion of the administration to His Highness may not be attended with difficulties. There is reason to believe that Lord William was convinced that the disturbances had nothing to do with His Highness' rule over his Dominions. As a matter of fact, the Committee's searching investigation attributed them to the want of adequate care in the exercise of his powers by the Resident. The *Bengal Chronicle*, a Calcutta newspaper of the time, styled it "mismanagement on the part of the ex-Resident," (the Hon. Mr. A. H. Cole), who, it said, was guided by "non-interference or anti-subsidiary theories." It seems clear from the Report of the Committee that His Highness did not receive that amount of friendly co-operation and counsel that the Subsidiary Treaty itself (in Article 14) prescribed and which had always been steadily kept in view by successive Residents at His Highness' Court and given effect to by them in a manner which conduced to the benefit of both the contracting parties. It is greatly to be feared that Mr. Cole, good, able and experienced as he was, failed to realise the true character of his duties and was guided less by considerations of prudence

than by the authority and power which he supposed he possessed by virtue of his position. The Bentinck Committee, composed of some of the ablest officers, Civil and Military, of the time found in fact that "the disturbances that had occurred were greatly attributable to the withdrawal of the advice of the British Resident." The Hon. Mr. Cole was virtually declared to have failed in his primary duty. This finding made such a deep impression on Lord William Bentinck that he ever felt a pang over what he had hastily done in the case of His Highness. He went so far as to put on record the expression of his sorrow for what he had done under a grievous misapprehension of facts. He acknowledged also that the "severe" ultimatum he sent to His Highness was the result of "the exaggerated representations of the Madras Government" to which the superintendence of Mysore was then entrusted. Indeed, Lord William Bentinck not only expressed doubts about the legality of his assumption of administration, but also repented of what he had done, and spoke after his return to England, of this act as the only one throughout his whole career the retrospect of which disturbed his conscience! In later times, partizan writers tried to justify the assumption on different grounds, every one of which can, without fear of contradiction to-day, be said to be wholly devoid of reason. It is now acknowledged that the subsidy was never in danger; that the Supreme Government acted hastily; that the excuse of subsidy failing, the plea of mis-government was set up, although such a contingency was not referred to in the Subsidiary Treaty itself, on which the action taken was actually based; then the story of an alleged and promised "bequest" was started; this, again, being denied, the Dalhousian maxim of "lapse" was next thought of; this led in turn to the denial of the Sovereign right of Adoption; which finally ended in the open, but unjust, suggestion of "annexation"

in the alleged interests of the subjects! Thus one error led to another and threatened eventually the very existence of the State, for no valid reason whatsoever. But His Highness proved equal to the occasion and supported as he was by firm British friends and well-wishers, he never ceased to hope and to believe that the Government of his country would some day be restored to his hands. (See below under *Story of the Reversion.*)

Third part of the reign of Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III: The British Commission, 1831-1868.

With this we enter on the third part of the reign of Krishna-Raja-Wodeyar III (1831-1868). One of the first acts done by them, the Commissioners, was to determine their position under the Treaties governing the relations between Mysore and the Company's Government. In a letter, dated 21st February 1832, Colonel Briggs, the Senior Commissioner, intimated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras that under the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 and the Supplementary Treaty of 1807 explanatory of the third Article of the same, that (1) the only pecuniary demand to which His Highness was subject to was the payment, under Article 2 of the Treaty, of seven lakhs of pagodas in twelve equal monthly instalments and that (2) under Article 5 of the Subsidiary Treaty the Company's Government were bound, so long as they remained in charge of His Highness' territories, to render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the Revenue (and produce) of the Territories so assumed and (3) that the Company's Government were bound to pay to His Highness from the territorial revenue not less than the sum of "one lac of Star Pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole territories, the remaining four-fifths being made available under the 5th Article for the expenses of war or preparations for hostilities by either of the contracting powers. But as this latter clause had

The position of the Commission and the scope of its duties and responsibilities.

been abrogated by the Supplementary Treaty of 1807 and commuted by it for the maintenance of 4,000 horse, the revenues of the State though under the management of the Commission, were "not liable to any other pecuniary demand beyond the annual subsidy of seven lacs of star pagodas." Col. Briggs, at the same time, pointed out that the public debt of His Highness' Government was to be met from the public revenues and not chargeable to what was payable to him for his own personal expenses which were to be considered in the light of a sum chargeable on the Civil List which he was in every case entitled to receive in full, as his private income, it being left to him to regulate his expenses according to his means, his convenience and his pleasure. He also suggested that early steps should be taken to pay off the troops and public establishments and to reduce the establishments, which he said, "though not greater than in the time of Purniah, seems to exceed much what the country will now bear."

Three months later, in May 1832, the Commission introduced various reforms both with a view to reduce expenditure and to give effect to the objects with which the Commission was appointed:—

Reforms
introduced by
the British
Commission,
May 1832.

(1) The Dewan in charge, one Venkataramanaiya, was called upon to tender his resignation, and to submit an account of all receipts and disbursements, made under his authority. In his place, Babu Rao, who had been previously Dewan, was recalled and re-appointed. His establishment was divided into two Departments (Dufters) with 43 clerks and 10 munshis.

(2) Morāri Rao, the son-in-law of the late Dewan, who was in charge of Feryad Cutcherry, was removed from that place and Lall Singh was appointed in his place. This person had seen service in the country since the days of Marquess Cornwallis, whose army he had accompanied and had subsequently served in the British establishment both as a soldier and as an Agent in a political capacity.

(3) A Court of Huzur Adālat was established to which Rām Rāz, a man of talent and learning, was appointed Chief Judge. A proclamation was, at the same time, issued notifying the establishment of this Court throughout the State. Rām Rāz, however, did not long serve in this high office. He died in the year 1833 and was succeeded by Seshagiri Rao, a much respected Indian gentleman who had been formerly Dewan of Cochin.

(4) At the same time, circulars were issued to the Amils and Fouzdars detailing their respective duties as officers of justice.

(5) Another proclamation was issued calling the attention of all classes to the continuance of the orders of 1826 in regard to the levy of stamp duties which were retained as a just mode of meeting the cost of administering justice.

(6) Steps were, at the same time, taken to get the Supreme Government to sanction the expenditure involved in maintaining the Huzur Adālat.

(7) The office of Treasurer was ordered to be held by Kuppannah, brother-in-law of Pūrnaiya, on his furnishing security for two lakhs of pagodas.

(8) From the savings of the Dewan's Cutcherry, a Huzur Cutcherry was brought into existence, to work directly under the British Commission.

(9) Steps were also taken to draw up distinctly the relative duties of all the departments in order that memoranda bearing on them may be furnished to their respective heads for their guidance and to the District Officers requiring them to address all letters on subjects connected with the respective Departments.

(10) All accounts were also ordered to be kept by all Departments so as to correspond with the European months in order to facilitate the business of the Commission.

Aims and
objects of the
new Reforms.

The aim and object of the Commission in introducing these reforms was to make everyone to look to them for orders and not to the Dewan, who was made primarily responsible for financial matters. Further, through the new Huzur Cutcherry, the Commission sought to obtain that sort of information which could not be acquired in

any other way and for getting a correct insight into the past and present condition of the finances of the country. The Commission, in effect, as desired by the Governor-General, took the place for the time being of the Ruler of the country and made themselves the focus from which all orders emanated, the Dewan being reduced to the position of a mere Departmental head charged with the duty of confining his attention "strictly to questions belonging to the Finance Department, to the formation of annual or other settlements and to the issuing of orders to the officers in immediate subordination to him." Any aid the Dewan required in the discharge of his particular duties, he was to obtain through written memoranda addressed to the Commission, through their Secretary, who issued the requisite orders, if necessary, to the Department concerned to furnish its assistance. The Commission were thus determined not to transfer to any other hands any measure of responsibility that belonged solely to them as a Board. Each Department was accordingly to receive orders from the Board only through its Secretary and to issue them in the name of the Commission, all private communications being "strongly discountenanced." (See Minute of Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the Government of Mysore, dated 14th May 1832.)

As regards the Huzur Adālat, it was intended to be the Supreme Court of Justice at the capital. Its formation had been urged by the Governor-General on 27th February 1831 and communicated in a Minute dated 24th April 1831. It was essentially based on the system brought into force by Purnaiya, agreeably to the instructions of the Governor-General, in this behalf, though a regular Code based on that evolved—in the light of the best Hindu usage—by Elphinstone, as sole Commissioner for the Satara State, was also introduced for

The Huzūr
Adālat: its
origin and
powers.

facilitating judicial administration on definite lines. Under this system five Courts were recognized:—The Village Court, the Cotwal's Court, the District or Amildar's Court, the Fouzdari or Provincial Court, and the Huzur or Supreme Court. These Courts exercised both Civil and Criminal powers. The defects observed in Pūrnaiya's system, on the criminal side, were rectified. The systems prescribed by the Madras Code of 1816 and by the Satara rules, were judiciously combined for the purpose of Mysore, and these together with what was found to be best in the practice of the country were utilized for the drawing up of a Code for Mysore for the guidance of these Courts. (*Ibid*).

Other Reforms contemplated by the Commission.

At the same time, reductions in the military garrisons throughout the country were contemplated; the reorganization of the Barr (or infantry) Department was also kept in view, a report on this and the Sawar, Anche (Post) and Kandachar departments being called for from Colonel Conway, who was in charge of them. (*Ibid*).

New system in force, June 1832.

These reforms were given effect to without delay and the new system came into force from about the beginning of June 1832. (For further information, See *Volume IV*, Chapter I, of this work.)

Pacification of Nagar.

Immediately Dewan Venkataramanaiya was removed and Bābu Rao took over charge, the Commission first initiated a movement to pacify the country, which had become somewhat unsettled owing to the disturbances in Nagar. The Rt. Hon. Mr. S. R. Lushington, the then Governor of Madras, had arrived at Mysore and had taken up his residence at Yelwal, near Mysore. Though the disturbed area had been divided into 12 military departments and no fewer than 500 cavalry and 1,200 regular infantry, besides irregulars, had been dis-

tributed in the several garrisons, the objective aimed at, *viz.*, the apprehension of those who were disturbing the peace of the country, had not so far been effected. Martial law prevailed in the area, the *killedars* and officers commanding detachments acting on their own information and often making calamitous mistakes as to persons and property. Colonel Briggs mooted with Mr. C. M. Lushington, the Junior Commissioner, and Mr. Casamaijor, the Resident, the subject of an amnesty to the principal chieftains involved in the disturbances. As this was not agreed to by them, he, in consultation with Major-General Hawker and others acquainted with the affairs in the State, suggested to the Rt. Hon. the Governor that a Proclamation should be promulgated in Nagar to end the disturbed state of affairs. This was agreed to and was publicly notified with the announcement that, if after its promulgation, any persons should molest the inhabitants, or plunder the country, they would be apprehended and tried and, on due conviction, be punished with the utmost severity of the law. This practically ended the disturbances, those concerned in them, except a few ringleaders, including the Pālegars of Tarikere, who demanded impossible terms, returned to their homes and renewed their domestic occupations. Col. Briggs' Proclamation, however, was later disowned by the Rt. Hon. the Governor, who issued another Proclamation, "describing the Polegar chiefs as common robbers for the seizure of whom he proposed that rewards should be offered" and "recommended that the inhabitants should be encouraged to employ fire-arms and other weapons to protect themselves from the Polegars." Subsequently, however, Col. Briggs was permitted to proceed in person to Nagar to secure the submission of the Pālegars and to pacify the country. This he was able to do, not without some trouble, by adopting a conciliatory method. First, he suspended Annappa

from office and made it known throughout the country that he was so suspended because he had attacked one of the Pālegars without authority. This had a good effect. Next, by restoring the pensions to which the Pālegars of Tarikere were entitled, he won them over to allegiance. The rest of the people then dispersed to their homes. Thus, without shedding "a drop of blood," peace was restored with the aid almost exclusively of the inhabitants of the disturbed area itself. (See Minute of Senior Commissioner, dated Chitaldrug, August 4, 1832.) At the same time, Būdi Basavappa, who had escaped, made overtures to voluntarily surrender himself if he was recognized as the Pālegar of Nagar. But Col. Briggs, convinced of his being altogether an imposter and "not being a member of the House of Nagar Polegars," refused to hold out any such promise. At the same time, he was still so extremely influential, that he was being helped with men and money by his agents. To counteract his evil influence, "secret measures" were taken to effect his capture.

Resignation
of Col.
Briggs.

Meanwhile the serious differences of opinion that had arisen between the senior and junior Commissioners reached the Governor-General. To such an extent, indeed, had this disagreement proceeded that Col. Briggs had expressed his earnest desire to be relieved from the position of Senior Commissioner. He had also suggested that the existing constitution of the Commission should be modified and that the entire authority should be vested in a single Commissioner, disclaiming at the same time all wish "of being himself nominated to such an office." Though Lord William Bentinck did not agree to the suggestion, he directed the transfer of Colonel Briggs as Resident at Nagpur. His Lordship, in accepting his resignation, remarked that "it was no more than an act of justice to that officer to record his sense of the

Appreciation
of his
services.

energy, activity and zeal which he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of Senior Commissioner. So far as his Lordship is able to judge, the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Briggs have been judiciously directed and his successful efforts in restoring tranquility to the province of Naggar (Nagar) entitle him to great commendation." (See letter from W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Governor-General, to the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, dated 13th November.1832).

Before we take leave of General Briggs, it has to be remarked that he had a vigorous personality and the bearing of a true soldier. He was remarkably assiduous and brought to his task both freshness and sincerity. By close application to the duties of his office, he was able to discern and unmask the real state of affairs. He found the several mis-statements which had crept into official reports and had helped to give birth to the annoyances to which His Highness had been subjected. He confirmed all the grants and charitable endowments conferred by His Highness, as they had been, in his opinion, made on valid grounds. Col. Briggs entirely agreed in this particular matter—on which had been built up a wholly baseless charge against His Highness' administration—with the finding of Sir Thomas Munro in 1825. (See *ante*.) His Highness remembered his eminent services to the State and his personal goodwill towards him for many years after his departure from the State. Col. Briggs rose to be Major-General and eventually became a Member of the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, in which capacity, he offered a stout opposition to Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation. He is now best remembered as the translator of Ferishta's famous Persian history. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and took a prominent part in the restoration of the administration of the State in 1865-7,

An estimate
of his
services to
the State.

forming one of the deputation to the then Secretary of State for India led by Sir Henry Rawlinson. He died in 1875, his *Memories* being published by Major Evans Bell in 1886.

Lieut.-Col.
W. Morison,
C. B.,
succeeds him.

Col. Briggs' place was taken by J. M. Macleod, the Junior Commissioner, until the arrival of Lieut.-Col. W. Morison, C. B., when he was directed to revert to his previous position of Junior Commissioner. (*Ibid*). In April 1834, Col. Briggs' suggestion of a single Commissioner was adopted and given effect to, Col. Morison being nominated to the post. He continued in that office till about June 1834, when he left for Calcutta. An account of the administration of the country as it was conducted during his time will be found in *Volume IV*, Chapter I, of this work. A few salient points, however, may be noted here. A number of changes were introduced in the Administration in accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General conveyed to the Commissioners in a letter dated 14th April 1834. Agreeably to these instructions, four European Superintendents superseded the four Indian Fouzdars. They were ordered to conduct the revenue, magisterial and certain judicial duties of the country including the custody of the judicial records. They were also to superintend every Department of Civil Government within certain limits. While exceedingly unwilling to introduce unnecessary changes in the system of Government hitherto followed, it was deemed necessary to order certain improvements in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice. The Superintendents were to respect all ancient usages and institutions of the country, especially those of a religious nature. The Amils were to exercise Police but no magisterial powers. Village watchmen were to be continued to report all serious offences to the Amils. The Superintendents were to be vested with the power of superintend-

Reform of
Administration
ordered
by Lord
William
Bentinck,
14th April
1834.

ence over all matters Civil and Criminal, all matters of difficulty being referred to the Commissioner. Corporal punishment was on no account to be inflicted. Death sentence was to be restricted to murder, plunder on the frontier and to gang robbers. Col. Briggs' system of (administering) civil justice had given powers to Patels in judicial matters. This was ordered to be done away with as "mischievous," as Patels were usually renters of Villagers. Appeals from Amils were to be heard by Principal Sudder Munsiffs, one or two of whom were to be attached to each Superintendent's jurisdiction. Their monetary jurisdictions were also fixed and regular rules drawn up for the conduct of their business.

In regard to revenue administration, the Superintendents in their revenue capacity were to revise the whole of the existing system of settlement and subject to the orders of the Commissioner, they were to see that the Amils protected the rights of each *raiyat*. To achieve this object, they were to control the Amils in their respective jurisdictions, check all collections and disbursements and investigate all complaints preferred against them or their subordinates. The renting system was to be gradually discontinued; opportunity was to be taken to convert payments in kind to a money rent, especially on dry lands; assessments were to be collected in instalments at harvest time and receipts given to *raiyats*; various returns were to be called for to show demand, collections and balances due; repairs to tanks were to be carried out to avoid fall in the revenue; and an investigation into Inām lands was to be carried out as also into arrears of land revenue due. The Superintendents were also to hear complaints once a week. The general policy to be observed in carrying out these reforms was laid down to be not only that the "Native forms should be preserved but that Native Agency should be adhered to as much as practicable." The Commissioner was to

assimilate his position to that of the Board of Revenue at the Presidency in regard to Revenue matters, and was to be aided by the European Superintendents and the Officers of the Dewan's Cutcherry. After the new system came into active operation, the services of the Dewan were to be dispensed with.

Reforms
approved by
the Court of
Directors,
25th Septem-
ber 1835.

The Court of Directors, in their Despatch dated the 25th September 1835, approved of the Governor-General's decision to appoint a sole Commissioner and four European Assistants as Superintendents to attend to the details of the internal Government. They insisted on the efficient superintendence of the work of the Amils. They also suggested that the Commissioner should be instructed to afford "security to the cultivators against future exaction." They recommended in particular that *Pattas* or leases should be granted to the cultivators at moderate rates, and through such leases to fix the demand upon the *raiya*t for a period of years. This, they remarked, would enable the Supreme Government "to attain the ends for which they assumed the Government of the Mysore country." (Directors' Despatch dated 25th September 1835, para 29.) They also approved of the provisions made by the Governor-General for the due administration of justice through the new tribunals established by him. At the same time, they did not agree that the levy of an institution fee in the case of suits of more than Rs. 10 and on appeals was equitable. "We are aware," they wrote, "that the fee is intended to check litigation, and not to levy a tax for the benefit of the State; but its imposition is contrary to all just principle, and the attempt to check litigation may in reality operate to prevent an injured party from obtaining redress for a wrong. We therefore wish you to reconsider the mode of preventing improper litigation." (*Ibid*, Para 63.)

The instructions of the Governor-General to the Madras Government on the assumption of the administration had been to the effect that "the agency under the Commissioners should be exclusively native; indeed, that the existing native institutions should be carefully maintained." These views were confirmed by the Court of Directors in their letter above quoted (dated 25th September 1835), in which they stated that they were "desirous of adhering, as far as can be done, to the native usage, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency."

Indian Administration ordered to be continued.

Lord William Bentinck also settled that the one-fifth of the revenues to which His Highness was entitled under the Subsidiary Treaty, was to be the sum so arrived at "after all the charges of the administration of the country shall have been defrayed." (See his Minute dated 14th April 1834.) It was specifically stated that as the Treaty was not abrogated by the assumption of the administration, the Company's Government was entitled "under all the circumstances to the stipulated Subsidy which being a distinct alienation might fairly be excluded from any calculation of the revenues of Mysore." (Lord William Bentinck's Despatch dated 14th April 1834, para 9.)

His Highness' rights to one-fifth revenue settled.

Col. Conway drew up his report on the organization of the Military forces on 22nd April 1833 and forwarded it to Government. Though in reviewing it, Col. Morison expressed certain differences of opinion, he entirely agreed with him in thinking that there had been deterioration in the character of the Silladars, which he set down to the evil example of the Buckshee, who was in charge of them. Col. Morison recommended that the whole of the Silladars (3,500) should be kept up on the existing footing. He agreed that one Buckshee was quite capable, as

Reorganization of the Military Forces.

at present, of managing it and that even if finances permitted it, no European officer need be appointed for its ordinary management. "In the event of war beyond the frontier," he said, "an European commandant, aided by one staff officer, would be requisite." Any such appointment of an European officer during ordinary times would, he was persuaded, only mean "a divided authority" ending in discontent among the troops. But he recommended that there should be a Military Assistant to the Commissioner, who should be allowed to attend to all details "arising out of communications received from the Buckshee and to inspect all the remount horses brought by the men." He was, however, to have no military authority but only to act as Assistant to the Commissioner in the Military matters. (See for further details Morison's *Notes on Mysore*, Nos. 39 and 40.)

Change in the
Residency.

In 1834, Casamaijor, was transferred as Resident at Travancore, his place at Mysore being taken in June of that year by Col. J. S. Fraser, who also held the posts of Commissioner and Military Commandant of Coorg. In 1836, he succeeded Casamaijor at Travancore, being in turn succeeded in Mysore by Col. R. D. Stokes. Both these won the esteem and friendship of His Highness the Mahārāja and did much to soften the acerbities of the situation.

Change in the
Commissioner
ship: Col.
Mark Cubbon
succeeds Col.
Morison, June
1834.

Meanwhile in June 1834, Col. Morison was transferred to Calcutta and was succeeded in the post of sole Commissioner by Col. (afterwards Sir Mark) Cubbon. Colonel Cubbon continued in this office for twenty-six years, during which period the administration of the State was conducted on lines which won universal admiration.

The history of the State during his administration is that of a people made happy by an illustrious member of the patriarchal school of Indian Administration, who

conducted it, "in a manner honourable to the British name" on the lines of a benevolent despotism worked through the agency of selected British Officers. During this period, peace and order prevailed; speculation died out and affairs generally were conducted with such prudence and economy that though the land tax was greatly reduced and different kinds of vexatious imposts swept away, the revenue largely exceeded the expenditure. The rise in the revenue, however, was gradual and did not prove irksome to them from whom it was raised. In addition, the abuses in the working of the land revenue, which had crept in since the time of Pūrnaiya, were removed; the payment of the assessment was made as easy as possible to the *raiyat* by dividing it into five instalments, payable with reference to the periods of harvest; the system of *batayi* or payment of assessment in kind, which exposed the *raiyat* to numberless exactions, was in great measure abolished, and the land assessment in many cases was lowered. The growth in the revenue helped to pay off State debts aggregating Rs. 85 lakhs; credit was restored, and a nest-egg of Rs. 40 lakhs was invested in British Government Securities. At the same time, the country was opened up for traffic by inexpensive but practicable roads and all transit duties were abolished.

Sir Mark Cubbon had invaluable help in his work from a remarkable Indian Assistant in the person of Mr. Venkata Rao, subsequently well-known as Rai-Raaya-Rai Kollam Venkata Rao. He was a Brahmin from Kumbakonum and was the father of Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, who himself rose to be the Dewan of two States. He succeeded Bābu Rao, who, chosen by General Briggs for the Dewan's post, had died in 1834. The post of Dewan was, thereafter, abolished and his establishment was amalgamated with the Commissioner's office, the Dewan's place being taken by a

Rai Raaya
Rai Kollam
Venkata Rao,
Special
Assistant to
Sir Mark
Cubbon.

functionary called the Huzur Head Sherestedar. Kollam Venkata Rao was appointed to the new post and he was later given the designation of Native Assistant to the Commissioner. In 1838, however, he went to Travancore as Dewan. His place, with the old name of Huzur Head Sherestedar, was taken by one Surappayya. The latter died in 1840, in which year Kollam Venkata Rao rejoined his old post, as Special Assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore. In this position, he proved of immense service to Sir Mark Cubbon. His knowledge of the work of the Revenue Department was both intimate and real and he besides possessed certain "peculiar and rare qualifications" which attracted the notice of high European officers of the time. He combined in himself, as General J. S. Fraser put it, just those qualifications which were wanted for a successful administration—"every capacity (particularly in the Revenue Department), and conciliation and kindness with a gentlemanly manner and deportment." General Fraser, indeed, was so taken up with him and his abilities, that he requisitioned for his services for Haiderabad, to which place he himself had been accredited as Resident in 1838. He desired to displace Chundoo Lall, the famous Dewan of that place, by Venkata Rao, whom he described in his letters as "a man of great ability," and whose administrative talents, especially in the Revenue and Finance Departments, he referred as being of "a first-rate order." (*See Memoirs and Correspondence of General J. S. Fraser*, by Col. Hastings Fraser, I. S. C., 153-154). Sir Mark Cubbon entirely agreed in this estimate of Venkata Rao, and though sorry to part with him, he complied with the request of General Fraser, on the distinct and explicit recommendation of the Government of India that he was to be appointed as Assistant to Rajah Chundoo Lall. General Fraser desired to retire Chundoo Lall and secure the nomination of Venkata

Rao as his successor. But as this idea could not be easily carried out, it was decided to appoint him as his Assistant to bring the Haiderabad financial administration into order. "It was after conversing with him (Venkata Rao)," wrote General Fraser on 14th July 1842 to Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General of India, "for an hour or two that Lord William Bentinck remarked it was such men who might be placed with advantage in the Supreme Council of India." (*l.c.*, *Memoirs*). Venkata Rao was accordingly given six months' leave of absence to proceed to Haiderabad, ostensibly on a private visit, but really to take up the new post offered to him. (*Ibid*, 75). But as misfortune would have it, he became seriously unwell with dropsy and returning to Bangalore, almost immediately thereafter, died there. In intimating the sad news to Lord Ellenborough, General Fraser expressed how his expectations had been disappointed. "The British Government," he said, "has lost in him one of the ablest Native servants that it has ever been my lot to meet with during my career in India." (*Ibid*, letter dated 13th July 1843). Such was the Special Indian Assistant of Sir Mark Cubbon and some meed of praise is due to him for the great success that attended Sir Mark's administration of Mysore. He is at present remembered by a Chuttram founded by him in Bangalore, which is now situated on the Krishnarajendra Road in the City. The title of *Rai Raaya Rai* was bestowed on him in 1838, just before his departure to Haiderabad in recognition of his valued services. A Madras Government Gazette notification issued in this connection from Fort St. George, dated April 19, 1838, ran as follows:—

"The Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, having taken into consideration the eminent zeal, ability and integrity displayed by Venkata Rao, in his capacity of Native Assistant to the Commissioner for the Territories of Mysore, has been

pleased, as a mark of the favour of the British Government to bestow upon him the title of *Rai Raaya Rai*; and the same is hereby notified for general information by the order of the Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council."

Venkata Rao's successors in Mysore in the post of Native Assistant were the following :—

(1) Kola Krishnama Naidu, who had for some time served as head of the English Department in the Palace and subsequently as a Munsiff in the British Commission. He served from 1844 to 1858.

(2) Kola Vijayarangam Naidu, brother of Kola Krishnama Naidu, from 1853-1866; and

(3) Arunachala Mudaliar from 1866 to 1868.

Administra-
tive changes
between 1834
and 1843;
abolition of
the Resi-
dency, 1843.

During the ten years that elapsed between 1834 and 1843, certain administrative changes were introduced. One of these was the abolition of the post of the British Resident in Mysore, which had been created at the time of the Restoration of the State about June 1799. Major (afterwards Major-General) R. D. Stokes, who had proved so successful in his post, continued in that post till 1843, when it was abolished. There is reason to believe that the position of the Resident proved impossible in view of the larger powers wielded in the administration by the Commissioner. In actual working, that close and unre-served intimacy between the Resident and the Commis-sioner that was necessary was not realized. Their individual ideas in regard "to the future destiny of the Mysore country," as it was described, evidently also differed. While the Commissioner might have been guided in regard to these by those derived from the Supreme Government, the Resident being probably unaware of them, could not have had any conception of them to guide him in his own attitude in regard to various matters affecting the personal *status* of His Highness. Thus, His Highness' rights to adjudge all

disputes among his own immediate relations (Rājṇindis) which had been conceded to him, in 1834, was questioned in 1839. (See Letter from General J. S. Fraser to Major Stokes, dated 7th March 1839, in *Hasting's Fraser's Memoirs and Correspondence of General J. S. Fraser*). Difficulties of this kind, personal and political, induced the Government of India to decide on the abolition of the post of Resident in 1843. Major Stokes proved accordingly the last of his line during the Pre-rendition days. He kept up, after his retirement, an intimate private correspondence with His Highness the Maharaja from his residence in Ireland. In a letter dated in 1836 to Sir Frederick Adam, General J. S. Fraser wrote of him thus :—

“ I am very glad to find that the Rajah likes Major Stokes, and that the latter is proving himself, so far as I can judge from his letters, an honest friend and a very judicious adviser to the Rajah.....It strikes me that, under the circumstances in which the Mysore Country is now placed, Major Stokes is as good a Resident there as any one I know, either civil or military, could be; and the same sound sense and judgment will render him perfectly capable of conducting the same duties when he shall have a rather more independent part to play than at present.” (*Loc. Cit.* *Hasting's Fraser's Memoirs*, 27.)

The loss of so good a friend and adviser was, as might be expected, keenly felt by His Highness the Mahārāja. Indeed, the abolition of the post of Resident was not at first welcomed by His Highness, but it brought him into closer relations with Colonel Cubbon, the Commissioner, and from 1847 they continued on the most friendly terms. Before this, however, in 1844, in a letter to Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General, His Highness urged his claim to the restoration of his kingdom, to which the Directors in 1847 returned a negative reply.

Lord Dalhousie's visit to Mysore 1855; Reforms introduced into the Administration.

With Lord Dalhousie, who became Governor-General in 1848, His Highness the Mahārāja kept up a continuous correspondence. In 1854, he invited him to his capital to be present at the sixtieth anniversary of his birth, which he intended to celebrate with due solemnity. (Letter dated 10th February 1854). Hearing of his arrival on the Nilgiris, in April 1855, he once again invited him to visit his capital. (Letters dated 5th April 1855 and 25th October 1855). On 30th October 1855, Lord Dalhousie arrived at Mysore and stayed there a couple of days. He recorded his opinion that the administration had been highly honourable to the British name and reflected the utmost credit upon the exertions of the valuable body of officers by whom such great results had been accomplished.

Changes due to Company's renewal of Charter in 1854.

Several changes were soon after introduced, arising out of the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1854. A Judicial Commissioner was appointed and departments were formed for Public Works and Public Instruction.

Whatever might have been Lord Dalhousie's views on or about the restoration of the State to His Highness (see below), he kept up his correspondence with His Highness. On receipt of the news from him of the fall of Sebastapool, His Highness celebrated the victory at his capital by the distribution of sugar to the populace and by the firing of a Royal Salute from the ramparts of his fort. (Letter dated 16th January 1856). There is no doubt he treated Lord Dalhousie as his true friend. (*Ibid*). In acknowledging his letter announcing his retirement in 1856, His Highness characterized his administration as "almost unparalleled in Indian History" and as permanently establishing his fame throughout the world. His Highness also returned thanks for the promise made by him to bring his "approved course of conduct" to the notice of Lord Canning, his successor. (Letter dated 19th May 1856.)

With Lord Canning, His Highness kept up a similar friendly correspondence. The Sepoy Mutiny broke out in 1857 and the safety of Southern India was assured by the exemplary conduct of His Highness, who proved a firm friend of the British. In November 1858, he placed, at short notice, his country house at the disposal of the Commissioner for removing into it the Public Treasury at Mysore. "As I am protected by the British Government," he wrote to Sir Mark Cubbon, "I consider my life and property as bound up in their own welfare and stability. You may, therefore, rest assured that as far as possible, I shall at all times be ready to render any assistance it may be in my power to afford." (Letter dated 14th November 1848). His Highness' ready compliance elicited an immediate acknowledgement. "It will be my duty," Sir Mark Cubbon wrote to His Highness, "to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India my sense of obligation to your Highness for your cordial co-operation in providing for the public safety against the ill-disposed and bad characters assembled in the town of Mysore, bent on mischief." (Letter dated 16th November 1858). He also contributed to the success of the British arms by rendering assistance to the passage of His Majesty's troops towards the disturbed Districts. He also caused to be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government two thousand Silladar Horse "to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion." (Letter dated 15th March 1860).

Correspondence with Lord Canning, successor of Lord Dalhousie. Assistance rendered during the Great Mutiny, 1857-8.

The following extract from a letter of Sir Mark Cubbon, dated 2nd June 1860, well sums up the sterling services rendered by His Highness at this critical hour in the history of the British in India:—

"To no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquility than to His Highness the Rajah, who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis, discountenancing everything in the shape of disaffection, and

taking every opportunity to proclaim his perfect confidence in the stability of English rule. When the small party of Europeans arrived at Mysore, he made manifest his satisfaction by giving them a feast. He offered one of his Palaces for their accommodation, and as a stronghold for the security of the treasure; and even gave up his own personal establishment of elephants, &c., to assist the 74th Highlanders in their forced march from the Neilgherries to Bellary, for the protection of Ceded Districts, a proceeding which, although of no great magnitude in itself, produced great moral effects throughout the Country. In fact, there was nothing in his power which he did not do to manifest his fidelity to the British Government, and to discourage the unfriendly."

On receipt of the above communication, Lord Canning thus warmly acknowledged His Highness' services, in a letter dated 28th June 1860:—

"Your Highness' wise confidence in the power of England and your open manifestation of it, the consideration and kindness which you showed to British subjects, and the ready and useful assistance which you rendered to the Queen's troops, have been mentioned by the Commissioner in terms of the highest praise. I beg your Highness to accept the expression of my warm thanks for these fresh proofs of the spirit by which your Highness is animated in your relations with the Government of India. I shall have much pleasure in making them known to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

His Highness' services brought to the notice of Her Majesty the Queen.

His Highness' "loyal conduct and good service" was brought to the notice of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty's "acknowledgments" were caused to be conveyed to His Highness in the Secretary of State's Despatch dated 31st August 1859.

Proclamation of Assumption of sovereignty by Her Majesty the Queen.

On receipt of Lord Canning's letter dated 25th October 1859, announcing Her Majesty the Queen's Proclamation that she had taken upon herself the direct Government of Her Indian Territories, His Highness wrote back to state that the joyful intelligence had been received

by a salute of 21 guns fired from the ramparts of the Mysore Fort and the Proclamation itself was duly proclaimed at Mysore with every demonstration of loyalty and respect before a vast concourse of people, sugar being distributed throughout the City and its suburbs. (Letter dated 24th December 1858). His Highness also wrote a felicitous letter to Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for India, reminding him of his visit to Mysore some eight years before, and announcing to him how the Proclamation had been joyously received by him at his Capital and requesting him to convey the information to his father, the Earl of Derby. (Letter dated 31st December 1858). This was followed by an equally beautifully worded letter to Her Majesty the Queen herself in which His Highness described the Royal Clemency as "an act which could only emanate from the heart of a British Queen." (Letter dated 31st December 1858.)

On 28th June 1859, His Highness celebrated the Sixtieth anniversary of his accession to the Throne, an event which was marked by joyous rejoicing and thanksgiving. (Letter dated 15th June 1859.)

Celebration of the Sixtieth anniversary of His Highness' accession to the Throne, 28th June 1859.

About the beginning of 1860, an attempt was made to transfer the superintendence of Mysore affairs from the Governor-General to the Government of Madras, then under Sir Charles Trevelyan, thus reversing what had been done in 1832. This proved so distasteful to Sir Mark Cubbon, that he forthwith tendered his resignation of office as Commissioner and requested to be relieved as soon as it might be found convenient. (Letter dated 5th March 1860). It also gave cause to a spirited protest from His Highness the Mahārāja. First, he objected to the transfer on the ground that it had been made without any reference "to himself as if he had no

Attempted transfer of of Superintendence from Supreme Government to Madras Government, 1860.

longer any interest in the matter or any interests to uphold,"—a kind of procedure which, he said, filled his mind "with apprehension and alarm." Secondly, he remarked, he did not see how his interests or those of his country were to be bettered by the transfer. Perfect tranquillity has, he said, reigned in the country at a time when disaffection on the part of his people would have thrown Southern India into a blaze. "But my conduct," he protested, "and that of my people during that dreadful period, exhibit the complete success of the administration as at present carried out." Thirdly, he expressed a grave fear that such a step as this would adversely affect his future and the future of his country. "Such a measure as this," he said, "if introduced, would possibly interfere with the claims that I and my heirs have for the restoration of the Government of my country as it is evident that the contemplated change is with the view of introducing alteration in the form of Government, which would render it difficult for me or my successor to conduct the administration hereafter with a native agency." Fourthly, he urged that whereas Mysore had prospered under the Supreme Government for many years, when it was last transferred to the control of Madras, the reverse had proved the case. Fifthly and finally, His Highness remarked that "it would require very strong reasons to justify the risk of making the change now proposed." (Letter dated 15th March 1860). This respectful but emphatic protest produced a profound impression on Lord Canning. He wrote back to say that His Highness' sentiments had been received by him with the "truest respect" and that he did "not hesitate to suspend the execution of the orders" which had been issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the transfer of the superintendence from the Supreme to the Madras Government. He also added that he would "immediately" make known to Her Majesty's Government

His Highness' feelings in the matter. (Letter dated 30th March 1860). On the same date, Lord Canning sent out a lengthy Despatch to the Secretary of State, in which he urged the recalling of the order issued. He wrote:—

“ I feel it to be impossible, in the face of such an appeal coming from so venerable and loyal a prince, and couched in terms so dignified, and so respectful, to persist in the immediate execution of your orders without submitting the case for your reconsideration.”

He remarked that it would be both “ ungenerous and impolitic ” to set aside His Highness' feelings in the matter. The transfer of superintendence, he added, was not “ worth purchasing at the cost of ending and alienating the Sovereign of the Country.” He suggested that the first measure towards Mysore by the direct Government of the Queen should be something very different. “ Surely,” he urged, “ it is to be desired that it should not be such as to draw from the Rajah an emphatic protest and refusal of consent, in which he will carry with him, reasonably or unreasonably, the sympathy of his fellow Princes.” Needless to state, Lord Canning's letter had the desired effect. He had the pleasure, on 28th June 1860, to announce to His Highness that agreeably to his feelings, Her Majesty's Government had passed orders “ directing the transfer should be cancelled.”

Not only was His Highness gratified with this cancellation but Sir Mark Cubbon also withdrew his resignation and continued in service for nearly another year. Early in 1861, however, Sir Mark was attacked with serious illness which compelled him to resign and seek rest in his island home. His resignation, which he made known to His Highness the Mahārāja on 1st March 1861, was a great shock to the latter. The news was received by him with sincere regret. It meant the severance of the

Resignation
and death of
Sir Mark
Cubbon, 1861.

official relationship which for a period of twenty-six years had so cordially subsisted between the two great worthies. "Although I was in some measure," wrote His Highness, "prepared to receive this communication, yet when it came, the sensation it produced in me was inexpressibly distressing and painful—the more so—as it conveyed the intimation that your departure from the Country was to be without a personal interview with me, and without the last interchange of a friendly farewell." Sir Mark, indeed, was too unwell to go to Mysore to take leave of His Highness and had to leave Bangalore (on 16th March 1861) direct to Madras to catch the first vessel sailing to England. His heartfelt desire to reach his native shores was, however, never fulfilled. He died, on the voyage home, at Suez, in April 1861, at an advanced age, having spent the whole of the century in India. He left Mysore full of honours as full of years and his memory is still cherished with affection by the people whose affairs he administered so successfully and so long. His Highness, in a letter breathing the highest sentiments of regard and esteem, thus referred to his administration:—

His Highness' appreciation of his services to the State.

"The zeal and ability you have displayed in your administration of its (the State's) affairs, the great improvements you have introduced without changing the native system of administration, the continued prosperity of the country and happiness of the people have been the theme of admiration and praise in everybody's mouth. In fact, your administration of it has been so perfectly consistent with the wishes of the Sovereign and his people that I have specially noticed it in my letter to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Canning, dated 23rd ultimo (this has been printed in the *Parliamentary Blue-Book, 1866, 1-3*), and I will only add that you have earned for yourself a world-wide fame, and have enrolled your name with those of the Duke of Wellington and other great statesmen, who by their generous rule and wise policy have established for themselves a name and reputation in this Country which can never be obliterated."

Sir Mark was the son of a Manx clergyman, and came out to India in 1801, at the age of 16. On arrival, he joined his uncle Major Wilks, at the Mysore Residency, and there gained an early acquaintance with Indian customs and habits. Before long he was appointed to the Commissariat Department at Hunsur, and became the head of it when Colonel Morison was made Resident of Travancore. The latter officer returned to Mysore as Senior Commissioner in 1833, and was next year appointed to the Council of the Governor-General at Calcutta. A complimentary order issued in November 1839, on his departure to England, says, "His Lordship in Council would particularly draw the attention of the young officers of the Madras army to the career of Colonel Morison." He was transferred from the line to the artillery solely on account of his talents, and made Instructor. He afterwards became Surveyor-General and when the Commissariat Department was formed, Commissary-General. His subsequent appointments have been mentioned above. He was the first Madras Officer, since the days of Lord Clive, selected for a seat in the Supreme Council. Colonel Cubbon who was Junior Commissioner, at the time of Col. Morison's departure succeeded him and became the Sole Commissioner in Mysore.

General Sir Mark Cubbon was a statesman of the old school, and, says General Dobbs, was particularly in his element when engaged in disentangling webs of local intrigue. In this he fought the local people with their own weapons, with one noble exception—he abhorred and never resorted to espionage, and often spoke of the failure of Europeans who descended to such tactics. He was intensely conservative, but his strong reluctance to change was corrected by his wide reading of the public journals, which were then few in number. To his deputies, in all matters in which he considered they possessed practical

knowledge, he allowed great liberty in exercising their own judgment, and was generous and kind hearted in support of them. He was passionately fond of horses, and kept up to fifty or more, chiefly Arabs, in his stables as pets. To encourage the production of high-bred animals, he had a number trained for the races, but did not run them, preferring to pay the fines. Though he did not go to Church, he was particular in enforcing observancy of Sunday as a day of rest in all courts and offices, and would not receive Indian visitors on that day. His favourite retreat was Nandidroog, where he spent several months in the year.

We obtain a delightful picture of him in 1858, at the time of Lady Canning's visit. Her companion, the Hon'ble Mrs. Stuart, writes:—

“ At seven in the morning (22nd March) drove up, through the lines of 60th Rifles, to General Cubbon's charming bungalow at Bangalore. We found the whole house prepared for us, the chivalrous old man of 74 having put himself into a tent. He is a very handsome, keen-eyed, intelligent man, and the quantity of anecdote of the deepest interest that he has told us has been more entertaining than I can describe.”

Lady Canning, writing from Nandidroog, says:—

“ I am visiting a charming old General, Sir Mark Cubbon, 1,500 feet above the table-land of Bangalore, and with a view over about 150 miles of country on all sides. It is cool fresh air and a very pleasant spot, and the old gentleman is very delightful. He has been all this century in India, but seems to know all that has gone on all over the world, and is the most *grand siegneur* old man I almost ever saw.” (*The Story of Two Noble Lives*, by A. J. C. Hare.)

His remains were conveyed by Dr. Campbell, the Durbar Surgeon, who had accompanied him on the voyage, to Isle of Man, where he was met by Colonels Macqueen and Haines, old Officers of the Mysore Commission, and the body was laid to rest in the family vault

in a public funeral in which the whole island took part. As the mourners left the tomb, "There lies," said the archdeacon, "the greatest man this island has produced for centuries back." An equestrian statue, by Baron Marochetti, was erected to his memory at Bangalore by public subscription, and stands in front of the Public Offices.

With the approval of Lord Canning, His Highness despatched, on 13th March 1861, a number of presents, through Dr. J. C. Campbell, the Durbar Surgeon, to Her Majesty. These included a number of jewels'peculiar to India, various insignias of royalty, animals reared within the precincts of His Highness' Palace and a large portrait of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, painted for His Highness "soon after the siege of Seringapatam whilst His Grace was yet a young man" and which His Highness had "always highly priced." (Letter dated 13th March 1861.) These were duly presented to Her Majesty, who commanded the despatch, through Dr. Campbell, of "a few specimens of the manufactures of Great Britain and other articles" which Her Majesty requested the acceptance of by His Highness "as token of Her friendship and esteem." In sending these and in acknowledging His Highness' assurances of friendship, Sir Charles Wood (afterwards Lord Halifax), then Secretary of State for India, wrote to His Highness thus :—

His Highness' presents to Her Majesty the Queen, 1861.

"From Your Highness these good words are specially gratifying. For more than sixty years you have been the faithful ally of the British Government who felt assured, when trouble recently overtook them, that as Your Highness was the oldest so would you be the staunchest of their friends, if evil and misguided men should seek to sow sedition in Your Highness' Country. By the blessing of God, the Southern Peninsula remained undisturbed, but Your Highness nevertheless was enabled to contribute to the success of the British

arms by the assistance which you rendered to the passage of Her Majesty's Troops towards the disturbed Districts, whilst by your personal bearing in this critical juncture, you encouraged and sustained the loyalty of your subjects and helped to preserve the tranquillity of the Country."

This letter, so well couched and so well conceived, was received with due solemnity and read in open Durbar by His Highness, who was deeply touched by this expression of "the feeling of regard and seteem with which the Queen of England and of India" saw fit "to regard her distant and humble ally." (Letter dated 20th April 1862).

Mr. C. B. Saunders, Offg. Commissioner; arrival of Mr. L. B. Bowering, Commissioner, 1862-1870.

Sir Mark Cubbon handed over charge to Mr. C. B. Saunders, the Judicial Commissioner, who conducted the administration till the arrival in February 1862 of the new Commissioner, Mr. L. B. Bowering, and the latter, with the interval of a year's leave in 1866-67, during which Mr. Saunders again officiated, held office until 1870. During this period of seven years, many radical changes were effected. A quarter of a century of progress had resulted in an increase of population and wealth. With the growth of intelligence and business, a system of administration which had answered well during the period and had evoked the gratitude of all, became more and more inadequate. For though the territory had been opened out with roads and the finances put in order, yet, in other matters, such as law and justice, police and jail management, survey and settlement of land, education, public works, irrigation, medical aid, sanitation, forest conservancy and the like, Mysore though blessed with a large surplus, was far below the standard of a British Province. Such was the situation, when Mr. Bowering took over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner. He was a distinguished member of the Bengal Civil Service and had been Assistant Resident at Lahore in 1847 and subsequently in the Punjab Commission.

He had been, during 1858-1862, Private Secretary to Lord Canning, a position in which he had won laurels. Both by experience and by training, he was eminently the man for the times. He found an overflowing treasury and he considered the stage had been reached at when a thorough change in the administration was necessary. Convinced that the patriarchal system was no longer suited, he determined upon introducing a system of administration more in consonance with the spirit of the times. Himself an old Punjab Officer, he resolved upon remodelling the local administration on the basis of the system prevailing in that province. The reorganization, however, was carried out by him with care and judgment, and the administration approximated more or less to that obtaining in British territory, and in the absence of competent Indian agency, free use was made of the agency of British Officers. The Punjab too was not blindly followed; in matters of survey and settlement of land, the Bombay system was found more suitable, and in dealing with *inām* or tax-free tenures, the principles followed were those in force in Madras. In a word, the new administration, as introduced by Mr. Bowering, has been well described as the scientific result of the administrative experience of the three provinces of Madras, Bombay and the Punjab.

It was in these circumstances that the non-regulation system gave place to the regulation system in the State in 1862. The result was eminently beneficial. The State was now formed into three Divisions, sub-divided into eight Districts, each division being placed under a Superintendent with enlarged powers and each District in charge of a Deputy Superintendent, aided by Assistant Superintendents. The department of finance underwent at the same time a sweeping reform, and in place of the large discretion previously allowed to officers of

Non-regulation system displaced by Regulation system.

all grades in regard to the disbursement of moneys, the Indian Budget system of audit and accounts was introduced. Surplus revenue was no longer hoarded, but spent liberally on Public Works. In 1863 was commenced a much needed revenue survey and settlement, for the purposes of obtaining an accurate land measurement, of regulating the customary land-tax, and of preserving all proprietary and other rights connected with the soil. In conjunction with this, the period of assessment was fixed for thirty years, thus securing to the cultivator the full advantages of a lease for that period without burdening him with any condition beyond that of discharging the assessment for the single year to which his engagements extended. Soon after, it was found necessary to form an *inām* Commission, to inquire into the validity of titles to lands held by individuals or religious institutions as real or pretended endowments. The conservation of the numerous irrigation channels and of the valuable forests of the country received attention; and as judicial work grew heavier, judicial assistants were appointed, one for each District, for the disposal of civil suits. Education was greatly extended, miles and miles of admirable roads were constructed, rivers bridged, public offices erected, municipalities established, sanitation and conservancy looked after to an extent previously unknown. Jail administration was thoroughly reformed and the Bangalore Central Jail became a model institution. In short, there was scarcely a branch of the administration but came under the scrutiny and reforming hand of the untiring and energetic head of the Government. The effect was magical. Prosperity increased. Capital was attracted and coffee planting began on a large scale and mines came to be developed.

His Highness the Mahārājah had been for years bent on getting his kingdom restored to him. Apart from the

justice of his claim, with the advance of years, the fear became all but universal that the Supreme Government was not unwilling to see the assumption of administration converted into annexation. At first, Lord William Bentinck, who assumed the administration, seems to have suggested a partial annexation, which did not meet with approval. His proposal, made in the beginning of 1834, was to restore the Districts of Mysore, Ashtagram and Manjarabad in full sovereignty to His Highness the Mahārāja and to annex the remainder of the country as an equivalent for the subsidy. A new treaty was also to be concluded to give effect to this proposal. (Letter of Sir Frederick Adam to Col. J. S. Fraser dated 17th April 1834, see l. c. *Memoirs*.) The Court of Directors, however, did not approve of this idea. They were wholly against any proposal that aimed at the dismemberment of the State. In after times, as mentioned above, Lord William Bentinck deeply regretted the hastiness with which he had acted with regard to Mysore, and is known to have more than once said that it was the only act of his Indian administration that he looked back upon with regret. He put it on record that what he had done had been carried out under a grievous misconception of facts, and that he had been misled into action by the "exaggerated representations of the Madras Government" of the time. In his Despatch to the Court of Directors, he could not help expressing "certain doubts both as to the legality and the justice, according to the strict interpretation, of the course that had been pursued." He gave as a reason for these doubts that the Treaty warrants an assumption of the Country with a view to secure the payment of the subsidy, "whereas the subsidy does not appear to have been in any immediate jeopardy." Then, again, the Treaty only authorised the assumption of part or parts of the Country, whereas the whole was assumed. The reply of the Court arrived in 1835 when Sir (after-

wards Lord) Charles Metcalfe was Officiating as Governor-General and was made known in 1836 to His Highness by Lord Auckland, who, in that year, succeeded to the Governor-Generalship. Lord Metcalfe himself is said to have spoken of the assumption as "a harsh and unprovoked measure," and it is evident from the wording of his letters to His Highness that he favoured his claim to a restoration of his rights. Like Bentinck, he was for restoring to His Highness the administration, care being taken that the administration was properly conducted. The Court of Directors were, however, against any sudden cancelment of the existing order. That they were for eventual restoration there can be no doubt whatever. In their Despatch of 1835, they not only affirmed that "Native usage should be respected but also expressed their desire" not to introduce a system which "cannot be worked hereafter by Native agency *when the Country shall be restored to the Rajah.*" Lord Hardinge, when Governor-General (1844-48), wrote a despatch in which he conveyed his doubts as to the Company's right to keep the Country when there was no longer any cause for anxiety about the subsidy. Lord Auckland, in communicating the view of the Directors, was accordingly reasonable in the choice of his language, though particularly careful not to commit himself to any precise date for the restoration of the administration to His Highness. The administration, he wrote, was to remain on the existing footing until the arrangements for the good Government of His Highness' Territories should "have been so firmly established as to be secure from future disturbance." His Highness had no reason to expect a more friendly disposal of his claim at the hands of Lord Dalhousie as his declared policy was against the perpetuation of Indian States generally. Lord Dalhousie is, in fact, known to have favoured annexation as advocated by the smaller politicians and this was, as it was said at the

time, to be expected from one who had, in the course of his eight years' administration, annexed ten kingdoms or principalities. In a minute he wrote on the subject, he said that "as His Highness was sixty years of age at the time and had no male heirs and had never declared his intention to adopt one, the Kingdom would lapse to the original donor." He also observed that the treaties by which the Kingdom was bestowed on His Highness were silent "as to heirs and successors. No mention is made of them, the Treaty is exclusively a personal one." How baseless this suggestion was in the light of the treaties of Mysore and Seringapatam of 1799, will be found adverted to below. From Earl Canning, His Highness was justified, for many reasons, in looking for a statesmanlike treatment of his claims. But Lord Canning had, in the case of Mysore, developed almost an obsession. He had firmly come to believe that Mysore should become British Territory—an exception to his declared policy towards Indian States generally. With this fixed idea implanted in his mind, he had not even extended to His Highness the right of adoption, which, under his famous Despatch, reckoned as second only to the Queen's Proclamation, was accorded to all the other Princes and Chiefs of India ranking above a Jaghirdar. The reason assigned was that His Highness was not personally governing his Territories at the time of the Proclamation of that Despatch! Yet, at the same time, there had been repeated declarations from successive Governors-General that the assumption of the administration was, under the Treaty, illegal. The transference of superintendence from the Supreme to the Madras Government, ordered in 1860, was, as we have seen, suspected by His Highness as a step in the annexation proposal which was in the air at the time. Lord Canning had himself given currency, when requesting the Secretary of State for India, to re-consider this decision, to

a strange story which, as was subsequently made known in the voluminous Press writings and political pamphleteering of the time, was wholly an invention. It had been circulated that His Highness was an old gentleman, past sixty and of a family known to be short-lived. He had, it had been added, no son, and had adopted no heir. "It has been supposed," wrote Lord Canning, "that he will bequeath his kingdom to the British Government. I say "supposed" because there is no formal or official evidence of his purpose; but I know for certain that such was his intention, because early in 1858, and whilst Upper India was still in full rebellion, the Rajah seized an opportunity of conveying to myself, through an entirely private channel, not only the strongest protestation of his loyalty, gratitude and devotion to the Government, but a distinct and earnest declaration, more than once repeated, of his wish that everything that he possessed should at his death pass into its hands." This is what he says he had heard from a "channel" which he describes as "private" but he soon discovered from His Highness himself (*vide* his letter dated 15th March 1860 protesting against the transfer of superintendence to Madras) that the whole story was a fiction and that His Highness entertained no such sentiments as those ascribed by him. (*Vide* Lord Canning's letter dated 30th March 1860 to the Secretary of State for India.) "I beg of you," Lord Canning said, "to compare this declaration with the passage in his letter now enclosed, in which the Rajah expresses grave fears that the measure announced from England (transfer of superintendence) will interfere with the claims which he and his heirs have for the restoration of the Government of his country." Despite this clear and unequivocal statement, Lord Canning still preferred to believe the story of the "supposed" bequest and hoped for its realization. Though he thought that it was "very little desirable

that more Provinces should be added to those which are already under the absolute rule of the Queen in India," he appears to have made an exception in regard to Mysore. He said that the case of Mysore "lying in the midst of the Madras Presidency, and already bound to us in a way which is not convenient or satisfactory, is quite exceptional." So he desired that the "bequest" "should not be defeated." Yet, it was the same statesman who penned the following words of prophetic wisdom in the self-same year, 1860:—

"Should the day come, when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in those Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that, in spite of all suspicions to the contrary, their independence is safe, and we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British Territory, and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favour of any new rulers from within or without."

These words and the sound policy underlying them have been fully justified, though Lord Canning forgot both, when he suggested in hardly veiled language the absorption of Mysore, despite a solemn Treaty then but three score years old and to the enactment of which there were still living witnesses. But at the time we are writing of, these real sentiments of Lord Canning in regard to Mysore were not known, either to His Highness the Mahārājah or his British advisers. His Highness had seen the control of India pass on 1st November 1858 from the Company to the Crown and a new atmosphere had been created by this change. His Highness too had by his supremely statesmanlike conduct at an hour of crisis won the goodwill of British administrators in

His Highness' *Khariyas* on the subject.

Mysore and statesmen in England. The resignation of Sir Mark Cubbon, after quarter of a century of successful administration, was daily being expected. The country was in a perfect state of tranquillity and the revenues stood at Rs. 93 Lakhs, the highest that had so far been reached. The purpose of assumption of the administration had thus been achieved and nothing remained but to hand it back to its rightful Sovereign. Encouraged accordingly by these circumstances and by the friendly terms in which Lord Canning had in the previous year acknowledged his steadfastness during the Mutiny and supported his objection to the transference of the superintendence to Madras, as well as by his proclaimed goodwill towards Indian Princes, His Highness thought the opportunity favourable for definitely formulating his claim to the restoration of his country. He accordingly addressed a *Kharita* to Lord Canning on the subject on 23rd February 1861, in which after briefly reviewing the circumstances of Mysore since the Restoration in 1799, he desired the retransfer of the administration of the country to himself, the avowed object for which the administration had been temporarily made over to the agency of the British having long since been accomplished. Lord Canning, in his reply dated 11th March 1862, the day before he left for England, took exception to the claim put forward, and rejected it, stating that the treaty with His Highness was a personal one, that what the British gave to him might be taken duly from him and "whilst the British Government had been careful to satisfy the right which it originally conceded to your Highness..... it is equally alive to its obligations to the people of Mysore and to the responsibility for their prosperity and welfare of which it cannot divest itself." This reply (parts of which will be found summarised in Aitchison's *Treaties*) expressive of deep disappointment, with traces of anger and something of discourtesy as

well, contained sentiments, so utterly averse to his avowed policy, that it was given out at the time (in one of the leading organs of British public opinion) that Lord Canning was not its actual author, "for it seems to have been despatched in haste, and was, indeed, the last important act of his public Indian life, in all other respects so eminently meritorious." It reached His Highness the Mahārājah a few days before the exquisitely written letter of Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, acknowledging, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, His Highness' loyal services during the trying days of the Mutiny. Both the letters had been read in Durbar by the command of His Highness and the striking differences between the two, both in their language and in the impressions they created on those who heard them when read, were thus delineated by His Highness in his reply to Sir Charles Wood, dated 20th April 1862, owning receipt of his letter and the presents sent to him by Her Majesty:—

"The letter and the presents were delivered by Dr. Campbell (the Durbar Surgeon) in the presence of Mr. Saunders (the officiating Commissioner) and the leading officers engaged in the administration of my kingdom and, as Her Majesty's Gracious and Queenly words fell upon their ears, I could read in their faces that they fully sympathised with the delight I must feel in being so honoured, and that one and all hoped that I should now be consoled for very different words from another pen which had been read upon the same spot only a few days before.

"And I did feel that consolation.

"I feel that although Lord Canning's facts could be (and would be) easily explained, and his arguments refuted, the best answer to the letter of the Viceroy was the letter of that Viceroy's Sovereign."

True to his word, His Highness addressed Lord Elgin, the successor of Lord Canning, his *Kharita* dated 20th

Untenable
views of Lord
Canning

April 1862, in which he fully met and answered every argument that had been advanced by Lord Canning. The matter then went up to the Home Government, whose decision, dated 17th July 1863, however, proved adverse. While matters were at this juncture and His Highness was deliberating on the next step to be taken, the death was announced, on 21st November 1863, of Lord Elgin. This event was a matter of sincere grief to His Highness and led to some further delay in his arriving at a decision. Major-General Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, became *Officiating* Governor-General. He had visited Mysore in the preceding June, but had even then acquired a reputation for the unfavourable view he took of Indians generally. The Home Government, using him as their mouth-piece, affected to be puzzled as to the possibility of ever restoring to His Highness his former power, because no provision was to be found in the Treaty for such a contingency! And yet the Treaty clearly enough indicates that only a temporary occupation was ever contemplated, for it provides that *so long as any part or parts of the Mysore Kingdom shall remain under the control of the Company's Government, the Governor-General shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the revenue collected in his Territories.* His Highness, however, was not deterred by these somewhat damping circumstances from once again urging his rightful claim to restoration of the administration. After considerable deliberation, His Highness addressed, on 25th January 1865, a fresh *Kharita* to Sir (afterwards Lord) John Lawrence, the successor of Lord Elgin in the Governor-Generalship, in which he set out in some detail the grounds of his claim to re-assume the administration of his Dominions. He also followed it up by another *Kharita* dated 1st February 1865, in which he intimated that he was reluctantly compelled to carry his appeal to Her Majesty the Queen

through the medium of Dr. Campbell, who had once before gone on a mission on his behalf to England. Lord Lawrence transmitted copies of these communications to the Secretary of State for India. In informing His Highness of this, Lord Lawrence expressed the view that he could not countenance the case as formulated by His Highness. This induced His Highness to address his *Kharita* dated the 4th July 1866 to substantiate his position. Meanwhile, His Highness desired in due conformity with Hindu custom and religion, to adopt a son as his heir and successor, to inherit his country and hold it as its Sovereign. He had made known his intention in this connection in February 1864, but the Supreme Government, while recognising his right to adopt so far as his private property was concerned, informed His Highness on 29th March 1864 that no authority to adopt a successor to the State had ever been given to him, and that no such power could now be conceded. This decision was upheld by the Home Government, despite Her Majesty's Proclamation of November 1st, 1858, which contained the express clauses "we desire no extension of our present territorial possessions," "we shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own" etc., and despite also the fact that the famous circular letter dated 14th October 1860 regarding "adoption as affecting the succession to the Native States and Principalities of India" had been addressed to the Commissioner in Mysore as well and been acknowledged by him (*vide* letter dated 15th October 1860), though not extended to His Highness in person. Notwithstanding this decision, His Highness adopted, on the 18th June 1865, Srī-Chāmarajēndra-Wodeyar Bahadur, a child of 2½ years of age, and a member of the Bettadakote family (he was the third son of Chikka-Krishna Arasu, a descendant, by adoption, of Katti Gōpāla Rāj Arasu, father of Lakshmi-Ammanni, the

wife of Krishna-Raja II, who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam in 1799) as successor to all his rights and privileges, including the Sovereignty of Mysore. His Highness furnished due intimation of the fact to the Commissioner of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The Mysore Question, as it was then called, thus assumed a double aspect—the restoration of the administration and the recognition of the adoption.

Soon the question became widely known in India and a visible change came over the minds of Indian Princes, whose fears had been so assiduously set at rest, by the Queen's Proclamation and the Adoption Despatch. The Mysore Case, as it was called, became a test question. Everything turned, in their opinion, on how His Majesty's Government were going to settle it. That would show to them if disparity existed between the words and deeds of British Statesmen and Indian Administrators. Two of the greater Princes, Holkar and Scindia, had written to England, although their own rights of adoption—and this is well worth noting as indicative of the prevailing distrust felt by the generality of the Princes at the time—were assured to them so far back as the Governor-Generalship of Lord Ellenborough. Visvanāth Nārāyan Mandalik, well-known at the time as a scholar and a publicist, took up the cause of His Highness and in a closely reasoned pamphlet, entitled *Adoption vs. Annexation*, reviewed the theory and practice of adoption according to Hindu Law and criticised the doctrine of lapse, showing how it was untenable and had no foundation in the customs of the country. He wrote:—

“ A glorious opportunity now awaits the British Parliament to show practically that it will right the wronged. I allude to the case of Maharajah of Mysore, which I see is to be brought before the British Nation. The Maharaja's cause, or in other words that of British faith, is warmly and judiciously

advocated by five members of the Indian Council. But natives of India are grieved to see a person like Mr. Mangles employing arguments as puerile as they are unjust. Whoever heard a Treaty such as that of Mysore called a deed of gift? Still more strange is it to read that the words "shall be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure," do not imply perpetuity to Indian minds. The Indian mind is shocked at such sophistry in high quarters. As to policy, I say for the safety both of India and England—for, our welfare is intimately connected with that of Great Britain—that political honesty and fair dealings is the best policy. I would request members of Parliament to fling away mere ephemeral political expediency (to use Mr. Mangles' own expression), and look well deeply into the past and the future. Weigh the words of Sir G. Clerk, Sir F. Currie, Mr. Eastwick, and the other dissenting members. You are now looking at the events of 1805 from the stand-point of 1866. Take note that your conduct will be watched by the people of India. Do justice even if the Heavens fall. The good of the people, which the annexationists talk of to excuse their injustice to the Princes of India, is a mere stock pretence, and this is well shown by Sir F. Currie and others. Has the good of the People been considered when ephemeral political expediency pointed the other way and have not People been handed over bodily to alien Rulers when it suited the interests of the British Government?

"The Maharajah of Mysore is a Sovereign under a specific Treaty. If he breaks it, let him by all means be punished *in accordance with that Treaty*. But for the British Nation to permit mere land-hunger to turn itself from the scrupulous observance of Treaties, is like a descent from the spiritual to the material—a lapse from monotheism into idolatry, which must in time corrupt the Governors and the Governed, to the certain ruin both of India and England."

Lord Lawrence had evidently made up his mind on "annexation" and had even won over so high-minded, able and amiable a Statesman as Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, to his views. Lord Lawrence had proved a true disciple of Lord Dalhousie

Sir Charles
Wood's
despatch.

in his application of the doctrine of lapse and to that view he had converted Sir Charles Wood as well. In his Despatch dated 17th July 1863, Sir Charles propounded the extraordinary theory that the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1799 "contains no condition under which the administration of the Maharaja's possessions, if once assumed by the British Government, was to be restored to His Highness." This argument received special attention at the hands of Mr. (later Viscount) John Morley in a critical article he wrote in the *Fortnightly Review* of the time, which will be found noticed below in the proper place. Not only that; it was differed from, along with certain other reasons put forward by him, by six of Sir Charles' own colleagues on the India Council, among whom were Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir George Clerk, Sir Frederick Currie, Sir John Willoughby, and Captain W. J. Eastwick. Even in the Cabinet, the Despatch had had only a qualified approval, because there had been an influential minority against it in it. Immediately whispers of these differences in the Cabinet and the India Council became known, public opinion in England was greatly stirred. Meanwhile, Lord Palmerston, who had been Prime Minister since 1859, died on October 18, 1865, and Earl Russell became Premier on the following day. In 1866, the Derby Ministry came into existence, with Lord Cranborne (afterwards famous as Marquis of Salisbury) as Secretary of State for India, displacing Sir Charles Wood in that office. Almost immediately thereafter, a deputation was (in 1866) organized against the idea of "annexation." Headed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had seen considerable service in India and Persia and had been a Director of the East India Company and subsequently, in 1858-59, a Member of the original Council of India, waited on Lord Cranborne and urged on him a reconsideration of the whole case relating to Mysore, more particularly as

modified by the adoption. Later in the same year, a petition signed by several old Indian Officers and others well-known in the public life of England—including Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. (afterwards Sir M. E.) Grant-Duff, Colonel Sykes, (Chairman of the Court of Directors in 1856), Major Evans Bell, and Mr. John Dickinson (Chairman of the Indian Reform Society in London, in succession to John Bright) and many others—was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. John Stuart Mill, praying that “Your Honourable House will take such steps as may seem in your wisdom most efficacious for ensuring, with the least possible delay, the re-establishment of a Native Government in the tributary State of Mysore, with every possible security for British interests and for the prosperity and happiness of the people of the country.”

Though the Government of India declined to recognize the adoption or to accord to the adopted son the honours and privileges due to the heir to the State of Mysore, His Highness stood adamant in his determination to urge his claim once again. As mentioned above, he transmitted, on the 4th July 1866, a fresh *Kharita* to substantiate his position both as regards himself and his adopted son and heir. Meanwhile His Highness made known to certain of his British well-wishers—Lord Harris, who had been Governor of Madras from 1854 to March 1859; His Grace the Duke of Wellington, son of the first Duke; the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley M. P., who had been Secretary of State for India, and others—the differences that had arisen between himself and the Supreme Government in India relating to the true interpretation of the Treaties entered into by him and the Company and sought their goodwill and support in his appeal to Her Majesty the Queen. (Letter dated 1st February 1865.) The British Press took up the matter

His Highness' renewed attempt to secure recognition of his rights.

and put forward the just claims of His Highness in a manner at once fair and convincing. There was outspoken but responsible criticism from some of the ablest-edited British journals of the time. Almost every aspect of the case was urged threadbare and hardly any ground was left for loose thinking in a matter which was considered vital in the interests of British good faith and political policy in India.

Comments
in the British
Press; the
views of the
Examiner.

Thus, the *Examiner* in its issue of April, 1, 1865, after setting out a brief reference to the history of Mysore since the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1799 and to the unhappy diplomacy of the Madras Government in connection with the sequestration of the Mysore Administration in 1831, attacked pointedly the unjust suggestion of Lord Dalhousie that the Treaty of 1799 was an exclusively personal one with His Highness the Mahārājah.

"No heirs are certainly named, for an obvious reason. It would be contrary to Hindoo law to do so, since the Hindoo sovereign names his own heir, having, moreover, the legal right of adopting one, while, even in his failing to do so, the power rests with his eldest surviving widow. But the Treaty contained the words still stronger than those of heirs. It was called "a Treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance," made to last "as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure." And so, Lord Dalhousie's limits to the endurance of the Sun and Moon were confined to the lifetime of a single Prince of short-lived generation! His Lordship's hopes have been signally defeated. The man of sixty-two whose shortness of life was reckoned upon, still lives at seventy-one, and openly and publicly affirms his determination to exercise his lawful right of naming his own heir."

After remarking that Lord Canning was wronging himself when he was attempting to act contrary to his own avowed views in regard to Indian States, it turned to the question whether it was really true that the

Supreme Government had had no *quid pro quo* in restoring His Highness' territories in 1799. It said:—

"It has been said that we have received no valuable consideration for our grant of Mysore to its Native Prince. If this were true, it would assuredly be no excuse for a most flagrant breach of good faith. But it is not true, for we have received the full value of what we bargained for, the fame of generosity, humanity and moderation, the avowed and proclaimed price which the framer of the engagement himself stipulated for, with the admitted loyalty of the donee and his family in the long period of sixty-five years. We have even got something more substantial, an annual tribute of a quarter of a million a year, so punctually paid that up to the present time it has amounted to the handsome total of £16,500,000. For very shame, let us hear no more of Mysore annexation."

Allen's Indian Mail, a well known British weekly of the time, in its issue of April 22, 1865, wrote equally cogently. After blaming the Madras Government for converting the Nagar disturbances "into a justification of the assumption of the entire management of the country," it showed how wholly illegal was such an assumption. Adverting to Canning's exclusion of His Highness from the right of adoption on the plea that his territories were not personally governed by him at the time of the Proclamation of the Adoption Despatch, it remarked that it was a decision that could not be defended from any point of view. It said:—

"If the Treaty did not contemplate the reinstatement of the Rajah, if once superceded, nor the Adoption Despatch confer upon him the right to name an heir, how came it that Lord Canning was so anxious that His Highness should "bequeath his Kingdom to the British Government?" If he had the power to will away his territories, surely he had power to adopt an heir. The noble Earl, however, attached great importance to the bequest of the Country "in full sovereignty to the Crown, by the free will of the ruler, and in a spirit of loyal attachment to the British power." In truth, the Rajah

has never been backward in testifying his "loyal attachment," and even Lord Canning sent him his "warm thanks" for the good services rendered by him during the critical period of the Indian Mutiny. The only valid objection to the reinstatement of the Rajah lies in the fertility of his Kingdom, and its general desirableness as a British possession. The spirit of annexation still sits in the Council Chamber, and perverts the judgment of otherwise upright and incorruptible statesmen. But there is one point which seems to have been overlooked by each successive Viceroy. If the Native Kingdom of Mysore, constituted in 1799 out of the joint spoils of the East India Company and the Nizam, is to cease and determine on the death of His Highness, it is not the British Government alone that will come into inheritance. The Nizam will certainly be entitled to reclaim his moiety and if that claim be not allowed, Her Majesty's Government will simply be guilty of a gross act of robbery and spoliation. But it cannot be that the British Parliament will carry its culpable indifference on the subject of Indian questions to such an extreme as to silently acquiesce in the absorption of this Native Kingdom. It would be an act that would shake all faith in the sincerity of the Queen's Proclamation, and would go far to undo all that has been done and won by the liberal policy inaugurated on the final suppression of the Mutiny. And Parliament must do something more than record its votes. It must see that its decrees are carried into execution. It is useless to order the restoration of Mysore unless that order be executed. The principality of Dhar is still kept back from its lawful ruler, and so will it be with this fine table-land unless very peremptory injunctions are issued for its immediate restoration to the venerable Rajah."

The Morning Standard.

The Morning Standard, of November 22, 1865, exposed the injustice done to His Highness from first to last. After characterizing Lord William Bentinck's notice to His Highness as "couched in terms of great severity," it pulled to pieces the entire fabric of the "annexation" plea. Referring to the Commission system of administration set up, it wrote:—

"This measure was avowedly temporary, and in the exercise of the sole right to which the Government could pretend—that

of interference in the event of having reasonable ground to anticipate failure in the payment of the subsidy; but even then such interference would be limited to the part or parts of the Territory that might need assistance, the occupation of the entire State being never provided for by the Treaty. However, the hold then gained has never been relaxed, but only tightened from time to time. Thus the office of Resident has of late years been abolished, the principality being ruled by a Commissioner exercising all the powers of the Governor of a Province; and of late, in official correspondence, even the style of Rajah of Mysore has been denied to this unfortunate Prince, who is now described simply as the Rajah residing at Mysore. To say that His Highness took his own part in the matter and tormented the Government with appeals, is only to say that he was an Eastern Prince with a grievance. By judicious management the finances were restored to a prosperous footing, and then surely the British Power could have no doubt about the payment of the subsidy. But this excuse wanting, a plea of misgovernment was set up—although such a contingency was not referred to in the Treaty and incapacity for rule on the one side was made a pretext for retaining it on the other. From 1834 to 1847 the Rajah never ceased to claim his restoration. Three Governors-General—Lord William Bentinck, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Lord Hardinge—admitted that his supersession was inconsiderate, unduly severe, and of doubtful legality. Neither the Supreme Government nor the Home authorities ever rejected or contested his claim, but only postponed their consent to a more convenient season, placing before him the prospect of reinstatement as soon as an orderly administration had been established. It was not until 1847 that the determination to deny the claim became apparent; and since that period, it has been either ignored or met with a decided negative. Yet, in 1857, the Rajah, who has never failed in his loyalty through all his troubles, was so zealous a supporter of British interests as to win a letter of thanks from the Government for his conduct. The first great blow which he received was, curiously enough, from Lord Canning, who seems to have been strangely misled in reference to the case. In reply to a memorial from the Rajah, Lord Canning just before his departure from office, wrote to him a formal refusal of his claims upon grounds

which are for the most part clearly untenable. His Lordship declares that the Marquis Wellesley when making the Treaty, retained the right of conquest and prescribed the details of partition of the Territory which was acquired by British arms: that the Subsidiary Treaty was necessarily subordinate to the Partition Treaty, and that the British Government, in the exercise of the rights of conquest which they had acquired, had the same power to take away what they had to give; that the Rajah forfeited his position by misgovernment, and that the Treaty being a personal one, does not apply to his descendants, even though they be natural-born heirs. Such is the substance of Lord Canning's argument, which is fallacious in several important particulars. Lord Wellesley, if not surrendering the rights of conquest, at least made those rights subservient to the conditions of the Treaties and his successors have no justification for falling back upon those rights in order to break those Treaties which are clearly broken by the retention of Mysore. And even if the Treaties allow the lapse, the State must fall, not to the British Government only, but to the British Government and the Nizam—the contracting parties to the partition and subsidiary settlement. It is true that the protectorate of the State was given to England, as having had the largest share in the conquest: but in the case of its reversion, the Nizam would resume his original right; and, after all, the Nizam who is so coolly ignored by Lord Canning, contributed no less than 20,000 men, with establishments in proportion, in aid of British arms. To deny him his share now is not precisely the treatment which we should give to an European ally, or that an European ally would consent to accept; nor, indeed, is it to be supposed that the Nizam will give his concurrence to the arrangement. But whatever action the Nizam may take in the matter, the Raja's claim has plainly legality on its side, and cannot be rejected or ignored without not only grievous-injustice to the claimant, but infinite mischief to ourselves. For, let Mysore become British Territory, and nothing will persuade the "princes, chiefs, and people of India," that the assurances given to them in the Queen's Proclamation are not all moonshine, the Adoption Despatch so much waste paper, and British honour a thing to be talked about in time of difficulty, but having no existence when we are strong enough to do without it."

The *Daily News*, true to its traditions, wrote, in its issue of August 2, 1866, complimenting Lord Cranborne on his first public speech after his taking over the Secretaryship for India. That speech had been an elaborate protest against the annexation policy which came none too soon from him. It was the initial success that presaged the final victory. "India cannot be really tranquil," it remarked, "so long as the Native Princes entertain the slightest suspicion that the all-powerful British Government is disposed to avail itself of any plausible pretext for annexation." But the best part of the article is devoted to an exposition of the speciousness of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch. Writing on this aspect of the matter, it remarked:—

"Sir Charles Wood was by no means a popular minister, and yet, without one protest from Parliament, and barely one protest from the English Press, he was allowed to commit himself to a measure of annexation which, in the opinion of those who know India best and have her interest at heart, will affect the welfare and even the security of our whole Indian Empire, by spreading terror and distrust among the Native States. Until a deputation on the subject went up the other day to Lord Cranborne, no public protest had been made. This silence, moreover, was maintained by Parliament in face of the fact that, even by his own Council, here in England, Sir Charles Wood was vigorously opposed. Five of its ablest and most experienced members—Sir George Clerk, Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir John Willoughby, Sir Frederick Currie, and Captain W. J. Eastwick—all earnestly protested against the annexation of a loyal and friendly State as both dangerous and unjust. Now that the Mutiny is beginning to be forgotten, India is forgotten with it. There is, again, as much point as ever in the old saying, that a broken head in Whitechapel creates a greater sensation among Englishmen than does a revolution in Hindoostan. Not that there is much reason to apprehend that a revolution, or even a riot, would be the immediate result of the annexation of Mysore. The danger lies in the effect the measure would produce upon the minds of the Native Princes, by giving just ground for their suspicion that the policy of

annexation is still alive; and hence the paramount necessity that the new Secretary of State for India should take the earliest opportunity of repudiating this policy. As appeared from the debate in the House of Commons, the wildest rumours are afloat in India about "the designs entertained by officials in high places upon Scindia and Holkar," and "the danger in which even the past services of the Princes of Rajpoot States were being forgotten." We know nothing as to what is meant by this allusion to Rajpoot Princes, but the rumour about Scindia and Holkar is perhaps traceable to the fact, in itself sufficiently alarming, that they have both written to England in urgent remonstrance against the annexation of Mysore. Such a fact speaks volumes, and we cannot wonder that the wildest rumours are based upon it; and however absurd these rumours may appear to Englishmen, who know into what utter disfavour the annexation policy has fallen in England, and who even believe it to be dead, it is not at all difficult to understand why among the natives such rumours should obtain general credence. They have no key to the rapid changes in English public opinion, and they know that only a few years ago the annexation policy was in full force and favour, producing effects the memory of which it will take generations to efface.....

"They may well give credence to the wildest rumours about "the designs of officials in high places" upon Holkar and Scindia, and the Rajpoot Princes. If the Queen's "oldest and staunchest ally" is thus treated, who can be safe? Holkar and Scindia may well write to England, for they enjoy in full the friendship and alliance which have proved so perilous to the Rajah of Mysore. It is marvellous that a man of half Sir Charles Wood's capacity should not have seen that this one act, giving as it so palpably does the lie to all our professions, would completely undo whatever good effects may have been produced by the Queen's Proclamation and Lord Canning's despatch, and that the natives would look upon these and all future assurances as idle pledges made in the hour of our weakness, to be thrown to the winds in the hour of our strength. And in this case what becomes of Lord Canning's hope, that "should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more

than ordinary risk, one of our mainstays will be found in the Native States, which will serve as breakwaters to the storm that might otherwise sweep over us in one great wave?"

Commenting on Lord Canning's unjust exclusion of His Highness from the benefits of the Adoption Despatch, the *Daily News* wrote:—

"We have heard it argued that as the Native Princes know that Lord Canning did not send his Adoption Despatch to the Rajah of Mysore, they are prepared for the annexation of the Kingdom. But it is no secret in India, whatever it may be in England, that Lord Canning withheld his Adoption Despatch from the Rajah because he then believed that the Rajah intended to bequeath Mysore to the British Government, and he saw it would interfere with this intention if he sent the Rajah a formal permission to adopt, since the people of Mysore would naturally wish this permission to be given effect. This argument, therefore, begs the question at issue as completely as does the other stock argument of the annexationists, that we are bound to take possession of Mysore "in the interests of the people." The Rajah has formally declared that he has no wish to alter the present system of administration, and, apart from his wishes, there is a Treaty empowering us to introduce into Mysore such regulations and ordinances as we may deem fit. Nor is there anything to prevent our taking the Rajah's heir, now a mere child, educating him on English principles, and surrounding him with able and enlightened advisers."

The *Morning Star* of August 2, 1866, pointed out the wrong attitude taken up by Lord Lawrence in the matter. After describing him as a "disciple of Dalhousie" and as such bent on annexing Mysore, it strongly criticised his letter of the 29th March 1864 stating that His Highness had any right to adopt a son and heir to his Territories. It went to the length of calling attention to it—what it called—"arrogant terms" and showed how it was totally opposed to the definite pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation and the terms of the

The Morning Star.

Adoption circular of Lord Canning. It wound up by saying:—

“Those who remember the Queen’s Proclamation..... and Lord Canning’s Despatch.....will.....

.....see how completely the Governor-General’s letter is at once an act of usurpation and a breach of a solemn and binding contract. Besides, upon what ground of legal right does the Viceroy claim to give or refuse the Prince that power to adopt a successor which the Calcutta Foreign Office says has been withheld? It is not conferred upon us by the Treaty which placed him on the Throne; it has not been surrendered by him; and it is therefore clearly a right inherent in the sovereignty.

“Should the annexation of Mysore be accomplished, it will prove as fruitful of disaffection as the greased cartridges or the annexation of Oude. Many of the most enlightened and experienced public men whom India has produced, or who have made a reputation in connection with Indian politics, are profoundly convinced of the injustice, as well as danger, of the policy which Sir John Lawrence threatens to pursue towards Mysore. We were glad that some of them—men like Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Grant-Duff, Col. Sykes, Major Evans Bell and Mr. Dickinson—have lost no time in memorializing Lord Cranborne on the subject; and we hope that the new Secretary of State will be able to revoke the approval which, it is believed, a majority of the late Cabinet gave to the mischievous projects of Lord Dalhousie’s favourite pupil.”

*Fortnightly
Review:*
John Morley’s
views.

But by far the weightiest contribution to the proper elucidation of the principles and policy underlying His Highness’ claim, was made by Mr. (afterwards Viscount John) Morley in an issue of the *Fortnightly Review* dated September 15, 1866. He remarked that the determination of the Mysore case would “mark the turning point of the career of England in India.” He drew attention to the fact that although Lord Wellesley reserved in the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 the right to administer part or parts of the Mysore Territory in case of non-payment, or probable non-payment, of the promised fund, he had

previously in the Partition Treaty of the same year, "guaranteed the separate existence of the Mysore State, along with the other conditions of that Treaty "as long as the Sun and Moon endure." He next elucidated the meaning of this phrase thus:—

"It has been contended, by the way, that this is only an otiose Oriental phrase, but such a pretence is sufficiently dissipated by the fact that it was not an Oriental, but Lord Wellesley himself, who dictated the clause."

On the basis of the two treaties, he held that the following propositions were established:—

(1) a separate State of Mysore was set up; (2) the Sovereignty was conferred upon the representative of the old line of the Rajahs who had ruled it; (3) the new Ruler agreed to do certain things; and (4) the Governor-General reserved the right of remedying any neglect to do these things."

He held that the assumption of the administration in 1831 was hardly necessary, for the Subsidiary Treaty had provided for the other party—the Company—suggesting ordinances which His Highness was bound to promulgate and execute, a power it had refrained from making a friendly use of. Indeed, he agreed with the Commission appointed by Lord Bentinck to inquire into the causes of the disturbances of 1831, which had afforded the plea for the assumption of the administration, that the "disturbances that had occurred were greatly attributable to the withdrawal of the advice of the British Resident." These being the facts, he held that a Government, which did not carry out its obvious duties could not deny His Highness the exercise of his rights of sovereignty and adoption. He suggested that the assumption of administration had been dictated by a mistaken policy. "The policy of the Indian Government," he said, "prompted by men of the old school like Sir Thomas Munro and Sir Mark Cubbon, was in the last

degree selfish, grasping and hollow." But he graciously added :

"We have no right to sit in judgment on men for not being in advance of the mental habits of their time. But the least that we can do is to show that political ideas have advanced, by repairing whatever, by good fortune, it is still possible, the evil that has been inflicted."

Morley next considered two definite issues :—

"(1) whether the British Government had any legal right to annex Mysore and (2) whether, granting it had the right, its general position towards Indian States countenanced the expediency of availing itself of it.

"There is," he said, "a pitiful kind of so-called statesmanship popular in England, according to whose canons, the second of these questions is superfluous. This policy consists in standing on the narrow edge of our technical right, and disregarding anything like a sagacious balancing of our interests against our rights." He was for sticking to a technical right only when it lies in the course of what is politically expedient. Judging from this point of view, he said, Sir Charles Wood's despatches on the Mysore question laid far greater stress "on the considerations of what we may find ourselves empowered to do, than upon those considerations of what it is to our advantage to do."

On the first question, he remarked that the rights of His Highness and of the Company were derived from the two treaties of 1799. The question really turned on the interpretation of the memorable Fourth Article in the Subsidiary Treaty, which, in his opinion, gave the Company simply the right to take all measures necessary for the security of the subsidy. That article accordingly did not give the Company any further power over His Highness' dominions or his sovereign rights over them. That, he said, was the way the Treaty had been interpreted

by successive Governors-General from Lord William Bentinck to Lord Hardinge and even by the Court of Directors themselves, up to indeed 1847. Sir Charles Wood was, in his opinion, wholly wrong in brushing aside all this cloud of witnesses and arguing against His Highness that there was no provision in the Treaty under which "the administration of his possessions, if once assumed by the British Government, was to be restored to His Highness. Criticising this view, Morley wrote:—

"It is hard to imagine even a minister of Sir Charles Wood's long and varied official experience condescending to such a sophism as this. As if it were not plainly implied, on the most elementary principles of construing such documents, that the Administration of the Raja's possessions was to be restored to him as soon as the purposes for which the Treaty authorised its assumption were satisfied. What would be thought of a landlord who, after distraining for rent and satisfying his demand, should decline to quit the premises on the ground that there was no clause in the agreement stating the condition on which he should quit them? With reference to the same paragraph, Sir Henry Montgomery, in recording the reasons for his dissent from the Secretary of State's despatch, justly remarks that "in all fairness, if the Treaty is to be quoted in such rigid interpretation when adverse to the Rajah's claims, it may also be quoted in the same strictness as not authorising the assumption of the entire Country under any view of its real condition at that period."

Next, Morley considered the larger question as to the Sovereignty of His Highness over his territories and how the right of adoption, an incident of such sovereignty, could be refused to him. He said:—

"We now come to the immediate bearing of this issue, whether, according to the two Treaties of 1799—the Partition Treaty and the Subsidiary Treaty—the Rajah of Mysore is the sovereign Prince of a Hindoo State. For if he is, why should he be deprived of the sovereign attribute of being able to adopt? And if he dies leaving an adopted son, how can his State be annexed as a lapse to the Paramount Power? The history of

the view taken by the Indian Government of the right of the Hindoo Princes to adopt successors to their Territories, shows that this right was respected until Lord Dalhousie's decision in the Sattara case. "The decision in the Sattara case," says Sir Frederick Currie, recording his dissent from the despatch of 1864, "whatever its merits may be, undoubtedly caused surprise and alarm throughout the length and breadth of India; and when this was followed by the proceedings of the Government of India in the cases of Kherowlee, Nagpore, Jhansee, etc., during the same administration, the surprise and alarm became consternation and dismay. Shortly after came the Mutiny, and the disorganization which accompanied it. On restoration of order, some special measures were deemed necessary by Lord Canning, who has succeeded Lord Dalhousie, to allay the alarm, and remove the belief, engendered by the proceedings above alluded to, the annexation of Oudh, etc., that every pretext, however subtle or futile, would be taken to attach and absorb all the remaining chiefships and principalities of India." The chief of these special measures was the publication of the famous Adoption Despatch (April 30, 1860), a document only second in importance to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, assuming the paramount sovereignty of India. At this time, England first stood "face to face with its feudatories." A great convulsion "has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the Native Chiefs, over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be reasonable and appreciated." "Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected," said Lord Canning in the despatch, "so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States." In order, therefore, to rob our policy of this pernicious uncertainty, an assurance was proposed by Lord Canning, to be given, and in time was given, to every Chief above a certain rank, that the Paramount Power desired to see his Government perpetuated, and that on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor, according to the laws and customs of his race, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, would

be recognised, and that nothing should disturb the engagement thus made to him so long as his House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of Treaties. Distinct assurances in this sense were given to the Princes individually. But the Rajah of Mysore was not included in the list of Chiefs to whom this assurance was conveyed. And why? Because it was hoped, and fully expected, in the first place, that the Rajah, being old and childless, would refrain from adopting, and would allow his Dominions to lapse to the English Crown. In the second,—and this has been too much overlooked by people who are content to be guided by what Lord Canning actually did,—it was felt that to give the Rajah permission to adopt would be tantamount to an express invitation. If the Rajah had received this formal and public permission, his omission to avail himself of it would have perplexed and offended his own subjects. They naturally would have expected him to use, in favour of one of his own race, the power thus deliberately bestowed upon him, rather than by his negligence in doing what he had been thus almost bidden to do, to cause the transfer of his Dominions to an alien Government. And in the third place, Lord Canning could not divest himself of the evil influence of the Calcutta Foreign Office, which insisted that the Treaty of 1799 was a personal Treaty, that the Rajah was only set up for his own life, without any intention of continuing his authority to his heirs and successors, and that therefore, he had not the right of adoption admitted to be inherent in a Hindoo Prince. Strictly speaking, we have not bound ourselves by any assurance to the Rajah of Mysore to let him adopt, as we have bound ourselves to other Princes affected by such permission. We have thrown ourselves upon our own interpretation of the Treaties of 1799, and, admitting that there is not “a single instance in which adoption by a sovereign Prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the Paramount Power,” we deny, in fact, that the Rajah is a sovereign Prince.”

Morley next traversed the theory that the Treaty was an “exclusively *personal* one,” on the ground that no mention is made of heirs and successors in it. He remarked:—

“This is uncommonly ingenious and acute, but when we remember the circumstances under which this so-called

personal Treaty was made, the worth of such a notion is more truly measured. What could Lord Wellesley's object have been in going through the farce of a personal Treaty with a child five years old? What reason was there for setting up the child at all if he were only to play warming-pan for the East Indian Company? The Company needed no fiction of this sort. Their troops were victorious. The Country was theirs, and it was the deliberate choice of the Governor-General to erect it into a State as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure. Lord Wellesley was, of all the Governors-General that ever India has had, the least likely to play a trick, to go through an unintelligible performance of this kind. It is incumbent on those who rely on the personal Treaty argument at least to furnish some comprehensible theory of Lord Wellesley's motives and policy in what, without explanation, seems so meaningless and irrational a proceeding."

On the second question, the expediency of annexation, Morley was equally strong in his condemnation. He wrote:—

"This brings us to the broader and more important point of the expediency of annexing Mysore. Although as a matter of fact we did not expressly include Mysore in the assurance that we had abandoned the policy of annexation, Mysore will be the first opportunity of testing the sincerity of our professions. No amount of reasoning or explanation will convince the Native Princes that if we do not adhere to the non-annexation policy in the case of Mysore, we shall adhere to it in any other case where annexation may suit our purpose. A statesman as distinguished from a low attorney on the one hand, and from a rapacious place-hunter or patronage-seeker on the other, must admit that everything turns in such a case on what will be thought of our policy by those whom it is our interest to conciliate. If, as is distinctly asserted by men of the highest authority and greatest knowledge, such as Sir Frederick Currie, the consequence of annexation would be invincible distrust in the minds of the Native Princes; and if, as all parties now admit, it is of the deepest importance that the princes should remain staunch and loyal to English interests, what can be more deplorable, more hateful, than to find that English and Indian politicians cannot get beyond the one fact that the

assurance of the Adoption Despatch was never conveyed to the Rajah of Mysore? The facts should be viewed largely, and with reference to human nature, rather than to principles of hair-splitting. What are the Native Princes likely to think, with their logic deeply infected with the inflammatory sense of self-interest? "If on this, the first occasion," says Sir F. Currie, "since the promulgation of this celebrated assurance of an adoption to any chiefship of consideration and value, the adoption is disallowed, in order that the Province may be appropriated by the British Government, what will be the opinion in the native mind of British faith and British honour? Will not the Chiefs of India believe that the promise of the Viceroy was made in the hour of weakness and danger, to be disregarded when power should be restored and the danger had passed away?" We shall be accused of acting hypocritically from first to last. Lord Wellesley established a Kingdom which he never meant to be maintained. He made a Treaty with the Nizam to last while Sun and Moon endure, but he only meant while it should suit English policy. We assumed the administration of Mysore under the pretext of securing a subsidy, but all the time we never intended to give it back again. We declared that we recognised the right of adoption, and on the first opportunity we decline to do any such thing. We declared that we had given up the evil policy of annexation, and then we annex the first Territory on which we can lay our hands. It is not difficult to see how ugly our conduct can thus, without much forcing, be made to look. And all India is said, on credible authority, to be watching the case. Two of the greatest Princes, Holkar and Scindia, have written home, although their own rights of adoption—and this is very well worth noticing as a sign of their profound alarm—were assured to them so far back as the Governor-Generalship of Lord Ellenborough. The Rajah of Mysore was one of the most loyal of our allies during the terrible rebellion of 1857-9, so that besides general charges of breaking Treaties and Proclamations, we shall be deemed thoroughly insensible of anything like gratitude or goodwill, even for the most enormous services. There is something portentous in all this, when we remember Lord Canning's words, that cannot be too often quoted, that our supremacy will never be heartily accepted so long as any doubts are felt as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States."

Morley then proposed the scheme, which, as will be shown below, was eventually adopted by the Government. He thus described it :—

“ There is a course open by which we shall allay the dangerous alarm of the Native Princes, preserve the reputation of the British Government for good faith and gratitude, avail ourselves of the Native social forces for the benefit of the “ silent myriads,” and make for ourselves an unrivalled opportunity for the infusion of such European ideas as it may be desirable and possible to introduce. The son adopted by the Rajah is a child. Let him be recognised, on the Rajah’s death, and instead of leaving him to grow up anyhow, as the present was allowed to do at the beginning of the century, let us surround him with the best European and Native influences that are within reach.....

“ When the young Rajah came of age, European influence would still be present in the shape of a Resident and his assistant officers; only the main object should be to leave the general administration as much as possible in the hands of Native officials. The Residency, if inspired by something better than the sinister ideas of the Calcutta Foreign Office, would be a standing guarantee against the oppression of the population by the emissaries of the Prince.....

What objection could there be, asked Morley, for such an experiment as that, an experiment too which had proved successful in another Indian State, Travancore? And he answered his own question thus :—

“ Only this, that the English Government would have fewer places to give away, and as Mysore is a pleasant land, flowing with milk and honey, Anglo-Indian officials would think themselves very deeply wronged if any trifling considerations of Imperial policy were allowed to weigh against their personal interests. In the scale against the official love of patronage and place, let us set the conviction expressed in a recent petition to the House of Commons by a body of men of the greatest consideration both in India and in this Country : “ A combined system,” they say, “ of British possessions and protected States, under which all external and foreign affairs, the general principles of taxation, legislation, commerce and cur-

rency, and the relations between the constituent principalities, can be dictated and controlled by the Imperial power, while the details of administration in the dependent States are carried out by Native authorities, has always appeared to your petitioners to be the system best calculated to maintain the supremacy of Great Britain and to secure the peace and prosperity of India: to promote a fair balance between centralized and localized Government, to institute a visible chain of allegiance and responsibility and to provide for the gradual enlightenment of the less civilized religions and races, not only by the example of the good order in the British Provinces and direct guidance by British functionaries, but more effectually by the practical experience and established habits of Native Princes, ministers and officials." The same persons go on to show that there are special reasons why this combined system of British protection and supervision should be tried in Mysore. They find in it the very type and example of what a protected Native State ought to be. Nearly one-third of its gross revenue is available for imperial uses, amounting to one-half of the total payments of the Tributary States. Under its Treaty engagements, the British Government may interpose its authoritative counsel for the improvement and control of the law and administration. And, lastly, all the machinery has been so reformed by the British Commissioners as to be now in the most perfect working order. With reference to the Government of India, people at home are ordinarily content with a very rough-and-ready theory. They suppose that our only business is to superimpose European civilization upon the Oriental barbarism, and that the latter will eventually be crushed out. But this shows what is not, perhaps, a very wonderful ignorance of the working of social forces. In taking all the Government, from its principles down to its lowest details, into our own hands, what are we doing? First: we are forgetting that Hindoos and Mahomedans are not Hottentots or Troglodytes, but a population with ideas and laws and traditions and beliefs and prejudices. We are ignoring all these: and instead of recognizing them as active forces, which may be partially controlled and utilized, we pen them up to burst upon us some day with the accumulated violence of years. Second: We are freeing those high-caste natives, who have unbounded influence over the populace, from any

sort of responsibility for the rightful use of such influence. Third : We are leaving ourselves friendless, and without any means of authentic, and wide information as to the concealed working of all those forces which operate none the less powerfully because we choose to suppose that they are extinct."

Opposing the argument that the people of Mysore did not wish for a change in the administration and that the petitions sent up bore signatures of "no value whatever," being composed chiefly of "the Rajah's tradesmen," Morley stigmatized the communications of the Commissioner of Mysore, which had thus described them, as resembling those of "a gossiping maid-of-honour than those of a grave and responsible official." He thus laid bare the injustice of such a phrase:—

"Very likely this is the case. Still not many words need be expended upon the *a priori* probability of a native oriental population desiring the restoration of the representative of a long line of rulers, and preferring to be governed by their own countrymen rather than by people whom they regard, as they might regard, irresistible but odious demons. To the Oriental, the Englishmen, not improved by being one of the dominant race, is a veritable Yahoo. Sir Frederic Currie said in 1863 that from his own experience he cannot doubt the truth of the report that "the people are now anxiously awaiting our decision in this case; that they will be exceedingly disappointed when the truth of this decision is known; and that our philanthropy will cause discontent throughout the length and breadth of the Province." If I had space for digression, I might expatiate upon the marvellously improved interest in the Natives on the part of the Government, who only four years since, to suit purposes of their own, re-transferred large Districts of the Nizam's Territories, that had been eight years in British hands, to what is authoritatively declared to have been a "more corrupt and tyrannical government than even that of Mysore was in its worst times." To convict the Government of hypocrisy, however, would be no great triumph. But it is impossible to help seeing the futility of relying on the interests of the people as a plea for not restoring his Throne

to the Rajah, when our own system of administration could be carried on by him under the supervision and control of a Resident. It may be said indeed that the Prince thus restored would be a puppet, a mere *roi faneant* in the hands of an English Mayor of the Palace. Even if he were, if this be the form of government most congenial to the natives and most conducive to our own interests in the country, what reason is there why we should not lend ourselves to what, at the most, would be a piece of harmless pageantry? Surely we are not such consistent sticklers for hard fact in all our matters of government at home, as to think compliance with a taste for a royal puppet too dear a price to pay for the invaluable results of disarming the perilous distrust of the other Native Princes, and establishing a model of what a Protected Native State should be."

He then wound with an argument based on general considerations of Indian policy, partly political and partly financial. He enunciated it thus:—

"Apart from theoretic notions of our duty as the superior race in a conquered Country, there is one powerful consideration which even the most high-handed and unscrupulous kind of politicians may be able to estimate. Every increase of the Indian Territory governed directly by us involves an increase of military and civil expenditure. It is the latter item which accounts for the zeal of the officials in the cause of annexation. And we have the testimony of the Earl Canning himself that "we shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our European force; and the additions to that force which we already require are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as India can conveniently pay." As it is, we have a peace establishment of about 70,000 British Troops for India. Every annexation may be said, on Lord Canning's authority, to necessitate an increase of this large and expensive force. And in corroboration of this we have the statement of the petitioners against the annexation of Mysore, a statement uncontradicted by the authorities, "that every new Province absorbed since 1848 has proved a burden on the revenues of Her Majesty's older possessions in India; for, instead of any

surplus having ever been derived from the States thus annexed, the Imperial Treasury has been constantly called on to supply their deficiencies." In the Rebellion of 1857-9, the number of troops was raised to 122,000. If there is any credence at all to be attached to the reports of the most impartial and experienced of Anglo-Indians, the incorporation of Mysore is just one of those measures most likely to pave the way for renewed disaffection and its disastrous consequences. This is what we are risking; and to gain what? A very slight, and in the long run, very questionable, increase of revenue from the Mysore Territory, and a few more places to give away to the officials of the India Government. It is for this that we expose ourselves to a drain upon our military resources, which, if it came when we were engaged in any other struggle, would be mortally calamitous. Without this possible drain of 50,000 additional troops, the necessity of maintaining the ordinary peace Establishment makes us confront Europe and the West in the attitude of a man with one arm fast tied up. We have abandoned our legitimate influence in the West in order to annex in the East. We preach moral suasion in Europe, so that we may be free to practise material repression in Asia. We make ourselves despised in one continent, in order to make ourselves hated in another. It would be paying many of our Cabinet Ministers of either party much too high a compliment to say that this is their deliberate policy. They have replaced our old, and in many points our bad system of "Thorough" by the new, and in all points the worse principle of "Drift." There is no such thing as policy."

The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pall Mall Gazette of 26th September 1866, then under the control of Frederick Greenwood, was equally sympathetic in demanding justice for His Highness, Analysing the two Treaties of 1799, it said that the Partition Treaty "guaranteed the rights of the restored Dynasty," while the Subsidiary "fixed the relations between His Highness and the Paramount State." Next, it pointed out that the subsidy was intended to be paid for military defence, within and without the State. Assumption of administration was, it remarked, restricted

to any failure or any imminent likelihood of failure to pay the subsidy and such assumption was not contemplated to be anything more than a temporary sequestration. The assumption of administration in 1831 had been made on the plea that "the subsidy was in danger," though, "whether this was actually the case, has been questioned". It remarked that there were abundant proofs on the records of Government to show that the sequestration was intended to be but for a temporary period. Though years passed, order prevailed throughout His Highness' territories, the revenues increased, the surplus was going up, debts there were none and the subsidy was being paid and never could be in danger, the British Government—whom it styled "The Man in Possession"—still remained. Passing on to the services rendered by His Highness, it said :—

"During all the dark season of our trouble, when he might have wrought grievous mischief to our people, he was firm and faithful to the British alliance. He had great faith in the Queen's Proclamation, great faith in the justice and generosity of Lord Canning. It seemed to him that the hour and the Man both favoured the realisation of his hopes. He reasserted, therefore, his claims with increased emphasis, and it is impossible to deny the logical force with which he argued his case. From the Government of India the appeal was carried in due course to the Queen's Government at Home. But nothing that he could say was of any avail. The "Man in Possession" was a fixture in Mysore."

Characterising the refusal of His Highness' request to adopt as having been as "ruthless" as the refusal to his personal restoration," it remarked :—

"There is an outcry against this, as much on the score of policy as on the score of justice. It is affirmed, not merely by "interested agitators" on the one side, and "maudlin sentimentalists" on the other but by hard-headed men of ripe Indian experience, that this adverse decision is the greatest blunder that could be committed at the present time.

Mysore is a fine Country, but for all that "the game is not worth the candle." The Princes and people of India have been taught to believe that the old Annexation Policy (which Lord Cranborne declared in the first speech which he delivered after his appointment to the Indian Ministry to have been one of the weightiest causes of the convulsions of 1857) has been irrevocably abandoned. We do not care to inquire what was the intention of that celebrated manifesto, with what restriction it was fenced in, with what reservations and exceptions it was burdened in the minds of its original framers, or what constructions have been put upon it by later interpreters. In India it has been accepted without any emasculations, and we don't hesitate to endorse the opinions of those experienced Indian Statesmen who declare that, after such a declaration, the appropriation of the first Native State worth taking, that has fallen in our way, will be regarded as a rampant violation of the pledges and promises of the Queen. It is not too late to rectify this error. There are petitions now before Parliament which will compel notice, and Lord Cranborne has before him a golden opportunity of acquiring for himself new honours by looking the question fairly in the face, and removing the 'Man in Possession.' "

The good will
of the British
press.

Such were some of the comments and criticisms on the question in the British Press. (See *Opinions of the Press on the Annexation of Mysore*, published by John Camden Hatten, Piccadilly, London). Reviewing the same after the lapse of sixty-three years, it has to be acknowledged, that the British Press displayed commendable goodwill towards His Highness' just and legal claims and did full justice to it. So insistent was its criticism and so well did it put the case for an equitable view of His Highness' claim and focus public opinion on it that it influenced and shaped very largely Parliamentary opinion on it. The momentous debate in the Commons took place on 22nd February 1867, and the result was a complete triumph to British justice and fairplay. Dr. Campbell, still in London, telegraphed the

information without delay on the following morning. He wired, "I heartily congratulate Your Highness. House of Commons decided last night. Mysore Kingdom safe. Prince succeeds Your Highness." This telegram was received *via* Karachi and Madras and gave considerable relief to His Highness. The reversal of the previous decision was won principally on account of five important reasons:—(1) The British people were tired of the Annexation Policy of Dalhousie and were conscientiously against going back on the Queen's Proclamation and the Adoption Despatch of Canning; (2) the British Press stood out unanimously against the Government's decision and incessantly wrote against it both on specific and general grounds; (3) the Derby Ministry had been unable to reconcile itself to the views of the Palmerston Ministry in this matter; (4) the inherent justice of His Highness' cause and the very favourable impression his firm and faithful conduct, especially during a period of severe trial to the British cause, had left on the public mind generally in England; and (5) the points of policy involved in the determination of the question were felt to be far too important to be brushed away too lightly. The ground for the success was largely cleared by the dissenting colleagues of Sir Charles Wood on the India Council, every one of whom had a record of public work in India and the East too great to be neglected. Next, some of the greatest Anglo-Indian administrators, including some of the best among those who had served on the British Commission in Mysore, were against the perpetuation of any injustice to His Highness and his ancient Dynasty and they lent weighty support to the cause of His Highness. Then, again, there was the public support of persons of commanding influence like Mill and others, both in and outside of Parliament, which helped to mould public opinion in favour of reversion. There were, however, two persons who deserve to be singled

The previous decision reversed by Parliament.

The chief causes which led to the reversal.

The leading British Supporters the work of Campbell and Bell.

out for special mention in this connection and they were Dr. John Colin Campbell, the Durbar Surgeon, and Major Evans Bell, the well-known publicist. These two were, in some respects, the exact antithesis of each other. Dr. Campbell was an acute and watchful Scotchman, who did his work quickly and without noise. He had been an officer of rank and standing in Her Majesty's Indian service, a true supporter of both His Highness' interests and those of the British Government. Having retired after thirty years of service, of which sixteen had been spent at His Highness' Court, he was thoroughly acquainted with his case. He had been on the most intimate terms of friendship with Sir Mark Cubbon and had fully enjoyed the confidence of that great and good administrator. His Highness—as he himself freely acknowledged in a series of letters dated 1st February 1865—had been indebted to him for much wise counsel over many years, a counsel bestowed as freely as it was needed in times of great disturbance and anxiety. His Highness' high opinion of Dr. Campbell had been publicly endorsed by C. B. Saunders, Officiating Commissioner, in a letter to the Governor-General dated the 31st January 1865, on which date Dr. Campbell retired from the service. "The Maharaja's encomiums," wrote Mr. Saunders, "on Dr. Campbell are not underserved. Dr. Campbell was in the confidence of the late Commissioner Sir Mark Cubbon, while he has ever been a steady friend of His Highness, and it is no exaggeration to say, that any influence he has possessed has been exercised beneficially." Such was the person chosen by His Highness to act in his cause in Britain and the cause was served by Dr. Campbell in the most loyal, faithful and honorable manner. History knows nothing of it,—so silent was it and yet so honest and heart-felt. But it lay in getting fair-minded English publicists and politicians to see the justice of His Highness' cause and contribute their

meed towards its vindication. And he won as he deserved. A true Scot, he never made any boast of his work and he slips out of the history of this period as silently as he enters it. Providence meant him for the task allotted to him and when his function was over, he simply ceased to exist.

Very different was Major Evans Bell. He was as vocal as Campbell was silent; he wrote himself while Campbell influenced others to use their famous pens; and he declaimed against his opponents while Campbell eschewed public disputation. But Bell was a born fighter. Keen, quick-witted, thoroughly alive to the necessities of the hour and with a conscientious belief in the cause he made his own, he wrote as a dialectician would argue his case before an assembled audience. He wrote much as he spoke. A literary pugilist, he pinched here, there and everywhere—but always subject to the laws of the warfare he made his own. He never once, in the many controversial campaigns he led—a great many of them to success—hit below the belt. His "*Mysore Reversion: an Exceptional Case*" is no more than a polemic; but even as such, it is worth its place in a historical library. Though not a lawyer, Bell put his case with a forensic ability which many a lawyer might have envied. Though attacked, abused and even sometimes scoffed at, he never lost his temper but hit back hard—yet without malice. He was the very type of the old time political pamphleteer, now so scarce. He did much useful service in the Mysore cause. Even the *Saturday Review* admired him and his zeal in behalf of His Highness' just cause. "The history of Mysore," it wrote on 2nd March 1867, "has been told in a spirited volume by Major Evans Bell, who, after urging on public grounds the restoration of the Native Sovereignty, has now, since his retirement from the service, become the avowed agent or advocate of the Rajah." His *Remarks on the Mysore Blue-Book*

which was written in the year following the *Mysore Reversion*, is cast in the same mould and is in every respect typical of its author. Bell was a steady supporter of the Indian cause, and in particular the cause of Indian States. His work for Mysore will long be remembered as it was done willingly and in what he described as the conscientious discharge of public duty.

General
Briggs'
services in
the cause.

Another person of interest who took a prominent part in the reversion was General Briggs, the first Commissioner of Mysore. (See *ante*). Though 82 at the time, he retained a vivid recollection of His Highness and the unfavourable manner in which his rights had been handled. As a consistent opponent of Lord Dalhousie, and his policy, he joined Sir Henry Rawlinson's deputation to the Secretary of State for India and added to its strength, as much by the weight of his years as of his experience. According to the British journals of the time, he is said to have expressed his sentiments on behalf of His Highness and his claims "vehemently" and that his arguments were felt to be "most judicious, wise and feelingly persuasive and consequently carried more weight with them." On hearing this, His Highness heartily thanked him in a special letter (dated 5th May 1867), in which he recalled his earlier recollections of him and his services to the State and to himself personally, and added:—

"It had always been a matter of much delight to me to know that the whole of your career in India at the head of many important offices, which you filled, had indeed acquired you much fame and the high esteem of being on the one side a real well-wisher of the Government and its subjects and on the other side a zealous lover of justice and a true friend to Native Princes."

The North-
cote
Despatch.

To continue the story, the Derby Cabinet took steps to give effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons.

Early in April 1867, Viscount Cranborne stated in the House the final decision to which the Government had come, influenced by the belief that the existence of well-governed Indian States is a benefit to the stability of British rule; and on the 16th of that month Sir Stafford Northcote, then Secretary of State for India, sent out the Despatch to the Governor-General which decided the future of Mysore. After stating that no hope could be held out that the previous decision regarding the reinstatement of His Highness the Mahārāja himself would be reversed, he went on to say:—

“ Without entering upon any minute examination of the terms of the Treaties of 1799, Her Majesty’s Government recognize in the policy which dictated that settlement, a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty on the throne of Mysore, upon terms which should at once afford a guarantee for the good government of the people, and for the security of British rights and interests. Her Majesty is animated by the same desire, and shares the views to which I have referred. It is her earnest wish that those portions of India which are not at present under her immediate dominion may continue to flourish under native Indian rulers, co-operating with her representatives in the promotion of the general prosperity of the country; and in the present case more especially, having regard to the antiquity of the Maharaja’s family, its long connection with Mysore, and the personal loyalty and attachment to the British Government which His Highness has so conspicuously manifested, Her Majesty desires to maintain that family on the throne in the person of His Highness’s adopted son, upon terms corresponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the present time will allow.

“ In considering the stipulations which will be necessary to give effect to this arrangement, I have, in the first place, to observe, that Her Majesty’s Government cannot but feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of those who have now for so long a period been subject to their direct administration, and that they will feel it their duty, before replacing them under the rule of a native sovereign, to take all the pains they can

with the education of that sovereign, and also to enter into a distinct agreement with him as to the principles upon which he shall administer the country, and to take sufficient securities for the observance of the agreement.

"It is, therefore, the intention of Her Majesty that the young prince should have the advantage of an education suitable to his rank and position, and calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration; and I have to desire you to propose to the Maharaja that he should receive his education under the superintendence of your Government. I have to request that you will communicate with me as to the mode in which this can best be effected without separating the young prince more than is necessary from those over whom he may hereafter be called on to rule."

The Despatch went on to direct that if at the demise of His Highness, the young prince should not have attained the age fixed for his majority, "the territory shall continue to be governed in his name upon the same principles and under the same regulations as at the present time." Before confiding to him the administration of the whole, or any portion, of the State, arrangements would be made "for the purpose of adequately providing for the maintenance of a system of government well adapted to the wants and interests of the people," and, as regards the rights and interests of the British Government, the Despatch provided for a higher subsidy in these terms:—

"It is sufficient now to point out that, as the cost of supporting Troops has largely increased since the date of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, it will obviously be necessary that the terms of that Treaty should be revised and some addition made to the subsidy. The great increase which has taken place in the resources of Mysore since 1799, and more especially since the assumption of the Government by Lord William Bentinck, will prevent such addition being left as an undue burden. The precise terms of the revision may be left to be settled when the young Prince is put in possession of the administration."

This Despatch, however, did not reach India for some-time, though meanwhile, by about 25th April 1867, Lord Cranborne's announcement in the Commons was known in Mysore. That announcement, while it satisfied His Highness in so far as it was "a reversal of their (the British Government's) ultimate judgment," he could not but look upon it for the time being "as a bitter disappointment" to himself personally and "as a total denial to do full justice" to his "indisputable rights." (Letter to Mr. F. M. Lewin, dated 25th April 1867). The Northcote Despatch of the 16th April was communicated by Lord John Lawrence to His Highness on the 16th June 1867, with a despatch of his bearing the same date, in which he enunciated the views and decision of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the succession of His Highness' adopted son. In acknowledging Lord Lawrence's cordial congratulations, His Highness wrote:—

Communicated to His Highness.

His acknowledgment of same.

"From the recognition of my just claims and from the true sympathy and gracious regard so generously evinced by Her Majesty in the critical position of my affairs, I feel sanguine that my prayer for personal restoration will not be overlooked but will eventually receive all the benign notice and liberal consideration of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and of Her Ministers."

His Highness added at the same time:—

"May I request the favour of your Excellency to be kind enough to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, to Her Ministers and to those that are the advisers of this wise and universally very acceptable measure, the most unfeigned expressions of my grateful acknowledgments and warm appreciation of a concession agreeable alike to myself and my people."

His Highness held, on 18th July 1867, a special Durbar in his Palace, when he received congratulations from the Commissioner of Mysore in a formal and public manner on the recognition which Her Majesty had been pleased

to bestow upon the young prince Chāmarājendra Wodeyar Bahadur as His Highness' adopted son. His Highness had been celebrating the anniversary of his 74th birthday and a large number of ladies and gentlemen had been invited to be at the Durbar. The young prince was conducted into the room and was received with the usual marks of respect. He was then formally placed on the laps of His Highness by the Commissioner and welcomed as the "rightful heir." His Highness acknowledged the Commissioner's congratulations and requested that his respects might be formally conveyed to Her Majesty and her Ministers for this signal mark of her favour.

Honour to
His Highness.

Her Majesty also showed her personal regard for him by conferring on His Highness the distinction of the G. C. S. I. in recognition of his services "rendered to our Indian Empire." The Letters Patent conveying this honour was dated Balmoral, 24th May 1867 and reached Mysore early in September of the same year. Lord Napier, then Governor of Madras, visited Mysore at His Highness' special request and invested him with the insignia of the order.

Arrangements
for the
education of
the young
Prince.

Though the Northcote Despatch did not meet with His Highness' cherished wishes in every respect, it gratified him much in so far as it recognised his adopted son's claim to the full rights of sovereignty and the restoration of the Administration on his attaining his majority. Lord Lawrence in his letter of the 16th June 1867 had expressed the hope that the decision would conduce to His Highness' happiness and the happiness of the people of Mysore and had suggested that the great point to aim at was the proper training and education of the young Prince so that he might, when he arrived at man's estate, be fitted by ability and right dispositions to dispense to the people justice and maintain with

dignity the exalted position to which he had been called. Even before the receipt of the Despatch, His Highness had taken steps to provide a suitable training to his son. He had applied on 24th April 1867 for the services of Lieut.-Colonel G. Haines, formerly in the Mysore Commission, to act as guardian of the young Prince, and to superintend his education and training. This was approved by Her Majesty's Government on 31st October 1868.

There is some reason to believe, that the decision of the Derby Cabinet did not meet with the approval of Lord John Lawrence. This measure proved one of the last measures of Lord Cranborne as Secretary of State for India in 1866-67, for early in March 1867 he retired from that position, making room for Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh, one of the most successful of Tory Chancellors of the Exchequer. Lord Lawrence, in a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, remarked that he could say with perfect truth that he had never been connected with any great measure of annexation and that even in the case of the Punjab, he had been only "concerned in the carrying out of the measure and not in the policy of annexation itself." He also confessed that there was much to say against the absorption of large Native Chiefships, especially on the point which was adverted to in the Mysore debate, namely "the loss of employment to Natives of rank and respectability." "But," he added, "to the mass of the people, it appears to me, as in the case of Mysore, that the change has proved of unmixed benefit. I do not say that there are no points in our administration where the shoe does not pinch. I fully admit that the reverse is the case." That seems to give the whole point away, though he affirmed that "the benefits of our system are great and palpable, and moreover, are appreciated by all the industrious classes." It is remarkable that not all the

Lord John
Lawrence's
views on the
Northcote
Despatch.

arguments adduced by the British Press or by Lord Cranborne had had any appreciable effect on him. For we see him, in the same letter in which the above views are formulated, unblushingly stating that "of all the cases in which annexation has taken place, or has been advocated, I know of none in which the argument for that measure has appeared to me so strong as it is in the case of Mysore." This enunciation of unrepentant old views would seem to indicate not only that his knowledge was wholly inadequate but also that the exposition of policy involved in the reversion by Lord Cranborne had had no effect on his mind, wholly wedded as it was to the "annexation" theory. But the statesman that he was, he candidly agreed that now that "we have decided on maintaining the present Dynasty, it only remains for us to carry out that policy in a true and honest spirit." (See B. Bosworth-Smith, *Life of Lord Lawrence*, 385. Letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, dated Simla, June 1867),

True import
of the
Despatch.

The true import of the Despatch was something very much more than what Bosworth-Smith seems inclined to admit in his *Life of Lord Lawrence*. According to him, the decision settled this much.—"The Treaty rights of (His Highness) the Maharaja should terminate at his death; but that his adopted son, if he turned out well, might be allowed to succeed to the Country, under such conditions as the British Government might, at the time, see fit to impose. Of course, this was a postponement, rather than a settlement of the question. But it got the matter out of the way, saved the consumption of much time and paper and left a matter of future policy to be determined by those who, it might be presumed, would, when the time came, have the best data for doing so." (*Life of Lord Lawrence*, 380). This seems an entire misreading of both the Cranborne decision and the Northcote Despatch, especially when we bear in mind

Paras 4 to 6 of the latter. What it settled was "policy" as enunciated in Para 4 of the Despatch. It conceded in definite terms in the same Para, His Highness' sovereign right to adopt inasmuch as the adopted son was to be maintained on the ancestral throne of His Highness "upon terms corresponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the present time will allow." Stress was laid on the education of the Prince as it was felt a desideratum; and the existing administration had to be continued as there was need, under the decision, to provide for the interim period, owing to the young Prince's minority. Certain *details* referred to in Paras 5, 6 and 7 were left over to be determined at the proper time and that cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be held to any extent to involve the policy settled by the Cranborne decision.

His Highness' public and private charities were extensive and many-sided. They included the building of new temples, tanks, *Agrahāras* (residential houses), and *chuttrams* (feeding houses for pilgrims and others), restoration and repair of ancient temples, towers, tanks, wells etc. and grants of villages and lands for the maintenance of these foundations; gifts of money, vessels and jewellery of different kinds to the Gods and Goddesses, some of them of inestimable value; monetary grants to the more famous religious places of worship all over India for maintenance of services and for affording aid, in certain cases, to pilgrims frequenting them; grants to different classes of *Mutts* or religious houses; grants for the celebration of religious festivals, for the furtherance of education, for rendering medical aid on modern lines and for the encouragement of poets and *pandits* who flocked to his Court from different parts of the Country. A detailed description of these acts of beneficence will be found in the *Annals of the Mysore Royal Family* (Part

His Highness' public charities and benefactions.

II, 123-181). The following is a brief statement of the same :—

- 1819.—His Highness visited Sivaganga and made gifts of jewellery, etc., to the temple there. He also restored a five-tongued bell there. He further restored the temples at Sosale, Mugur, Mudukatur, Talkad and Bili-giri Rangan Hills and made grants to them. Similarly he arranged for the celebration of festivals at the Siva and Vishnu temples at Madura, Srirangam, Sri-sailam and Tirupati. At the last mentioned place, he restored the two silver umbrellas presented by Rāja-Wodeyar and provided for the feeding of pilgrims frequenting the place.
- 1819.—Gift of the crown *Krishnarāja-Mudi* to the Melkote temple; provided for various festivals at the temple and the free distribution of rice; and sanctioned an annual money grant as well to it. He also built a residence for his use at the place during the occasions of his visit.
- 1820.—While on a visit to Subramanya and Udupi in South Canara District, His Highness made notable gifts to the temples there and provided for the celebrations of festivals at both the places.
- 1820-21.—Restoration of the goddess' temple at Chamundi.
- 1820-21.—Presentation of *Sri-Kantha-Mudi* to the *Īsvara* temple at Nanjangud. Restoration of old temples and additions to them.
- 1822-24.—Conversion of Arikuthāra, the birth-place of His Highness' father, into the town of Chāmarājānagar in his name and the construction of a residence for his personal use there. In 1827, he consecrated the temple built in the name of his father at this place. In 1859, he provided for the car festival of the newly consecrated God. (*E.C. IV Chamarajnagar 86, 87-90*).
- 1828.—Construction of the big Gōpuram at Chāmundi.
- 1829.—Extended the Prasanna-Krishnaswāmi temple at Mysore and provided for its festival, etc. A lithic inscription in this temple dated in this year records the fact that His Highness had rendered service in different forms (called the *Navaratna* or the nine-gems of service.) These are thus enumerated:—*Bhūṣa-ratna*, gem of adornment, in presenting costly crowns set with precious stones (called *Vaira-mudis*) to the temples of Nanjangud and Melkote; *Dēs-ratna*, of love of country, by founding Chāmarājānagar and other towns; *Sivā-ratna*, of devotion to God, in building and restoring temples; *Dāna-ratna*, of charitable gifts, in the presentation of villages, lands, and built houses to the poor, the deserving and the learned; *Pratishthā-ratna*, of consecration of charities, in the consecration of newly built or restored temples, shrines and the consecration of towers and turrets built for them; *Upakāra-ratna*, of service to fellow-beings, in the erection of public dams, bathing ghats, bridges, etc.; *Dharmaratna*, of charity in establishing free feeding houses at the holy centres of Benares, Tirupati and other places; *Kīrti-ratna*, of fame in issuing gold and silver coins in his name; and *Sārasvata-ratna*, of literature, in the publication of commentaries on sacred works and in the composing of literary works of merit.
- 1829.—Repairs to the Ranganātha and other temples at Seringapatam. Restoration of the statue of Kanthirava Narasarāja Wodeyar at the Lakshmi Narasimha Temple at that place.
- 1829.—Repair and restoration of the Pillai Lōkāchārya shrine at Melkote. (*M.A.R. 1907, Page 14*).
- 1834.—Dedication of Siva shrines at the Nanjangud temple. His Highness also built a suitable residence for his personal use at Nanjangud while there for the purposes of offering worship.

- 1839.—Performed the *Tulabhāra* ceremony (*i.e.*, weighing himself against gold and distributing the same as gifts.) The weighed gold was in this case used for the presentation of cows and for the endowment of grass farms for the maintenance of the cows for the supply of milk, curds, butter, etc., to the Nanjangud temple.
- 1845.—Restoration of Virabhadra and Mahalingaswāmi temples at Amachāvadi, near Chamarājnagar.
- 1845.—Construction of the tower of the Nanjangud temple. His queens built various shrines in it in 1854. (*E.C.* III Nanjangud, 1 to 8 and 11-12.)
- 1848.—Presentation of ornamented vehicles for temple processions at Nanjangud.
- 1849.—Presentation of different kinds of gold and silver vessels, etc., for service at the Nanjangud temple.
- 1852.—Presentation of ornamented vehicles for temple processions at Nanjangud.
- 1852.—Construction of towers at Lakshmi-Ramana temple at Mysore. Gift of processional images to it. His Highness set up an image of Rājā-Wodeyar in it, as by the grace of the goddess of this temple the poison administered to this sovereign had been converted into ambrosia.
- 1855.—Restoration of Mahābalēsvara temple at Chāmundi. Setting up of statues of himself and his Queens as worshippers at the goddess' temple.
- 1863.—Consecration of a Siva shrine in the Agastēsvara temple at Tirumakudlu-Narsipur.
- 1820.—Founded the Kathivātipuram agrahāram, near Nanjangud.
- 1822.—Founded the Dēvāmba, Cheluvāmba and Lingāmba Agrahārams.
- 1825.—Founded the Nanjamāmba Agrahār in the Yedatore Taluk.
- 1827.—Founded the Dēvirāmba Agrahār.
- 1827.—Founded the Dēvāchamba Agrahār.
- 1828.—Founded the Lakshmayāmba, Kempa-Nanjāmba, Kempa-Dēvāmba and Cheluvāmba Agrahārams.
- 1830.—Founded the Gaurāmba Agrahār in the Chamarajanagar Taluk.

His Highness also made gifts to the Sringeri, Parakāla, Uttarādi, Vyāsarāya, Rāghavēndraswāmi, Totādri, Ahōbala (1855) and other *Mutts*. Also to the Jain temple at Sravana-Belgola and to different Virasaiva *Mutts*.

His Highness' numerous gifts and those of his queens to temples in Mysore and elsewhere will be found referred to in *M.A.R.* 1912, Para 133-4; *M.A.R.* 1913, Para 115; *M.A.R.* 1914-15, Para 112; *M.A.R.* 1917, Para 147; and *M.A.R.* 1918, Para 136.

He also founded a Hospital in Mysore City, where Western medicine was daily dispensed free of cost to the sick. For providing instruction in English, His Highness established in 1833 a school in Mysore City in which he took considerable personal interest, often presiding over its annual functions. This school was founded at the instance of General Fraser and was

presided over by a succession of able teachers until 1840, when it was handed over to the Wesleyan Mission authorities for purposes of management. In 1866, His Highness provided a new building for its location. He was, besides, a great patron of learning. The most eminent literary men of his days, including teachers of logic, metaphysics, and Vēda and Vēdānta received encouragement at his Court. The fall of the Peishwa at Poona made His Highness' capital the chief, if not the only centre, for Oriental learning of every kind. Even if it were possible for him to do so, one in his position could not well have refused support to the learned men who repaired to his Court at the time we are writing of.

The Armoury in the Palace was organized by His Highness and it contains several State gun models, etc., presented to him on his coronation. (See *M.A.R.* 1914-15, Para 112.) The Library of Oriental Mss., *Saraswati Bhandaram*, also organized by him, is a repository of several valuable and rare Mss. dealing with a variety of topics of Oriental lore and learning.

Such were some of the public charities of His Highness Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III. They show his munificence and liberality. The making of gifts for religious purposes and for the general public good have long been recognized in India as among the primary duties of kings. What was true of the Hoysala, the Chōla and the Vijayanagar kings was equally true of their successors. If, judging from the standards prevailing in their own days, the kings of the periods referred to did their duties, as became them, His Highness Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar should be held to have done the same. The suggestion of certain critics that they involved him in debts does not appear to be entirely justified as it is admitted by them that "his expenditure on himself was not, perhaps, excessive" (Bowring, *Eastern Experiences*, 196) and that most of the allowance he drew was expended on public

charities, debitable, in the language of modern Exchequer parlance, to Public Works.

His Highness has been described by his contemporaries not only as a clever person but also as refined in demeanour. His conversation was generally seasoned by shrewd and sarcastic remarks. He was fond of jokes, and it is said he kept at his Court a professional Joker. But the "laughing" philosopher had, it is added, a companion in a "weeping" philosopher, whose services were not infrequently requisitioned by His Highness. His Highness was well acquainted with Kannada, Persian, Marāthi and Sānskrit. He spoke fluently—even eloquently on occasions—Kannada, though he addressed the English officials at his Court in Hindustāni with which he was quite conversant. (Bowring, *Eastern Experiences*, 193-4). He excelled in astrology and was a great proficient in the *mantras*. His sincere piety, his even-handed generosity, his friendliness to the poor and the deserving of every caste and creed, his love of learning, his gifts to the learned, his versatility, his steadfastness in prosecuting his aims and objects, his loyalty to his British benefactors and his loving regard for them during their hour of trouble—all these and many other qualities of head and heart made him universally beloved. Though short of stature, he had a pleasant and dignified countenance, while his dress was ordinarily in excellent taste, being less gorgeous than the attire of Sikh chiefs, but more striking than the Princes of Rajputana. His complexion was fair and in the centre of his forehead he wore the royal spot, called the *Tika*, the emblem of sovereignty, while round his neck was suspended a splendid triple necklace of pearls and girt round his waist was a much cherished sword, with a medallion of the Queen upon the belt. (*Ibid*, 194.) His well stocked Library of Mss. and his Armoury show his culture and tastes.

His Highness' main characteristics.

His Highness' strenuous fight for the rendition of his State will ever be reckoned a memorable chapter in his life's history. The courage, sagacity and the spirit of forbearance he showed in making renewed attempts to get back the administration of his Dominions indicate the strength of his character. He was tenacious to a degree and failure never left any damping effect on him. It is a question if a less strenuous fighter would have been blessed with the success which attended his efforts in winning his kingdom back for his son and heir.

His
Highness'
demise, 27th
March 1868.

His Highness did not long survive the Durbar at which he returned thanks for the good news conveyed by the Northcote Despatch. Within less than nine months—eight months and ten days, to be exact—His Highness' death was announced. He had been ailing for sometime and serious symptoms showed themselves about the close of February 1868. He soon rallied but on 23rd March following, he had a serious relapse, which, combined with his great age, caused serious apprehension. "His wonderfully vigorous constitution" gave some hope but even that gave way to the effects of a swelling in the neck attended by hiccough. His Highness expired in his Palace, amidst the members of his family and relations, on the 27th March at about 11 P.M. His demise was universally regretted, for His Highness was open-handed and generous in disposition and had, besides, many other amiable and personal qualities which endeared him to his subjects.

The receipt of the news at Bangalore and what followed it is thus realistically described by Mrs. Bowring in a letter dated Bangalore March 28, 1868:—

How the
news was
received at
Bangalore.

"A telegram has arrived announcing the Raja's death. He expired at eleven o'clock at night, and at twelve next day his body was burnt according to the Hindu rites. At five o'clock, all the troops at Bangalore, mustering 2,000, were led

out on the parade ground, about half-a-mile in front of our house. I did not go myself, but witnessed the scene from the verandah. It was a cool afternoon, the sun being hidden by a bank of clouds threatening rain, or rather rejoicing our hearts and eyes with the promise of it. In the distance, a cloud of dust and a beating of drums announced the arrival of the troops on the parade ground. On every side, crowds of natives in their white dresses were seen trooping towards that point. Major R. arrived in our compound in full uniform, and a few Silladars in their picturesque dresses came curvetting on to the ground. Then appeared the Commissioner (Mr. Lewin Bowring) on his beautiful Arab, in cocked hat and the Windsor uniform. The flag was flying half-mast high, and there was a great commotion among the crows, who doubtless were aware, not of the event, but of the coming rain. Then the bugle sounded to announce the Commissioner's arrival on the parade ground, followed by a salute of thirteen guns, fired in his honor. The wind dropped, and the flag hung motionless against the flag-staff. Somebody, given to feeling fidgety, strained her eyes through an opera glass, but saw nothing but a cloud of dust and an occasional flash of fire, when up sprang the breeze, and out floated again the flag, followed by a salute of twenty-one guns for the young Raja. *Le Roi est mort! vive le Roi!* and down came drops of delicious rain—which is, of course, looked upon by the people as a happy omen." (*Eastern Experiences*, 386-7).

The Commissioner next took the necessary steps to guard His Highness' treasure and records, the regiment at the French Rocks being moved for the purpose. Next, he issued at Bangalore, the Proclamation which had been sent out by the Governor-General in Council. This was publicly read out by the Commissioner on the afternoon of the 28th March in the presence of all the troops of the garrison, and such officials and leading people as could be summoned on so short a notice. Copies of the same were also forwarded by the express to each District with directions to the Deputy Superintendents to distribute them in Kannada at once in all their Taluks so that the people of the State may be speedily informed of the gracious

Proclamation issued announcing recognition of H. H. Chama-rajendra-Wodeyar as Sovereign, 28th March 1869.

intentions of Her Majesty's Government. The following is the text of the Proclamation which was preceded by another of the same kind issued by the Commissioner:—

“His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council announces to the Chiefs and people of Mysore, the death of His Highness the Mahārāja Krishna-Rāja Wodiar Bahadoor, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This event is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, with which the late Maharaja had preserved relations of friendship for more than half a century.

“His Highness Chamarajandra Wodiar Bahadoor, at present a minor, the adopted son of the late Mahārāja, is acknowledged by the Government of India as his successor and as Maharaja of the Mysore territories.

“During the minority of His Highness, the said territories, will be administered in His Highness's name by the British Government, and will be governed on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

“When His Highness shall attain to the period of majority, that is, the age of eighteen years, and if His Highness shall then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his exalted position, the Government of the country will be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time.” (See *Parliamentary Blue-Book*, August 1878).

A notification on the same lines was also issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 30th March 1868, in which in place of the last paragraph of the above quoted Proclamation, the following clauses occur:—

“And all matters relating to the Maharaja's household, and due protection in comfort and dignity of the family, will be regulated by the same authority (*i.e.*, the Commissioner). The conditions under which the Government of Mysore will be entrusted to the Maharaja will remain for consideration at the time when His Highness shall arrive at the proper age.”

On the 4th April, the Commissioner proceeded to Mysore and conveyed in person the condolence of His Excellency the Viceroy to the young Maharaja and the Ranees on the demise of His late Highness, and his good wishes for the welfare of His Highness Sri-Châmarâjendra-Wodeyar. Three days later, he recommended to the Governor-General in Council, in order to facilitate the suitable upbringing of the young Prince, his removal to the old Palace in the Bangalore Fort, which he said he would make habitable for the purpose. This proposal, however, did not meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, who vetoed it as being "open to misconstruction." (Letter from Government of India, dated 23rd April 1868). Nor did the Home Government agree with Lord Lawrence when he suggested that the formal Installation of the young Prince may be delayed, as it would be "premature and out of place" to carry it out just then. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India, intimated that it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government that it should not be postponed. "I learn," he wrote "that, in the estimation of the Native officials of the Province, and of others who may be presumed to be well acquainted with the state of popular feeling in Southern India, the recognition of the young Prince would be incomplete, and entire confidence would not be felt in the sincerity of intention of the British Government, if the ceremony of Installation were not publicly performed, in accordance with the usages of the country, when the period of mourning for the deceased Prince is at an end." Adverting to these considerations, and quite apart from the Proclamation issued by the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government directed that the Installation of the young Prince should be carried out on a date fixed by the Governor-General in Council. Earlier intimation of this decision having arrived, His Highness Sri-Châmarâjendra-Wodeyar was

His Highness' Installation at Mysore, 23rd September 1868.

installed by Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner, on the throne at Mysore on the 23rd September at noon. The Palace was crowded with people of all classes and the Regiment from French Rocks was also in attendance. Mr. Bowring wrote thus in describing the ceremony :—

“ The young Maharaja, having undergone certain preliminary Religious ceremonies in the morning, took up a position in a corner of an enclosure on the ground floor in the centre of the Palace, the Throne being placed near at hand and fronting the great entrance. Immediately on my arrival, he was conducted by myself and Major Elliot, the officer in charge of Palace duties, up the silver steps of the Throne, and on his taking seat, three volleys of musketry and a royal salute were fired; he was pelted with a storm of flowers from every side and the large assembly testified by shouts and clapping of hands their satisfaction. The family priests then proceeded to pronounce benedictory prayers and offered to His Highness water from several sacred streams with other consecrated articles. When these initiatory rites had been performed, the genealogy of the Mysore Family was read out aloud and on its termination, the spearmen rattled their spears, which are constructed so as to clatter when shaken; the band struck up, and the building resounded with the shouts and cheers of the People.

“ I then proceeded to present to the Maharaja on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy, a Killat of 21 trays, fastening a piece of jewellery round His Highness' neck and a similar Killat was submitted through me for the Viceroy's acceptance. The Rajbindes and officials then, each in turn, presented their *nuzzurs*, and the ceremony concluded with the customary offering of *pan supari* and garlands of flowers.

“ In the afternoon, the young Maharaja was placed on the Throne in the balcony of the upper story of the Palace in the sight of all the people, who thronged the outer square in great numbers. Before taking his seat, however, he performed certain ceremonies by throwing lotuses and other flowers at the foot of the Throne, and by walking round it as a sign of taking permission. When the Maharaja had taken his seat, he was pelted with flowers as in the morning, and an exhibition of skill by the jetties or wrestlers and a display of firework terminated the durbar. Later in the evening, a dinner

was given in the Residency to all the European officers, and the town was illuminated by the inhabitants.

"On the ensuing day, I had an interview with the Ranees, who expressed their extreme gratitude at the consideration shown to the family by Her Majesty's Government and desired me to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy their respectful acknowledgments. The principal inhabitants also waited on me and presented an address to a similar effect. It was considered by all as a happy omen that the orders of Government reached Mysore in the middle of the Dasarah Festival.

"The young Maharaja, Chamarajendra Wodeyar, during the whole of the fatiguing ceremonies attendant on his Installation showed self-control and composure and it was not a little remarkable to see a child of his tender years behave with so much dignity."

One effect of His Highness' demise was the closing of the account of the one-fifth of the net revenues of Mysore, which had been paid to him during his lifetime under Article 5 of the Treaty of 1799, and which had for several years averaged 13 lakhs of rupees *per annum*. All the revenues of Mysore were thereafter administered in trust by the British Government, a separate account being kept of the provision made for the support of the Mahārāja, his family and dependents, and the unappropriated balances being accumulated for the benefit of the Mahārāja and the State of Mysore. The opportunity afforded by His Highness' death was also taken to revise the strength of the Palace establishment, the cost of which was reduced to nearly half its amount. One of the principal items of Palace expenditure still consists of the allowances which are paid to the family connections of the ruling sovereign. The stipends of the grandson and male Arsus (or Rījabandhus) are hereditary: the continuance or lapse of the stipends enjoyed by the others is regulated by a code of rules sanctioned by the Government of India. The total stipends payable from the ruling sovereign's civil list amount to about Rs. 2,71,000.

Resignation of
Mr. Bowring
1870; an
estimate of
his labours in
Mysore.

Mr. Bowring, who from 1869 was styled Chief Commissioner, resigned office at the beginning of 1870 and retired to England amidst general regret. A public farewell was given to him in which the Indian community of Bangalore testified to the success of his administration. His name is still a much revered one throughout the State. His courtesy, culture, experience and deep interest in oriental studies enabled him to sympathise readily with Indian institutions and interests while his great talents and practical energy won him the respect of all. The assimilation of the system of government, therefore, to that of the British Provinces, although it had necessitated the introduction of a larger European element than before, was conjoined with the recognition of Indian merit and talent. Two out of the eight Districts were placed under the administration of Indian Deputy Superintendents, appointments which ranked among the highest anywhere held at that period by their countrymen. Many important judicial and other offices were filled in a similar manner, and the way was left for a more extensive employment of Indian agency. The change of policy necessitated a reconsideration of administrative arrangements. The new idea that the country was to be administered in view of its continuance as an Indian State eventually prevailed. But difficulties were felt in giving effect to it. Divergent opinions were expressed at the time as to what should and what should not be done. The interested reader will find in Thornton's life *Sir Richard Meade* much to gratify his curiosity in this connection. Among the various criticisms preferred was one, which held to be "just," and that was that "the administration was costly and too much anglicised" for an Indian State. So there was much to be considered and the new Chief Commissioner, whoever he was to be, had an uphill task to undertake.

It was in these circumstances that Colonel (afterwards Sir Richard) Meade was selected by Lord Mayo passing over, it is said, a number of distinguished civil servants. To proved ability and wide experience of British and Indian administrations, he was held to be capable of bringing an open mind and a strong will to bear on the task before him. Though the selection caused some surprise, it was ratified by public opinion at the time. Lord Mayo, in a letter to him congratulating him on his acceptance of the post, suggested that it should be his duty "to place every part of its (the State's) administration upon a firm and efficient basis."

Sir Richard Meade appointed Chief Commissioner, February 1870.

Meade assumed charge in February 1870, but was unexpectedly called away five years later by Lord Northbrook, to the control of the Baroda State, where he had also previously for several months (October 1873 to March 1874) been a member of the Commission for the trial of the Gaikwar. His able administration of Mysore was therefore subject to unlooked-for interruptions of a harassing nature. Among the more important measures of this period was the great impetus given to public works—in raising all works of irrigation to a complete standard of repair and efficiency, in opening out communications in the remotest and most difficult parts of the country, in surveys for railway extension, and in the erection of public buildings, and carrying out of local improvements in towns. Education continued to flourish. A topographical survey, the planting of village *topes*, improvements in agriculture, and other useful works were set on foot. In 1871, Sub-Divisions, composed of groups of taluks, were constituted, and an Assistant Superintendent was placed in charge of each, the object being to bring government officers into closer communication with the people and to give the Assistant Superintendents a greater interest in their work.

His administrative reforms.

In 1873 the designation of Commissioner was substituted for Superintendent through all the grades; and

in the same year, an important measure for the establishment of Munisiff's courts, with purely civil jurisdiction, was brought into operation. The Amildars were thus relieved of jurisdiction in civil cases, and the judicial powers of other officers were greatly modified. The re-organisation of the police was commenced, one of the principal features of the scheme being the re-organization of the village police, and its utilization after being placed on a reasonable footing of efficiency. The local military force, somewhat reduced, was greatly improved by proper selection of men and horses, and by the enforcement of a regular course of drill. Indian agency was systematically introduced into every department. Special training was provided for preparing Indian officers for the Public Works, Survey and Forest Departments, and young men of good family were appointed as *Attachés*, with the view of enabling them to gain experience in civil and revenue matters before being entrusted with responsible charges.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell,
Offg. Commissioner,
April 1875.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell, of the Madras Civil Service and Member of the Viceroy's Council, officiated for a year from April 1875, when Mr. C. B. Saunders, who for some years had been Resident at Haiderabad, was re-transferred to Mysore. During the two years that he was Chief Commissioner occurred the great famine which swept off more than a million of the population, and for a time beclouded all the prosperity of the State.

Imperial
Assemblage
at Delhi, 1st
January 1877.

The young Mahārāja (to whom, on the resignation of Col. Haines in 1869, Colonel G. B. Malleson had been appointed guardian) attended, with Mr. Saunders, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st of January 1877, when the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India. Soon after their return, gloomy prospects began rapidly to thicken.

The Famine
of 1876 and its
disastrous
effects.

The late rains of 1875 and the rains throughout 1876 had generally failed. The harvests of two successive

years were lost, and the surplus stores of grain were consumed. Relief works had been started in several parts; remissions of assessment had been granted; the State forests were thrown open to grazing; house-to-house visitation had been instituted and other palliative measures adopted. When, therefore, spring showers fell in 1877, hope revived; but only to be quenched. The regular rains failed for the third year in succession. The surrounding Madras and Bombay districts were in the same plight. Panic and mortality now spread among the people, and famine became sore in the land. From November, the only railway, the one from Madras to Bangalore, had been pouring in 400 to 500 tons of grain a day, the latter sufficient to support 900,000 people; yet, in May, there were 100,000 starving paupers being fed in relief kitchens, and in August the numbers rose to 227,000; besides 60,000 employed on relief works, paid in grain, and the 20,000 on the railway to Mysore. Sir Richard Temple had been deputed as Special Commissioner, to advise the Government, but it became evident that the utmost exertions of the local officers were unequal to cope with the growing distress. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton, then came himself. A larger European agency was felt to be necessary. A number of officers, therefore, of regiments in Upper India, as well as civilians, were induced to volunteer for famine duty. Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Elliot was appointed Famine Commissioner, and Major (afterwards Sir Colin) Scott-Moncrieff, Chief Engineer.

Sir Richard Temple appointed Special Famine Commissioner. Visit of Lord Lytton to Mysore.

Sir Charles Elliot, Famine Commissioner.

Relief works were now concentrated, and gratuitous relief was confined as far as possible to those whose condition was too low to expect any work from them at all. Bountiful rains in September and October caused the cloud to lift, and the pressure of famine began to abate, but mortality from attendant sickness continued and relief works were not all closed till November 1878. Private hoards of gold and silver coins, and articles of

jewellery, had been generally parted with, often at ruinous rates. The Mansion House fund, subscribed for the famine by English charity, thus afforded the means of reinstating numbers of agriculturists who had been left destitute, while missionary and other bodies aided by Government contributions, took charge of orphans to be brought up and respectably settled.

Financial effects of the Famine.

The financial effects were indeed disastrous, especially in view of the approaching Rendition. The invested surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs had disappeared and a debt of Rs. 80 lakhs had been incurred with the Government of India. The loan bore interest at 5 per cent., but the Government of India agreed to credit 1 per cent of the interest to a sinking fund which would liquidate the loan in 28 years. The revenue collections, which in the year before the famine stood at over Rs. 109 lakhs, fell in 1876-7 to Rs. 82 lakhs and in 1877-8 to Rs. 69 lakhs. A Committee was convened to report on the measures practicable for reducing expenditure to meet the deficit, and the proposed reductions were generally carried out in 1878 and 1879 involving the abolition of many appointments and the removal of European officers, with the substitution of Indians on reduced pay.

Transfer of lands for Railway purposes.

In 1877, it was arranged that the lands in the Mysore State occupied by the Madras Railway should be held to have been transferred with full jurisdiction, short of sovereignty rights, to the British Government.

Sir James Gordon, guardian to H. H. the Mahārāja, December 1877; Chief Commissioner, April 1878.

Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Gordon, who had been Judicial Commissioner since 1863, (he had been from 1863 to 1868 Private Secretary to Lord Lawrence the Governor-General,) was made Guardian to the Mahārāja at the end of 1877. This appointment had been in

abeyance since vacated by Colonel Malleson in 1876. Captain F. A. Wilson (who had previously been tutor to the Nawab of Jowra and on leaving Mysore, became Assistant-Resident at Haiderabad) then acted as tutor to the Mahārāja till 1878, when Mr. W. A. Porter (a distinguished graduate of Cambridge, and Principal of the Kumbakonam College) was appointed tutor. The method adopted in his education had been to teach him along with other boys of good family and suitable age, away from his residence, in a select school, where all were treated alike, and he took his place with them in lessons and games. For the benefit of change of scene and association, he was taken on trips to Calcutta and Bangalore, and spent the hot weather on the hills at Ootacamund.

(v) POST-RENDITION PERIOD—FROM 1881 TO DATE.

In April 1878 Mr. Gordon was made Chief Commissioner in addition to his office as Guardian. On him, therefore, devolved the responsibility of the final steps needed to fit both the young prince for his kingdom, and the kingdom for the prince. On the latter, who proved to be of a most tractable disposition, the good effects of his influence were soon manifest, while, as the result of favourable seasons, the country was at the same time rapidly recovering its prosperity, though crippled by the results of the famine. To the young Mahārāja (whose marriage had now been celebrated with an accomplished princess of the Kalale family, educated in a similar manner), the system and principles of the administration continued to be the subject of careful instruction on the part of Mr. Gordon, and in 1880 he accompanied Mr. Gordon on a tour throughout the State as the best means of impressing the lessons on his mind, and making him acquainted with the country he was so soon to rule.

The Rendition
carried out.

Installation of
H. H. Sri-
Chāmarājēn-
dra Wodeyar,
1881-1894.

On the 8th March 1881, His Highness Sri-Chāmarājēndra Wodeyar Bahadur attained the age of 18 years and the Rendition of the State took place on the 25th following, when at seven o'clock in the morning, amidst universal good wishes and every demonstration of joy on the part of the people, the Mahārāja Sri-Chāmarājēndra Wodeyar was placed on the throne at Mysore, under a proclamation of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council. The Mahārāja at the same time signed a Sannad or Instrument of Transfer describing in twenty-four articles the conditions upon which the administration of the Mysore State was transferred to him by the British Government. By the fifth article the subsidy of twenty-five lakhs of rupees a year hitherto paid to the British Government by Mysore was enhanced to thirty-five lakhs. On the 5th of April 1881, the Mahārāja signed a Deed of Assignment, making over (with effect from the date of his accession, viz., the 25th March 1881) free of charge, to the exclusive management of the British Government, for the purposes stated in article 9 of Instrument of Transfer, all lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and certain adjacent villages, as described in the schedule attached to the Deed of Assignment. The Mahārāja renounced all jurisdiction in the lands so assigned. The boundaries of these lands were slightly altered in 1883, 1888, 1896 and 1903. The fort of Bangalore was, in 1888, restored to the State in exchange for the Bangalore Residency house and ground, which were then incorporated in the Civil and Military Station. The area of the Bangalore Assigned Tract is 18 square miles. The ceremony of installation was performed in an impressive manner by the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, and during the inauguration a gentle shower of rain descended, a welcome omen, seeming to betoken a blessing from the skies

on this great act of State. Mr. Gordon now became Resident, and was knighted shortly after. The full text of the Instrument of Transfer will be found printed at the end of this chapter. The Bombay Government wanted to take advantage of this occasion to straighten their boundary, where it touches Mysore on the north-west, by annexing the Sorab taluk and part of Shikarpur; but the Home Government refused to sanction it.

The practical result of the Rendition was that Mysore returned after half-a-century of British rule, to Hindu rule, its position as an Indian State being assured with a good administration ready-made. There were, however, conditions included in the Instrument of Transfer which later proved too heavy for a progressive State and were modified in the light of the knowledge gained by its actual working.

Result of the Rendition.

From the date of the Rendition, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore became Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. He was invested with the powers of a Local Government and of a High Court in respect of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

Dewanship of Mr. C. Rangacharlu, 1881-1883.

In 1881, the Government of India, in consideration of the then financial position of the State, remitted for a period of five years, *i.e.*, till the 1st April 1886, the enhanced subsidy due under the Instrument of Transfer. The remission was afterwards extended for a further period of ten years till the 1st April 1896, since when the enhanced subsidy was regularly paid until 1928, when a reduction of Rs. 10½ lakhs was sanctioned. In 1885, the Government of India relinquished, on similar grounds, their claims to the accumulated surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, which were then deposited in the Mysore State treasury.

Remission of Subsidy.

Transfer of
Seringapatam
to the State.

The Island of Seringapatam, which since 1799 had formed a part of British India, though leased to the Government of Mysore since 1811 for Rs. 50,000 a year, was in 1881 made over to Mysore by free grant. His Highness' civil list, fixed at Rs. 13 lakhs, was also limited to Rs. 10 lakhs for the first five years. A proclamation was issued by the Mahārāja on assuming the Government confirming all existing officers in their appointments, nominating as Dewan Mr. C. Rangacharlu, and forming under him as President, a Council of two or more members, "the said Council to submit for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation, and on all other measures connected with the good administration of our territories and the well-being of our subjects." The duties of the Council have been the subject of regulation from time to time, and in 1895 certain departments were placed under each member.

Establishment of
Council.

Founding
of the
Representative
Assembly.

A popular institution formed soon after, of considerable interest and conceived in the liberal spirit of the times, was a Representative Assembly, the nature of which was thus stated in an order issued in August: His Highness the Mahārāja is desirous that the views and objects which his Government has in view in the measures adopted for the administration of the Province should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they are intended, and he is of opinion that a beginning towards the attainment of this object may be made by an annual meeting of the representative landholders and merchants from all parts of the Province, before whom the Dewan will place the results of the past year's administration and a programme of what is intended to be carried out in the coming year. Such an arrangement, by bringing the people into immediate communication with the Government, would serve to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and action

of Government, and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. This annual meeting will be conveniently held at Mysore, immediately after the close of the Dasara festival, which occasion will offer an additional inducement to those invited to attend the meeting. The Local Fund Boards (to be formed) were to select one or two cultivating landholders from each taluk, possessed of general information and influence amongst the people, and three or four leading merchants for the District generally. As attendance at the meeting was to be entirely voluntary, the wishes and convenience of the persons invited were to be consulted. The Assembly met for the first time on the 7th October 1881, when 144 members were present. Its further history will be found in Volume IV *Administrative*, of this work.

The first measures of the new Government were directed to reductions of expenditure. With this view, two Districts (Chitaldrug and Hassan) and nine taluks (Channapatna, Devanhalli, Gudibanda, Srinivaspur, Malur, Malvalli, Koratagere, Arkalgud and Kankuppa) were abolished, as well as the Small Cause Court and several Subordinate Judges' Courts, while the number of Jails was reduced from nine to three, the Sillahdar regiments from three to two, and District and taluk boundaries were generally altered. The duties of some of the higher appointments retained were before long doubled up under fewer officers, with lower designations. These changes caused a feeling of much unrest, and tended to sever continuity with the past. But the loss of the able Dewan, Mr. Rangacharlu, who died at Madras on the 20th January 1883, brought matters to a pause. In consideration of his services, the grant of a lakh of rupees was made to his family. The Rangacharlu Memorial Hall at Mysore was erected, partly by subscriptions, as a

The first measures of the new Administration.

Death of Mr. Rangacharlu 1883. Dewanship of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer 1883-1901.

monument to him. Mr. (afterwards Sir K.) Seshadri Iyer was selected to succeed him, a choice which after events proved was guided by the good fortune that has watched over the destinies of Mysore. But Sir James Gordon, who had safely steered the State through all the recent eventful changes, was now disabled by a paralytic stroke, and he retired to England, where he died some years later. His great services to Mysore are commemorated by a statue, the work of Onslow Ford, erected in front of the Public Offices at the Capital.

Changes
in the
Residency.

The changes in the appointment of Resident were frequent after this, as the list printed at the end of this *Volume* will show. When it was known that Sir James Gordon would not return to his appointment, in which Mr. Sandford, the Judicial Commissioner, had meanwhile been acting, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Lyall, then Settlement Commissioner in the Punjab, was made Resident. During most of his absence on leave, Mr. Girdlestone, Resident in Nepal, was transferred to Mysore. Mr. Lyall was eventually appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Sir Charles Bernard, Chief Commissioner of Burma, was nominated, but being almost immediately transferred to the India Office, did not join, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Dennis) Fitzpatrick, Legislative Secretary to the Government of India, received the appointment. On the transfer of the latter to Assam, Sir Harry Prendergast became Resident, and when he left for Baroda, Sir Oliver St. John succeeded. Sir Oliver was afterwards sent to Beluchistan, and died a few days after arrival at Quetta. Sir Harry Prendergast then again held office till the appointment of Colonel Henderson, Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. During the latter's absence on leave, Colonel Peacock acted, and on leaving Mysore became Consul-General at Baghdad. Colonel Henderson retired in 1895,

and Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Lee-Warner, Political Secretary to the Bombay Government, succeeded. But in a few months he was transferred to the India Office, and Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackworth Young, Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, was appointed. At the end of 1896, he in his turn was made Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident at Gwalior, took his place in Mysore. Since Colonel Donald Robertson's retirement in December 1896, the following have held office:—Mr. J. A. Crawford (1899), Sir James Bourdillon (1903), Mr. A. L. P. Tucker (1904), Mr. A. Williams (1905), Sir S. M. Fraser (1905), Sir Hugh Daly (1910), Mr. H. V. Cobb (1916), W. P. Barton (1920), Lieut.-Col. S. G. Knox (1921), A. N. L. Cater (1924), Mr. C. C. Watson (1924), and Mr. S. E. Pears (29th June 1925) who is now (1928) holding the office. (See Appendix for fuller details). The office has thus been filled by distinguished men of every variety of service and experience.

In the policy continued under the new Dewan, measures to provide against a recurrence of famine had still the foremost place. Railways and irrigation works were recognized as the most potent agents to this end. The latter, however, are subject to the drawback that, being largely dependent on the rains, they are liable to fail in a time of drought when most needed. Railway construction was therefore pushed on, and by the end of 1884, there had been completed 140 miles of State railway (Bangalore to Mysore, and Bangalore to Gubbi), from current revenues and a local loan of twenty lakhs. This line was then hypothecated to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on terms which allowed of its being extended to Harihar from capital borrowed in England, and this portion was opened for traffic in 1889. A line from Bangalore to Hindupur was afterwards completed

Policy of the
new Adminis-
tration.

Railway
construction.

in 1893 from State funds. The tracts that suffered most from the famine were thus effectually provided for, and the Mysore railways were linked with those of the Bombay and Madras districts beyond. The fear of famine was not unwarranted, for in 1884 and again in 1891, great anxiety arose from failure of the rains, especially in the north, and relief works had actually been devised when rain fell and the prospect changed. A short line from Mysore to Nanjangud, admitting of the transport of timber floated to that point from the southern forests, opened in December 1891, and one for the Gold Fields in 1893 was constructed in the same manner, and a line from Birur to Shimoga decided on. The fifty-eight miles of railway open at the time of the Rendition thus increased to 315 by 1895, and surveys were also made of lines from Nanjangud to Gudalur, Nanjangud to Erode, and Arsikere *via* Hassan to Mangalore.

Irrigation
Works carried
out.

Irrigation works had all along been receiving particular attention, and all available funds were devoted to the carrying out of large projects in tracts where they were most required. To 1895 the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 100 lakhs, making an addition of 355 square miles to the area under wet cultivation, and bringing in an additional revenue of eight and a quarter lakhs. With this addition, 1,558 square miles were protected by irrigation. Another very important measure was the granting of loans for digging irrigation wells, of which 1,078 had been completed benefiting 7,000 acres, against loans aggregating four lakhs.

Reorganiza-
tion of Ad-
ministrative
Departments.

The reductions in establishments previously referred to were completed in 1884, and a Chief Court of three judges was formed, the Chief Judge being a European. Next year Inspector-Generals were also appointed for

Police and for Forests. The revenue in the first three years after the Rendition was generally stationary, but in the fourth year it declined, owing to the drought. The payment of the enhanced subsidy was therefore again postponed by the British Government for ten years more, while the revenue administration of the Assigned Tract, forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was transferred entirely to the British Government. The former measure relieved financial pressure, and allowed of the Districts and Taluks abolished in 1881 being again formed. During the next ten years, the revenue continually rose until in 1894-5 it reached 180½ lakhs. Expenditure on a large and liberal scale had also meanwhile continued on all works and purposes of public utility. The famine debt was extinguished in 1888, and a commencement was made towards paying off the railway loan. In short, in place of the net liability against the State of 30½ lakhs in 1881 there were in 1895 net assets of over 176 lakhs in its favour. This result was not due to new taxation in any form or shape. Next to good seasons, it was the effect of natural growth, under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries; also in some measure of an improved management of particular sources of income.

Result of the
Administrative
Policy
pursued.

A Department of Agriculture and Statistics was formed in 1886, and an Agricultural Exhibition held in 1888. The Revenue Laws were codified; the time for paying assessments was postponed till after the produce could be realised, and agricultural banks were started in 1894. But the importance of promoting industrial enterprise to a country so largely dependent on agriculture was clearly seen. Coffee-planting had been much assisted by the substitution in 1881 of an acreage assessment on the

Other
administra-
tive measures
adopted.

Development
of industries.
Coffee-
planting.

Impetus to
gold-mining
industry.

land in place of the old *halat* or duty levied on the produce, and the area under coffee soon increased by twenty-eight square miles. But the most remarkable industrial development has been that of gold-mining. The first indication of profit from this source was in 1886, and in that year a preliminary examination of auriferous tracts in the State was carried out. The liberal terms granted to encourage gold-mining on a large scale by European Companies had a good effect, but the principal returns obtained so far have been in the Kolar gold-fields. What was a desolate waste has thus become a great industrial town, employing nearly 10,000 labourers. The 16,325 ounces of gold extracted in 1886-7, valued at about 9 lakhs, rose every year, until in 1894-5 the quantity reached 234,859 ounces valued at £844,271, or about 150 lakhs. The royalty, with premia and deposits on leases, paid annually to the Mysore Government, increased in the same period from half a lakh to more than 7½ lakhs. Cotton and woollen mills were brought into operation at various times, and the silk industry revived. In 1889 liberal concessions were granted with the view of promoting the establishment of iron works on a large scale in Malvalli, and as an aid, a railway from Maddur to Sivasamudram was proposed. But this scheme, however, did not mature. In 1894 a Geological Department was formed to scientifically explore the mineral resources of the State.

Establishment of
Cotton and
Woollen
Mills, etc.

Reorganiza-
tion of various
Administra-
tive Depart-
ments.

The Medical Department was early reorganized, and medical relief extended to all parts by the appointment of local surgeons, the establishment of taluk dispensaries, and the appointment of trained midwives. Sanitation and water-supply in the principal towns received particular attention, and extensive works were carried out in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, both of which had large additions made to their area. The prospects of the

Educational Department were much improved, and vernacular and primary instruction greatly extended. The higher staff was strengthened and female education made marked progress. Charges which in the time of reductions had been thrown on local funds were in 1889 again met from provincial funds; a more liberal expenditure followed, and the numbers under instruction rose accordingly. Archæology, which had already received attention, was specially provided for, to allow of the numerous and valuable inscriptions throughout the country being copied and published. A much-needed Muzrai Department, to control the funds and management of religious institutions, was formed. An Excise Department, to regulate the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, was also brought into existence. A corps of Imperial Service Lancers was, in 1899, enrolled, to aid in imperial defence. An Observatory, well equipped with meteorological instruments, was also established at Bangalore. Another important measure was the transfer, in 1889, of *Anche* or ancient postal service of Mysore to the British Imperial post-office. This amalgamation, though at first opposed as being an abrogation of one of the State's privileges, has proved of great convenience to the public and economical to the country. A scheme of State Life Assurance was introduced about the same time, for the benefit principally of the subordinate classes of officials, to enable them to make provision for their families. And in order to secure well-qualified men for the higher administrative posts, a Civil Service scheme was adopted in 1891, providing a competitive examination of an advanced standard to be passed by accepted candidates, while a fixed scale of salaries was laid down. A Legislative interdict on early marriages was also passed.

The fourteen years covering the period of His Highness' rule (1881-1895) is, however, best depicted under

Review of the
Reign of H.H.
Sri-Chāma-
rājendra
Wodeyar.

certain comprehensive heads, as set out below. When on 25th March 1881, His Highness was invested with the administration of the State, he entered upon the duties of that exalted position under specially onerous conditions. During the long period of 50 years, the State had been administered by the British Government; but unfortunately it had to encounter towards the closing years of that administration the most disastrous famine of which we have any record. A fifth of its population was swept away; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees had disappeared, and in its place there had come into existence a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government; the cash balance had become reduced to a figure insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the administration; every source of revenue was at its lowest; and the severe retrenchments which followed had left every Department of the State in an enfeebled condition. Not discouraged by these difficulties, His Highness from the very commencement set before himself as a first duty the protection of the State from the consequences of future famines. Railways and Irrigation works thus engaged his earliest attention. The record of the first four years of his reign is one of a severe and sustained struggle, crippled resources on the one hand and increasing Railway expenditure on the other, imposing upon the new administration, as the first condition of its success, the most vigilant financial management, and His Highness had the satisfaction of achieving by the end of 1884 the completion of the first 140 miles of the State Railway, from the current Revenues of the State and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. Then came the relief afforded by the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England, and His Highness was thus enabled to devote the available resources of the State and carry out large Irrigation

works in tracts most requiring this kind of protection. Under the circumstances above described, the administration at the start of His Highness' reign was necessarily very highly centralized. The Dewan or the Executive Administrative Head had the direct control, without the intervention of Departmental Heads, of all the principal Departments, such as the Land Revenue, Forests, Excise, Mining, Police, Education, Muzrai, Legislative. As the finances improved and as Department after Department was put into good working order and showed signs of expansion, separate Heads of Departments were appointed, for Forests and Police in 1885, for Excise in 1889, for Muzrai in 1891 and for Mining in 1894. His Highness was able to resolve upon the appointment of a separate Land Revenue Commissioner only in the latter part of 1894, but for several years previously the administrative duties of this Department had been delegated to a single Councillor empowered to dispose of all the ordinary work of the Department and to a Committee of two Councillors vested with the appellate and revisional powers of the Government under the Land Revenue Code in *quasi* Judicial matters. Similarly the ordinary work of the Departments of Local and Municipal Funds and of Legislation had been made over to individual Councillors, and the Executive duties of the Education Department had come to be more and more delegated to the Secretary. Thus the administrative policy of His Highness' reign was one of progressive decentralization.

His Highness' reign was attended with a remarkable Finance. measure of financial success. It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by Rs. 30½ lakhs and with an annual income less than the annual expenditure by Rs. 1½ lakh. During the first three years, the Revenues from all sources were generally stationary, and in the fourth year

there was a considerable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the next ten years the improvement year after year was large and continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95, the Annual Revenue rose from Rs. 103 to 180½ lakhs or by 75·24 per cent, and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works and purposes of public utility, the Net Assets amounted to over Rs. 176 lakhs, in lieu of the Net Liability of Rs. 30½ lakhs with which His Highness' reign began.

The Assets and Liabilities of the State on 31st March 1881 and on 30th June 1895 stood thus:—

On 31st March 1881.			On 30th June 1895.		
Assets.—	Ra.	Ra.	Assets.—	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Balance of State Fund	24,07,438		(1) Balance of State Funds	127,23,615	
(2) Capital outlay on State Railway ...	25,19,198		(2) Investment on account of Railway loan Repayment Fund	27,81,500	
		49,26,636	(3) Capital outlay on Mysore-Harihara Railway ...	148,03,006	
			(4) Capital Outlay on other Railways ...	41,33,390	
			(5) Unexpended portion of Capital borrowed for Mysore—Harihara Railway (with British Government) ...	15,79,495	
					360,21,306
Liabilities.—			Liabilities.—		
Famine debt due to the British Government.	80,00,000		(1) Local Railway Loan.	20,00,000	
Net Liabilities ...	30,73,364		(2) British Railway Loan.	163,82,801	
					183,82,801
			Net Assets ...	176,38,505	
			Add other Assets.—		
			Capital Outlay on original Irrigation works ...	99,08,935	

The measure of financial prosperity above described was secured not by resort to new taxation in any form or shape. It was mainly the result of a natural growth, under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and Railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income. The Land Revenue Demand rose from Rs. 69 to Rs. 96 lakhs or by 39 per cent and the occupied area from 6,154 to 9,863 square miles or by 60 per cent. The Excise Revenue quite quadrupled itself during the 14 years owing to the elimination of middlemen, to a system of cheaper manufacture and higher duties, to the more vigorous suppression of illicit manufacture and to the increased consumption accompanying the growth of industries, the expansion of Public Works and Railways, and the great rise in wages. The Revenue from Forests more than doubled itself while under Stamps and Registration the increase was 65 and 124 per cent respectively. Revenue.

The important industry of Gold Mining took firm root in the State during His Highness' rule. In 1886 a professional examination of the auriferous tracts in Mysore was made and the results duly published. For the first time, in 1886-87, Royalty on gold formed an item of State Revenue, and it reached the substantial figure of Rs. 7,33,000 in 1894 on a production of gold valued at £844,000. A Geological Survey for the complete examination and record of the mineral resources of the country was established in 1894 and was soon in full working order. Gold Mining.

The Revenue Survey and Settlement made satisfactory progress during His Highness' reign, and 3 taluks alone out of 66, remained to be settled in 1894. Land tenure and agriculture.

In 1881-82, His Highness abolished the *halat* on coffee of 4 annas per maund and established a new coffee tenure combining the advantages of a permanent settlement with low rates of assessment. The coffee area increased by 28 square miles. At the time of 1894, European planters owned 56,000 acres and Indian planters 102,000 acres.

The Khistbandi—or instalments for payment of Revenue—was postponed by two months so as to enable the *raiyyats* to dispose of their produce on advantageous terms.

The Revenue Laws were codified, vexatious restrictions on the enjoyment and transfer of land were swept away, and the freer relinquishment of unprofitable small parcels of land was allowed. As a means of remedying agricultural indebtedness, a scheme of Agricultural Banks on strictly co-operative principles was also introduced in 1894.

Forests.

The area of Reserved Forests increased from 643 to 1,704 square miles and 35 square miles of new plantations were formed.

Education.

The number of Government and Aided Schools rose from 866 to 1,797 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 3,15,000 to Rs. 8,20,810. The increase in the number of boys was from 39,413 to 71,167 and in that of girls from 3,000 to 12,000. Eight hundred Primary Vernacular Schools, fifty English Middle Schools, five Industrial Schools, two Normal Schools, thirty Sānskrit Schools, one First Grade English College and three Oriental Colleges were newly established during His Highness' reign.

Irrigation.

Rupees one hundred lakhs were spent on original irrigation works during His Highness' reign, making an addition of 355 square miles to the area under wet cultivation and bringing an additional Revenue of Rs. 8½ lakhs.

With this addition, the area protected by irrigation at the close of 1894-95 was 1,558 square miles. The expenditure on irrigation in 1880-81 was Rs. 3,19,000, in the first four years of His Highness' reign it averaged Rs. 4½ lakhs, in the next 4 years 8½ lakhs, and in the last 6 years Rs. 13½ lakhs.

Special encouragement was afforded to the construction of a large number of new irrigation wells, individually small but in the aggregate a most important work of Famine protection. Rs. 4,18,500 were sanctioned as loans for these wells, of which 1,078 had been completed benefiting 7,000 acres of lands. No additional tax was levied on the dry lands converted into garden and wet by the aid of these wells.

In addition to the expenditure from Local Funds, Rs. 67½ lakhs from the State Revenue were devoted during His Highness' reign to new roads and to the maintenance and special improvement of existing ones. The mileage of roads rose from 3,930 to 5,091. The Malnad roads received particular attention and the special expenditure upon them was Rs. 11,44,000 in the coffee tracts and Rs. 6,36,000 in the remaining Malnad. Communications.

At the Rendition, the length of the State Railway open to traffic was 58 miles. The addition made to it during His Highness' reign was 315 miles at a cost of Rs. 164½ lakhs. Railways.

The number of Municipalities rose from 83 to 107, annual Municipal receipts from Rs. 2,76,500 to Rs. 5,63,000 and the annual expenditure on conservancy and Public Works from Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 4,89,000. The Local Funds Revenue likewise increased from Rs. 5,75,000 to Rs. 8,75,000 per annum and the annual expenditure on communications and conservancy from Rs. 3,72,000 to Rs. 6,97,000. Municipal and Local Funds.

During His Highness' reign, Municipalities were benefited to the extent of Rs. 1½ lakhs a year by assignments from the State Revenues, and the District Funds were also benefited to the extent of Rs. ¼ lakh a year by the transfer of 657 miles of roads from the District Fund to the D. P. W. Budget.

Sanitation.

Special attention to sanitation was an important feature of His Highness' reign. In addition to ordinary sanitary works carried out by the various District Fund Boards and Municipalities, His Highness devoted the large sum of Rs. 27,15,221 from State Revenues for the improved sanitation of the Capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the larger mofussil towns throughout the State. Among the more important works which were completed or approached completion during the reign, may be mentioned the following:—

(1) the Water-supply and partial drainage of Mysore, (2) the filling in of the insanitary ditch round that city, (3) the extension of the Mysore and Bangalore Cities, (4) the scheme of Water-supply to the latter, (5) Water-supply, drainage and extension schemes for the mofussil towns, besides numerous drinking water wells throughout the State.

Medical Relief.

The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from 19 to 116 and the number of patients treated from 130,723 to 666,547. His Highness, fully appreciating the importance of Lady Dufferin's philanthropic movements, directed the training and employment of midwives all over the country and the opening of special Dispensaries for women and children. All but 3 taluks out of 66 were provided with midwives, and 5 Dispensaries for women and children were opened in District Head-quarter towns.

Population.

In the ten years from 1881 to 1891, the population

increased by 18·34 per cent, a higher ratio than in the surrounding Provinces, and there is reason to believe that during the last four years the ratio of increase was even higher. During His Highness' reign, the rate of mortality is estimated to have declined 6·7 per mille and the average duration of life to have risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

During the period of His Highness' reign, the following held the office of Dewan :—Mr. C. Rangacharlu and Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty officiating for the latter on three different occasions during the years 1890, 1892 and 1893.

Dewans of
the period.

The above review, though not exhaustive, will sufficiently serve as evidence of the liberal and enlightened system of administration pursued under the Indian Administration established in 1881. Since then Mysore has received visits from successive Viceroy's of India. In 1886 the Earl of Dufferin was here, and the following extract from one of his speeches indicates the impression made upon his mind by what he saw :—

Visit of Earl
Dufferin,
1886 ; his
impressions.

" Under the benevolent rule of the Maharaja and of his dynasty, good government, enlightened progress, universal peace and the blessings of education are everywhere ascendant, and there is no State within the confines of the Indian Empire which has more fully justified the wise policy of the British Government in supplementing its own direct administration of its vast territories by the associated rule of our great feudatory Princes."

The lamented Prince Albert Victor visited Mysore in 1889, and derived great pleasure from the elephant keddahs. The Marquess of Lansdowne followed in 1892, and among other expressions of approval said :—

Prince Albert
Victor's visit,
1889.

" There is probably no State in India where the ruler and the ruled are on more satisfactory terms, or in which the great

Visit of
Marquess of
Lansdowne,
1892.

principle, that government should be for the happiness of the governed, receives a greater measure of practical recognition."

Demise of
H. H. Sri-
Chamarājēn-
dra Wodeyar,
28th Decem-
ber 1894.

But Mysore, thus flourishing and placed in the front rank of the States of India, was doomed to suffer a bitter loss at the end of 1894. His Highness the Mahārāja, who had been created a G.C.S.I. in 1885, had gone on a tour as usual in the cold weather to the north, accompanied by all his family. On his arrival at Calcutta, on a visit to the Viceroy (Lord Elgin) at the end of December, a slight throat affection, which he had been feeling for a few days before, developed into diphtheria, and so rapid was the progress of the disease that in spite of the best medical skill, he suddenly expired on the 28th. The people of Mysore were simply stunned by the shock which this sad news created, so utterly unexpected. The entire press of India, with all the leading journals in England and other countries, were unanimous in lamenting that a career so promising had been thus cut short, for the Mahārāja's virtues and the interest of his country had become known far and wide.

A sketch
of his
personality
and bearing.

Mr. Rice writing of him from personal knowledge, in the last edition of this work, has thus described him :—

Dignified and unassuming, his bearing was that of the English gentleman. An accomplished horseman and whip, fond of sport, a liberal patron of the turf, and hospitable as a host, while at the same time careful in observance of Hindu customs, he was popular with both Europeans and natives.the Court of the Queen in England was not purer in tone than that of Mysore under the late Maharaja. He was devoted to his family, and of a cultured and refined taste which led him to take special pleasure in European music and in works of art. He was also diligent and conscientious in attending to business. The rainy season was spent partly at Mysore and partly at Bangalore; in the cold weather a tour was under-

taken to some other part of India, and the hot weather was passed on the hills at Octacamund. He had thus travelled much and been brought into intercourse with most of the leading men in India, who were impressed with his high character."

An equestrian statue of His Highness by Onslow Ford, the well-known English sculptor, has been erected in his memory at Bangalore. Another has been set up in Mysore, at the Statue Square. In addition to these memorials, the great Cauvery channel from Alalkatte and the Bangalore Water-supply from Hesaraghatta—both works of the highest public utility which owed their origin to his wise beneficence—have been called after his beloved name as appropriate monuments of his reign. An Industrial School at Mysore with endowment of scholarships for poor students, Dharmasalas at Calcutta, Lower Tirupati and Seringapatam, and a temple at Mysore, are among the charities which have been founded to perpetuate his memory.

His statues
at Bangalore
and Mysore.

Monuments
to and
Memorials in
his name.

The installation of the eldest son of His Highness Chāmarājendra Wodyar, Mahārāja Sri-Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar IV, then ten years old, was performed at Mysore, by Colonel Henderson, the Resident, with all the customary ceremonies, on the 1st of February 1895, at noon, at the moment of the conjunction of Mercury and Venus, which had been conspicuous objects in the evening sky for some days before. Her Highness the Mahārāni was at the same time proclaimed Regent. The education of the Mahārāja, while a minor, was at first entrusted to Mr. J. J. Whiteley, of Cooper's Hill Engineering College, who had been appointed as tutor some time before the death of His late Highness Sri-Chāmarājendra Wodeyar. Mr. (afterwards Sir Stuart) Fraser, of the Bombay Civil Service, was then appointed Tutor and Governor to His Highness.

Installation of
H. H. Sri-
Krishnarāja
Wodeyar IV,
1st February
1895.

Regency of
Her Highness
the Mahārāni
Kempananj-
ammanni
Avaru Vāni
Vilās Sanni-
dhāna.
Form of
admini-
stration.

In administering the State, Her Highness Kempananjammanni Avaru Vāni Vilās Sannidhāna, the Regent, was assisted by a Council, which in its constitution, differed somewhat from the one it displaced and which had functioned during the reign of His Highness Sri-Chāmarājendra-Wodeyar. The Government of India, in sanctioning the Regency administration, in 1895, feeling that the old Council had not as a corporate body assumed that position in the administration that was expected of it, deemed it expedient that it should take an active and not merely a nominal share in the business of the State. Three full-time Councillors with defined responsibilities were accordingly appointed, and they were enjoined to share with the Dewan, at their head, the executive administration of the State. This constitution was in operation for a period of eight years from its introduction and in the opinion of Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, who was one of those who worked it, "fulfilled fairly well the purpose for which it was intended."

Chief events
of the period.

Among the chief events of the period of a political character were the transfer to the British Government of the jurisdiction over the Bangalore-Harihar, Yesvantapur, Hindupur, and Kolar Gold Fields Railways; the enhancement of the subsidy payable to the British Government from Rs. 24½ to Rs. 35 lakhs, with effect from 1st April 1896; and the conclusion of arrangements between the two Governments for the supply of water to C. and M. Station of Bangalore from the Chāmarājendra Reservoir. In 1900, an arrangement was come to with the Government of India for the redemption of the Mysore State Railways in March 1936 by the formation of a sinking fund under the charge of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in India.

The transfer of jurisdiction to the British Government over Railway lands mentioned above is subject to certain

exceptions. As a special concession, His Highness' Government have been allowed to retain jurisdiction over the line from Bangalore to Nanjangud on the understanding that, if it should hereafter form part of a through railway, or if imperial interests should render such a course desirable, jurisdiction would have to be ceded. This concession was also extended to the Birur-Shimoga Railway in 1899.

In November 1895, His Excellency Earl of Elgin visited the State, arriving at Mysore on the 21st of that month.

Among other events of the period was the destruction of a part of the Palace at Mysore by fire on 28th February 1897. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild the destroyed portions from suitable designs prepared by Mr. Henry Irwin, Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the State on the 21st and 22nd June 1897. Her Highness the Regent laid the foundation of a new Hospital at Bangalore, to be called the "Victoria Hospital," for affording medical relief to sufferers of all classes without distinction and to be maintained as a permanent State charitable institution in commemoration of the long and glorious reign of Her Majesty.

On the 12th August 1898, bubonic plague broke out in Bangalore City and soon spread throughout the State. It was estimated that in the year 1898-99 there were 14,831 attacks and 12,273 deaths from the fell disease in all parts of the State, Bangalore city alone accounting for 3,346 attacks and 2,665 deaths, and Mysore city for 2,667 attacks, and 2,171 deaths. Necessary measures were taken for its prevention and suppression.

In the year 1899-1900, the question of utilising the power running to waste at the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram, was pushed through to a satisfactory

conclusion. It was decided to utilise these Falls for the production of electric power and its transmission at a cheap rate for the service of industrial undertakings in different parts of the State, including the Kolar Gold Mines. In embarking upon this great undertaking, the Government were influenced wholly by the consideration that the supply of a cheap motive power of the kind and on the scale proposed, was likely to greatly foster private enterprise throughout the State and thus to indirectly increase the wealth and general prosperity of the country. Captain (later Col.) A. Joly de Lotbiniér, the then Deputy Chief Engineer, was deputed to Europe and America to investigate and mature the project in consultation with experts and to arrange details.

His Excellency Lord Curzon's visit, 1900.

On 30th November 1900, His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, visited the State. He left after a stay of ten days in the State, during which he visited Seringapatam, Kakankote, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields.

Her Highness' period of rule is best outlined under certain appropriate heads.

A retrospect of the Regency Administration.

At a time of great trial and sorrow, Her Highness the Mahārāni, Kempananjamanni Avaru Vānivilāsa Sannidhāna C. I., nobly came forward, in the midst of her deep affliction, and took up the Administration of the State in place of her illustrious consort, His Highness the late lamented Mahārāja. Under the able guidance of the Mahārāni-Regent, the advancement of the country found no interruption, and the numerous public works and other marks of Her Highness' reign bear testimony to the beneficent spirit in which the administration was conducted and to the success which attended Her Highness' efforts in continuing

the laudable policy of His late Highness to increase the prosperity of the country and in conserving the birth-right of her son.

In the first year of the Regency, the total revenue Finance. amounted to Rs. 181 lakhs, which was the highest since the Rendition, and except during two years, 1896-97 and 1898-99, the income during each of the remaining five years exceeded that of the first year. In 1896-97, owing mainly to the unfavourable character of the year's rainfall, there was a decrease of about five lakhs as compared with the income of the previous year, but there was a remarkable improvement in the succeeding year, owing to favourable seasons, and the increase amounted to more than Rs. 14 lakhs. In 1898-99 there was a large decline again, owing to the prevalence of plague in various parts of the State and the consequent unsettlement of business. On the whole, however, there was an increase of about Rs. 36 lakhs of rupees during the Regency period, and this was obtained from increases in Land Revenue, owing to extended cultivation and survey settlement of some taluks. Increased royalty on the outturn of gold and increased excise tree-tax revenue also contributed their *quota* to this aggregate increase. During the seven years of the Regency, the net excess expenditure over the ordinary expenditure of 1894-95, *viz.*, Rs. 149 lakhs, amounted to about Rs. 181 lakhs, of which the main items were the enhanced subsidy of Rs. 10½ lakhs per annum, plague charges, formation of a Railway Sinking Fund, Cauvery Falls Power Scheme, pensions to members of the Ruling family, Royal marriages, Marikanave Project, construction of the New Palace at Mysore, revision of establishments, etc. Of this net excess expenditure, Rs. 1,18,02,000 were met from the income during the seven years, and the remainder from the surplus at the close of 1894-95, which was Rs. 1,27,23,615.

Land Tenure,
Agriculture
and Famine
Protection.

During the period, the survey and settlement of the remaining taluks in the State was completed. A revision survey was commenced in the Chitaldrug District and the same had already been completed in two of the taluks. The area of Government lands under cultivation at the close of 1894-95 was 6,313,813 acres, while at the close of 1901-02 it was very nearly 6,600,000 acres, thereby showing an increase of nearly 300,000 acres, of which about 25,000 acres were under wet and garden and about 270,000 under dry cultivation. The continued improvement of land revenue enabled the Government in 1896 to adopt definite measures for a material reduction of the taxation upon the malnad areca gardens. The garden land tax in the four important areca-producing taluks of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar and Koppa was assimilated to the rates of the Tirthahalli taluk, which were acknowledged to be moderate and equitable. The relief afforded was about 22 per cent of the tax collected. The scheme of Agricultural Banks did not prove as great a success as was expected when they were started. A special officer was appointed in December 1896 to examine into the working of the Banks and to explain to the people the principles on which they were to be founded and worked. The number of Banks at the end of June 1901 was 61. For the purpose of a systematic examination of soils, for the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, and other allied purposes, and for affording advice to those engaged in the coffee industry which was specially needed, an Agricultural Chemist was appointed in 1899. A Chemical Laboratory in connection with the above object was established at Bangalore. The Agricultural Chemist was also useful in directing the analyses of specimens for the Geological Department. On account of the fear of a drought in the beginning of 1897, large sums in addition to the usual allotments were granted for the excavation of drinking water wells and for works

of village sanitation and loans to raiyats. Programmes of village relief works, where they were wanted, were got ready. A Famine Relief Code was issued conforming in the main with the approved policy of the Government of India, but providing for the execution in the early stages of distress, through the agency of the Revenue Department, of small village works calculated to afford the poorer agriculturists and landless field-labourers the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their homes. A Superintending Engineer was specially deputed in 1901 for investigating the existing facilities of irrigation and possibilities of future development.

The Geological Department was organised towards the close of the year 1894, in order to conduct a systematic geological survey of the whole State and to investigate its mineral resources. With this work was also combined the supervision and inspection of Mines. During the period under review, it was only possible to examine the country superficially, and much more detailed work was needed to locate and describe the mineral wealth of the country. There was a remarkable development of the Gold Mining industry during the period. The population of the Kolar Gold Fields, which in 1891 was only 7,085, rose to 38,204 in 1901, with a density per square mile of 2,547. The value of gold extracted from the commencement of the industry was £16,269,317. Out of this, the quantity produced during the period of the Regency was £12,576,319. The royalty received during these eight years was more than Rs. 91 lakhs of rupees. The number of Mines at work at the close of 1901-02 was 14. In December 1901, the Hon'ble Mark Napier was deputed by Messrs. Taylor & Sons, London, as a delegate on behalf of the Kolar Mining Companies, and the long pending question of the renewal of leases was settled satisfactorily to the Mining Companies as well as to the

Geology and
Gold Mining.

Mysore Government. A most important work connected with the Mines, which was started and successfully completed during the last two years of the Regency and brought into operation, was the famous Cauvery Power Installation. The substitution of steam by electricity was expected to result in a considerable saving in the working expenses of the Kolar Mines, helping them to work a larger quantity of ore with profit.

Education.

The number of public institutions, which was 1,767 at the close of 1894-95, rose to 2,231 at the end of the official year 1900-01; but the number of pupils declined from 111,020 to 91,112, chiefly owing to the ravages of plague. The total expenditure on Education rose from nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs to nearly Rs. 11½ lakhs. Two special classes for training adult Hindu widows for the profession of teaching were opened in the Mahārāni's girls' school. In 1899-00, the upper classes of this school were organised into a college department with a high school. Buildings for students' hostels were constructed at Bangalore and Mysore at a cost of more than a lakh of rupees, and suitable grants-in-aid were given to homes established at other district head-quarters. A lecturer on Biology and Geology was appointed in the Central College. Scholarships were established for apprentices in the artware factory at Mysore and the railway workshops at Bangalore. Four students were sent out to America to be trained as Electrical Engineers at the expense of Government. The inspection staff was revised and placed on a better footing. A revised scale of salaries for lady teachers according to their qualifications was sanctioned.

Legislation.

Twenty Regulations were passed during the period under consideration. Among these may be mentioned a

Regulation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Village Sanitation Regulation, the Game Regulation, the Local Boards Regulation, and the Regulation relating to Weights and Measures.

To strengthen the Administration Branch of the Department of Public Works and to afford better control over expenditure, with more frequent and effective inspections of works in progress as well as more thorough scrutiny of projects under preparation, the State was divided in January 1897 into two Circles, each under the direct control of a Superintending Engineer. On account of the unfortunate destruction of some parts of the Palace by fire in February 1897, it became necessary to rebuild those portions on a new and more elegant design at an estimate costing nearly 25 lakhs of rupees. The progress which had been made in the work up to the end of June 1902 has already been recorded above. A building for the Bacteriological Institute was also completed.

More than a crore of rupees was spent during the period on irrigation works, about three-fourths of which was on original works. A reference had already been made to the Marikanave Reservoir. Other important works sanctioned during the period were the Navattur tank at a cost of Rs. 2,81,528, the Mirsābihalli tank and the Parasarāmpur tank, both costing more than 2½ lakhs. The growing deterioration of the minor tanks, which had been going on for the past several years, also received much anxious consideration.

The total mileage of roads rose from 5,107 to more than 5,300 miles. Among the important bridges undertaken were the bridge across the Cauvery at Yedatore, that across the Hemavati at Hole-Narsipur, and the bridge across the Bhadra at Tadasa.

Sanitation.

During the period, the Chāmarāj and the Vānivilās Water Works, which had been started in the previous reign, were completed. The water-supply works for Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Closepet were completed.

Railways.

The Birur-Shimoga Railway was a new line constructed during this period, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st December 1899. It cost the State about Rs. 23 lakhs and is 38 miles in length. Other lines were surveyed and estimated for, *viz.*, the Arsikere-Mangalore line, the Mysore-Tellicherry line, the Dodballapur-Chikballapur line and the Bowringpet-Kolar line. In regard to the Mysore-Harihar Railway, the difference between the net earnings and the amount of interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the close of 1900-01 resulted in a loss to Government of nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. The net earnings of the other four railways, however, showed a small gain.

Municipal
and Local
Funds.

The number of municipalities rose from 107 to 124, and the annual income from Rs. 5,63,000 to nearly Rs. 8 lakhs. A new Sanitary Board was constituted for the Kolar Gold Fields, which is about 15 miles in extent.

Medical
Relief.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 116 to 135. On account of the outbreak of plague, nearly Rs. 20 lakhs were spent in affording relief to the sufferers and in other ways checking its ravages. Still the mortality from it during the four years ending with June 1902, was no less than 47,000. The Victoria Hospital at Bangalore came into existence during the Regency period. It was built in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria. The foundation-stone was laid in 1897 by Her Highness the Mahārāni-Regent,

and the Hospital was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon, in 1900. An Eye-Infirmery and Hospital was opened on the 9th November 1896 in Bangalore City.

In 1901, the formation of an independent Transport Military. Corps for purposes of Imperial Defence, consisting of 300 carts and 700 ponies, was sanctioned. Up to the end of the official year 1901-02, two divisions of the Corps were nearly ready and the construction of the necessary buildings was also well in hand.

According to the Census taken in 1901, the population Population. of the State was 5,539,399, showing an increase of about 6 lakhs over the figures of 1891; the density per square mile increased from 168 to 188.

The following held the office of Dewan during the Dewans during the period. period of the Regency:—Sir K. Seshadri Iyer and Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty officiating twice for the former, once in 1897 and again in 1900. Of these, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, who had served the State since January 1883, resigned the office of Dewan and President of the State Council, owing to ill-health, on 18th March 1901. On the same date, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Member of Council, who was officiating for him since 11th August 1900, was granted leave preparatory to retirement. In bidding Sir Seshadri Iyer farewell, Her Highness placed on record “her high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by this distinguished statesman” and added that “his vigorous personality had impressed itself on all the important departments of the State and that the many reforms which have brought the Mysore administration up to a high level of efficiency are attributable in great part to his talents, forethought and resourcefulness.” Retirements and death of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, 1901. Appreciation of his services. Sir K,

Seshadri Iyer, however, did not long survive his retirement from the service of the State. He died within six months of his laying down his high office. The sad event occurred on the 13th September 1901. The Government of Her Highness the Maharani Regent expressed their great regret that he was not spared after such a long and distinguished career to enjoy the rest he had so well earned. Rising from the ranks, he wielded, in the words of Lord Curzon, for eighteen years "an authority that was a reflex of his powerful character and abilities, and that left its mark on every branch of the administration." His work and worth had been again and again recognized by the Supreme Government in India. He was created C. S. I. in 1887 and made a K. C. S. I. in 1893. In the latter year, in a laudatory notice of his great ability and administrative talents, Sir William Wilson Hunter described him as a statesman who had given his head to Herbert Spencer and his heart to *Para Brahma*. Among those who joined the movement for a public memorial for him and urged for it, was Lord Curzon. He emphasized the view that "the deeds and services of great men should be honoured by public commemoration in the places where they served, not merely as a posthumous compliment to themselves but as an example and stimulus to others." He remarked that Sir Seshadri Iyer belonged to "that class of great native statesmen, whom the system and opportunities of Native States sometimes bring to the front and who, in circumstances such as those that prevailed during his time in Mysore, find the occasion for conferring enduring benefits upon the States they serve." Sir Donald Robertson, British Resident at the time in the State, who had intimately known Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, bore eloquent testimony to his great abilities, breadth of view and far-seeing statesmanship and said that "they had only to look round in Mysore to see evidence on all sides of his masterful powers of

administration." His Majesty the present King-Emperor spoke in terms of high appreciation of his eminent services to the State while on a visit (as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) to the State, on 30th January 1906. "It is interesting to hear," he remarked, "of many enterprises, notably that of the Cauvery Electric Works, and the general policy of irrigation and public works. Under the lead which we may expect from such a capable and enlightened ruler as our kind host and with the assistance of statesmen of the type of the late Sir Seshadri Iyer, your Province may look forward with confidence to making still greater strides." Equally impressive were the words of Lord Hardinge, who, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, unveiled in 1913 a statue erected by public subscription in honour of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer at Bangalore. "His work," remarked his Lordship, "is writ large on every page of Mysore history of that time." He then went on to say:—

"Sir Seshadri Iyer himself rose from the very lowest rung of the official ladder; and after he had climbed it step by step, his outstanding merit marked him out for the office of Dewan, and that at a time when the task was not an easy one, for the country had not yet begun to recover from the severest famine of the last half century. Yet with the support and under the wise guidance of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, he was able to achieve much that reflects credit on Indian statesmanship. The revenues of the country, which stood at 100 lakhs when he took charge, had reached the high figure of 180 lakhs when he laid down office. Agriculture and trade flourished, and every department of the State felt the guiding hand of the Chief Minister. Large public works designed to protect the country against the effects of famine were undertaken, and many parts of the country were opened out by roads and communications. The educational opportunities of the people were enlarged, and the facilities for medical relief multiplied;

Lord
Hardinge's
eulogy of his
services.

while the two capital cities of Bangalore and Mysore owe much to Sir Seshadri Iyer for the part he played in bringing into existence the excellent systems of water-supply which they now enjoy.

"But the most remarkable achievement of all, was his conception, with the skilled assistance of Major Joly de Lotbiniere, of the Cauvery Installation Scheme, which, besides bringing in handsome revenues to the State coffers, is contributing materially to its industrial development. It is gratifying to me to learn that His Highness' Government are further developing the scheme initiated by him, and I have every hope that the results will be of ever-increasing value for the promotion of the material wealth and prosperity of the country.

"Sir Seshadri Iyer has thus left a record behind him which marks him out, with Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad, Raja Sir Dinkar Rao of Gwalior and Sir T. Madhava Rao of Indore and Baroda, as a member of that group of Indian statesmen whose fame has spread far beyond the borders where they laboured so faithfully and so well and whose names will remain as a lasting example to their successors.

"I am proud to have the privilege of unveiling the statue of such a man as this, and it only remains for me to congratulate the Memorial Committee on the conclusion of their labours, and to express the hope that this statue may long serve to bring to the minds of future generations the memory of a great Indian statesman."

The statue is a very life-like one and stands in the Cubbon Park at Bangalore. It is the work of Mr. Robert Colton, R. A., who, it may be added, spent some months in Mysore, in 1912, in making studies for a statue of His late Highness Sri-Chāmarājendra-Wodeyar.

Appreciation
of Her
Highness the
Mahārāni
Regent's rule.

Her Highness' rule during the period of eight years she was Regent, was universally acknowledged to have been a wise and beneficent one. "As the head of the Government of India," said Lord Curzon referring to it, "I have pleasure in stating that the smooth progress of

events during the minority has been largely due to the unflinching tact and discretion of Her Highness. If I may be allowed to say so, she has set an example of public and domestic virtue which has been of equal value to her people and to her family and which has earned for her the admiration and respect of all." In recognition of her services, His Excellency requested His Majesty the King-Emperor to bestow on Her Highness, as an exceptional mark of favour, the continuance of the personal salute of nineteen guns she had so far enjoyed, a submission that was gladly acceded to. In June 1893, the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was conferred upon her. Sir Evan Maconochie, Private Secretary to His Highness between 1902-1909, has borne this eloquent testimony to Her Highness' rule:—

"A word of tribute is due to Her Highness the Maharani, late Regent. A certain clinging to power would have been more than excusable on the part of a lady of character and education, who for the six (eight) years of her son's minority had ruled the State. But I can say that never, during the seven years that I spent in Mysore, was I aware of the faintest indication on her part of a desire to intrude, even in minor personal matters, upon her son's domain. Dignity and good sense could no further go" (*Life in the Indian Civil Service*, 139-140.)

His Highness Sri-Krishna-Raja Wodeyar IV, who was born in June 1884, attained his majority in 1902. He had been carefully educated in his own home—in a special school, with boys of his own age—under the supervision of Mr. (now Sir Stuart M.) Fraser of the Indian Civil Service, who acted as Tutor and Governor from 23rd May 1896 to 8th August 1902. As a pupil, he had had a strenuous time, but it was all to the good of the State. In 1900, his marriage was celebrated, at the capital of the State, with a daughter of Rana Thala Bane Singhji of Vana in Kathiawar, a descendant of a younger branch

His Highness
Krishna-Raja-
Wodeyar IV
installed, 8th
August 1920.

of the Wadhvan Family, which belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. His Highness was, on 8th August 1902, invested with full administrative powers by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. It was his second visit to the State and was specially undertaken by him to betoken his "keenest personal interest both in this State and in its future ruler." A Viceregal escort consisting of the 4th Hussars, a battery of Artillery and a battalion of the Warwickshire Regiment from Belgaum, added much to the dignity of the proceedings. The installation took place in the Pavilion attached to the Jaganmohan Palace at Mysore on the above mentioned date, His Excellency the Viceroy personally conducting the functions of the day. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India having declared the Durbar open, His Excellency delivered an address, at the end of which he formally led him up the *dais* and installed him in one of the two State Chairs. The Foreign Secretary having read the titles of His Highness, the Viceroy declared that the Mahārāja was invested with full powers of administration. The event was immediately after signalized by the firing of a salute of 21 guns from the Fort, while the Band played the National Anthem. The Viceroy's *Khillats* were then brought in and conferred on His Highness, who next replied to the Viceroy's speech. Acknowledging the honour conferred on him by His Excellency, he said :—

"The history of Mysore with the romantic fortunes of our ancient dynasty, must ever inspire in its ruler a feeling of gratitude to the British Throne, which adds, I think, a special quality to the allegiance which it is my first duty to publicly tender to the person of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII."

Proceeding, he said :—

"I would venture to assure your Excellency that I shall never forget the honour done in this the most important day

of my career. How important are responsibilities which now devolve upon me I fully realize, and this it is my ambition to prove by performance, rather than by words."

The reply over, the Foreign Secretary declared the Durbar closed.

Special prayers and *Pujahs* were offered in all temples and other places of worship in the State, on the same day, at a convenient hour, for the long life and prosperity of His Highness and Royal Family.

About 17 months before His Highness began his rule, Mr. (afterwards Sir P. N.) Krishnamurthi, First Member of Council and Jaghirdar of Yelandur, who, by then, had won considerable experience in the service of the State, had succeeded to the Dewanship. He had taken over charge on 18th March 1901 and continued in office till 30th June 1906. With the assumption of the direct rule of the State by His Highness, the form of administration underwent a change. The Council of Regency was replaced by a consultative Council—called the Council of His Highness the Mahārāja of Mysore—consisting of the Dewan and two Members, whose duty it was to advise His Highness in all important matters. The Dewan was *ex-officio* President of the Council and a set of rules were drawn up for the conduct of business in the consultative Council, which were embodied and issued in Notification No. 36, dated 8th August 1902. (See *Mysore Administration Report 1902-1903*, pages 4-5). In devising the new constitution, the main thought was directed to preserve the efficiency of the Council and enlist the active interest and co-operation of the Councillors in all measures of Government, consistently with the position of His Highness as the sole deciding authority in all matters of importance. The continuance, accordingly, of the former Executive

Dewanship
of Sir
P. N. Krishna
murthi,
1902-1906.

Change in
the
constitution
of the
Executive
Council.

Council became inconsistent with the constitutional position of His Highness and was therefore changed into a consultative body. The schedule of matters which were to engage the attention of the Council was also revised. The Dewan became the officer responsible to His Highness the Mahārāja for the efficient conduct of the administration in its various branches, and the channel as well of communication with His Highness on all matters of State business. At the same time, to ensure continuity of knowledge and interest in the working of the various Departments of the State, the Councillors were to hold charge of certain Departments with power to record their opinions on all matters relating to those Departments and coming up before Government. The work of the State was thus —

(1) Distributed by Departments between the Dewan and the Councillors,

(2) Cases falling under the schedule appended to the Notification were to be submitted by the Secretary in the first instance to the Councillor in charge of the Department concerned, on whom the initiative rested, entailing, where necessary, the preparation of a note for the consideration of the Council. They were then to be placed before the Council and submitted, with the opinion of the Dewan and the Councillors, for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja by the Dewan,

(3) Cases not falling under the schedule were to be dealt with by the Dewan in his capacity as the Senior Executive Officer of the State.

In such cases, the Secretary was to draft the necessary order and forward the papers to the Dewan, through the Councillor or Councillors in charge of the Department or Departments concerned, for his or their information, and in order to afford him or them an opportunity for suggesting, if necessary, any modification in the method of disposal or proposal. If any material difference of opinion came to be established, the Dewan was vested with

the discretion either to direct that the matter may be dealt with as though it were one falling under the schedule, or to submit it direct for the orders of His Highness the Mahārāja. If on any matter connected with a Department not immediately under his own charge, the Dewan considered that immediate action was necessary and consulting the Councillor concerned with it was likely to prove prejudicial, the Dewan was empowered to issue orders on his own authority. In such cases, however, a copy of the Dewan's order was to be forthwith supplied to the Councillor concerned and the proceedings reported to His Highness the Mahārāja with a statement of the reasons which necessitated recourse to the exercise of this special power vested in the Dewan. The Secretary in each Department was to work under the directions of the Dewan and be solely responsible to him, though a Member of Council was given the right to call upon him to furnish information regarding any case pending before him and the reason of any delay involved in its disposal. The Dewan was also to regulate the order of business in Council and preside at its meetings, which were to be held at stated intervals. His Highness the Mahārāja or the Dewan might summon a meeting of the Council whenever he deemed it necessary. It was also provided that certain matters affecting Revenue and hereditary offices and emoluments were to be heard and decided by two Members of Council. The matters included in the schedule referred to above which were to be placed before the Council and submitted with the opinion of the Dewan and Members for the orders of His Highness the Mahārāja, were the following twelve:—

- (1) Imposition of new taxes and abolishing of existing taxes;
- (2) Legislation;
- (3) Annual Budget of the State;
- (4) Annual Administration Reports of Departments;

- (5) Appointment, removal, suspension, etc., of officers in and above the grade of Assistant Commissioners;
- (6) Remission of judicial sentences;
- (7) Prosecution of public servants;
- (8) Changes in the mode of realizing revenue;
- (9) Questions relating to Military Force;
- (10) Revision of establishment of any Department;
- (11) All contracts and financial arrangements beyond the recognized powers of a Head of Department; and
- (12) Any other matters upon which His Highness the Mahārāja may wish to have the views of the Council.

The effect of these changes in the constitution was—

- (1) To make His Highness the Mahārāja the supreme deciding authority in all matters of primary importance;
- (2) To make the Dewan, the Chief Minister in the Executive Government of the State; and
- (3) To restrict the Dewan's actions subject, nevertheless, within certain well-defined limits, even in those matters in which he was, under the new constitution, vested with the right to interfere with a view to conserve the interests of the State.

Except for one important change made in it which will be found noted below in its proper place, the constitution thus devised is in force to this day. Mr. P. N. Krishnamurthi C.I.E. continued as Dewan under the new constitution. At the same time, to exercise a better control and secure more sympathetic supervision over the Land Revenue Department, it was deemed expedient to place it under one centralised authority subject to the control of the Government. The post of Revenue Commissioner in Mysore (under section 4 of the Land Revenue Code) was accordingly created and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., First Member of Council, was appointed to it.

Facilities to
Mining
Companies at
Kolar Gold
Fields, 1902.

A water-supply scheme for the Kolar Gold Fields, the Mining Companies paying adequately for the water supplied to them, was organised in 1902 by the restoration of the ancient Bethamangala tank at an estimated

cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. The Mines on the Fields were also supplied with electric power, the substitution of steam by electricity helping the Companies to work a larger quantity of ore with profit. The vexed question of the renewal of the Mining leases was also satisfactorily settled during the year. An agreement was arrived at between the Government and the leading Companies, allowing them to renew the leases for a further period of 30 years from 1910, on condition of their paying 5 per cent Royalty on gross output, together with 2½ on all dividends declared by the Companies. The question of the terms on which new leases should be granted was also satisfactorily settled.

The reconstruction of the Palace, at a cost of about Rs. 25 lakhs, was pushed forward. The Ambāvīlās Durbar Hall was practically completed about the middle of 1902.

Reconstruction
of the
Palace.

On the 1st January 1903, His Highness the Mahārāja took part in the historic functions of the great Durbar at Delhi in connection with the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Mysore Imperial Service Troops took part in the Coronation manœuvres and earned the encomiums of the British Military Department for their smart turn-out, soldierly bearing and excellent behaviour. Among the honours bestowed on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar was the K. C. I. E. conferred on Mr. P. N. Krishnamurthi, the Dewan.

Delhi Durbar
1903

The Hon'ble Sir Donald Robertson, who had been British Resident at His Highness' Court for nearly seven years and whose intimate association with the Government of the country during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja had left an abiding mark, retired from that office in October 1903, and was succeeded on 5th November by the Hon'ble Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Bourdillon, I. C. S.

Retirement of
Col. Sir
Donald
Robertson,
the British
Resident,
1903.

Lord
Kitchener's
visit, 1904.

In April 1904, His Excellency Viscount Kitchener, Commander-in-chief of the Indian Army, visited the State and inspected the Imperial Service Regiment and the Transport Corps of the State.

Reform of the
General and
Revenue
Secretariat,
1904.

On the administrative side, an important measure of reform was introduced about this time. In April 1904, the Government sanctioned a scheme of reorganization of the General and Revenue Secretariat after the model of the Departments of Revenue and Agriculture, in the Government of India offices. According to this scheme, the General and Revenue Secretariat was divided into five branches, each being a definite and self-contained working unit with its own records arranged on simple and intelligible lines under the disciplinary control of a Registrar. At about the same time, the combination of the office of the Revenue Commissioner was done away with, as such combination did not help towards the realization of the object aimed at—*viz.*, providing for the effective supervision of the Revenue Department. While as Revenue Commissioner he was expected to make frequent tours and inspections, as Revenue Councillor, he found it all but impossible to do this. Also, as Revenue Councillor he had also to deal with cases in which he had already passed orders or expressed an opinion as Revenue Commissioner. On these and other grounds, a separate Revenue Commissioner was appointed.

The accounts department was also fully reorganized, a financial branch being added to the Revenue and General Secretariat.

Cauvery
Power
Scheme, 1st
and 2nd
Installations.

The Cauvery Power, First Installation, was completed during the year 1903-04 and the Second Installation was nearing completion. The Second Installation was for an additional 2,000 H. P. which had been applied for by the Kolar Gold Fields. The major portion of the Bangalore

Electric Lighting works was also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The latter also provided for a supply of reserve power for industrial purposes from the surplus available after supplying the demands at the Gold Fields.

During the same year, the amended Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes, which had been on the Legislative anvil for several years, were passed. The law as contained in these Regulations was brought up-to-date and put on a par with the British Indian Law. The Chief Court Regulation was also amended. Steps were also taken to amend the Mysore Municipal and the Police Regulations. The first of these sought to replace the Municipal Law in force in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore which had proved unsuitable to their growing needs. Legislation.

In June 1905, the Co-operative Societies' Regulation was passed with a view to the furtherance of thrift and providence among all classes of people in the State. Mysore
Co-operative
Societies
Regulation
passed,
June 1905.

In August 1905, the Electric Lighting Scheme for Bangalore City was completed, the inaugural ceremony being performed by Hon'ble Sir John Hewett, Member of the Viceroy's Council and later Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces. In declaring that Bangalore was the first City in India to be lighted by electricity, Sir John complimented His Highness' Government for the far-seeing wisdom that had marked the administration of the State. Electric
Lighting of
Bangalore
City.

During the same year, it was finally settled that the Tata Institute—now known as the Indian Institute of Science—was to be established in Bangalore. His Highness the Mahārāja in consideration of the high Founding of
Indian
Institute of
Science.

usefulness anticipated of the Institute, was pleased to raise the proposed annual grant from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Change of Residents.

Sir James Bourdillon, the British Resident, resigned his position on 24th May 1905, when the Hon'ble Mr. A. Williams took over temporary charge of that office. The Hon. Mr. (afterwards Sir Stuart) Fraser relieved him on 21st November 1905.

Dewanship of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, 1906-1909.

Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi laid down the office of Dewan in March 1906 and was succeeded by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, formerly First Councillor and subsequently Dewan of Travancore.

Change in the constitution of the Executive Council, 1906.

In 1906, a small but notable change was introduced into the constitution of the Executive Council. The modified Rules invested the Councillors with a certain measure of administrative responsibility, the lack of which had been felt to be the chief reason why the new consultative Council of 1902 failed to fulfil the objects with which it was constituted. Under the revised Rules, the Members of Council, though not possessing any executive powers as such, were empowered, in their respective Departments, to pass final orders in the name of the Government, instead of merely recording their opinions, on all ordinary matters which are not of sufficient importance to require reference to the Dewan or to the Council. The new Rules, however, did not in any way affect the personal control of His Highness the Mahārāja over all the Departments of the State. Another important change introduced in the same year related to the position and powers of the Revenue Commissioner. The usefulness of this office was sought to be improved by a large delegation of powers to the person holding it. With this view, the Land Revenue Code was amended

in order to make the Revenue Commissioner the chief controlling Revenue authority subject, of necessity, to Government. His position was rendered analogous to that of a Commissioner in Bombay. His decisions on appeal in matters falling under the Revenue Code were rendered final, except where a question of law or usage having the force of law was involved, in which case a further appeal to Government was allowed. At the same time, the Revenue Commissioner, as the head of the Revenue Department, was made responsible for the efficient administration of the treasuries, the Comptroller's responsibility being, as in British India, restricted to audit and accounts.

The Comptroller was appointed *ex-officio* Financial Secretary to Government. This has resulted in greater attention being paid to Codal Rules and closer scrutiny being exercised over the expenditure of the public funds. At the same time, the office of the Examiner of Accounts was amalgamated with that of the Comptroller. This has tended to greater independence of audit in connection with the working of the largest spending department of Government. Among other measures carried out was the constitution of a department of Public Health for the State; the raising of the pay of the village schoolmaster; the introduction of kindergarten and manual training in the State, and the abolition of fees in the Lower Primary and Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Vernacular Schools throughout the State. With a view to providing greater facilities for education among the depressed classes, a number of scholarships were also sanctioned by Government.

Other administrative changes and measures.

The competitive examinations for the Mysore Civil Service were revived, with certain necessary modifications. Revised rules were issued for the selection of eligible candidates as Amildars. Rules were also issued

defining clearly the principles which should regulate the appointment of revenue and judicial probationers. Among other measures introduced about this time were :—

(1) issue of revised orders for regulating the appointment and promotion of ministerial officers in the Revenue Department;

(2) introduction of modified rules for recruitment of suitable hands to the subordinate Revenue executive service and

(3) issue of suitable rules for recruitment of village accountants.

More important than these changes, which aimed at improving administrative efficiency, was the introduction of Retrenchments in the different departments of Government with a view to reduce expenditure in them to the minimum compatible with efficiency. A Committee consisting of two Members of Council was appointed for the purpose.

Another change of some interest was the divesting of certain Amildars of Magisterial functions, their powers being transferred to Munsiffs who were invested with the powers of Magistrates of the Second class.

A legislative measure of importance passed during the year 1905-6 was the amended Mysore Mines Regulation, which brought within the purview of the Regulation of 1897 "unwrought gold" or bar gold.

Royal Visit,
1906.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales (their present Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress) paid a visit to the State in January and February 1906. They were warmly welcomed everywhere with spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion by all classes of people in the State. To afford their Royal Highnesses an opportunity to see the products of the arts and industries of the State and its resources as well, an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to

it and evinced considerable interest in the exhibits. His Royal Highness the Prince also laid the foundation stone of the Chāmarājendra Technical Institute at Mysore and at Bangalore he unveiled the statue raised to the memory of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

For the enactment of laws and regulations, a Legislative Council was constituted under Regulation I of 1907, passed on the 6th March 1907. This was a measure of far-reaching importance. Hitherto legislation depended on the Dewan and the Council. But it was felt that the character and composition of the Council, the smallness of its members and the want of publicity in its proceedings did not permit of legislative measures being considered as fully and from as many points of view as was desirable. His Highness was accordingly pleased to enlarge the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations by associating with it a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen who could bring their practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to bear on the discussion of legislative measures. The Legislative Council came into existence on 22nd June 1907. It consisted of the Dewan as President, the two Councillors *ex-officio* members and not less than ten or more than fifteen additional members, of whom not less than two-fifths were to be non-officials. The elective principle was, however, not recognized in the election of non-official members for the Legislative Council. Nor was the Representative Assembly given the privilege of electing members to the Council.

Inauguration
of a
Legislative
Council, 1906.

The decadence of the areca-nut industry and the necessity for relieving it of the burden of *halat* or excise duty imposed on it had attracted considerable attention about this time. In view of the improved financial situation, His Highness the Mahārāja gave effect to his long cherished

Abolition of
halat or
excise duty
on areca-nut
1906.

desire to repeal this tax which had pressed so heavily on the chief industry of the Malnad portions of the State. A liberal policy was also adopted by Government, at the same time, during the revision of the settlement then in progress, in regard to the assessment on gardens. These measures have enabled the areca grower to regain to some extent his lost position and have contributed to the prosperity of a considerable section of the population.

Completion of
Marikanive
Works,
1906-7.

During the year 1906-7, the Marikanive Works were practically completed and the supply of water to the lands under it was ordered. Government tentatively sanctioned for this tract a system of levying differential water rates with reference to the nature of the crops which the occupants desired to raise and the quantity of water required for them. This was done primarily to popularise wet cultivation among the people of the District who were, so far, unaccustomed to it.

Electric
lighting of
Mysore City.

In connection with the third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a project for the lighting of Mysore City with electricity was sanctioned in 1906-7.

Visit of H. E.
Lord
Amphill,
Governor of
Madras.

In 1906, His Excellency Lord Amphill, Governor of Madras, paid a visit to Mysore.

Change of
Residents.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, British Resident in Mysore, proceeded on leave on the 14th March 1907, Mr. A. Williams officiating for him. Mr. Fraser returned on 25th November 1907, when he took over charge.

Reform of
Legislative
Council, 1907.

During the year 1907, new rules were framed under the Legislative Council Regulation and these threw open

two seats on the Council to election by the Representative Assembly, thus meeting a widely-expressed desire since the Council was constituted. Among the measures passed during the year (1907-1908) was the Newspaper Regulation which gave legislative form to the inherent powers of His Highness the Maharaja for regulating criticism in the Public Press "in the interests of the State or in the cause of public morality."

Certain preliminary investigations in connection with the construction of a large reservoir across the Cauvery River near Belgola were completed and a project for the purpose was prepared during the year 1907-8. Among other works of public improvements carried out during the year were the laying out and forming of roads in the Basavangudi and Malleswram Extensions of the Bangalore City, the laying out of the Sankarpur Extension, the drainage of the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi Extensions, the widening of the main drain in Bangalore City, improvements to the water works at Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields and water supply to the town of Harihar.

The work in connection with the third Installation of the Cauvery Power Works made substantial progress. Electric lighting to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was formally inaugurated on 1st January 1908, and Mysore was lighted by electricity from the 26th September 1908.

During the official year 1907-8, the Government granted a large site, free of cost, to the Indian Institute of Science, for locating its buildings. The Government also made a liberal building grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, which it made available during the year for pushing through the works to completion.

Cauvery Reservoir, preliminary investigations.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

Site granted to Indian Institute of Science.

Retirement of
Mr. V. P.
Madhava Rao,
Dewan, 13th
March 1909.
Dewanship of
Mr. T.
Ananda Rao,
1909-1912.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao retired from the office of Dewan on the 13th March 1909 and His Highness the Mahārāja was pleased to appoint Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A. in his place.

Revenue
Commissioner's
powers
extended
1909.

In view of the unfavourable seasonal conditions prevailing, the Revenue Commissioner was declared responsible for carrying out all the measures required to be adopted under the Famine Code, both of preparation against famine and for the purpose of affording relief when distress develops into famine.

Concessions to
land owners
in regard to
Sandal trees.

During the year 1908-9, an important step was taken by Government with a view to enlist the co-operation of the *raiyyat* in the protection of the sandal tree in the State. Sandal being a monopoly of the State, holders of all lands on which it grows are bound to protect it and abstain from injuring it under certain penalties. The landholder had no adequate facilities for securing the removal of any tree which proved obstructive to cultivation or other lawful use of his land. The subject had long been discussed and His Highness' Government graciously announced that they would allow the *raiyyat* a share in the value of the trees obstructing the legitimate use of the land. It was decided that a bonus should be given to the land-holder for every mature tree removed from his holding. A simple scale of values based on the girth of trees was adopted for the purpose of computing the bonus. Facilities were also provided for the removal of trees at the desire of the landholder subject to the recovery of a small compensation in the case of immature trees. This levy of compensation was meant chiefly to discourage unnecessary applications and certain officers were given the discretion to waive it. These concessions have, to a large extent, mitigated the rigour of the

Government monopoly and encouraged landholders to cooperate with the Government in the propagation and preservation of sandal trees in the Station.

The third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme was practically completed during the year 1908-9 and the full supply of power was given to the Kolar Gold Field Mines on the 16th July 1908.

Cauvery
Power
Scheme—
Third
Installation
completed,
1908.

The contract for the working of the Mysore State Lines by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, having terminated, a new contract taking effect from the 1st July 1908 was entered into with the new Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company by the Secretary of State for India, acting on behalf of the Government. Under the revised contract, the Railway Company was to receive a remuneration of one-twentieth of the net earnings of all the lines as against one-fourth of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihara line and nothing for the branch lines, under the old contract.

Renewal of
State
Railway
Contract 1908.

An important event which took place during the year was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Proclamation of 1858 on the 2nd November 1908. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the State and at all district head-quarter towns, *durbars* were held, and the Royal Proclamation was read to all the assembled citizens in English and the vernacular. In commemoration of the event, the poor were fed and clothed, and sports and treats arranged for school children. The message of His Majesty the King-Emperor was printed in the official *Gazette* in English and Kannada and copies of the same were widely distributed in the State.

Celebration of
the 50th
Anniversary
of the Royal
Proclamation
of 1858.

His Excellency Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Minto, paid a visit to the

Visit of H. E.
Lord Minto,
1909.

State in November and December 1909. During their stay of a fortnight, they visited the celebrated Jog Falls, the historic place of Seringapatam, the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Kolar Gold Fields. They also visited the Khedda operations for the capture of elephants at the Kakankote jungles. Their Excellencies met with a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome everywhere in the course of their visit.

Demise of His Majesty the King Edward VII, Emperor of India, 1910.

The sad news of the demise of His Majesty the King Edward VII, Emperor of India, was received in the State on 7th May 1910. In announcing the great calamity that had befallen the Empire, His Highness the Mahārāja directed that all public offices, Courts and Schools in the State should be closed for five days from that date. All flags were ordered to be hoisted half mast high and sixty-eight minute guns were fired at the Palaces at Mysore and Bangalore. Friday, the 20th May 1910, which was the day fixed for the funeral, was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the State. Special services were conducted in all religious institutions throughout the State. The poor were fed and money doles and alms distributed in many places.

Proclamation of the new Emperor, 1910.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council announced on 9th May 1910 that His Majesty the King George V had been proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, and this was communicated to the peoples of Mysore on the same date under a salute of 101 guns. The Proclamation of His Majesty's accession to the throne and the declaration made by him subsequent to the Proclamation were read at the Residency at Bangalore on the 12th May 1910 in the presence of the officers of the British and Mysore Governments and the

principal citizens of the City and the Civil and Military Station.

Among the more important measures taken up in 1910 for active consideration with a view to develop the economic advancement of the people were the following:—

Measures for
Economic
development,
1910.

(1) The Cauvery Reservoir Scheme for which Surveys had been in progress for some time past. It was proposed to construct a large reservoir for storing the water of the Cauvery for the Power Station at Sivasamudram and for extending the irrigation to the tract between Mysore and Channapatna along the left bank of that river,

(2) Extension of Railway construction which had been in abeyance for nearly 11 years. Government desired to put in hand the Mysore-Hassan line, *via*. Saligram and Yedatore to join the State Railway at Arsikere, for which plans and estimates had been already prepared.

(3) Projects for the spread of industrial education and the advancement of arts and industries in the State. As a necessary preliminary to this proposal, an industrial survey of the State was sanctioned during the year.

With a view to associate the non-official gentlemen with the officers of Government in deliberations connected with economic progress in the State, His Highness directed the formation of the Mysore Economic Conference. Though the Representative Assembly considered subjects of economic interest from time to time, it was considered that a large body meeting and deliberating only once a year could do but little, and that public interest in the numerous questions relating to economic progress could only be kept alive by a constant interchange of views and discussions among those competent to deal with them. The Conference was accordingly constituted with official and non-official members and a number of subjects were suggested for its consideration. It was laid down that it would be the duty of the Conference to work up, progressively, the various questions which it deals with till they

are ripe for practical action. The first session of the Conference was held at Mysore, during the Birthday week, on the 10th June 1911 and two succeeding days, and His Highness the Mahārāja was graciously pleased to inaugurate the Conference personally with a speech in which he referred to the present economic inefficiency and suggested certain remedies for the same. As regards its primary functions, he said: "The functions of this Conference will not overlap those of the Representative Assembly, the future of which will ever continue to be an object of earnest solicitude on the part of myself and my Government." At this session of the Conference, questions concerning Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce and several miscellaneous subjects were discussed by the Conference and were referred to three Committees, which were formed for Education, Agriculture and Industries respectively for detailed consideration and the preparation of schemes which could be placed before the Conference at a future session.

Change of
Residents.

The Hon'ble S. M. Fraser laid down the office of Resident on the 25th August 1910, when the Hon'ble Col. (afterwards Sir Hugh) Daly took over charge of the same.

Delhi Durbar,
12th Decr. .
1911.

In response to the *Kharita* of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, intimating that His Imperial Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, intended to hold an Imperial Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 for the purpose of making known in person to all princes and people of India the solemnity of his coronation in London, His Highness the Mahārāja proceeded to Delhi accompanied by His Highness the Yuvarāja and attended by the principal officers and sirdars of the State and was present at

the great and historic ceremonial. On that auspicious occasion, the K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness the Yuvarāja. Mysore occupied a distinguished position in the Durbar Honours List.

The event was also celebrated locally throughout the State in a manner befitting the occasion, all classes of His Highness subjects vying with one another in displaying their devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

Local
celebrations.

During the year 1911-1912, the Government of India were pleased to deal in a liberal and generous spirit with the question of the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The question had been under correspondence since 1897. The Government of India agreed to exclude partially or wholly certain items of charges from the *proforma* accounts maintained, and as retrospective effect was to be given to the Resolution, substantial benefit was expected to accrue to the State finances.

C. & M.
Station
surplus
revenues.

The rules relating to the Mysore Civil Service Examination were also revised during the year, especially with a view to restrict the Examination to candidates who are either Mysoreans by birth or domicile or who have taken their degrees from one of the Mysore Colleges. Provision was also made for the practical training of the probationers thus recruited in the various branches of the Taluk and District administration.

Changes in
the Mysore
Civil Service
Examination
Rules.

In regard to public works, the most important work undertaken during the year 1911-12, was the construction of a Dam across the river Cauvery at Kannambadi—now called Krishnarājasāgara after His Highness' name—sanction to which was accorded in 1910-11. The first

Inauguration
of Krishna-
rājasāgara
Dam Works.

stage of the scheme was put in hand. It was proposed to raise the Dam to a height of 97 feet with weir crest at 80 feet above river bed, and the reservoir at this stage was to store 11,030 million cubic feet of water. The first stage of the work—including the fourth Installation of the Power Scheme—was estimated to cost Rs. 89 lakhs. The work was started in November 1911 and the preliminary work of clearing the site of the dam, etc., was pushed through.

Railway
Development
Programme.

In the year 1911-12, Government also decided upon pursuing a progressive policy of Railway construction with a view to add at least 200 miles to the existing open mileage. With this end in view, His Highness' Government accorded sanction in November 1911 to a programme of Railway construction and to the formation of a State Railway Construction Department. The Department was accordingly formed under the Engineer-in-chief, Mr. E. A. S. Bell, lately Senior Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, whose services had been placed at the disposal of the Government by the Government of India.

Retirement of
Mr. T.
Ananda Rao
Dewan, 10th
November
1912.
Dewanship of
Sir M. Visves-
varaya, 1912-
1918.

Mr. T. Ananda Rao, who had been made a C.I.E., and honoured by His Highness with the title of *Pradhāna Sirōmani*, retired from the office of Dewan on the 10th November 1912. His Highness was pleased to appoint in succession to him Mr. (now Sir M.) Visvesvaraya as Dewan.

Establish-
ment of
Mysore Bank.

The formation of a State-aided Bank called the Bank of Mysore, on the lines suggested by the Economic Conference, with its head-quarters at Bangalore, was sanctioned by Government in March 1913, and several concessions were granted to it by the Government, and it shortly thereafter commenced work.

The creation of a separate Department of Industries and Commerce was also sanctioned during the year.

In regard to the Krishnarājasāgara Dam Works, a scheme of land compensation in lieu of money compensation was devised and the same given effect to. As to the second stage of the Reservoir project contemplated by the Government, the Government of India appointed a Court of Arbitration presided over by Sir Henry Griffin, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, assisted by the Hon'ble Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-general of Irrigation in India, as Assessor. The proceedings of the Court commenced on the 18th July 1914.

Cauvery Dam Works.
Appointment of a Court of Arbitration.

The fourth Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme was also started during the year. This was intended:—

Fourth Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

(1) to give protection to the power supply due, under agreement, to the Kolar Mining Companies, by the storage in the Kannambadi Reservoir;

(2) to provide the Mining Companies with additional power supply, required by them for mining at greater depths with profit; and

(3) to meet the increased power consumption in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore expected as the result of the reduction in the rates for power sanctioned at the time by Government.

Important changes were also announced during the year in connection with the Legislative Council. Under the new scheme of reforms, the Council was further enlarged, the number of members being increased from 18 to 25 members, 13 of whom were to be non-officials, 8 elected and 5 nominated. Of these, four were to be elected from the Representative Assembly and four from the District group electorates. The Council was also granted privileges of Budget discussion and interpellation with certain definite limitations in regard to the latter.

Expansion of Legislative Council, 1913.

Among other measures worthy of note were those intended to ameliorate conditions in the rural areas. One of these

Improvement of Rural areas.

was the formulation of a scheme for the formation of Village Improvement Committees. The collection of statistics, extension of education and co-operation, improvement of village sanitation, arrangements for lectures and lessons conducive to the mental and moral well-being of the people and increase of their earning power were set down as the main functions of these Committees.

Improvement
of the
Malnad.

A comprehensive scheme for improving the Malnad was also drawn up with a view to check, if possible, the depopulation that has been noticed in some parts of it. A special agency was appointed to take practical measures to improve sanitation, to provide good drinking water, to afford increased medical aid and to spread among the people sound and useful ideas on subjects connected with their physical and moral well-being. The Departments concerned were also, at the same time, instructed to take suitable measures for the spread of primary and technical education, the establishment of more Co-operative Societies, and for conducting a Sanitary and Malaria Survey in the Malnad.

Surplus
Revenues of
C. & M.
Station,
Bangalore.

During the year 1913, the Government of India recognized the claim of His Highness' Government to the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and paid part of it (Rs. 30 lakhs) to His Highness' Government, the balance being paid in the succeeding year.

H. E. Lord
Hardinge's
visit,
November
1913.
Conclusion of
the Treaty of
Mysore, 1913.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Hardinge, paid a visit to the State in November 1913. Their stay in it extended from the 3rd to the 21st November and it included visits to the Gersoppa Falls, Mysore, Seringapatam, the Kheddas, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields. The visit was made memorable by His Excellency's announcement of the generous act of His Majesty's Government in

sanctioning the substitution, in place of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, of a new Treaty of Mysore, indicating the high esteem in which His Highness the Mahārāja is held by His Majesty's Government. The change was welcomed by all classes of people and was regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which has always marked the policy of the Supreme Government towards this State. His Excellency the Viceroy gave expression to the following sentiments on the 6th November 1913, when he made the historic announcement in the City of Mysore :—

“ I have now the pleasant duty of making an announcement, which it is as gratifying to me to deliver, as I trust it will be to Your Highness to receive. Some four months ago Your Highness wrote me a letter in which you took exception to certain features in the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, under which the Government of Mysore was restored to Your Highness' father, and you urged that the document should be revised both in substance and in form, in such a manner as to indicate more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. After a very careful consideration of the question, I have decided, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to substitute for the Instrument of Transfer, a new Treaty which will place the relations between us on a footing more in consonance with your Highness' actual position among the Feudatory Chiefs in India. His Majesty's Government in accepting my proposal, have observed that your Highness' views on this question were stated with much force and moderation and that they derive additional weight from the high character and reputation which your Highness has always borne. With this observation, I desire to associate myself in the very fullest degree, and I look on it as a particularly happy circumstance, that it should have fallen to my lot to convey to Your Highness on this auspicious occasion so striking a proof of the esteem and regard in which you are held by those responsible for the Government of the Empire.”

His Highness acknowledged the grant of the Treaty in equally felicitous terms. He said :—

“ It is difficult for me to express in words my gratitude for the gracious and generous act of Your Excellency's Government in granting a Treaty to Mysore to replace the Instrument of Transfer, under which Mysore was restored to my father's rule thirty-two years ago. I can only assure Your Excellency that I value very highly not only the gift of the Treaty itself but the trust and confidence in my Government which the grant of the Treaty implies. I could wish for no greater reward for my efforts to maintain a high standard of administration than the gracious words of praise and encouragement which have fallen from Your Excellency's lips. Not only will the new Treaty be welcomed by all classes of my people, but it will draw still closer the bond of gratitude and loyalty which has always united us to the British Government, and will also be regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which have always marked the policy of the Supreme Government towards Native States.”

The Treaty was signed, sealed and exchanged at Mysore on the 26th November 1913 and ratified by H. E. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Bankipur, on 1st December 1913. The text of the Treaty will be found in the Appendix at the end of this *Volume*.

Of Sir Hugh Daly, the then British Resident at His Highness' Court, His Highness remarked :—

“ I must also express my grateful thanks to the Government of India for having sent as Resident to Mysore an officer of such sterling qualities as the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Daly, whose relations with me and my Government have always been most friendly and cordial.”

The Great War, 1914. His Highness' offer of all the resources of the State and contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Great War broke out on July 28, 1914 and Great Britain was compelled to declare hostilities against Germany on August 4, 1914. India, as forming part of the British Empire, became intimately concerned in the War. It brought the subjects of His Majesty in the

Indian Empire nearer to the Throne, and at no time were the harmony and the solidarity of interests between the rulers and the ruled, between the Paramount Power and the Feudatory States, felt to be closer than they were at that moment. As a Feudatory State, Mysore endeavoured to do its part. His Highness the Mahārāja placed his troops and the entire resources of the State unreservedly at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force which was soon to fight the Empire's battle on the European Continent. In conveying this offer, in a letter dated 20th August 1914—within a couple of weeks of the actual declaration of War by England against Germany—to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness wrote :—

“This is a time at which the Feudatory States and all the subjects of the British Empire should stand shoulder to shoulder for her defence, and I desire to assure Your Excellency, in all sincerity, of the devotion and loyalty of my people and our readiness to make every sacrifice to protect our common interests. We in Mysore have special reason to be grateful for the signal marks of confidence bestowed on me and my people by the Imperial Government in recent years. It will be long before Mysore can forget Your Excellency's memorable visit of last year, and the more than generous sympathy and encouragement accorded on that occasion to measures calculated to improve the lot of my people. My people and myself will cheerfully respond to any sacrifices demanded of us in such a crisis and are prepared to bear our share in the cost of the War. My troops are ready, and should money be required, I hereby place at Your Excellency's disposal a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs as my contribution towards the cost of the Indian War Fund.”

His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, conveyed a highly appreciative message accepting the “most

patriotic and generous offer" made by His Highness, in these words:—

"For the moment, I will only add that the thought that you, my friend, have shown such splendid patriotism at a time like this, fills my heart with a warm glow of pleasure."

The action taken by His Highness met with universal acclaim in every corner of the State and created a profound impression all over India and England. At the Imperial Legislative Council meeting held on 9th September 1914, His Excellency Lord Hardinge referred to this gift in the following terms:—

"Hon'ble members would have seen the announcement in the Press of the splendid offer of Rs. 50 lakhs as a contribution to the cost of the Expeditionary Force made by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. I cannot sufficiently commend this striking and patriotic action on the part of His Highness, whose loyalty, generosity and liberal views are so well known. The money so offered will be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's government as an additional contribution, and has been ear-marked for meeting the cost of transport for taking our troops overseas."

The Marquess of Crewe mentioned the "gift of Rs. 50 lakhs—between £300,000 and £400,000—for the use of the troops in the field" as an example of the great enthusiasm which had pervaded the Princes and peoples of India at the time in behalf of the Empire.

His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Imperial India Relief Fund.

The Imperial Service Troops left Bangalore for active service on the 13th October 1914 and distinguished themselves on the field.

Addition to
the Executive
Council, 1914.

In the year 1914, the number of members on the Executive Council was increased from two to three, with His Highness the Yuvarāja as an Extraordinary Member.

His Highness had worked for sometime as Military Secretary to His Highness the Mahārāja, but the post offered too limited a field for his abilities, and His Highness therefore, decided, after the Yuvarāja's return from the European tour he had undertaken, that he should be appointed as an Extraordinary Member of Council. His Highness the Yuvarāja had been made a G.C.I.E. in 1915.

In 1915, His Highness the Mahārāja was pleased to grant the members of the Legislative Council the privilege of putting supplementary questions for further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information was made in the original questions put.

Grant of additional privilege to Legislative Council, 1915.

At the same time, the privilege of considering the State Budget at its Session and offering suggestions on it was granted to the Representative Assembly. Though at the time the Assembly considered the Budget, it would have been passed by the Legislative Council, the suggestions of the members might, it was said, be utilized in framing the following year's Budget. Also, if there were any suggestions which could be adopted without interfering with the integrity of the Budget, Government might be enabled to give immediate effect to them. At all events, Government would, by such arrangements, be given an opportunity to gauge, and bring the Budget in line with the reasonable wishes of the representatives of the people as far as possible.

Additional privileges granted to Representative Assembly, 1915.

Recognizing that the Educational system would continue to be seriously defective without a University, the necessary steps were taken during the year 1915 to prepare a working scheme for starting one.

Scheme for a local University.

As the outbreak of the War greatly reduced the demand for sandalwood, investigations were made into the possibilities of manufacturing oil on a profitable scale within the

Sandalwood oil Distillation.

State. The result of the enquiries made in England having proved satisfactory, arrangements were made to open a small experimental factory for sandalwood-oil distillation.

Fourth
Electric
Installation
Works.

The fourth electric Installation works, which were undertaken to generate additional power to the mining companies, were completed during the year and the machinery came into operation within the date stipulated for the additional supply.

Change of
Residents.

On 7th April 1916, Sir Hugh Daly laid down the office of Resident and was succeeded in it by Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I. Sir Hugh came to the State with a high reputation and during his term of office, the relations of His Highness' Government with the Residency were exceedingly cordial. He proved a true friend of the State and worthily maintained the highest traditions of British Statesmanship.

Reform of
Local Self-
governing
bodies, 1916.

In 1916, an important step was taken to introduce certain reform in local self-governing bodies. The question of enhancing the usefulness of local boards and municipal bodies had been under the consideration of Government for some time. Owing to the deficiency of the popular element on them, the want of sufficient powers of disposal over their funds and interference in the details of their affairs by Departments of Government, it had been found difficult to awaken sufficient interest in them on the part of the non-official members connected with their working. The recommendations of two Committees, which had been previously appointed to go into the question of the constitution and powers of local bodies and the question of their finances, were considered by Government and orders issued during the year laying the policy of Government in regard to these matters. The main changes contemplated in municipal

administration were the abolition of municipalities constituted under Executive orders known as Non-Regulation municipalities by converting them into "Regulation" municipalities, and classing all municipalities into City, town and minor, according to their importance; the introduction of an elected majority in City councils and of an increased elected element in the other municipalities; and a gradual transfer of the control of primary education and the reduction of interference in their affairs, by Government and the Deputy Commissioners, to the necessary maximum. The creation of Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets in addition to the District Boards, as incorporated bodies with control over their own finances and the power to manage purely local matters, District Boards having charge of the larger District concerns, such as roads and ferries, and the abolition of local funds, general, and the transfer of the funds to the local bodies to the considerable augmentation of their resources—these formed the main features of the reform as it affected the local boards. The effect of these changes so far as municipalities were concerned was to increase largely the popular character of the councils and the powers they could exercise within their areas. As regards Taluk Boards and Unions, they secured a real corporate existence, independent of the District Boards, whose mere agents they were so far.

Effect was given to these schemes of reform by the passing of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation of 1918 and the amended Municipal Regulation V of 1918.

In March 1916, the Government of India confirmed the award of the Arbitration Committee appointed for settling the points of difference between the Government of Madras and the Government of His Highness the Mahārāja, regarding the storage of Cauvery waters.

Confirmation
of Cauvery
Arbitration
Award by the
Government
of India,
March 1916.

The final decision of the Government of India enabled His Highness' Government to undertake the second stage of the Reservoir project which, when completed, was intended to bring under irrigation an additional extent of land of over 1,25,000 acres in the Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and T.-Narasipur Taluks. By October 1916, the Reservoir had risen to a height of 60 feet in the river bed and 75 feet at the flanks. The storage available was sufficient to guarantee the supply of 9,321 electric H.P. to Kolar Gold Mines under the first three installations and of about 5000 H.P. under the fourth installation. As a result of the construction of the Dam, an additional revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs had been secured, partly on account of the higher rates charged for electric power in view of the guaranteed supply, and partly on account of additional supply of power made available with the aid of the Reservoir. An annual expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 for conservancy operations in connection with the power works was also saved and the development of sugar-cane cultivation under the existing canals was rendered possible.

Fifth
Installation
of Cauvery
Power
Scheme, 1916.

To meet the growing demand for the supply of power, the Fifth Installation of Cauvery Power Scheme was sanctioned in 1916 for a 4000 H.P. unit at Sivasamudram. With the completion of this work, the total output of power was estimated to reach 22,650 H.P.

Mysore
University
Regulation,
1916.

The same year saw the passing of the University Regulation. The question of a University for Mysore had been actively engaging the attention of His Highness' Government since 1914. Two educational Officers of the State had been deputed to foreign countries to make a study of University conditions with a view to suggest measures for starting an Institution best suited to the conditions prevailing in Mysore. Their reports

had been submitted to Government including studies of what they had observed in England, America, Japan and Australia. In 1914, a Committee of the Members of Government and the leading Educational Officers of the State investigated the question and outline proposals were submitted to the Government of India in July 1915. In the light of the suggestions offered by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the proposals of the Government were revised and the revised proposals obtained the final sanction of the Government of India in 1916, subject however to certain conditions being adjusted with the Madras Government. The necessary co-operation and support was soon forthcoming from the Madras University and a bill giving effect to the proposals was introduced into the Legislative Council on 29th June 1916 and the same was, on 17th July following, after a long and interesting debate, passed into law without a division.

During the year 1916, the construction of the Mysore-Arsikere railway was pushed through. The Kolar-Chintamani section of the Kolar District Board Railway was opened for the passenger traffic on 6th March, while the portion from Chintamani to Chikballapur was opened for the same traffic in the succeeding month. The line from Tarikere was completed up to Narasimharajapura.

Progress in
Railway
construction.

Preliminary investigations were made about the possibility of a harbour at Bhatkal. A reconnaissance survey was also undertaken for locating a Railway Line from the Kogaru Ghaut to Bhatkal. A preliminary survey for a line on the metre gauge to connect Coorg with the Mysore Railway system was also carried out and four alternative routes were carefully investigated.

Bhatkal
harbour
project
investigation

Privilege of a second session to the Representative Assembly.

In October 1916, His Highness was pleased to issue a Rescript granting the Representative Assembly the privilege of holding a supplementary Session to discuss the Budget estimates. The first supplementary session was held on 23rd April 1917.

Working of Iron Mines.

Since 1915, the question of working the Iron Ore deposits of the Bababudan Hills had been actively considered by Government. The proposal of manufacturing pig iron on a small scale, with the aid of charcoal fuel, was investigated by Mr. C. P. Perin, the expert of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., who furnished a detailed report on the subject. After careful consideration, His Highness' Government decided in 1917 to install a distillation plant to manufacture coal and a blast furnace for smelting iron.

Mysore and the War. Increased efforts to help Britain and her Allies, 1917-8.

The Great War was still going on in the year 1917. The number of belligerents had increased and the world was practically divided into two warring camps. The fighting continued to levy a heavy toll on the manhood and resources of Europe, production was arrested, and increased difficulty was felt in obtaining food supplies and the distress of nations was growing. So far as this State was concerned, the Imperial Service Lancers had been at the front for three years and their services had won the repeated approbation of the authorities. The honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. in the British Army had been bestowed on the Chief Commandant, Col. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., for valuable services rendered in Egypt. The Imperial Service Transport Corps had also been mobilised and sent out for field service during the year, and satisfactory reports had been received of its work. His Highness the Mahārāja contributed during the year a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the expenses of the War, in addition to the Rs. 52 lakhs paid in 1914-15.

Government also subscribed a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs to the War Loan raised by the Government of India. His Highness' Government, besides, arranged to co-operate in the special campaign of recruitment organized by the Government of India. Committees for recruitment were formed both in Bangalore and in the Districts and liberal inducements—free gifts of land, free education to their children and the right to the benefits of the Military settlement scheme—were offered to attract recruits. Rewards in cash were paid to persons bringing recruits and the recruits themselves were awarded a bonus.

By an order dated 22nd April 1918, His Highness granted to the Representative Assembly the privilege of interpellation and to direct that the qualifications for voting and membership to the Assembly, might be reduced with a view to enlarge the electorate and widen the field of selection.

Additional
privileges to
the
Representa-
tive
Assembly,
1918.

During the year 1917-1918, His Highness' contribution towards the cost of the War, which showed a marked change in favour of the British and other Allies, was increased to Rs. 70 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs out of the State balances, had been, by then, invested in the first and second War Loans and the people of the State had separately contributed over Rs. 36 lakhs. The Imperial Service Lancers and the Imperial Service Transport Corps had distinguished themselves in the field in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Palestine. The Imperial Service Lancers took a creditable part in the operations against Gaza and in 1917, just before the conclusion of the Armistice, in the attack on Aleppo, and they had also been selected by the Imperial Government to form part of the Army of occupation in Palestine. With the signing of the Armistice, the special recruiting operations in the State were ordered to cease.

Mysore and
the Great
War, 1918-19.

Food control.

Meanwhile, the War, the drought, the high prices of necessaries of life, the plague and the epidemic of influenza, which had recently spread into the State, combined to press heavily on the people, especially the poorer classes. The deficiency of food supplies common all over the world at the time (1918) was intensified in Mysore by the almost entire failure of the S.-W. monsoon. At one time the outlook seemed very gloomy, but a few heavy showers in September and October (1918) practically relieved the situation. The difficulties arose chiefly from panic due to the with-holding of stocks by the cultivators and attempts at profiteering on the part of merchants. Government control of the movement of the principal food grains became therefore a necessity. Maximum prices were prescribed for the sale of ragi and rice in certain Districts and depôts were opened in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, for their sale at cost price. Among the chief measures adopted to meet the situation were :—

- (1) controlling the movement of the principal food grains within the State and also their export outside;
- (2) commandeering local stocks of food stuffs;
- (3) supplementing local stocks by imports from outside the State;
- (4) fixing maximum wholesale and retail rates for the sale of rice and ragi;
- (5) distribution of rice and ragi at concessional rates to the poor in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and other District head-quarters, and
- (6) sale of food grains through Co-operative Societies.

For carrying out these measures, the Deputy Director of Commerce was, in July 1918, appointed Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of prices and Controller of Tanning materials. In November 1918, a separate Food Controller was appointed and the duties and responsibilities of the Director of Civil Supplies and the Food Control-

ler, were defined. In February 1919, both the offices were amalgamated. About the middle of June 1919, the situation began to improve and the restrictions regarding prices and the movement of grains within the State were gradually relaxed, the power of commandeering, however, being retained, for use, whenever necessary. Advances amounting to nearly Rs. 20 lakhs were sanctioned by Government in connection with these operations.

The Secretariat was reorganized and strengthened, the appointment of Chief Secretary being raised in order to secure greater co-ordination of business. The codification of rules and procedure in the several branches of the administration was also undertaken during the year. A system of office inspections was introduced and a statistical branch was organized under a Director for the purpose of consolidating and improving the agricultural, industrial, trade and administrative statistics of the State.

Reorganization of the Secretariat, 1918.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya went on leave for six months from the 10th December 1918 and retired on the 10th June 1919. He was succeeded by Sirdar (afterwards Sir M.) Kantaraja Urs, C.S.I., First Councillor at the time. For a short time between December 1918 and June 1919, Mr. (afterwards Sir Albion) Banerji, Second Member of Council, officiated for him. Sir M. Kantaraj Urs took over charge on 14th June 1919.

Retirement of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, 10th December 1918. Sir M. Kantaraj Urs' Dewanship, 1918-1922.

The conclusion of the Peace Treaty in June 1919 saw the end of the greatest War known to history. Mysore had the privilege of participating in the rejoicings organized throughout the Indian Empire to celebrate the conclusion of peace and sending representatives of its troops to England to attend the Peace Celebrations there.

End of the Great War; return of the Mysore troops.

Mobilized in September 1914, the Imperial Service Troops continued to remain in the battle field up to

the end of November 1919, when they received orders to return to India. They arrived at Bangalore on the 13th February 1920. His Highness the Mahārāja reviewed the Regiment on the 21st February 1920 and a public reception was accorded to the officers and the men at the Lal-Bagh on the 25th February. The Transport Corps, which had been mobilized in 1915, also returned to Bangalore on the 29th February 1920 and were accorded a hearty welcome in the City Municipal Gardens. The latter unit did excellent work in the battle fields of Sanniyat and the Hai in Mesopotamia.

It is worthy of record here that Mysore played its part in the War quite in keeping with its name and reputation. As regards recruitment of men, though the difficulties to be surmounted were many and great, nearly the whole of the required number of recruits, *viz.*, 5000, was secured before the Armistice was signed. In regard to money contributions, besides the handsome gift of Rs. 50 lakhs which His Highness announced on 20th August 1914 towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary force in Europe, the following were given from time to time:—free gift of money Rs. 10 lakhs; Subscription to Relief Funds, Rs. 14 lakhs; subscription to War Loans, Rs. 65 lakhs; British Treasury Bills, 21 lakhs and Indian Treasury Bills, Rs. 19½ lakhs. The steps taken to secure popular support for the War Loans and Funds, both local and Imperial, resulted in subscriptions amounting in all to nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. The total amount contributed or made available by the Government and the people of Mysore towards winning the War amounted to about Rs. two crores. This was exclusive of the extra expenditure incurred on the Mysore Imperial Service troops deputed for active service. His Highness the Mahārāja decided to forego the State's claim on the Imperial Government for this excess expenditure, which amounted to over Rs. 13 lakhs, the sum being treated as a

further contribution made by the State to the War. In addition, much war work of a miscellaneous character was undertaken by the State at the request of the Imperial Government, such as conserving tanning bark, supply of army blankets, supplies of rosewood to the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore and sleepers for railway construction in Mesopotamia, etc.

The gallant conduct of the officers and men on the battle-field won warm and repeated commendation in Military Despatches. Several of the officers won distinctions, both British and foreign. Their achievements in the Great War will long be cherished by the people of the State with just and patriotic pride.

In July 1919, His Highness sanctioned the reconstitution of the Economic Conference as from 1st January 1920 and directed that Economic Development work should be made an integral part of the functions of the Local self-governing bodies and that the Economic Conference be made a permanent adjunct of the administration, with a strong and compact central organization, consisting of official and non-official members to advise upon questions of Economic importance and to co-ordinate all activities to the best advantage.

Reconstitution of the Economic Conference, 1919.

In October 1919, His Highness was pleased to sanction the enlargement of Legislative Council so that each District—not each group of two Districts—should be able to send a representative to the Council. Other changes included the creation of a seat for the Mysore University and four seats for being filled up by nomination. In the result, the strength of the Council was raised from 21 to 30 members.

Expansion of Legislative Council, 1919.

His Highness was pleased at the same time to declare that all fees in Middle Schools should be abolished, every

Abolition of fees in Middle Schools, 1919.

kind of Education below the High School grade being imparted absolutely free.

Food Supply
Operations,
1919-20.

The food situation required continued attention during 1919-20. The chief measures adopted in connection with the control operations during the year 1919-20 were :—

(1) Controlling the export of the principal food grains outside the State; (2) importing food stuffs from outside to supplement local stocks; and (3) selling food grains through Government and also through Co-operative Societies.

Some idea of the difficulties experienced at the time may be had from the fact that 31,800 tons of Burma rice, valued at Rs. 53 lakhs, were imported into the State during the year.

Inauguration
of Mysore
Iron Works,
1919-20.

In April 1919, the preliminary work connected with the inauguration of the Iron Works at Bhadravati was commenced. Part of the machinery required had arrived and was awaiting installation. A Superintendent of Mining Operations was appointed and preliminary work was carried on at the Ore Mine at Kemmangundi. A detailed survey of the rope line from the Kemmangundi forge to the valley below along which the ore was to be transported was completed. Two-foot gauge tramway lines aggregating a length of little over 47 miles were sanctioned and preliminary work in connection with it was pushed on. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. were appointed Managing Agents for the works and the entire operations were placed under a Board of Management, on which the Government had three and the Agents two representatives.

Change of
Residents.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, c.s.i., the British Resident, was, on 8th March 1920, succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir. W. P.) Barton.

The effects of the abnormal rise in prices consequent on the war combined with the great drop in the State Revenue as a result of the fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee made the year 1920-21 a deficit year, the first one for many years past. The irony of the situation was that while the effects of the rise in prices was felt in every department of Government activity, the high exchange rate operated to create a sudden drop in the State's finances. Despite the fact that the normal expenditure of Government in almost every direction had increased, largely owing to the high level of prices, Government found it incumbent on them to provide a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for a revision of the allowances of their subordinate services. After giving credit for about Rs. 6 lakhs expected from the recently enacted Income-tax Regulation (passed in June 1920), the Government anticipated a deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs in its Budget Estimates for 1920-21. This, however, did not mean that the needs of a progressive administration should not be provided for. While waste and extravagance was to be eliminated, Government were convinced that if the administration was to continue to be progressive, "the prospect of a growth in public expenditure shall have to be faced." The finances of the State were actually in a strong position in 1920-21. A reference to the statement of assets and liabilities of the State as on 1st July 1920 shows that cash and investments were expected to amount to Rs. 221.6 lakhs and consisted of the amounts required as the working balance at the Treasuries, the entire Famine Fund Reserve, the Sinking Fund and the amounts required to meet the obligations connected with the Savings Bank and other debt heads. A sum of Rs. 804 lakhs had been invested in productive public works, of which completed works costing about Rs. 722 lakhs yielded a net return after meeting working expenses and depreciation charges of about Rs. 40 lakhs in 1920-21.

State
Finances,
1920.

The assets in excess of the liabilities were estimated at about Rs. 586 lakhs. The assets were, however, much larger, as the liability of Rs. 168 lakhs on account of reserve and other funds shown in the statement meant no more than that the funds were earmarked for expenditure on specific purposes. It is hardly necessary to point out that the assets referred to were in addition to the taxable and other sources of revenue, which had, as a matter of course, been greatly increased by the stimulating effects of modern administration. For financing capital works, accordingly, the Government, following the advice of Mr. Datta, the Special Financial Adviser, issued a Public Loan (State Loan 1920-40) on 1st July 1920.

The Food situation, 1920-21.

The unfavourable agricultural outlook in the State, coupled with the signs of scarcity in certain of the adjoining British Districts, necessitated the maintenance of State control over food grains. Assistance was, however, continued to be given to the affected British Districts by the export of over 9,000 tons of controlled food grains from the beginning of the year. Imports from outside the State consisted of Burma rice, which amounted to 5,400 tons during the year. Towards the latter part of the year, the appointment of Food Controller was abolished and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore was appointed *ex-officio* Director of Civil Supplies. Owing to general improvement in the supply of grains, all restrictions against their movements and transport from the State were ordered to be completely removed with effect from 1st July 1921.

Backward classes and public Service,

Orders were issued during the year 1920-21 announcing the policy of Government on the question of the adequate representation of backward communities in the public service. A Central Recruitment Board was

established for registering all applications for appointments, and putting applicants in touch with Offices where vacancies exist.

During the year, the question of improving the condition of the depressed classes received close attention. Though no doubt was felt that some sort of State action was necessary, it was recognized that it would not do to "minimise the danger of unsettling the minds of a large community and withdrawing its members from work they were not accustomed to, without, at the same time, providing them with avenues of employment suited to their raised aspirations." The best lines on which the problem could be tackled was referred to a special Committee.

Amelioration of the condition of depressed classes.

Mr. W. P. Barton, Resident, went on leave on 13th February 1921, Lieut.-Col. S. G. Knox, officiating for him.

Change of Residents.

Owing to a variety of causes, the year 1920-21 seemed likely to end in a deficit of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for 1921-22 was balanced with a surplus of about Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh. Actually, the year ended in a deficit of about Rs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. As for capital works, a new loan for a crore was proposed. The works on which Government had already spent heavy sums could not be left in an incomplete condition with all the risks incidental to such a policy and with the loss of revenue which delay in their completion would necessarily involve. When the loan was issued, the maximum amount to be raised was fixed at Rs. two crores.

Financial position, 1920-21.

On 13th October 1921, Mr. W. P. Barton returned from leave and assumed charge of the office of Resident from Lieut.-Col. Knox.

Visit of
H. R. H.
the Prince
of Wales
(Prince
Edward),
January
1922.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Prince Edward) paid a visit to the State in January 1922. During his stay in it between the 18th and 23rd of that month, he visited Bangalore and Mysore Cities, Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasagara Works and the Khedda operations at the Karapur Camp. His Royal Highness was welcomed by all classes of His Highness' subjects with spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion. On leaving the State, His Royal Highness telegraphed to His Highness "the great pleasure he felt in making His Highness' acquaintance and the great admiration he felt for the beauties of Mysore and the efficiency of the administration of the State."

Change of
Dewans,
May 1922.
Dewanship of
Sir Albion
Banerji,
1922-1926.

On 1st May 1922, Sir M. Kantaraja Urs retired from the office of Dewan and Mr. (afterwards Sir Albion) Banerji succeeded him in it. One of the last acts of Sir M. Kantaraja Urs was the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee with a view to improve the finances of the State. The Committee's Report was given effect to by his successor, with the result that a number of proposals for retrenchment in the Revenue, Medical, Forest, Education and Sanitary Departments, were accepted by Government.

Mysore Iron
Mines: New
Board of
Management
formed, 1923.

The construction of the plant of the Iron Mines at Bhadravati was completed and the blast furnace started working from 18th January 1923. A new Board of Management was organized for its direction and it took over charge in April following. The control of the Forest, Mining and Tramways Departments in the Bhadravati area, so far under the direct administration of the Government, was transferred to the supervision of the Board. The whole of the works thus came, at the same time, under united authority, which helped to make its direction both easy and efficient.

A scheme of Constitutional Developments was announced by His Highness' orders in the Representative Assembly in October 1922. A mixed Committee of officials and non-officials was constituted, with Dr. (afterwards Sir Brajendranath) Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, as Chairman, for the purpose of working out the details connected with the scheme. The Committee submitted their Report on 7th March 1923 and it was published on 16th June 1923 for public criticism. After considering the opinions issued from various quarters, a Proclamation from His Highness the Mahārāja was promulgated embodying the constitutional developments sanctioned for the State:—

Constitution
Reforms,
1922.

These changes relate mainly to the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council, the Economic Conference and local self-government in the State. As regards the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the property qualifications of voters were considerably reduced and the disqualification of women, on the ground of sex, from exercising the franchise was removed with the result that the strength of the electorate was increased about four-fold. All elections, both to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, were made direct. The representation of special interests such as, Education, Planting, Mining, Trade and Commerce was systematised and labour was for the first time given representation on the Representative Assembly as also on the Legislative Council.

Fifteen seats allotted to special interests was to be filled up, as far as possible, by elections through recognised Associations serving such interests. Adequate provision was made for the representation of minorities under a scheme that sought to avoid a widening and perpetuation of the cleavage among the various communities in the State. In the case of communities which form distinct Social Groups and are not likely to obtain their due share of representation through the Ordinary electorate, viz. Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes, a minimum number of seats both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, was guaranteed to them. Other communities which number 20,000 or

more in population and fail to obtain representation through the general electorate were to be represented through Associations satisfying certain conditions. If the importance of any community numbering less than 20,000, its literacy, voting strength, or other factors called for a representation of that community, Government retained the power to nominate a member of the Community.

The Representative Assembly was given a definite place in the constitution and its position as a popular body placing before the Government the wants and wishes of the people and voicing public opinion in respect of legislation, taxation, finance and administrative measures generally, was recognised by the Representative Assembly Regulation of 1923. The strength of the Assembly was fixed at 250, normally, but with power to Government to increase the number up to a maximum of 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation, and in order to meet the demand for the representation of constituencies that might develop in course of time. All important measures of legislation and proposals for taxation were to be placed before the Assembly, which was in addition to exercise the right to move resolutions relating to general principles and policy of the State Budget and on matters of public importance.

The strength of the Legislative Council was raised from 30 to 50 and its non-official element was to consist of 30 members, of whom 22 were to be elected and 8 nominated. Apart from purely legislative functions, the Council was so far exercising powers of interpellation and moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. Under the reformed constitution, the power of voting on the State Budget, except under certain reserved heads, was conceded to the Council, which was thus given an effective voice in determining the financial policy of Government. (For further details, see *Volume IV*, Chapter 1, of this work.)

H. E. Lord
Reading's
visit, Nov.
1923.

His Excellency the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by H. E. the Countess of Reading, paid a visit to the State from the 27th November to the 5th December 1923. In replying to His Highness' speech at the State Banquet,

His Excellency bore testimony to "the sound traditions of administration prevailing in Mysore and the past achievements of the State and the development of its resources and the expansion of natural production."

On 18th February 1924, an agreement was concluded between the Madras and Mysore Governments in connection with the Krishnarajasagara Dam and Reservoir. The Arbitration having proved infructuous, protracted negotiations followed, which ended in the Agreement. The Reservoir is to be of a storage capacity of not higher than 112 feet above the sill of the under-sluices or 124 feet above the bed of the river. The extent to which fresh irrigation can be carried on in Mysore under the Cauvery and its tributaries and in Madras under the Cauvery-Metur Project, was fixed, subject however, to reconsideration after expiry of a period of fifty years. Should the Madras Government construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of the Cauvery in Madras, the Mysore Government will be at liberty to construct, as an offset, a storage reservoir on one of the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore, of a capacity not exceeding 60 per cent of the new reservoir in Madras. This agreement does not affect the rights of the Mysore Government to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of the Cauvery not included in the agreement of 1892. In the event of a dispute between the two Governments touching the interpretation, operation or carrying out of this agreement, the matter was to be referred for settlement to arbitration, or if the Governments so choose, to the Government of India.

Agreement with the Madras Government in regard to Krishnarajasagara, 18th Feb. 1924.

Mr. W. P. Barton having proceeded on leave on the 28th February 1924; Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I. C. S., officiated for him up to the 14th March, when the Hon'ble

Change of Residents,

Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of British Resident in Mysore.

Inaugural meeting of the Reformed Legislative Council and Representative Assembly, 17th March 1924.

On the 17th March 1924, His Highness the Mahārāja was graciously pleased to inaugurate the new Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly in a joint Session and in doing so delivered an inspiring message. The following are extracts from it :—

Each State must evolve its own constitution suited to its own needs and conditions, and to the genius of its people. Without departing from the fundamental principles of development common to all forms of polity, it has been deemed necessary to maintain the character of the Representative Assembly as essentially a body for consultation and reference, as well as representation, directly voicing the needs of the people, and with a constitution sufficiently flexible to expand with the expanding political consciousness of the people, leaving to the Legislative Council the more formal work of legislation, and other functions usually associated with such bodies.

It is the ambition of my life to see the people of my State develop self-sustaining qualities, exhibit initiative and enterprise and take a front rank in all progressive movements and activities in the country. In making our plans for the future, we have got to take note of the tremendous changes of the recent past. India, under the beneficent guidance of the British Nation, is shaping into a federation of Provinces and States. We, in Mysore, form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating with both the Government of India and the rest of the Indian public in measures which lead to the prosperity of the country as a whole, we in our local sphere should promote education and economic growth to the fullest extent permitted by our resources, so that our people may not fall behind other Provinces and States in the race of progress.

That the history of Mysore in the recent past has run smoothly is a good omen for the future. We have known neither stagnation nor precipitate change. We have been advancing steadily, adapting our constitution and administra-

tive machinery, to new times, needs and aspirations. All constitutional progress relates to the enlightenment of the people, and the quickening and utilising of their energies in the business of the State. Progress of this kind has been the constant aim of the Government of Mysore.

You will find yourselves exercising a considerable, frequently a decisive, influence upon the policy of Government. Not merely your resolutions, but all that you urge in debate, will be of high importance. I would have you apprehend with mind and heart this vital fact that the interests of Government and people are identical. The happiness of the people is both the happiness and the vindication of Government. Any difference of opinion between the executive and yourselves—and such differences naturally occur, in all lands and all along the road of progress—can refer only to the means, never to the end. You can count upon responsiveness and good-will in Government, as they certainly count upon them in you.

This day, therefore, marks the dawning of a new era in the history of Mysore. My faith in the power and willingness of my people to render patriotic service is firmly rooted in experience, and you may rely on my abiding sympathy with your aspirations. If every act of yours is guided by common sense, good-will and useful study of facts and of experience, if your new powers are used only for the promotion of the common good, you cannot fail to rise in power and influence, you will help to build up the prosperity and reputation of our State, and will become custodians with me of its permanent interests.

(For further information on this head, see *Volume IV*, Chapter I, of this work).

The abnormal and heavy rainfall in the Malnad parts Floods. of the State and the adjoining British territory during the months of July and August 1924, brought about unusual floods, higher than those recorded in the previous year, in the Cauvery, Kapini, Thunga, Bhadra, Hemavati and Yegachi rivers, causing serious loss of property.

landslips, damage to bridges, railway lines, roads and cultivable lands, interruption of communications and the submersion of part or whole of several riverside villages and towns like Yedatore, T.-Narsipur, Seringapatam, and Harihar. About 655 villages were wholly or partly submerged, about 6,070 houses were damaged and over 77 tanks as also a number of channels were breached or otherwise damaged. In the Mysore District, the floods in the several rivers commenced about 15th July 1924 and occurred twice within a week of each other and reached an unprecedented level on the 25th. The rainfall was heaviest in the month of July 1924 in the Malnad Districts and on a single day 16.53 inches of rain fell at Agumbe. The estimated value of the property lost was about Rs. 5,50,334. An extent of about 15,744 acres was affected by the floods, and the loss of crops and the damage caused to lands were estimated at Rs. 9,05,593. Excepting Shimoga, for which detailed figures were not available, an extent of 231 acres 5 guntas was permanently rendered unfit for cultivation; 4,932 acres 34 guntas, though damaged, could be repaired at some cost, while the crop grown on an area of 7,587 acres was washed away or otherwise damaged. Much of this extent was, however, resown. There was no loss of life, excepting the solitary instance of the death of a boy due to the collapse of a house in the Manjarabad Taluk on account of the heavy downpour. It is stated that the people had not even time in some places to remove their household effects and vacate their houses before water rushed in, while in other places the people were duly warned beforehand, of the coming of floods. The people of Tirumakudlu sought shelter on the top of the temple for three days. Distress was acute and some of the villagers had lost all their property and immediate help was needed. For concerting measures to afford relief to the sufferers, the Dewan, Members of Council, the

Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer besides the local officers toured in the flooded parts. The Central Flood Relief Committee and philanthropic gentlemen collected and sent money and blankets for distribution in the flood affected areas. Public subscriptions were raised for the relief of distress. Seed grain was supplied to the villagers for enabling them to resow their lands, the crops on which had been washed away by the floods. Suitable lands higher up the river banks were selected for new village sites in lieu of those subjected to floods, making due provision for sinking wells therein and in several places sites for houses were given free of cost to impoverished and destitute persons. A special establishment was temporarily sanctioned for measuring the lands damaged by the floods and remission of assessment was sanctioned by the Government in respect of lands, on which less than 4 annas crop in the rupee was reaped. On the whole, a sum of Rs. 5,10,200 was allotted for affording relief to the sufferers from floods, for supply of ghed materials, for grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans at the concession rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, for affording gratuitous relief to destitute persons, for repairs to roads, for purchase of seed grains for distribution among the *ruiyats*, who lost their crops, for enabling them to resow their lands, for shifting riverside villages, which were within the danger zone and sinking drinking water-wells on new village sites. House Building Co-operative Societies were organized and started at Shimoga, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Talakad and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was allotted to them for issuing loans to persons who lost their houses or whose houses were damaged by the floods and a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 was sanctioned to the Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts for the acquisition of lands for shifting village sites and sinking wells therein, while a sum of Rs. 6,000 was given free of interest to the Harihar Municipality

for house building purposes. Besides the sum of Rs. 2,000 allotted by Government for gratuitous relief, a sum of Rs. 88,837-11-0 was allotted from public subscriptions for affording relief to the sufferers from floods and a sum of Rs. 61,739-2-11 was on the whole spent for this purpose. Government in addition to sanctioning the several sums referred to above, from time to time, ordered the writing off of assessment on lands or portions of lands thoroughly rendered unfit for cultivation and the remission of assessment on lands temporarily rendered unfit for cultivation and on lands the crops of which had been damaged or the yield thereof was four annas or less and in accordance with the above order, a sum of Rs. 47,385-3-10 was brought on the remission list.

Administra-
tive Reforms,
1924.

The scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions was extended to Hassan and Tumkur Districts. It was later extended to the Chitaldrug District as well (from 1st October 1925). The system of itinerant Courts was introduced in the Tirthahalli Taluk of Shimoga District. A scheme of Revenue Audit and an inspection of office systems was started during the year. The work in the District Offices was by this means simplified by the curtailment of registers and returns and by the introduction of a simplified system of correspondence. Separate audit arrangements were made for commercial Departments, such as the Electrical and the Education. This decentralization of Audit was later (in 1926) extended to the Military Department as well. In October 1924, further steps were taken to ameliorate conditions in the Malnad, especially in regard to Medical aid and communications.

A general economic investigation of one typical Taluk in each of the Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur was also ordered with a view to improve the condition of the people in the Malnad.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Connaught paid a visit to the State in March 1925. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome in Mysore City.

H. R. H.
the Prince of
Connaught's
visit, March
1925.

During the year 1924-25, the question of the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station, which had been under correspondence with the Government of India for some years past, was settled. The new Agreement came into effect commencing with the surplus revenue of the Station for 1924-25 payable to the State in 1925-26. According to this agreement, the State is to receive three-fourths of the annual surplus calculated with reference to a datum line representing the normal annual expenditure on the Administration of the Tract, the remaining one-fourth being credited to the Tract for development purposes. All income from productive works financed from the revenues of the Civil and Military Station is to be treated as the Revenue of the Tract and in the event of the capital of any productive work being found both by the Tract and by the Station Municipality, the net revenue is to be shared by them in the ratios of their contribution towards that capital.

Surplus
Revenue of
Civil and
Military
Station,
Bangalore.

In February and March 1925, Sir Albion Banerji went on short leave and Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Humza Hussain, officiated for him about six weeks. Mr. B. N. Seal was also appointed as Extra Member of Council during the year.

Administra-
tive changes.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton returned from leave and assumed charge of office as Resident on 1st September 1924. On 27th June 1925, he was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Change of
Residents.

Retirement
of Sir Albion
Banerji, 1st
May 1926.
Sir Mirza
Muhammad
Ismail, Kt.
C.I.E., O.B.E.,
assumés
charge.

On 1st May 1926, Sir Albion Banerji retired from the office of Dewan and was succeeded in it by Mr. (now Sir) Mirza Muhammed Ismail, Amin-ul-mulk, O.B.E., C.I.E. In the same month, Sir Brajendranath Seal relinquished the duties of Extra Member of Council.

Malnad
Improve-
ment.

The report of the special economic investigation in the Malnad was, in 1926, considered by a Government Committee and its main recommendations were the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks, the introduction of a Record of Rights and legislation for the relief of indebted agriculturists. Government ordered the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank in one Taluk in each of three Malnad Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur. An officer was deputed to Bombay to study the working of the Records of Rights in the Bombay Presidency. Steps were also taken to put through legislation on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Government also accepted the recommendation of the Committee that a District Committee for each of the three Districts (Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan) should be appointed to advise Government on Malnad Improvement measures. A special engineering staff was entertained to conduct a survey of inter-village and inter-taluk communications in the Malnad. The question of utilizing a portion of the Irrigation Cess Fund for improving Malnad was also taken up and referred to a Committee for report. A preliminary survey of Malaria and hookworm disease in the Manjarabad area was also ordered and conducted. A disease survey with special reference to the Malnad was also adumbrated in 1926.

Refund of
Customs Duty
on Railway
Stores.

During the year (1925-26), the question of the State sharing in the refund of Customs Duty on railway stores imported by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

Company for the lines worked by them in the State, was favourably settled by the Government of India, and a sum of Rs. 96,000 being the proportionate share of the lines in the State, was paid to the State.

During the year 1926-27, the constitution of the Economic Conference was revised so as to make it a more useful and helpful body by providing among other matters for more efficient economic work in the Districts. A Standing Committee consisting of the heads of the several Development Departments, the Chairman of the three Boards and two non-official representatives of each of the Boards, was formed during the year, with a view to periodically examine and co-ordinate the activities of the Boards. A definite agency for Economic Work in the Districts was created by the appointment of eight Economic Superintendents, one for each District in the State. They have served as *liaison* officers between the people and the Development Departments, and have done considerable propaganda work connected with the popularization of fertilizers, organization of Co-operative Societies, the introduction of hand-spinning by *Charka* in the rural parts and the stimulation of small cottage industries. They have also proved helpful in providing additional facilities to schools by enlisting the co-operation of philanthropic gentlemen for equipment and better accommodation.

Reconstitution of the Mysore Economic Conference, 1926-27.

The Mysore District Boards Regulation (III of 1926) came into force on 1st February 1927. This Regulation abolished the Taluk Boards and enabled the District Boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interests in Districts and to exercise greater control over their finances. The new Village Panchayet Regulation also came into effect on the date mentioned above. This Regulation removed the Panchayets from

Administrative Reforms, 1926-27.

the control and supervision of District Boards and placed them under the direct control of Local Revenue Officers. The State Forces were also re-organised during the year. The main features of the reorganisation were the abolition of the Silledari system and the organisation of the Cavalry Units on the Non-Silledari basis as in British India. The Malnad Improvement scheme was extended to parts of the Mysore District (Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks). The District Malnad Committees were re-constituted with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and a few official and non-official gentlemen as Members. The Public Health Department was re-organised providing among other matters, for the appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and District Sanitary Officers, whole-time or *ex-officio* in place of Chief Sanitary Inspectors. A health Survey of the State with special reference to Malnad and hook-worm diseases (under the supervision of a representative of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation) was also projected.

His
Excellency
Lord Irwin's
visit.

His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Lady Irwin, paid a visit to the State from 25th July to 1st August 1927. In the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, their Excellencies received an enthusiastic reception. Their two drives through the most congested parts of Bangalore City left an indelible impression on the minds of the multitudes who had gathered to greet them. Similarly, the ovation which they received from the crowds collected in the Palace Courtyard at Mysore was a superb demonstration of warm regard. Their Excellencies also visited the Kolar Gold Fields, Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasagara Works. At the State Banquet held on 29th July, His Excellency, in replying to His Highness' toast of their Excellencies, announced a reduc-

tion in the Subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs paid by the State to the Government of India, since the Rendition. In doing so, His Excellency said :—

“ For many years we have watched and admired the maintenance and development of those high standards of administration ; we have not forgotten the noble services you have rendered to the British Government when the need for service was the greatest, and we are not blind to what Your Highness personally had done to set an example of the fashion in which the Government of a great State should be conducted.

Reduction of
Subsidy
announced.

But we have also felt that so long as the Provincial contributions remained unliquidated, the Provinces must have a first claim on any surplus we might enjoy. The analogy between the Provinces and the States is not of course complete, but they are alike in one respect—both have important work to do for the millions committed to their charge, and both want money to enable them to do it. We have now been able to remit for this year, and I hope for ever, the contributions formerly payable by the Provinces. We have been therefore more free to consider your representations, no longer hampered by that particular impediment. Mysore has perhaps a longer tradition of progressive Government than any other State in India, and the Government of India can feel assured that any relief which they may feel it in their power to give will enure to the benefit of the people of your State.

Your Highness, the Government of India, reviewing all these and other considerations, have come to the conclusion that generosity may often be the highest statesmanship, and have accordingly decided to remit in perpetuity, with effect from the next financial year, Rs. 10½ lakhs out of the annual subsidy you now pay, thus reducing the amount to the sum originally fixed by the Treaty of 1799. The remission I now announce might have come more appropriately three or four years hence on the fiftieth anniversary of the Rendition, but it is a matter of real pleasure to me to be able to announce, on the occasion of my first visit to your State, this practical recognition of the regard we have for the spirit in which Your Highness has maintained the traditions of Government, to which you found yourself the heir. In this matter we are not acting without

precedent. This extra payment was at its first imposition, out of consideration for the financial situation in the State, remitted for a period of years and those responsible for the Government of India in that day decided to assist Mysore at the moment when those entrusted with its administration were on the threshold of their task, so we are inspired with the desire to assist Your Highness to make further progress in the discharge of the trust committed to your hands."

Silver Jubilee
Celebrations,
1927.

The Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated in August 1927 with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of the State. There was no town or hamlet throughout the State which did not celebrate the joyous occasion. The celebrations were organized by a Committee consisting of leading Citizens from the different portions of the State and subscriptions to the extent of about Rs. 4½ lakhs were collected. Of this amount, nearly one lakh was allotted for expenditure on objects of local utility, leaving about Rs. 3½ lakhs for a Central Jubilee Memorial. The Committee have suggested that this might be utilized for starting a Technological Institute and the proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Medical Aid
in rural
areas, etc.

With a view to extend medical aid to rural areas, orders were passed during the year 1927 in regard to the grant of subsidies to qualified private Medical Practitioners who agree to settle down in rural parts. A scheme for the establishment of Local Fund Dispensaries on a reduced scale was also sanctioned. With the object of organising an efficient Tuberculosis Service, a preliminary investigation was ordered of the conditions prevalent in the State. The report was under the consideration of Government at the close of the official year 1927-28.

Village
accounts.

Orders were passed by Government on the recommendations of a Committee appointed to investigate the

question of the modification required in Village Revenue Accounts, in order that they might reflect, as far as possible, rights of actual occupancy in lands.

Final orders were issued by Government in regard to the relationship between Government, Ināmdars and Tenants, in Inām Villages and the points on which legislation may be undertaken were settled.

Ināmdars and
Tenants.

Government also passed orders during the year divesting the Amildars of the responsibility of investigating heinous cases.

Divesting
Amildars of
Police duty.

Such in brief is a summary of His Highness' reign of nearly 27 years. Not long ago, it was thus described by one who himself had been the Dewan of the State for no inconsiderable period:—

His Highness'
Rule: A
retrospect.

“During the period in which His Highness has presided over its affairs, the State has made considerable progress, notably in education, irrigation and electric power development, and in measures calculated to awaken the people to a correct sense of their duties and responsibilities.

“Agriculture has improved, roads and railways have been extended, forest and mineral resources have been developed, and in a small way, various modern manufacturing industries have come into existence. The Cities of Mysore and Bangalore have undergone considerable improvement in health, appearance and amenities under His Highness' benign rule.

“The administration is becoming yearly more efficient. The people's rights and privileges have been extended by transferring to them substantial powers in the management of District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets. The privileges of the Representative Assembly have undergone expansion and a Legislative Council based on the British Indian model has been established. Qualified citizens are allowed to co-operate with the officials and to assume some share of responsibility for Governmental work and the good administration of the country.”

Honours and
Decorations.

His Highness was made a G.C.S.I. in December 1907 and G.B.E. in 1918. He was also appointed Colonel of the 26th Prince of Wales Own Light Cavalry. Describing him while yet at the commencement of his reign, Sir Evan Maconochie, writes:—

“No Indian Prince ever showed greater attachment to the English friends of his choice, though his powers of discrimination were remarkable. I never knew him make a mistake as to the quality of the English men and women that he admitted to his friendship. As to his own people, he sized up each individual with an intuition amazing in one of his years. In some respects he was and always will be an older man than myself, and he will forgive my recalling how he once watched with silent amusement a process extending over some months, in the course of which I was successfully humbugged by a cleverer man than myself, and only let me into the joke when the individual concerned was put up for advancement and promptly turned down! Through all initial difficulties the Maharaja pursued his placid way, undisturbed by the criticism of the thoughtless, the uninformed or the dissatisfied. He arrived at decisions with deliberation, but his mind, once made up, was unalterable, and the unforgiveable sin in his eyes was inconsistency or facile change of front on the part of a responsible officer. Himself absolutely reliable, he found no excuse for vacillation in others. His patience was inexhaustible, he was never the young man in a hurry, but, as the years rolled by, one scheme after another of his own planning was realised with a completeness that was impressive and with an entire absence of fuss or disturbance that was not less remarkable. Since I left Mysore in 1909, the State has ever been in the van of progress and is now equipped as no other with works and institutions of public usefulness or amenity. An account of the experiences of the seven years that I spent with His Highness and of the work that was done would be interminable. Sufficient has been said to indicate that the task was of absorbing interest, and, in conditions of association with a man of singular depth and strength of character, was a labour of love.” (*Life in the Indian Civil Service*, 145-146.)

APPENDICES.

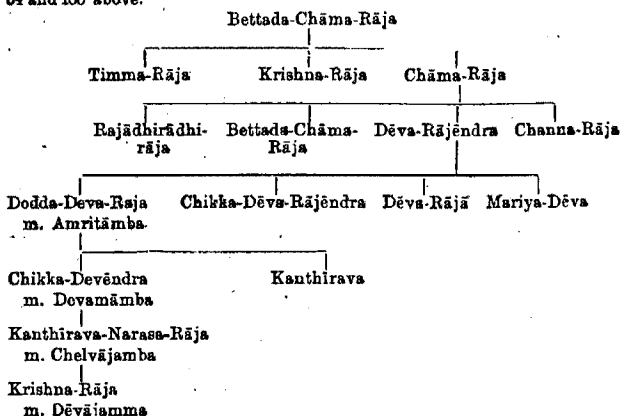
- A.—GENEALOGY OF THE MAHARAJAS OF MYSORE
(ACCORDING TO CERTAIN INSCRIPTIONS FOUND
IN MYSORE.)
- B.—GENEALOGY OF THE MAHARAJAS OF MYSORE
(ACCORDING TO CERTAIN INSCRIPTIONS FOUND
AT ARKALGUD AND T.-NARASIPUR).
- C.—GENEALOGY OF THE MAHARAJAS OF MYSORE
(ACCORDING TO PALACE RECORDS).
- D.—LIST OF GOVERNORS OF MADRAS FROM 1750 TO
1854.
- E.—THE INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER, 1881.
- F.—THE MYSORE TREATY, 1913.
- G.—LIST OF DEWANS OF MYSORE FROM 1881-1928.
- H.—LIST OF RESIDENTS IN MYSORE FROM 1881-1928.
- I.—HISTORIC AREAS.
- J.—THE NAME "MYSORE".
- K.—HADANA.

APPENDIX A.

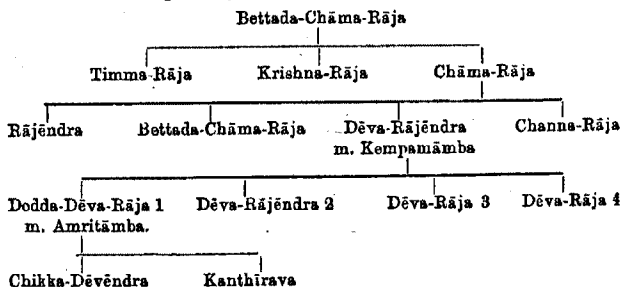
Genealogy of the Maharajas of Mysore.

(ACCORDING TO INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN MYSORE DISTRICT).

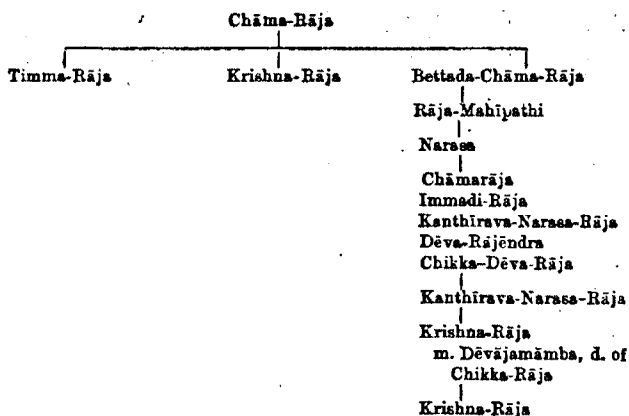
The following is the genealogy of the Mysore Mahārājas as contained in E. C. III, Mysore District, Seringapatam 14, dated A. D. 1686, and continued in Seringapatam 64, dated A. D. 1722. It corresponds with that in Seringapatam 151, dated A. D. 1679, and Seringapatam 100, dated A. D. 1724, as well as with that given in the Mysore grant published by the Revd. T. Foulkes, dated A. D. 1716 (See *Manual of the Salem District*, II, Appendix 403), which is by the same composer (Poet Tirumalāchārya) as Seringapatam 64 and 100 above.



The genealogy as given in Yedatore 54 and Chāmarājanagar 92, dated in 1666 and 1675 respectively, is as follows:—



The genealogy according to Yedatore 17 and 18, dated in 1761, is slightly different, and is as follows. Some of the steps of descent are not definitely given; and have therefore been left blank.



[See next page.]

APPENDIX B.

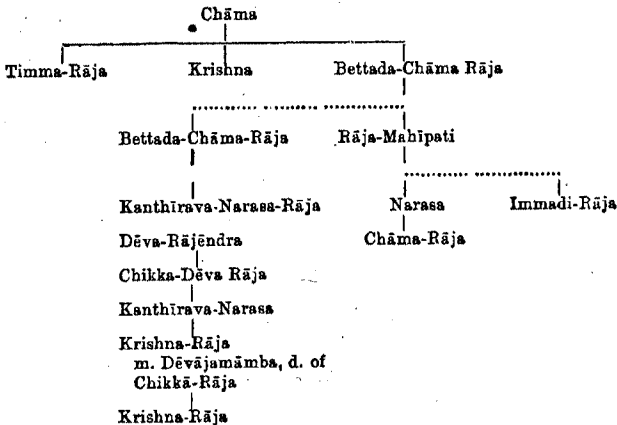
Genealogy of the Maharajas of Mysore.

(ACCORDING TO CERTAIN INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT
ARKALGUD AND T.-NARSIPUR.)

Arkalgud 62 of 1811 (Hassan District) is of singular interest. It is a stone inscription set up at the Krishnarajakatte dam on the Cauvery, and contains nothing whatever but a succession list of the Mysore Rājas (*Mahisūra-nagarada dhoregala vamsavaligala vivara*). This was the year in which the Dewan Purnaiya's administration ended and Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III assumed the reins of government. The date being Chaitra Suddha 1, the inscription belongs to the former period. But the reason for setting up this record here in this manner does not appear. The following is the list, the relationship of the kings to one another being not specified.

Rāja-Wodeyar	Putta-Dēva-Rāja-Wodeyar
Bettada-Chāmarāja-Wodeyar	Nanja-Rāja-Wodeyar
Chāma-Rāja-Wodeyar	Retta-Chāmarāja-Wodeyar
Immadi-Rāja-Wodeyar	Chāma-Rāja-Wodeyar
Kanthirava-Narasimha-Rāja-Wodeyar	Chikka-Arasu
Dēva-Rāja-Wodeyar	Kanthirava-Arasu
Chikka-Dēva-Rāja-Wodeyar	Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar
Kanthirava-Narasimha-Rāja-Wodeyar	... ..
Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar	Chāma-Rāja-Wodeyar
Immadi-Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar	Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar

On the other hand, the Dalavayi grant T.-Narasipur 63, dated A. D. 1759, gives the following, which agrees more closely with that in Wilks' *History of Mysore*. Where the relationship is not expressly stated, Wilks has been followed, as shown in the dotted lines.



APPENDIX C.

Genealogy of the Maharajas of Mysore.

(ACCORDING TO PALACE RECORDS.)

The following is the succession of the Mysore kings according to the Palace records:—

	A. D.
Yadu-Rāya	1399—1423
Hiri Bettada Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1423—1458
Timma-Rāja Wodeyar	1458—1478
Hiri Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1478—1513
Bettada Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1513—1552
Timma-Rāja Wodeyar	1552—1571
Bōla Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1571—1576
Bettada Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1576—1578
Rāja Wodeyar	1578—1617
Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1617—1637
Immadi-Rāja Wodeyar	1637—1638
Ranadhira Kanthirava-Narasa Rāja Wodeyar	1638—1659
Dodda-Dēva-Rāja Wodeyar	1659—1672
Chikka Dēva-Rāja Wodeyar	1672—1704
Kanthirava Wodeyar	1704—1713
Dodda Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar	1713—1731
Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1731—1734
Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar	1734—1766
Nanja-Rāja Wodeyar	1766—1770
Bettada Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1770—1776
Khāsa Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar	1776—1796
Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar	1799—1868
Chāma-Rājendra Wodeyar	1868—1894
Sri Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar	1895—

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF MADRAS.

(1750—1832).

Almost the first mention we have of Mysore in the Fort St. George Records occurs in the Consultations book of January 1679 in which there is a reference to Chikka Dēva Rāya and his methods of warfare. Streynsham Master was then the Governor. George Morton Pitt, Governor, intimated to the Hon'ble Company, on the 13th January 1772-3, the death of the Raja of "Mysaur" and intimated that his Country was in "great trouble". He referred to the Mahratta invasion of that year and to the plunder of the "Country about Vengalur," i.e. Bangalore. (See *P. to England*, IX; 13th January 1772-3). The King of Mysore, whose death was thus reported, was Dodda-Krishna Rāja, who actually died in 1731. It evidently took some months for the news to filter down to Madras from Mysore. In a letter despatched by Coja Burhan Khan at Kurnool to Dr. Joseph at Madras, received at Madras on June 13, 1740, we see him stating that NazirJang was marching southward to attack the Mahrattas, and that he had reached Cuddapah with 1,25,000 horse, 10,000 of which he had sent to seize the Mysore passes to prevent the escape of the Mahrattas, who had then plundered Arcot. (See H. Dodwell, *Calendar of Madras Records*, 48-49). Mysore interference in the restoration of the Hindu Raj in Trichinopoly between 1740-1743 is fully reflected in the Madras records. (*Ibid*, 177, 203, and 359). In the Consultations held on February 4, 1744, there is a reference to the large import of gold fanams from Mysore for coinage at Madras. (*Ibid*, 423). In March of the same year, an attempt was made to "invest" in cloth in Salem, which is described in a letter as being situated in Mysore. (*Ibid*, 435). This was during the governorship of Nicholas Morse. In 1751, during the governorship of Thomas Saunders, a contingent from Mysore helped Stringer Lawrence, the Commander-in-Chief of the English forces, against the French at Trichinopoly. Law, the French General, capitulated on 3rd

June 1752. From about this period the references to Mysore in the Madras Records increase. Dalavai Nanja Rāja's attempt to take Trichinopoly is duly recorded in them. (See H. Dodwell, *Madras Despatches 1744-1755*, 144, 148, 248, 249 and 255). The part played by Khande Rao and the correspondence he conducted on behalf of the Mysore Sovereign against Haidar Ali has been referred to in the text of this work. On the restoration of the Mysore Royal House after the War, 1799, Mysore Administration was conducted *through Madras* though directed by the Supreme Government. In 1804, the Marquess of Wellesley issued orders that Mysore should "be placed under the direct authority of the Supreme Government." (*Letter dated 5th October 1804 to the Governor of Fort. St. George*). Lord William Bentinck was then the Governor of Madras. This measure, however, was not approved of by the Court of Directors. But in 1832, during the governorship of Sir Frederick Adam, the Supreme Government assumed *direct control*. An attempt was made in 1860 to re-transfer it to Madras but it was opposed both by His Highness Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar III and Sir Mark Cubbon and was abandoned by Lord Canning, then Governor-General, who reported to the Court of Directors that, in the circumstances he found himself, he could not give effect to their orders. Since then Mysore has always been in direct relations with the Supreme Government of India.

The list of Madras Governors given below covers the period from 1750 to 1832, when Mysore came under *direct control* of the Supreme Government.

Name	Period
Thomas Saunders ...	... Sep. 19, 1750 to 14th Jan. 1755.
George Pigot ...	... Jan. 14, 1755 to 14th Nov. 1763.
Robert Walk ...	... Nov. 14, 1763 to 25th Jan. 1767.
Charles Bourchier ...	... Jan. 25, 1767 to 31st Jan. 1770.
Josias Du Pré ...	... Jan. 31, 1770 to 2nd Feb. 1773.
Alexander Wynch ...	... Feb. 2, 1773 to 11th Dec. 1775.
Rt. Hon. Lord George Pigot ...	... Dec. 11, 1775 to 23rd Aug. 1776. (Second time Governor; placed under arrest by George Stratton and the majority of the Council on 24th August 1776; died on 20th May 1777).

George Stratton	...	...	Aug. 23, 1776. (Suspended from service, 31st Aug. 1777.)
John Whitehill	...	...	Ag. Governor. Aug. 31, 1777 to 8th Feb. 1778.
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart	...	...	Feb. 8, 1778 to 6th April 1780.
John Whitehill	...	...	Ag. Governor. April 6, 1780 to 8th Nov. 1780. (Suspended by order of the Governor-General of Bengal and his Council).
Charles Smith	...	...	Ag. Governor. Nov. 8, 1780 to 22nd June 1781.
Lord Macartney, K. B.	...	...	June 22, 1781 to 8th June 1785.
Alexander Davidson	...	...	Ag. Governor. June 18, 1785 to 6th Apl. 1786. (Died at Madras, 1791).
Major-General Sir Archibald			
Campbell, K. B.	...	...	Apl. 6, 1786 to 7th Feb. 1789.
John Holland	...	...	Ag. Governor. Feb. 7, 1789 to 13th February 1790.
Edward John Holland	...	...	Feb. 13, 1790 to 20th Feb. 1790.
Major-General William Medows.	...	...	Feb. 20, 1790 to 1st Aug. 1792.
Sir Charles Oakely, Bart	...	...	Aug. 1, 1792 to 7th Sep. 1794.
Lord Hobart	...	...	Sep. 7, 1794 to 20th Feb. 1795.
Lord Clive (Earl Powis)	...	...	Aug. 21, 1798 to 29th Aug. 1803.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	...	...	Aug. 30, 1803 to 27th Sep. 1807.
William Petrie	...	...	Ag. Governor. Sep. 11, 1807 to 24th Dec. 1807. (Died 27th Oct. 1816 at Prince of Wales Island).
Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart...	...	...	Dec. 24, 1807 to 21st May 1813.
Lieut.-Gen. the Hon'ble John Abercromby	...	...	C.-in-C. and Ag. Governor. May 21st, 1813 to 16th Sep. 1814.
Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot	...	...	Sep. 16, 1814 to 10th June 1820.
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K. C. B.	...	...	June 10, 1820 to 6th July 1827. (Died at Pattikonda in the Anantapur District).
H. S. Græme	...	...	Ag. Governor. July 10, 1827 to 18th Oct. 1827. (Died 14th July, 1850.)
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	...	...	Oct. 18, 1827 to 25th Oct. 1832.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B.	...	...	Oct. 25, 1832 to 4th Mar. 1837.

[In 1832, the Superintendence of Mysore was transferred from the Madras Government to the Supreme Government in Bengal.]

APPENDIX E.

INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER, 1881.

Whereas the British Government has now been for a long period in possession of the territories of Mysore and has introduced into the said territories an improved system of administration: And whereas, on the death of the late Maharaja, the said Government, being desirous that the said territories should be administered by an Indian dynasty, under such restrictions and conditions as might be necessary for ensuring the maintenance of the system of administration so introduced, declared that if Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, should, on attaining the age of eighteen years, be found qualified for the position of ruler of the said territories, the government thereof should be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions and restrictions as might be thereafter determined: And whereas the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur has now attained the said age of eighteen years, and appears to the British Government qualified for the position aforesaid, and is about to be entrusted with the government of the said territories: And whereas it is expedient to grant to the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur a written instrument defining the conditions subject to which he will be so entrusted. It is hereby declared as follows:—

(1) The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur shall, on the 25th day of March 1881, be placed in possession of the territories of Mysore, and installed in the administration thereof.

(2) The said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur and those who succeed him in manner hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to hold possession of, and administer the said territories as long as he and they fulfil the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

(3) The succession to the administration of the said territories shall devolve upon the lineal descendants of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, whether by blood or adoption, according to the rules and usages of his family,

except in the case of disqualification through manifest unfitness to rule:

Provided that no succession shall be valid until it has been recognized by the Governor-General in Council.

In the event of a failure of lineal descendants, by blood and adoption, of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, it shall be within the discretion of the Governor-General in Council to select as a successor any member of any collateral branch of the family whom he thinks fit.

(4) The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur and his successors (hereinafter called the Maharaja of Mysore) shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, Her heirs and successors, and perform all the duties which, in virtue of such allegiance and subordination, may be demanded of them.

(5) The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British army when required, there shall, in consideration of such undertaking, be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government rupees thirty-five lakhs in two half-yearly instalments, commencing from the said 25th day of March 1881.

(6) From the date of the Maharaja's taking possession of the territories of Mysore, the British sovereignty in the island of Seringapatam shall cease and determine, and the said island shall become part of the said territories, and be held by the Maharaja upon the same condition as those subject to which he holds the rest of the said territories.

(7) The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, build any new fortresses or strongholds, or repair the defences of any existing fortresses or strongholds in the said territories.

(8) The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the permission of the Governor-General in Council, import, or permit to be imported, into the said territories, arms, ammunition, or military stores, and shall prohibit the manufacture of arms

ammunition, and military stores, throughout the said territories, or at any specified place therein, whenever required by the Governor-General in Council to do so.

(9) The Maharaja of Mysore shall not object to the maintenance or establishment of British cantonments in the said territories, whenever and wherever the Governor-General in Council may consider such cantonments necessary. He shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for such cantonments, and shall renounce all jurisdiction within the lands so granted. He shall carry out in the lands adjoining British cantonments in the said territories such sanitary measures as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary. He shall give every facility for the provision of supplies and articles required for the troops in such cantonments; and on goods imported or purchased for that purpose no duties or taxes of any kind shall be levied without the assent of the British Government.

(10) The Military force employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of internal order and the Maharaja's personal dignity, and for any other purposes approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall not exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, fix. The directions of the Governor-General in Council in respect to the enlistment, organization, equipment and drill of troops shall at all times be complied with.

(11) The Maharaja of Mysore shall abstain from interference in the affairs of any other State or power, and shall have no communication or correspondence with any other State or power, or the agents or officers of any other State or power, except with the previous sanction, and through the medium of the Governor-General in Council.

(12) The Maharaja of Mysore shall not employ in his service any person not a native of India without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed.

(13) The coins of the Government of India shall be legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in

force, be a legal tender in British India; and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived.

(14) The Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for the construction and working of lines of telegraph in the said territories wherever the Governor-General in Council may require such land, and shall do his utmost to facilitate the construction and working of such lines. All lines of telegraph in the said territories, whether constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, or out of the revenues of the said territories, shall form part of the British telegraph system, and shall, save in cases to be specially excepted by agreement between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore, be worked by the British Telegraph Department; and all laws and rules for the time being in force in British India in respect to telegraphs shall apply to such lines of telegraph when so worked.

(15) If the British Government at any time desires to construct or work, by itself or otherwise, a railway in the said territories, the Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for that purpose, and shall transfer to the Governor-General in Council plenary jurisdiction within such land; and no duty or tax whatever shall be levied on through traffic carried by such railway which may not break bulk in the said territories.

(16) The Maharaja of Mysore shall cause to be arrested and surrendered to the proper officers of the British Government any person within the said territories accused of having committed an offence in British India, for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident in Mysore, or some other officer authorized by him in this behalf; and he shall afford every assistance for the trial of such persons by causing the attendance of witnesses required, and by such other means as may be necessary.

(17) Plenary criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in the said territories, shall continue to be vested in the

Governor-General in Council, and the Maharaja of Mysore shall exercise only such jurisdiction in respect of European British subjects as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council.

(18) The Maharaja of Mysore shall comply with the wishes of the Governor-General in Council in the matter of prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and the cultivation of poppy, in Mysore; also in the matter of giving effect to all such regulations as may be considered proper in respect to the export and import of salt, opium, and poppy heads.

(19) All laws in force and rules having the force of law in the said territories when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is placed in possession thereof, as shown in the Schedule hereto annexed (omitted here) shall be maintained and efficiently administered, and except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, the Maharaja of Mysore shall not repeal or modify such laws, or pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith.

(20) No material change in the system of administration, as established when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is placed in possession of the territories, shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

(21) All title-deeds granted, and all settlements of land revenue made during the administration of the said territories by the British Government, and in force on the said 25th day of March 1881, shall be maintained in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent Court of Law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

(22) The Maharaja of Mysore shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General in Council may offer him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry, and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness' interests, the happiness of his subjects, and his relations to the British Government.

(23) In the event of breach or non-observance by the Maharaja of Mysore of any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor-General in Council may resume possession of the said territories and assume the direct administration thereof, or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore, or for the security of British rights and interests within the province.

(24) This document shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British Government with reference to the said territories has been formally recorded. And if any questions arise as to whether any of the above conditions has been faithfully performed, or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed, to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereon of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

(Signed)

RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor-General

FORT WILLIAM,

1st March 1881.

APPENDIX F.

THE MYSORE TREATY, 1913.

Treaty between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR, the IV., G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, and his successors, executed on the one part by the HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, and on the other part by HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR aforesaid, in person, 1913.

WHEREAS the Rulers of the territories of Mysore have, since the restoration to them of the territories in 1881, evinced their zeal and attachment to the Crown, and whereas the administration of the Mysore State has been conducted during the past thirty-two years to the satisfaction of the British Government, and whereas, in order to mark the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharaja is held by the British Government, the Governor-General of India in Council is desirous of making certain changes in the conditions laid down at the time of such restoration, the following Articles are hereby agreed upon:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and those who succeed him in manner hereinafter provided shall be entitled to hold possession of, and administer, the said territories perpetually, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

ARTICLE 2.

The succession to the administration of the said territories shall devolve upon the lineal descendants of the said Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, whether by blood or adoption, according to the rules and usages of his family, except in case of disqualification through manifest unfitness to rule.

Provided that no succession shall be valid until it has been recognized by the Governor-General in Council.

In the event of a failure of lineal descendants, by blood and adoption, of the said Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, it shall be within the discretion of the Governor-General in Council to select as a successor any member of any collateral branch of the family whom he thinks fit.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and his successors (hereinafter called the Maharaja of Mysore) shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India, His Heirs, and Successors, and perform all the duties which in virtue of such allegiance and subordination may be demanded of them.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British Army when required, there shall, in consideration of such undertaking, continue to be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government Rupees thirty-five lakhs in two half-yearly instalments.

ARTICLE 5.

The British sovereignty in the island of Seringapatam having ceased and determined, the said island shall continue part of the said territories and be held by the Maharaja upon the same conditions as those subject to which he holds the rest of the said territories.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the previous assent of the Governor-General in Council, build any new fortresses or strongholds, or repair for military purposes the defences of any existing fortresses or strongholds in the said territories.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the permission of the Governor-General in Council, import, or permit to be imported, into the said territories, arms, ammunition or military stores, and shall prohibit the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military stores throughout the said territories, or at any specified place therein, whenever required by the Governor-General in Council to do so.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall not object to the maintenance or establishment of British cantonments in the said

territories whenever and wherever the Governor-General in Council may consider such cantonments necessary. He shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for such cantonments, and shall renounce all jurisdiction within the lands so granted. He shall carry out in the lands adjoining British cantonments in the said territories such sanitary measures as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary. He shall give every facility for the provision of supplies and articles required for the troops in such cantonments, and on goods imported or purchased for that purpose no duties or taxes of any kind shall be levied without the assent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Military Force employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of internal order and the Maharaja's personal dignity, and for any other purposes approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall not exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, fix. The directions of the Governor-General in Council in respect to the enlistment, organisation, equipment and drill of troops shall at all times be complied with.

ARTICLE 10.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall abstain from interference in the affairs of any other State or Power, and shall have no communication or correspondence with any other State or Power, or the Agents or Officers of any other State or Power, except with the previous sanction and through the medium of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall not employ in his service any person not a native of India without the previous assent of the Governor-General in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed.

ARTICLE 12.

The coins of the Government of India shall be a legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being

in force, be a legal tender in British India; and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for the construction and working of lines of telegraph in the said territories wherever the Governor-General in Council may require such land, and shall do his utmost to facilitate the construction and working of such lines. All lines of telegraph in the said territories, whether constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, or out of the said territories, shall form part of the British telegraph system and shall, save in cases to be specially excepted, by agreement between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore, be worked by the British Telegraph Department; and all laws and rules for the time being in force in British India in respect to telegraphs, shall apply to such lines of telegraph when so worked.

ARTICLE 14.

If the British Government at any time desires to construct or work, by itself or otherwise, a railway in the said territories, the Maharaja of Mysore shall grant such lands as may be required for that purpose, and shall transfer to the Governor-General in Council plenary jurisdiction within such land; and no duty or tax whatever shall be levied on through traffic carried by such railway which may not break bulk in the said territories.

ARTICLE 15.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall cause to be arrested and surrendered to the proper officers of the British Government any person within the said territories accused of having committed an offence in British India, for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident in Mysore, or some other officer authorised by him in this behalf; and he shall afford every assistance for the trial of such persons by causing the attendance of witnesses required, and by such other means as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 16.

Plenary criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in the said territories shall continue to be vested in the Governor-General in Council, and the Maharaja of Mysore shall exercise only such jurisdiction in respect to European British subjects as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 17.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall comply with the wishes of the Governor-General in Council in the matter of prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and the cultivation of poppy, in Mysore; also in the matter of giving effect to all such regulations as may be considered proper in respect to the export and import of salt, opium and poppy-heads.

ARTICLE 18.

All laws and rules having the force of law, which existed at the time of the restoration of the said territories in 1881 and are shown in the schedule hereto annexed, shall, in so far as they are in force at the date of this Treaty, be maintained and efficiently administered, and, except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, the Maharaja of Mysore shall not repeal or modify such laws, or pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith.

ARTICLE 19.

No material change in the system of administration now in force shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 20.

All title-deeds granted and all settlements of land-revenue made during the administration of the said territories by the British Government, and in force at the time of the rendition of the said territories, shall be maintained in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent Court of law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 21.

While disclaiming any desire to interfere with the freedom of the Maharaja of Mysore in the internal administration

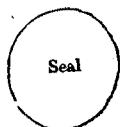
of his State in matters not expressly provided for herein, the Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the power of exercising intervention, in case of necessity, by virtue of the general supremacy and paramount authority vested in him, and also the power of taking such precautionary or remedial action as circumstances may at any time appear to render necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore or for the security of British rights and interests within that State.

ARTICLE 22.

This Treaty shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British Government with reference to the said territories has been formally recorded. And if any questions arise as to whether any of the above conditions has been faithfully performed, or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed, to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereon of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Mysore on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen of the Christian Era.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.



H. DALY.



HARDINGE OF PENHURST.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Bankipore on the first day of December 1913.

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

SCHEDULE.

Schedule showing the Laws in force and Rules having the force of Law in the Territories of Mysore, on the 25th March 1881 and annexed to the Treaty of 1913.

PART I—GENERAL ACTS.

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
XX of 1847	For the encouragement of learning in the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, by defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called copyright therein.	Repealed in part by Acts IX of 1871 and I of 1879.	Extends to the whole Province.	.....
XIX of 1850, in part	Concerning the binding of Apprentices; in part, namely:— The preamble, Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive), 8, 9, 10 (except the passage relating to apprentices bound to sea service and the words "or Registering Officer"), 11 and 12 (except in each section the words "or Registering Officer") 13 (except the words "in the said territories"), 14, 15 (except the words "or on board the vessel to which he belongs"), 16, 17, 18 (except the words "referring to causes of complaint arising on boardship" 19, 20 (except the words "or Registering Officer"), 21, 24 (except the words "without the said towns and island"), and 25, Schedule A (except the words "and seals" and the letters "L. S.") and Schedule.	.....	Do Applies only to European and Eurasian children.	To Section 3, add "or required to find security for good behaviour," In Section 11, for "8" read "9." In Sections 19, 20 and 21, and in Schedules A and B, for "executors or administrators" and "executors and administrators" read "legal representatives."

PART I—*contd.*

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
XIII of 1859	To provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, Workmen and Labourers in certain cases.	.....	Extends to the whole Province.	.....
XXVII of 1860	For facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.	.....	Do ...	.....
XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code ...	Amended by Acts XXVII of 1870 and XIX of 1872.	Do ...	.....
V of 1860 ...	For the Regulation of Police ...	Repealed in part by Act IX of 1871.	Extends only to the town of Bangalore.	.....
VI of 1864 ...	To authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	Repealed in part by Act X of 1872.	Extend to the whole Province.	.....
X of 1865 ...	The Indian Succession Act, 1865 ...	Repealed in part by Acts VII of 1870 and XV of 1877.	Extends to the whole Province. Does not apply to Native Christians.	.....
XI of 1865 ...	To consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.	Repealed in part by Act VII of 1870 and by Act X of 1877 as amended by Act XII of 1879, Section 99.	Extends to the town of Bangalore, and to the Court of every Subordinate Judge or Munsiff, throughout the whole Province, when such Subordinate Judge or Munsiff is exercising the jurisdiction with which he	.....

V of 1866 ...	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Repealed in part by Act IX of 1872 and by Act X of 1877 as amended by Act XII of 1879, Section 99.	has been invested under Rule 8 of the Rules regarding the constitution and powers of the Civil Courts in Mysore, which took effect from the 15th September 1879. Extends to the whole Province.	.....
X of 1866 ...	The Indian Companies Act, 1866 ...	Repealed in part by Act I of 1879.	Do ...	.....
XXI of 1866	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	Repealed in part by Act VII of 1870.	Do ...	.....
III of 1867	To provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses.	.....	Extends only to the town of Bangalors.	.....
XV of 1867	For the regulation of printing presses and news papers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India and for the Registration of such books.	.....	Extends to the whole Province.	.....
I of 1868, in part...	The General Clauses Act, 1868; in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 1 to 6 (both inclusive).	.....	Do ...	In Section 2, after "operation," insert "and extended to Mysore." In Section 2, for clause (10) read "Local Government shall mean the person or persons authorized to administer executive Government in Mysore, and shall include a Chief Commissioner"; and for clause (11) read "High Court shall mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal in Mysore."

PART I—contd.

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act, 1870 ...	Repealed in part by VIII of 1871 amended by Act XV of 1872.	Do ...	.....
X of 1870 ...	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ...	Repealed in part by Act IX of 1871.	Do ...	.....
XXIII of 1870	The Indian Coinage Act, 1870 ...	.....	Do ...	.....
XXVI of 1870, in part.	The Prisons Act, 1870; in part, namely :— The preamble and Sections 8 to 12 (both inclusive), 13 (except the words "the Magistrate of the District or") and 14 to 56 (both inclusive).	.....	Do ...	For "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore." In the preamble, for "the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma," read "the territories of Mysore." In Section 6, for the first paragraph read "An Inspector-General of Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council." In Section 4, and Section 6, paragraph 2, for "under such Government" read "of Mysore." In Section 6, paragraph 2, for "each" read "the."
XXVII of 1870	Indian Penal Code, Amendment ...	Repealed in part by Act X of 1872.	Do ...	.....

I of 1861 ... X of 1871, in part	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 ... The Excise Act, 1871; in part, namely: The preamble and Section 3 (except the definition of "Chief Revenue Authority"), 5 to 9 (both inclusive), 11 to 20 (both inclusive), 21 (paragraphs 1, 2 and 3), 22, 23 (except the words "with the sanction of the Local Government"), 24 to 54 (both inclusive), 55 to 65 (both inclusive, 65 [except in clause (b), the words "or, in British Burma, five tolas "], 67 to 82 (both inclusive), 85 and 86.	.....	Do ...	.....
XXIII of 1871, in part.	The Pensions Act, 1871: in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 (except the words "Subject to the general control of the Local Government"), 6, 7 [clause (1)], 8 to 13 (both inclusive) and 14 (except the words "with the consent of the Local Government").	.....	Do ...	For "Chief Revenue Authority" and "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore"; for "Authority" read "Commissioner"; and for "British India" read "the territories of Mysore." In the preamble, for "Northern India, British Burma, and Coorg," read "the territories of Mysore."
XXVI of 1871, in part.	The Land Improvement Act, 1871; in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 1 paragraph 1 and 3 to 18 (both inclusive).	Amended by Act XXI of 1876.	Do ...	For "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore."
I of 1872 ...	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ...	Amended by Act XVIII of 1872.	Do ...	.....
IX of 1872 ...	The Indian Contract Act, 1872 ...	Repealed in part by Act I of 1877.	Do ...	For the explanation to Section 265 read "The Court in this section shall be taken to mean a court not inferior to the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner."
X of 1872 ...	The Code of Criminal Procedure ...	Repealed in part by Act XI of 1874. Amended by Act XI of 1874.	Do ...	For "British India" read "the territories of Mysore."

PART I—*contd.*

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
XV of 1873, in part.	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; in part, namely:— The preamble, Sections 2 to 7 (both inclusive), 9 (except the words "or (so far as regards any Native State) the Governor-General in Council"), 10 to 27 (both inclusive), 37 to 42 (both inclusive), 44, 45 and 46 (except those expressions which refer to the jurisdiction of a Judge of the High Court), 48 (except the last three clauses and such expressions as refer to the jurisdiction of a Judge of the High Court, 49 to 53 (both inclusive), 57 to 83 (both inclusive), 85,, 87 and 88, and Schedules I, II and V.	.....	Do ... Applies so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.	For "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore."
XVIII of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act, Amendment Act	Repealed in part by Act X of 1872.	Extends to the whole Province.	.....
XIX of 1872	Indian Penal Code Amendment (Definition of "Coin")	.....	Do ...	.....
V of 1873 ...	The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873	.....	Do ...	.....
X of 1873 ...	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873	.....	Do ...	In Section 7, for "High Court" read "Judicial Commissioner of Mysore."
XI of 1874 ...	To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	.....	Do ...	.....

XXI of 1876	To amend the Land Improvement Act, 1871	.....	Do	...	For Section 1, read "This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Land Improvement Act, 1871." In Section 2, for "one" read "three." In Section 4, after "advanced under this Act" insert "or chargeable on account of interest according to the rules made hereunder." In Section 5, for "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore."
I of 1877, in part...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877, in part, namely:— The preamble, Sections 1 to 44 (both inclusive) and 52 to 57 (both inclusive) and the Schedule.	.....	Do	...	.....
III of 1877...	The Indian Registration Act, 1877	Amended by Act XII of 1879.	Do	...	.....
X of 1877, in part	The Code of Civil Procedure, in part, namely:— The preamble, Sections 1 to 840, 841 (except the word "third" in the proviso), 842 to 418 (both inclusive), 422, 423, 424 (except the words "against the said Secretary of State in Council or" and "in the case of the Secretary of State in Council delivered to, or left at the office of a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the District and in the case of a public officer" 425 to 428 (both inclusive), 429 (except the words "against the said Secretary of State in Council or"), 434 to 586 (both inclusive), 587 to 593 (both inclusive), 617 to 630 (both inclusive) and 639 to 652 and the Schedules.	Repealed in part by Act XII of 1879. Amended by Act XII of 1879.	Do	...	For "High Court" read "Court of the Judicial Commissioner." For "British India" read "the territories of Mysore." For "Collector" read "Deputy Commissioner." For "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore." In Section 899, for "proper officer of the Court" read "officer in charge of the Civil Jail." For Section 416 read "suits by the Government shall be instituted by the State of Mysore."

PART I—*contd.*

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
XV of 1877...	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877 ...	Amended by Act XII of 1879.	Do ...	<p><i>For</i> Section 418 <i>read</i> "In suits by the State of Mysore, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words 'the State of Mysore';"</p> <p><i>In</i> Section 443, <i>for</i> "Indian Majority Act, 1875, Section 3" <i>read</i> "rules for the care of the persons and property of minors, published with Government of India Notification No. 75-J., dated 25th April 1872."</p> <p><i>In</i> Section 547, <i>for</i> "Secretary of State for India in Council, or" <i>read</i> "State of Mysore."</p> <p><i>For</i> "first day of October 1877," <i>read</i> "first day of January 1878."</p> <p><i>For</i> "High Court" <i>read</i> "Court of the Judicial Commissioner."</p> <p><i>For</i> "Court of District Judge" <i>read</i> "Court of a Subordinate Judge or District Judge."</p> <p><i>For</i> "British India" <i>read</i> the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore."</p>

I of 1878, in part	The Opium Act, 1878, in part, namely :— The preamble, and Sections 1, 8 (except in the definition of "Magistrate" the words "in the Presidency towns, a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere"), 4 to 11 (both inclusive), 12 (except in the third paragraph, the words "Collector of the District or"), 13 to 18 (both inclusive), 19 (except the words "Collector of the District"), 20, 21, 22 (except the last paragraph), 23, 24 (except the words "Collector of the District," "Collector" and "Collector, Deputy Collector or other") and 25.	.....	Do ...	<p>For "the Local Government," "any Local Government," "The same Local Government" "such Government" and "such Local Government" read "the Chief Commissioner of Mysore."</p> <p>For the last two clauses of Section 1, read "and it shall come into force in Mysore on the 1st day of April 1890."</p> <p>In Section 6, for "British India" read "Mysore."</p>
I of 1879, in part	The Indian Stamp Act, 1879; in part namely :— Sections 1 to 72, Schedule I. Schedule II [except, in No. 15 (c), the words "(in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay)"] and Schedule III.	.....	Do ...	<p>For "British India" and "Local Government," read "the territories of Mysore" and "Chief Commissioner of Mysore" respectively.</p> <p>In Section 1, last paragraph, and in Section 5, clause (a), for "April" read "June."</p> <p>For clauses (7) and (8) of Section 8 read "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority means the Chief Commissioner or such officer as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office."</p>

PART I—*contd.*

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
				<p>"Collector" means a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.</p> <p><i>For Section 46 read "the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case referred to it under Section 45 or otherwise coming to its notice, and refer such case, with its own opinion thereon, to the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore or other court exercising the functions of a High Court within the Territories of Mysore."</i></p> <p><i>In Sections 47, 48 and 49, for "High Court or Chief Court," read "Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore or other such Court as aforesaid."</i></p>

<p>IV of 1879, in part XII of 1879, in part</p>	<p>The Indian Railways Act, 1879, in part, namely :— The preamble, Sections 1 (except the second paragraph), 2 (except the third paragraph), 3 (except in the definition of "Railway Administration" the words, "or a Native State"), 4 to 49 (both inclusive), 50 (except the words, "a Presidency Magistrate and") and 51 to 54 (both inclusive) and the Schedules. To amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877: in part, namely :— The preambles and Sections 1 (except the words and figures "In Section 639, the figures 261"), 2 to 92 (both inclusive) and 94 to 108 (both inclusive.)</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Do ...</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>XIV of 1880, in part</p>	<p>The Indian Census Act, 1880, in part, namely :— The preamble and Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive), 5 [except (1) in clause (a) the words "or naval," in both places in which they occur and the words "or of any vessel of war," and (2) in the last paragraph but one, the words "or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf" and the words "or officer"], 6 to 11</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Do ...</p>	<p>In Section 1, paragraph 13, for "proper officer of the court" read "officer in charge of the Civil Jail." <i>For</i> "a High Court" and "the High Court" read "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner." <i>For</i> "British India" read "Territories of Mysore." <i>For</i> "Collector" read "Deputy Commissioner." <i>For</i> "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore." <i>For</i> "British India" read "the territories of Mysore." <i>For</i> "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore." <i>For</i> Section 6 read :— "The Magistrate of the District may, by an order, written, printed, or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, and assignees of land</p>

PART I—*contd.*

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
	(both inclusive), 12 (except in the last paragraph, the words " in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay," and the words " before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere "), and 13 except the words and figures " or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, 1877 ").			<p>revenue in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the land of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees.</p> <p>"Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or their agents shall be bound to obey it."</p>

PART II—MADRAS ACTS.					
III of 1869...	To empower Revenue officers to summon persons to attend at their cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with revenue administration.	.....	Do	...	.....
I of 1873 ...	To prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII of 1878	The Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878	.....	Extends to the whole Province.		In Section 1, for "Madras" read "Mysore." In Section 2, for "Presidency of Fort St. George" read "Province of Mysore," and for "Governor in Council" read "Governor-General in Council."
PART III—BOMBAY ACTS.					
I of 1865, in part...	Bombay Survey and Settlement Act; in part, namely :— The preamble and Sections 1 to 49 (both inclusive)	Repealed in part by Bombay Act IV of 1868.	Do	...	For "Governor in Council" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore." For "Revenue Commissioner" read "Superintendent of Division." For "Collector" read "Deputy Superintendent of District." For "Assistant Collector" read "Assistant Superintendent of District." For "Presidency of Bombay" read "Province of Mysore." For "Revenue Commissioner" read "Superintendent of Division." For "Collector" read "Deputy Superintendent of District." For "Assistant Collector" read "Assistant Superintendent of District."
IV of 1868 ...	Act for City Surveys and amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, 1868.	.....	Do	...	

PART IV—BENGAL ACTS.

Number and year	Title or short title	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed	Modifications
IV of 1869, in part	For the prevention of cruelty to animals; in part, namely :— The preamble and Sections 1 to 7 (both inclusive), 9 and 10.	.....	Do ...	<p>In Sections 6 and 7, for "town of Calcutta" read "town and cantonment of Bangalore."</p> <p>For Section 2 read :— This Act shall extend to the town and cantonment of Bangalore, within Municipal limits, as fixed by the Chief Commissioner."</p> <p>In Section 10 for "Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore" and for "Calcutta Gazette" read "Mysore Gazette."</p>
PART V—RULES MADE UNDER THE FOREGOING ACTS.				
	All rules made by the proper authority under any of the foregoing Acts and in force on the 25th March 1881.	.....	.....	.....

PART VI—RULES AND REGULATIONS MADE OTHERWISE THAN UNDER THE FOREGOING ACTS.

XI]

HISTORICAL PERIOD

3105

M. G. VOL. II.

195

Year	Title or subject matter	Authority	Extent
1867	The Inam Rules for Mysore, dated 14th December 1867	Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department No. 122, dated the 21st April 1868.	Extend to the whole Province.
"	Rules for the settlement of Ready Money Grants in Mysore	Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department. No. 399, dated the 21st April 1868.	Do
1871	The Municipal Regulations	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department. No. 51-J., dated the 31st March 1871.	Extend only to the town of Bangalore.
"	Rules for the inspection and control of Prostitutes and Brothels	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1535-G., dated the 20th July 1871.	Do
1872	Rules for the care of the persons and property of minors, as modified by paragraph 11 of notification by the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 235-J., dated the 27th August 1879.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 75-J., dated the 25th April 1872. Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 235-J., dated the 27th August 1879.	Extend to the whole Province. Do
"	Empowering Revenue Officers in the investigation of Judicial cases to exercise the powers which may be exercised by the Civil Courts in Mysore.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 123-J., dated the 26th June 1872.	.....
"	Rules for the organisation and regulation of village and regular Police.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 230-J., dated the 16th October 1872.	Extend to the whole Province, with the exception of the town of Bangalore.
"	Rules defining the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in suits relating to inams.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 322, dated the 21st November 1879. Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 20, dated the 30th April 1879; published under the authority of the Government of India.	..... .....
"	Rules defining the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in suits relating to inams.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 40, dated the 15th May 1872; published under the authority of the Government of India, conveyed in letter from Foreign Department, No. 113-R., dated the 23rd April 1872.	Extend to the whole Province.
1874	Rules for punishment of breaches of Salt Laws	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 287, dated the 6th February 1874; published under the authority of the Government of India.	Do

PART VI—*contd.*

3106

MYSORE GAZETTEER

[CHAP.

Year	Title or subject matter	Authority	Extent
"	Rules for the establishment of local Committees for the administration of local funds in Mysore.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 110, dated the 4th July 1874; published under the authority of the Government of India, conveyed in letter from Foreign Department, No. 1209-G., dated the 6th June 1874.	Extend to the whole Province.
"	Rules relating to Lunatics	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 141, dated the 31st July 1874; published under authority of the Government of India.	Do
"	Revised Rules for the remunerating of Patels and Shanbhogs.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 219, dated the 27th October 1874; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Do
1875	Rules for the administration of the District Irrigation Fund.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 341, dated the 11th February 1875; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Do
1876	Rules for the levy of tolls on public roads and bridges.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 274, dated the 4th November 1876; published under the authority of the Government of India.	Do
1877	Rules for the enfranchisement of Kodagi Inams in Mysore	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 369, dated the 23rd January 1877; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Do
"	Rules for the preservation of Inam lands unauthorisedly alienated from religious or charitable institutions.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 266, dated the 17th November 1877; published under the authority of Governor-General in Council.	Do
1878	Forest rules	Notification by Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 588, dated the 6th June 1878.	Do
	Notification for execution of Criminal Processes issued by Magistrates in British India.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 111, dated the 27th July 1878; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Do

"	Notification for executing of Decrees of, and Civil Processes issued by, Courts in British India.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 112, dated the 27th July 1878; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Do
"	Rules for the remuneration of minor village servants (Talvare, Totis and Nirgantis).	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 123, dated the 1st August 1878; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Extend only to Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur.
"	Rules corresponding with Sections 80 and 81 of Act V of 1871 (The Prisoners Act).	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 182-J., dated the 8th November 1878.	Extend to the whole Province.
1879	Rules relating to Court adjournments and holidays.	Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 9-J., dated the 20th January 1879.	Do
"	Regulations with regard to Paper Currency...	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 568, dated the 7th February 1879.	Extend only to the town of Bangalore.
"	Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules... ..	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 273, dated the 18th February 1879; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Extend to the whole Province.
"	Rules for restraining the manufacture and sale of fireworks	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 18, dated the 23rd April 1879; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Extend only to the town of Bangalore.
"	Rules defining the constitution and powers of the Civil Courts in Mysore.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 235-I. J., dated the 27th August 1879, and No. 51-I. J., dated the 28th January 1880.	Extend to the whole Province.
"	Rules defining the constitution and powers of the Criminal Courts in Mysore.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 236-I. J., dated the 27th August 1879.	Do
"	Rules regarding the constitution of a Bench of Judges in Civil cases.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 281-I. J., dated the 10th October 1879.	Do
"	Rules regarding the constitution of a Bench of Judges in Criminal cases.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 282-I. J., dated the 10th October 1879.	Do
"	Rules for the levy of local cess in the unsurveyed taluks of Mysore.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 105, dated the 10th June 1871; published under the authority of the Government of India. Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 49; dated the 24th November 1879; published under the authority of the Government of India.	Do

PART VI—concl'd.

Year	Title or subject matter	Authority	Extent
1880	Rules relating to the agreements of Legal Practitioners with clients.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 37-I. J., dated the 1st March 1880.	Extend to the whole Province.
"	Rules declaring the validity of Registration of certain documents by the Registrar in the Presidency town of Madras.	Notification by Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 74-I. J., dated the 3rd June 1880.	Do
1881	Rules for licensing and regulating Talimkhanas.	Notification by Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 172, dated the 11th February 1881; published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.	Do

P. B. WARBURTON,

*First Assistant Resident in Mysore.**The 26th November 1913.*

M. VISVESVARAYA,

*Dewan of Mysore.**The 26th November 1913.*

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department**The 1st December 1913.*

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF DEWANS OF MYSORE FROM 1881 TO 1928.

No.	Name	Date of assuming charge	Remarks
1	C. Rangachari, C.I.E. ...	25th Mar. 1881	Till 20th Jan. 1883
2	K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A., B.L., C.S.I.	12th Feb. 1883	From 21st Jan. to 11th Feb. 1883, in charge of the current duties of the Dewan.
3	T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty ...	1st July 1890	Officiating.
4	K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A. B.L., C.S.I.	1st Oct. 1890	
5	T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty ...	12th Dec. 1892	Do
6	Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A., B.L., K.C.S.I.	30th Jan. 1893	
7	T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty ...	22nd Aug. 1893	Do
8	Rajyadhurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A., B.L., K.C.S.I.	18th Oct. 1893	
9	Rajadharmapratina Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty.	16th Dec. 1897	Do
10	Rajyadhurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A. B.L., K.C.S.I.	16th Mar. 1898	
11	Rajadharmapratina Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E.	11th Aug. 1900	Do
12	Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi, B. A., F.M.U., K.C.I.E.	18th Mar. 1901	
13	V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., F.M.U., C.I.E.	30th June 1906	
14	Pradhanasiromani Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A. C.I.E.	1st April 1909	
15	Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A. L.C.E., M. Inst. C.E., C.I.E.	10th Nov. 1912	Promoted K.C.I.E., 3rd June 1915.
16	Rajasevadhurina M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A. C.S.I.	10th Dec. 1918	Gazetted as Dewan Offg.
17	A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	Do	Officiating.
18	Rajasevadhurina M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	14th July 1919	Confirmed.
19	A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.	12th Aug. 1920	Officiating.
20	Rajasevadhurina M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	11th Sept. 1920	
21	A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	1st Nov. 1921	Do
22	Rajasevadhurina Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	8th Nov. 1921	
23	A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	6th Mar. 1922	Do
24	Rajamantradhurina Sir A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st May 1922	Confirmed. Titles conferred; C.I. E. on 3rd June 99; C. S. I. on 4th June 1922; and Rajamantradhurina on 22nd September 1923. Created Knight Bachelor on 3rd June 1925.
25	Amin-ul-mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.	1st May 1926	Titles conferred: Amin-ul-mulk on 25th October 1920; O.B.E. on 1st January 1923; and, C. I. E. on 3rd June 1924; Created Knight, 1st Jan. 1930.

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF RESIDENTS IN MYSORE FROM 1881 TO 1928

No.	Name	Assumed charge of Office	Remarks
1	Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Gordon.	March 1881	To June 1883.
2	Mr. J. D. Sandford ...	May 1883	Acting till Do Do
3	Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Lyall.	June 1883	To March 1887.
4	Col. T. G. Clarke ...	Dec. 1884	Acting till May 1885.
5	Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone ...	June 1885	Do May 1886.
6	Sir Charles Bernard ...		Did not join.
7	Mr. (afterwards Sir Dennis) Fitzpatrick.	March 1887	To October 1887.
8	General Sir Harry Prendergast, V. C.	Oct. 1887	To January 1889.
9	Col. Sir Oliver St. John ...	Jan. 1889	To June 1891.
10	Gen. Sir Harry Prendergast ...	June 1891	To April 1892.
11	Col. P. D. Henderson ...	April 1892	To February 1895.
12	Col. H. P. Peacock ...	July 1892	Acting till October 1892.
13	Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Lee-Warner.	Feb. 1895	To September 1895.
14	Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. Mackworth Young.	Sept. 1895	To December 1896.
15	Col. Sir Donald Robertson ...	Dec. 1896	To May 1901.
16	Mr. J. A. Crawford ...	26th June 1899	Offg. until 26th November 1899, and from 29th May to 5th December 1901.
17	Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I....	5th Nov. 1903	
18	Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E. ...	29th July 1904	Offg. to 30th October 1904.
19	Mr. A. Williams ...	22nd May 1905	Offg. to 22nd November 1905 and again from 15th March to 26th November 1907.
20	Sir S. M. Fraser, K.C.S.I. C.I.E.	22nd Nov. 1905	
21	Lt. Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.S.I.	26th Aug. 1910	
22	Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E.	7th April 1916	
23	O.B.E. Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E.	8th March 1920	
24	Lt. Col. S. G. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E.	12th Feb. 1921	Offg. to 13th October 1921, for Mr. W. P. Barton.
25	Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S. ...	28th Feb. 1924	Offg. to 14th March 1924, for Mr. W. P. Barton.
26	Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S.	15th March 1924	Offg. to 30th August 1924, for Mr. W. P. Barton.
27	Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.	29th June 1925	

LIST OF ASST. RESIDENTS IN MYSORE.

No.	Name	Assumed charge on
1	Mr. W. J. Cunningham	March 1881.
2	Major H. Wylie	November 1882.
3	Mr. A. H. T. Martindale	February 1885.
4	Major J. H. Newill	October 1885.
5	Major E. A. Fraser	April 1886.
6	Major D. Robertson	December 1886.
7	Mr. L. W. King	July 1887.
8	Major D. Robertson	December 1887.
9	Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn	May 1888.
10	Mr. E. G. Colvin	December 1888.
11	Mr. J. A. Crawford	April 1889.
12	Captain L. S. Newmarch	October 1889.
13	Major C. W. Ravenshah	April 1891.
14	Mr. H. V. Cobb	August 1893.
15	Major C. W. Ravenshah	November 1893.
16	Mr. H. V. Cobb	April 1895.
17	Captain K. D. Erskine	June 1895.
18	Do	6th July 1895.
19	Mr. H. B. C. Dobbs, I.C.S.	1st May 1899.
20	Mr. C. L. C. Russell, I.C.S.	1st March 1901.
21	Mr. R. C. H. Moss-King, I.C.S.	13th September 1902.
22	Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S.	5th July 1906.
23	Mr. F. P. Rennie, I.C.S.	17th October 1906.
24	Mr. T. B. Ropeland, I.C.S.	6th October 1908.
25	Major W. G. Grey, I.A.	25th January 1910.
26	Mr. P. B. Warburton, I.C.S.	3rd October 1910.
27	Major T. H. St. George Tucker, I.A.	3rd April 1916.
28	Major E. H. S. James	20th June 1917.
29	Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S.	12th March 1919.
30	Major C. T. C. Plowden, I.A. (Secretary to Resident).	21st April 1919.
31	Mr. F. Williamson, I.C.S.	24th November 1922.
32	Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S.	20th February 1925.
33	Major K. A. G. Evans-Gordon	13th February 1925.

APPENDIX I.

HISTORIC AREAS.

Ashtagram
(the eight
townships.)

The country on both banks of the Cauvery near Seringapatam, Mysore State, bestowed by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, early in the twelfth century, on the Vaishnava reformer Ramanuja, by whom he had been converted from the Jain faith. The reformer appointed Brāhmins to administer the tract, under the designation of *Hebbars* and *Prabhus*, settling them in eight towns. The chiefs of Nāgamangala, probably descended from these, were put down at the end of the fifteenth century by the Vijayanagar king Narasinga, who took possession of Seringapatam. Under the Mysore kings, the tract was formed into the Patna Ashtagrām and Maisur Ashtagrām *taluks*, the former to the north of the river and the latter to the South. In 1863, Mysore and Hassan Districts were constituted the Ashtagrām Division, which was abolished in 1880.

Balaghat
(above the
Ghats.)

The name given by the Musalmans of Bijāpur to a region conquered by them from Vijayanagar in the seventeenth century. It comprised the north-east part of Mysore and the Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts of Madras.

Banavasi.

A 'twelve thousand' province, corresponding generally with the Shimoga District of Mysore, formed under the Chalukyas (sixth century) and subsequent rulers, with its capital at Balligāve (Belgāmi in the Shikarpur *taluk*.) Banavāsī, from which the province took its name, is an ancient city on the north-west border of Mysore State. It was the capital of the Kadambas from the second to the fifth century, and even later remained identified with them. It is mentioned by Ptolemy, and before that, in the third century B.C., was one of the places to which Asoka is said to have sent a Buddhist missionary.

Carnatic
(Kannada
Karnata,
Karnatakā-
dēsa.)

(i) Properly, as the name implies, 'the Kanarese country.' The name has, however, been erroneously applied by modern European writers to the Tamil country of Madras, including

the Telugu District of Nellore. The boundaries of the true Carnatic, or Karnāṭaka-dēsa, are given by Wilks as:—

'Commencing near the town of Bidar, 18° 45' N., about 60 miles north-west from Hyderabad (Deccan.) Following the course of the Kanarese language to the south-east, it is found to be limited by a waving line which nearly touches Adoni, winds to the west of Gooty, skirts the town of Anantapur and passing through Nandidroog, touches the range of the Eastern Ghats; thence pursuing their southern course to the mountainous Pass of Gazzalhati, it continues to follow the abrupt turn caused by the great chasm of western hills between the towns of Coimbatore, Pollachi and Palghat; and, sweeping to the north-west, skirts the edges of the precipitous Western Ghats, nearly as far north as the sources of the Kistna; whence following first an eastern and afterwards a north-eastern course, it terminates in rather an acute angle near Bidar, already described as its northern limit.'

This country has been ruled wholly or in part by many dynasties, of whom the Āndhras or Sātavāhanas, the Kadambas the Pallavas, the Gangas, the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas, the Rāshtrakutas, the Cholas, the later Chālukyas, the Hoysalas, and the House of Vijayanagar are the most prominent. The Vijayanagar kings, who came into power about the year 1336, conquered the whole of the peninsula south of the Tungabhadra river. They were completely overthrown by the Muhammadans in 1565, and retired first to Penukonda, and then to Chandragiri, one branch of the family remaining at Anagundi opposite to their old capital. It was these conquests that probably led to the extension of the term "Carnatic" to the southern plain country; and this latter region came to be called Karnāṭa Payanghat, or 'lowlands' to distinguish it from Karnāṭa Balaghat or the 'hill country'. When the Muhammadan kings of the Deccan ousted the Vijayanagar dynasty, they divided the north to the Vijayanagar country between them into Carnatic Hyderabad (or Golconda) and Carnatic Bijāpur, each being further subdivided into Payanghat and Balaghāt. At this time, according to Wilks, the northern boundary of Karnāṭa (Carnatic) was the Tungabhadra.

The later or
Madras
Carnatic,

(ii) Speaking of this period and the modern misapplication of the name, Bishop Caldwell says (*Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*, pp. 34-5):—

'The term *Karnata* or *Karnataka* is said to have been a generic term, including both the Telugu and Kanarese peoples and their languages, though it is admitted that it usually denoted the latter alone, and though it is to the latter that the abbreviated form *Kannadam* has been appropriated. *Karnataka* (that which belongs to *Karnata*) is regarded as a Sanskrit word by native Pandits; but I agree with Dr. Gundert in preferring to derive it from the Dravidian words *kar*, "black," *nadu* (the adjective form of which in Telugu is *nati*), "country," that is, "the black country," a term very suitable to designate the "black cotton soil," as it is called, of the plateau of the Southern Deccan. The use of the term is of considerable antiquity, as we find it in the *Varaha-Mihira* at the beginning of the sixth century A.D. Taranatha also mentions *Karnata*. The word *Karnata* or *Karnataka*, though at first a generic term, became in process of time the appellation of the Kanarese people and of their language alone, to the entire exclusion of the Telugu. *Karnataka* has now got into the hands of the foreigners, who have given it a new and erroneous application. When the Muhammadans arrived in Southern India, they found that part of it with which they first became acquainted—the country above the Ghats, including Mysore and part of Telingana—and called it the *Karnata* country. In course of time, by a mis-application of terms, they applied the same name *Karnatak*, or *Carnatic*, to designate the country below the Ghats, as well as that which was above. The English have carried the misapplication a step farther, and restricted the name to the country below the Ghats, which never had any right to it whatever. Hence the Mysore country, which is probably the true *Carnatic*, is no longer called by that name; and what is now geographically termed "the *Carnatic*" is exclusively the country below the Ghats on the Coromandel coast.'

The Bombay
Carnatic.

(iii) It is this latter country which formed the dominions of the Nawabs of the *Carnatic*, who played such an important part in the struggle for supremacy between the English and

the French in the eighteenth century, and which now forms the greater portion of the present Madras Presidency. This connotation still survives in the designation of Madras regiments as Carnatic infantry. Administratively, however, the term Carnatic (or Karnātak as it is there used) is now restricted to the Bombay portion of the original Karnāta, namely, the Districts of Belgaum, Dhārwar, and Bijāpur, and part of North Kanara, with the Native States of the Southern Maratha Agency and Kolhapur.

This name, a corruption of the Sānskrit *dakshina* = "southern," includes, in its widest sense, the whole of India south of the Narbada river, or, which is nearly the same thing, south of the Vindhya mountains. In its narrower sense, it has much the same meaning as *Maharashtra*, or the country where the Marathi language is spoken, if the below-Ghāt tract be omitted. In this connotation, its southern boundary lies along the course of the Kistna river. In a still narrower sense, the Deccan is regarded as bounded on the north by the Satmala hills. Adopting the broadest meaning, the Deccan on its western side descends seaward by a succession of terraces from the Western Ghāts, which rise in parts to over 4,000 feet in height and terminate abruptly near Cape Comorin, the extreme southern point of the peninsula, at an elevation of 2,000 feet. From here, following the coastline, the Eastern Ghāts commence in a series of detached groups, which, uniting in about latitude $11^{\circ} 40'$ N., run north-eastward along the Coromandel coast, with an average elevation of 1,500 feet, and join the Vindhyas, which cross the peninsula from west to east in nearly the same latitude ($13^{\circ} 20'$ N.) as their western counterpart. The Vindhyan range thus joins the northern extremities of the two Ghats and completes the peninsular triangle of the Deccan. The eastern side of the enclosed table-land being much lower than the western, all the principal rivers of the Deccan, the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery, rising in the Western Ghāt, flow eastward and escape by openings in the Eastern Ghāts into the Bay of Bengal. Between the Ghāts and the sea on either side, the land differs in being, on the east, composed in part of alluvial deposits brought

Deccan (or
Dakhan.)

down from the mountains, and sloping gently; while on the west, the incline is abrupt, and the coast strip is broken by irregular spurs from the Ghats, which at places descend into the sea in steep cliffs.

Gangavadi. The territory of the Ganga kings in Mysore, who ruled from the second to the eleventh century. It was a 'ninety-six thousand' province, the boundaries of which are given as north, Marandale (not identified); east, Tondanād (the Madras country east from Mysore); west, the ocean in the direction of Chêra (Cochin and Travancore); south, Kongu (Salem and Coimbatore.) The inhabitants of Gangavadi are represented by the existing Gangadikaras, a contraction of Gangavadi-karas.

Nagara khanda. An ancient province corresponding generally with the Shikarpur *taluk* of Shimoga District in Mysore. It was a 'seventy' province, and its capital was at Bandahikke, or Bandalikke, also called Bandhavapura, now deserted and in ruins. According to an old inscription, Nagarakhanda was at one time ruled by 'the wise Chandragupta.'

Nolambavadi
(or
Nonamba
vadi.) The territory of the Nonamba or Nolamba kings, a 'thirty-two thousand' province, corresponding generally with the Chitaldrug District of Mysore. The Nonambas or Nolambas were a branch of the Pallavas, the early rulers of the Telugu country and other parts of Madras, and their name appears from the ninth century. The existing Nonambas in Mysore represent the former inhabitants of Nonambavadi.

Payanghat
(or below the
Ghats.) The name given by the Musalmans of Bijapur to the low country in the east of the present Mysore State, conquered by them from Vijayanagar in the seventeenth century.

Punnata: An ancient kingdom in the south-west of Mysore State, with its capital at Kitthipura, now Kittur, on the Kabbani. It was a 'sixth-thousand' province, and was absorbed into the Ganga kingdom in the fifth century. In the fourth century B. C., Bhadrabāhu, the Jain leader, who is said to have been

accompanied to the south, by Chandra Gupta, and who died at Sravana Belgola, directed the migration he had conducted from the north to proceed to Punnata, when he found that his own end was approaching. It is mentioned as *Pounata* by Ptolemy, who adds regarding it 'where is beryl.' (See *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Volume on *Mysore and Coorg*, 118-25).

APPENDIX J.

THE NAME "MYSORE"

The derivation of the name *Mysore* has been the subject of considerable discussion for some years now. The traditional derivation from *Mahisha+ūru*, literally, buffalo town or country, from which Kannada *Māisa+ūru* is derived, commemorates, as mentioned in the text, the destruction of Mahishasura, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the Mysore Royal House. In the *Mahawanso*, the term *Mahisha-mandala* (or *Mahisa-mandala* to which Asōka is said to have sent the *thera* Mahadēva) occurs, while in the early Tamil texts and in certain Chola inscriptional records, the name *Erumai-Nādu* is not uncommonly found. For example, we have reference to a *Erumaiyuran*, *he of the Buffalo country*, one of the seven chiefs located in the Mysore territory. (See S. K. Iyengar, *Ancient India*, 232.) Chāmundi is usually represented in sculpture as standing on the buffalo head of the giant *Mahisha*, whom she is said to have slain with the conch and the discus of Vishnu. She is represented as holding these two weapons in two of her four hands. The goddess is, on this account, commonly known as *Mahishāsura-mardhini*, the destroyer of the buffalo-headed monster. The question whether Mysore is identical with Mahishmati has also been discussed. Mahishmati has been identified with the name of the country on the Upper Nerbudda in the Central Provinces. (See Fleet in *J.R.A.S.* 1910, 429; see also *J.R.A.S.* 1908, 162, 169, 253, 261; *Journal of the Mythic Society*, III, No. 2, 53-76.) As Mr. Narasimhachar has pointed out, *Mahisharāshtra* and *Maisa-nādu* occur as the names of Mysore in inscriptions and literature. *Maisa* is only a *tadbhava*, or corrupt form of *Mahisha*. (*Journal of the Mythic Society*, X, No. 3, 248-9).

The Muddurāja Urs Ms. referred to below under Hadanad states that in *Saka* 1440, *Tārana*, Yadurāja took possession of Mysore City, then known as *Puragere* and made it his capital giving it the name of *Mahisura* (the hero town.) He also built a fort at the place, mounting eleven cannon on its bastions. It

would appear, according to this manuscript, that each of these eleven cannons had a distinctive name, viz., Chāmundēsvari, Nagaruman, Ranganātha, Bhairava, Rāmabāna, Ugranarasimha, Trinayana, Rāmabhadra, Kōdanda-Rāma *alias* Hanumanta, Muddukrishna, and Lakshmiramana, and that there were 5 spare cannons for use, four in the Stores and one in the Palace. The same Ms. adds that the Lakshiramana temple was founded by the Chōla kings and that Rāja-Wodeyar on the acquisition of Seringapatam in 1610 A.D. transferred the capital to that famous place, where it was located till 1799.

The date given in the Ms., Saka 1440, cyclic year *Tārana* does not, however, appear to be correct as these do not agree. Taking the year Tarana as the year intended, it would correspond to Saka 1447, or A.D. 1525. This date falls within the period of the reign of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, who was the ruling Vijayanagar sovereign. His conquest of Sivasamudram country was, as we have seen, one of the first acts of his reign. It is not impossible that about this time, the Kings of Mysore were ruling over Mysore and parts of the adjoining country.

Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah, B.A., Assistant Epigraphist, Archæological Survey of India, Southern Circle, has kindly furnished the following note on the subject :—

“ So far, there is no reference in inscriptions to Mysore as *Erumai-nādu*. The Chieftain *Erumai* of Kuda-Nādu is referred to by the Sangam poets Mamulanar (*Ahananuru* V.115. I.) and Nakkirar (*Ibid.* V. 36. II) :—

*Nunpūnnerumai Kuda nattanna verai (115).
Por val yānaip-polam pūnnezhini nādari
naravi nerumaiyūran (36).*

This chief (*Erumai*) was killed by Nedunchēliyan in the battle of Talaiyālangānam. The name of this chief was applied to his territory and it was known in Tamil literature as the territory of *Erumaiyūran*. The territory of *Erumai* i.e., *Erumai-Nādu* or its Pali rendering *Mahisha-Mandala* mentioned in Aśoka inscriptions and the Buddhist Chronicles was equated with the Southern Mysore State by scholars like Rice (*J. A. R. S.* 1911, 610, 614), Bühler (*E. I.* III, 136) and Griffith (*Rāmāyana*, Kishk. Ch. 41.) But Dr. Fleet, while pointing out that it was also called *Mahāmandala* or *Mahisha-rāshtra*, where the people called *Mahēsha* lived, (*J. R. A. S.* 633), has identified Mahishmati, the capital of the country Mahishaka with Mandhata, on the right bank of the Nerbuddah, forty miles to the south of Indore. This Mahishmati was the capital of Haihaya or Anūpadēsa, the City of Kārta-Viryārjuna of the *Purinas*, who was killed by Parasu-Rāma, son of Jamadagni.

"The early inscription at Sittannavasal in the Pudukkōttai State begins with the words *Eomy-natu* (*Madras Epigraphy Report* for 1915, page 86 and Proceedings of the Third Oriental Conference, Madras, 1924, p. 296), but it is not certain if this can refer to *Erumai-nādu* of Tamil literature.

"Considering the description and the incidents given in Tamil literature about the territory of *Erumai*, *Erumaiyūr* may be identified with *Yemmiganūru* (*Enuma* in Telugu meaning a buffalo), about 18 miles north-east of Adoni in the Bellary District, nor far from the Mysore border. The connection of Mysore with *Erumai-nādu* is thus not yet quite proved, though it is just likely that a part of the country at least might have formed a part of *Mahisha-mandala*.

"In this connection, it may also be mentioned that the eastern portion of the Jaffna peninsula was, in ancient times, a separate island known by the name of *Erumai-mullai-tivu*, from the name of the plant *Erumai-mullai* which it contained abundantly. The shortened form of *Erumai-Mullai-tivu* will be *Erumai-tivu*, which may be rendered into Pali as *Mahisha-dvīpa*.

"The identification of *Erumaiyūr* with *Yemmiganūru* is only tentative. But it seems very probable considering the existence of Asōkan edicts in Mysore and the Kurnool District of the Madras Presidency and the proximity of the river Hagiri identified with Iri of the Sangam works.

"An inscription (No. 254 of 1909 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection) from Pattukkanāmpatti in the Salem District, dated in the 2 (5)th year of the Chōla king Rājarāja I, mentions a person *Erumainālkāmundan* (i. e.) Kāmundan of *Erumai-Nādu*. This is perhaps the earliest direct reference to the territory of *Erumai* in the Tamil inscriptions of the Madras Presidency. The identification of this *Nādu* is, however, not clear from the inscription."

APPENDIX K.

HADA-NAD.

This place has been identified by Mr. Rice with Hadināru, 9 miles north-east of Mysore and 6 miles north of Nanjangud. (See last edition of this work, II. 361). This identification has been supported by Mr. R. Narasimhachar (see *M.A.P.* 1918, Para 38). The latter suggests that *Adinaru*, the name which occurs in certain inscriptions, was later corrupted into *Hadinādu*. According to a Mss. written in Saka 1707 (or A.D. 1785) the place to which Yadurāya, the founder of the Mysore Royal House, came in the course of his wanderings, after visiting Seringapatam, was *Hadadana* (in which the first *d* is pronounced as *d* in *daughter* and the second *d* as *d* in *darbar*), a fortified village to the south of the Chāmundi Hill. In the same MS., this village is described as a hamlet of Karuguballi, and as close to Sakkalli. As a matter of fact, the modern village of Hadadana is close to Sakkalli. As the village of Hadadana still exists and is to the south of Chāmundi Hill and as it is nearer to Mysore than Adināru, near Nanjangud, it has been suggested that this is the place which Yadurāya reached and not Adināru as suggested by Messrs. Rice and Narasimhachar. (See *Annals of the Mysore Royal Family*, II, 85-87, quoting Muddurāja Urs' Mss.)

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CHAPTER XII.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The short biographical notices of persons, Indian and European, connected with Mysore, given in the list below, should not be considered as exhaustive. An attempt has been made to include in it only the names of the more important of those who have attained to historical or administrative celebrity. The names of many others will be found referred to in their proper places in the body of this work, especially in Volumes I, II and IV. Accuracy and brevity have been aimed at, though the narrative style has not been altogether excluded in certain cases. The list is capable of addition but exigencies of space have not permitted a more comprehensive collection of names.

ABERCROMBY, SIR ROBERT (1740-1827).—Distinguished himself in the first war against Tipū Sultān. Younger brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby; entered the Army in 1758; served in North America till the peace in 1763; and again, from 1776 to 1783, throughout the war to the capitulation of York-town; went to India 1788, and in 1790 was Governor of Bombay and C. in C. there; Maj-General, 1790. After operations on the Malabar coast, he joined Lord Cornwallis in attacking and defeating Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam in 1792; K. B.; succeeded Lord Cornwallis as C. in C. in India, October 1793, being at the same time Member of the Supreme Council till February 1797; he defeated the Rohillas at Batina in Rohilkund in 1794; Lieutenant-General in 1797; M. P. for Clackmannan County in 1798; Governor of Edinburgh Castle, 1801; General, 1802; died in November 1827.

ABDUL RAHMAN.—Member of Council, (*Retd.*) 1895; made Khan Bahadur.

ADAM, WILLIAM PATRICK (1823-1881).—As Governor of Madras, took part in the installation of Sri Chāmarājendra Wodeyar, 1881; son of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B.; born 1823;

educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A.; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, 1849; Private Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, 1853-58; M. P. for Clackmannan and Kinross, 1859-80; Lord of the Treasury, 1865-66, and 1868-73; First Commissioner of Works in 1873, and Privy Councillor; 'Whip' of the Liberal party, 1874-80, and Governor of Madras, December 20, 1880; died at Ootacamund May 24, 1881; his eldest son was created a Baronet in recognition of his father's public services; his widow was given the rank of a Baronet's widow and made a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

ANANDA RAO, TANJORE, C. I. E.—Dewan, Mysore State. Born 15th May, 1852; eldest son of the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, the well-known Dewan of Travancore and Baroda; educated at Presidency College, Madras, and Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Travancore State; had a brilliant scholastic career, matriculating in 1st class, 1867; F.A. 1st class, 1869; B.A. (Madras) 1871, 1st class in History, Logic and Psychology; first employed in Madras, Board of Revenue; Tutor to the sons of late Maharaja Tukaji Rao

Holkar; joined as an Attache, Mysore Commission 14th November 1873; Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore, 7th July 1876; in charge of Palace, 1st December 1879; settled Palace accounts, January 1883; served as Assistant Commissioner, Hassan and Kadur 1883; Acting Deputy Commissioner, Hassan and Mysore, 1st April 1886; Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, November 1889; Director of Agricultural and other Statistics in Mysore, 1897; Census Superintendent, 14th March 1904; his Report on Mysore Census has been described to be a delight to those "who, not satisfied with dry statistical details, wish to wander in the by-paths of Ethnology." Revenue Commissioner, Mysore State, 14th March 1904; First Member of Council, Mysore State, 30th March 1906; Dewan of Mysore, 1st April 1909; retired, 1912; C. I. E. 1910. Died, July 1919.

ALCHMUTY, SIR SAMUEL (1756-1822).—General; took part in the first war against Tipu Sultan; born in New York, 1756, the grandson of a Scotch settler in Boston; saw service, first as a volunteer, from 1777 in the Army, in North America; went to India in 1783 in the 52nd regiment; became Adjutant; promoted to Captain in the 75th, in 1788; was in the campaigns of 1790-91 against Tipu Sultan, and at the first siege of Seringapatam under Lord Cornwallis in 1792; D. Q. M. G. at Calcutta; Military Secretary to Sir Robert Abercromby (q. v.) when C. in C., 1795-97, in his campaign against the Rohillás; returned to England in 1797; commanded a force from the Cape to Egypt to co-operate with Sir D. Baird and Sir Ralph Abercromby against the French; Adjutant-General in Egypt; K. C. B. in 1803; in 1806-07, Brig-General in S. America at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; Major-General in 1808; went out to Madras as C. in C., May 1810; in 1811 took Java and Batavia, and defeated the Dutch at Cornelis and Samarang; left Madras for England in March, 1813; Lieutenant-General; G. C. B., 1815; C. in C., and Privy Councillor in Ireland, 1821; died August 11, 1822.

BABU RAO.—Commonly called Gubra Cutcherry Babu Rao, because he was at the head, at one time, of that office. Thrice Dewan of Mysore during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (1817-1818, 1820-21 and 1822-1825). On the British Commission taking over the administration, 1831, he was recalled from retirement by Col. Briggs, the Senior Commissioner, and re-appointed Dewan. He accepted office at the instance of Krishna-Raja Wodeyar III and under the advice of Mr. Casamajor, the Resident. His previous career was as follows:—Entered service, in his youth, under Haidar; present at the battle of Perambakkam at the defeat of Baillie; served in the army till Haidar's death; entered Gubra Cutcherry, subsequently called the Dewan's Cutcherry; considered the rival of Purnaiya, and treated by His Highness Krishna-Raja Wodeyar "next to that distinguished individual as most fit to perform the office of Finance Minister." First appointed Dewan in 1817 in succession to Bārgir Bakhshi Rama Rao; again recalled twice and appointed to that post; Col. Briggs re-installed him in that office on 15th May 1832; had extensive knowledge of the revenue administration of the country. Briggs remarked of him that his "experience of the revenue details of Mysore exceeds that of any man in the country." (See his Minute, dated 14th May 1832). Died; 1834, when the office of Dewan was abolished and his cutcherry amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Mysore.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM 1782.—Took part in the war against Haidar Ali., 1783. Entered the E. I. Co.'s service in the Madras N. I., 1789; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1775; served against Haidar Ali, 1767-8; held a command at Pondicherry, 1779, against the French; and in the Guntur Circars in 1780; defeated, in 1780, a portion of Haidar Ali's invading army under Tipu near Perambakam; was unable to join Sir Hector Munro's army, but on receipt of small reinforcements, advanced from Polilore to do so; was attacked by Haidar's force and overwhelmed, September 10, 1780; severely wounded

and captured; with the few survivors was kept prisoner at Seringapatam, generally in chains; died in captivity, November 13, 1782.

BAIRD, SIR DAVID, BARONET (1757-1829).—General; led the storming party in the last siege of Seringapatam, 1799; son of William Baird, of Newbyth; born December 1757; entered the Army in the 2nd foot, in 1772; came to England from Gibraltar in 1776; went to India in the 73rd in 1779-80; was in Colonel Baillie's force which was overwhelmed by Haider Ali at Perambakam, September 10, 1780; was imprisoned by Haider Ali at Seringapatam for 3½ years, and released at the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784. His mother, knowing his intractable temper, remarked, on hearing of his imprisonment, that "she pitied the man who was chained to our Davie." He commanded a Brigade, and served under Lord Cornwallis at the capture of Savandrug in 1791, and at Seringapatam in 1792; in 1793 he took Pondicherry; commanded a Brigade at the Cape of Good Hope in 1797, and, returning to India in 1798, as Major-General, led the storming party at the siege of Seringapatam on May 4, 1799, after which he considered himself slighted at Colonel Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington, (q. v.) being placed in command at Seringapatam; commanded the Dinajpur Brigade, 1800; led an expedition to Egypt down the Nile in 1801, to co-operate with the British Army, and was at the capture of Alexandria; led back the Egyptian Indian army, 1802; in 1802 he commanded a Division of the Madras Army, but, when again placed under General A. Wellesley for the Mahratta war, resigned and returned to England, being captured on the voyage by the French; was knighted and became Lieutenant-General; in 1805-06 was sent to retake the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch; served at Copenhagen, and in Spain, in 1806, losing an arm at Corunna; was made K. B. 1809, and a Baronet, and General in 1814; G. C. B., 1815; C. in C. in Ireland, in 1820; Governor of Fort George, 1829; died in Perthshire, August 18, 1829.

BARLOW, SIR GEORGE HILARO, BARONET (1762-1847).—Governor of Madras, when Purnaiya was Dewan of Mysore; helped in the making of the Mysore Supplementary Treaty 1807. Son of William Barlow, Bath; joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1778; when employed, 1788-96, in the Revenue Secretariat, he had to carry out the Permanent Settlement of 1793 in Bengal; was Chief Secretary in 1796; became Member of the Supreme Council from October, 1801, and Vice-President in Council until, on Lord Cornwallis' death on October 5th 1805, he, as provisional Governor-General, acted in that capacity until Lord Minto's arrival on July 31st, 1807; Baronet, 1803; and K. C. B.; though he had supported Wellesley's policy of extending British power, he continued Cornwallis' policy of neutrality and conciliation towards the Indian States, making concessions to Scindia and Holkar, and annulling protective treaties with Chiefs in Rajputana. In 1807 he went to Madras as Governor from December 1824; suppressed the mutiny of European Officers; he was recalled and made over charge at Madras on May 21st, 1813; G. C. B., 1815; died in England, December 18, 1846.

BARTON, SIR WILLIAM PELL, K. C. S. I. I. C. S.—Resident in Mysore. Educated at Bedford Modern School; Worcester Coll. Oxford; University College, London; entered I. C. S. 1893; Agent on special duty, Kurram, 1899-1903, Assistant Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province, 1903; Deputy Commissioner 1904; Divisional Judge, Peshawar, 1907; Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, 1907; Kohat, 1908; Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, 1910; officiating Revenue Commissioner, 1911; Judicial Commissioner at Peshawar, 1915-18; Resident in Baroda, 1919; served Afghan war; Resident at Mysore, 1920-24; Resident, Hyderabad, 1925, C.I.E., 1914; C.S.I. 1920; K.C.I.E., 1927.

BELL, THOMAS EVANS (1825-1887).—Major: Took a prominent part in the great "reversion" controversy of 1865. born November 11, 1825; son of

William Bell: educated at Wadsworth: went to Madras in the E. I. Co's military service, 1841: joined the 2nd Madras Europeans: appointed Assistant Commissioner at Nagpur, 1855; lost his appointment, 1860, for insubordination to the Chief Commissioner in advocating the claims of the dispossessed ruling family: all the measures recommended by Major Bell were, however, approved and carried out by Lord Canning, and he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police at Madras, 1861: retired 1863: devoted the remainder of his life to advocating measures for the benefit of India and its people: wrote *The Task of To-day*, 1852; *The English in India*, 1859; *The Empire in India*, 1864; *Remarks on the Mysore Blue-Book*, 1866; *The Mysore Reversion*, 1865; *Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy*, 1868; *The Oxus and the Indus*, 1869, 1874; *The Great Parliamentary Bore*, 1869; *Our Great Vassal Empire*, 1870; *The Bengal Reversion*, 1872; *Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor*, 1877; *Memoirs of General John Briggs*, 1886: died September 12, 1887.

BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH (1774-1839).—Governor-General: was responsible for the assumption of Mysore administration in 1831; son of the 3rd Duke of Portland, born September 14, 1774: entered the Army 1791, saw service in the Netherlands, in Italy, with the Australian forces: Governor of Madras, from August 1803, to September 1807, when on account of the mutiny of sepoy against their officers at Vellore, for which he was held responsible, the Court of Directors recalled him: changes affecting the sepoy had been introduced by the C. in C., with the support of the Governor. He was employed in Portugal and commanded a Brigade at Corunna: as Lt.-General he was C. in C. in Sicily, 1811; served in Spain, and led an expedition against Genoa, 1814. After 13 years without employment, he was Governor of Bengal from July, 1828, was C. in C. from May, 1833, and the first Governor-General of India from November 1834, to March, 1835: it devolved on him to insist on economies

to restore financial equilibrium, to reform the land revenue settlement in the N. W. P., to establish a Board of Revenue in the N. W. P. and reorganize the judicial courts, to devote funds to education through the medium of English, and to increase the employment of educated Indians in higher offices. He also by Regulation abolished the practice of *sati*, and suppressed the Thugs. He took over the administration of Mysore on grounds afterwards declared by him to be wholly unjustified, and as the one act of his Indian administration which he looked back upon with a feeling of remorse; he met Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Punjab, on the Satlaj. In general, he reformed the administration in a liberal spirit, and established the principle that, in the Government of India, the interests of the people should have the first claim. His memory is still cherished by Indians. The eloquent inscription on his statue in Calcutta was written by Macaulay, Legal Member of Council from November 1834. Bentinck was greatly regretted on his retirement. He became M. P. for Glasgow in 1837: refused a peerage, and died June 17, 1839.

BEST, JAMES WILLIAM I.C.S. Bar-at-Law.—Entered Service, 1862; Judge, Madras High Court, 1892-5; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1895; Retired 1902; Fellow, Madras University, 1894; Member of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR.—I.G. of Education in Mysore (Retd). b. 27, June 1853. *Educ.* Elphinstone College, Bombay and in England. *Senr.* Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1874-76, Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876; Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884. Educational Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General, Education, 1899-1909. *Publications*: Special Report on Manual Training in schools of General Education; made C. I. E.; *Munir-ul-Talim* (Mysore), 1909. Hon. D. Litt. (Mysore University), 1926.

BOURDILLION, SIR JAMES AUSTIN, I. C. S.—Resident in Mysore. Born at Madras, March 1848; son of J. D. Bourdillion, educated at Marlborough: went out to India, 1870: Superintendent of Census of Bengal, 1890-3; Acting Secretary to the Bengal Government, Financial Department, 1893-5; Commissioner of Patna, in the famine, 1897. C. S. I. 1898: Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 1900: Member of the Famine Commission in India, 1901: Member of the Board of Revenue, 1902: for some years, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, November 1902-1903. Resident in Mysore, 1903; K. C. S. I. January 1904. V. D. 1896, for long service as a Volunteer in the Calcutta Light Horse and Bihar Light Horse.

BOWRING, LEWIN BENTHAM (1824-1890) I. C. S.—Chief Commissioner of Mysore; born July 15, 1824; third son of Sir George Bowring; educated at Exeter, Leipzig and Haileybury, 1841-3; went out to India, 1843; Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, 1849-54; Private Secretary to Lord Canning, when Viceroy, April, 1858 to 1862; Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1862-70; the memory of his administration of Mysore is still cherished in the State; retired, 1870; C. S. I., 1867; author of *Eastern Experiences*, *Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, and contributions to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

BRIGGS, JOHN (1785-1875).—The First Senior Commissioner in Mysore, on the assumption of the administration of the State of Lord William Bentinck. Entered the E. I. Co's Madras Army in 1801; served in the Mahratta wars; accompanied Sir J. Malcolm on his mission to Persia, 1810; became Resident at Satara, and in 1831 was Senior Member of the Board of Administration of Mysore; resigned in 1832; Resident at Nagpur, 1832-5, when he retired; Maj-General, 1838. As Member of the Court of Proprietors of the E. I. Co., he opposed Lord Dalhousie's policy; he was one of the deputation that waited on the Secretary of State for India to secure the reversion of the State

in 1886; he translated Ferishta's *Muhammadan Power in India* and the *Siyar-ul-mutas' akhkhirin* from Persian into English; F. R. S.; died April 27, 1875. A nephew of his, Major Briggs of the 6 N. I., was for a time Town Magistrate of Mysore in 1867. His Highness Krishnaraja-Wodeyar III writing in 5th May 1867 said of his services in India:—"It had always been a matter of much delight to me to know that the whole of your career in India at the head of many important offices which you filled had indeed acquired you much fame and the high esteem of being on the one side a real well wisher of the Government and its subjects, and on the other side a zealous lover of justice and a true friend to Native Princes".

BUCHANAN-HAMILTON, FRANCIS (1762-1829).—Doctor. Author of a Report of a *Journey through Mysore*; born February 15, 1762, son of Dr. Thomas Buchanan; took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh in 1783; after serving on a man-of-war, joined the E. I. Co's service in 1794: employed on a mission to the Court of Ava, and on various botanical, zoological and statistical inquiries in Chittagong and Tippera, and in 1800-01, through Mysore, Canara and Malabar, on which he wrote a full report; went to Nepal in 1802: he was Surgeon to Lord Wellesley, and accompanied him to England in 1805. The records of his subsequent inquiries in several Bengal Districts and Assam were deposited at the India House in 1816 and not utilised for 22 years. He was Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta 1814-5, when he returned to Scotland and took the additional name of Hamilton on succeeding to his mother's property. F. R. S. and F. R. A. S. and contributed largely to the literary and scientific Societies to which he belonged. Wrote on the history of *Nepal*, the *Genealogy of the Hindu Gods*, the *Fishes of the Ganges*, etc.; died June 15, 1829.

CAMPBELL, DR. JOHN COLIN.—Durbar Surgeon in Mysore; served at the Court of His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III for 16 years from 1849 to 1865; prior

to that he had served in Her Majesty's Indian service from 1834 to 1849; described by His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III as "a true supporter both of my interests and those of the British Government." He was on the most intimate terms of friendship with Sir Mark Cubbon, whose mortal remains he conveyed to the Isle of Man, where they were laid to rest. He was a great friend of His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, who, in a letter dated 1st February 1865, said of him:—"To him am I indebted for much wise counsel over many years, a counsel, bestowed as freely as it was needed in times of great disturbances and anxiety." He was of a quiet and unostentatious disposition and did much useful work in England, between 1865 and 1867, for the restoration of the Kingdom to the present ruling dynasty. A steady friend of His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, he worked for him in the most disinterested and honourable manner.

CAMPBELL, R. H.—Formerly Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sir Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV; C.I.E., (1912); *Educated* at the Edinburgh University; joined service, 1885; Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1892; Collector and Magistrate, 1896; Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1899; Collector of Vizagapatam, 1903; Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, 1909; Retired from British Service, 1912. Died at Rome, 1922.

CASAMAJOR, JAMES ARCHIBALD.—Resident at Mysore. 1802: Writer, 1803: Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade. 1804: Secretary and Accountant to the Sinking Fund. 1806: Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1809: Registrar of Seringapatam; Judge, Magistrate, and Collector of Seringapatam. 1811: Military Paymaster at the Presidency and of Extraordinaries. 1818: Judge, Magistrate, and Collector of Seringapatam. 1818: Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1827: Resident at Mysore. 1832: Occasional Member of Council, and Officiating President of the Revenue and Marine

Board. 1834: Resident at Travancore and Cochin. 1836: *At home on absentee allowance.* (*Annuitant on the Fund from 1st May 1837.*) Died in 1863.

CHAMARAJENDRA WODEYAR BAHADUR, SRI, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE (1863-1894).—Of the ancient ruling family of Mysore; his adoption by Sri Krishna Rāja Wodeyar Bahadur in June, 1865, was recognized by Government; and, on Krishna Raja's death on March 27, 1868, Sri Chāmarājēndra Wodeyar Bahadur succeeded him, and was installed on September 23, 1868, and was invested with power at the age of 18; he was carefully educated under Col. Malleon, the historian of *French India*, as guardian and became an enlightened ruler, during whose reign the resources of the State were greatly developed; created G.C.S.I.; died of diphtheria during his visit to Calcutta, December 27, 1894. (See text of this work for an account of his reign.)

CHANDRASEKHARA AITYAR, K.S.—Retd. Chief Judge; born 2nd August 1869; joined Mysore Service, 28th July 1892 as Probationary Assistant Commissioner; Deputy Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department, 1904; District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, 1904; Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department, 1906; Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, 1907; Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department, 1908; Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, 1909; Temporary Second Member of Council, 1916; Chief Judge, 1922; Dewan Bahadur, 1923; *Baja Dharmapravina*, 1921.

CHANDY, K., B.A.—First Member of Council, (Retd.), born 12th June 1873, joined as Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Dewan's Office 1894, Assistant Census Superintendent, 1900. Assistant Commissioner (First Class), 1903. Deputy Commissioner (First Class), 1914. Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, 1917. Excise Commissioner of Income-tax and *ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Inspector-General of Registration since 1922.

Revenue Commissioner, 1923-24; Member of Council, 1925.

CHATTERTON, SIR ALFRED, B.Sc., F.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.—Director of Industries in Mysore (Rtd.), Consulting Engineer with Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta, born 10th October 1866; *Educ.* Finsbury Technical College; Central Technical College, South Kensington, Indian Education Service, 1888; Director of Industries, Madras, 1908; Director of Industries, Mysore, 1912; Member of Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; Industrial Adviser and Director of Sandal Oil Factories, Government of Mysore, 1918-1923. K. T. H., 1900; C. I. E., 1912; Kt. 1919.

CHERRY, GEORGE FREDERICK, (1761-1799) B. C. S.—son of George Cherry: born 1761: entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1778: accompanied Lord Cornwallis as his Persian Secretary to Madras, where, in 1793, peace was made with Tipu at Seringapatam: Cherry's picture of Tipu is at the India Office: appointed Resident at Benares, 1793; there murdered by Wazir Ali, the reputed son of the late Nawab Asaf-ud-daula of Oudh, on January 14, 1799.

CHENCHAL RAO, P.—Member of Council (Retd.), 1889; C.I.E.

DEVARAJA URS, D.—Member of Council, 1912 (Retd.). Deputy Commissioner, Hassan; I.-G. of Police; Member of Council.

CLARK, LT.-COL. T. G.—Deputy Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, 1867; Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, 1876; Chief Judge, 1881, in succession to Mr. J. D. Sandford, in the Pre-remission period: (the Mysore Chief Court was first formed in 1879; and was presided over by a single Judge. Reformed in 1884 under Mysore Court Regulation, I of 1884, under which it was constituted into a Court of three Judges, one of whom was styled the Chief Judge. The Notification of the Government of India dated 10th October 1879 under which the Chief Court was originally formed was repealed by Regulation I

of 1884. It was under the Notification of 1879 that Mr. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner and Col. T. G. Clark were Chief Judges of the Pre-Remission Chief Court). Officiating Resident in Mysore, 1894-5.

CLERK, SIR GEORGE RUSSELL (1800-89) I.C.S.—As a Member of the Council of India opposed the annexation of Mysore in 1865. Son of John Clerk: educated at Haileybury: entered the service as "Writer" in 1817; after holding some unimportant appointments in Bengal, he entered the Political Department, was in the Secretariat, in Rajaputana, at Delhi, Political Agent at Umbala and Ludiana, Envoy at Lahore 1842, Agent to the Governor-General on the North-Western Frontier during the first Afghan War, in which capacity, he pushed forth reinforcements with energy, and after the massacre of the Army, urged a policy of retribution. He was Lieutenant-Governor of N. W. P., June to December 1843; provisional Member of the Supreme Council, 1844. Twice Governor of Bombay, from 1847 to 1848: and from 1860-2. He refused the Government of the Cape, but served there on boundary and political work, 1853-4: was Under-Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Control in 1856-8 and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, 1858-60. He was a Member of the Council of India, 1863-76: K.C.B. K.C.S.I. 1861. G.C.S.I. 1866. Died July 25, 1889.

CLOSE, SIR BARRY, BARONET (1756-1813).—First Resident at the Court of Mysore, 1799; probably the greatest diplomat of his time; appointed to the Madras Army in 1771: besieged at Tellicherry in 1730 by Haidar Ali's troops: conducted boundary negotiations with Tipu's Commissioners: was present at the sieges of Seringapatam in 1792 and 1799, as Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General: his services warmly acknowledged by the C. in C., General Harris: appointed Resident at Mysore in 1799; materially helped Purnaiya in his administration; Resident at Poona in 1801, remaining there for ten years. While there, as Resident, negotiated the treaty

of Bassein of December 31, 1802, with the Peishwa, Baji Rao: this virtually ended the Mahratta Empire; Major-General, July 1810; retired to England in 1811: created a Baronet: died April 20, 1813, aged 56. The Court of Directors sent out a handsome monument to his memory "in testimony of their gratitude for his ardent zeal, and entire devotion to their service, equally manifested in the application of high military attainments, and of profound political knowledge." This monument by Flaxman is now in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, where it is perhaps the finest. The inscription on it says:—"His character derived its brightest honours from that union of conciliation and firmness, which after contributing to terminate a successful war, was eminently displayed in diffusing the blessings of peace over a numerous native population, who without being subject to British rule, felt the protecting influence of British counsels in the mild administration of authority which succeeded the usurpation of Mysore." There is an engraving of this monument in Neill's *History of the First Madras European Regiment*. Mountstuart Elphinstone wrote of him:—"I doubt whether such an assembly of manly virtues remains behind him. A strong, erect, and handy frame, a clear head and vigorous understanding, fixed principles, unshaken courage, contempt for pomp and pleasure, entire devotion to the public service, formed the character of Sir Barry Close—a character one would rather think imagined in ancient Rome than met with in our own age and nation." Wilks was an intimate of Close and dedicated his *History of Mysore* to Close and he speaks of him in it as having mastered the logic, the ethics and the metaphysics of Greece through the medium of the Arabic and Persian languages." In his dedication, Wilks says he was affectionately attached to him and that he had been "the pride and delight of the best years of his life and the chief source of whatever he may have deserved or attained of distinction in its progress." Closepet, near Bangalore, was founded by Purnaiya to perpetuate his memory.

COBB, HENRY VENN, C.I.E., I.C.S.—Resident in Mysore; 4th s. of late Rev. Clement F. Cobb, M.A.; *Educ.*: King's school, Canterbury; Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., and LL.B., 1886, M.A. 1896; entered I.C.S. 1883; arrived in India 1886; served in various capacities till 1895; Assistant Resident, Mysore; Political Agent, Ajmer, 1895-97, Assistant Resident, Kashmir, 1899-1900; Resident, Jaipur, 1900-09; Pol. Agent East Rajputana, 1904; Gwalior, 1905-07; Jodhpur, 1908; Baroda, 1909; C.I.E. 1910; C.S.I. Resident in Mysore, 1915-20.

COCHRANE, JAMES.—Assistant Resident in Mysore. 1794: Writer. 1796: Assistant under the Secretary in the Public, Commercial and Revenue Departments. 1797; Assistant under the Sea Customer. 1798: Deputy Persian Translator. 1799: Senior Assistant under the Resident at Mysore and Postmaster. 1800: Subordinate Collector in the Ceded Districts. 1803: Collector of Ramnad and Tinnavelly. 1806: Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Canara. 1807: *At home*. 1811: *Returned to India*; Sub-Treasurer. 1812; Superintendent of Government Lotteries. 1814: Second Member of the Board of Revenue. 1819; Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. 1824: Acting Member of Council and President of the Board of Revenue. 1825: Second Puisne Judge of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut. 1830: *At home on absentee allowance*. *Died, 8th August 1830, at Cheltenham*.

COLE, THE HON. ARTHUR HENRY.—Resident at Mysore, 1801. Writer. 1806: Secretary to the Resident at Mysore. 1809: Acting Resident at Mysore. 1812: Resident at Mysore. 1818: Superintendent of the Government Lotteries. Resident at Mysore 1818 to 1827. 1827: *At home on absentee allowance*. (*Annuitant on the Fund from 1st May 1829*.) *Died*: 1844. Cole's Park in the C. & M. Station, Bangalore, is called after him.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, FIRST MARQUIS (1738-1806).—Governor-General: took the chief part in the War against

Tipū, which ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1792; son of Charles, first Earl; born Dec. 31, 1738; educated at Eton; entered the Guards, 1756; student at the Military Academy, Turin; served in Germany, 1758-62; at Minden; M. P. for Eye; became Earl in June, 1762; Lord of the Bedchamber; Constable of the Tower, 1770; Maj.-General, 1775; served in the American War, 1776; second in command in 1778 to Sir H. Clinton: forced to capitulate at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, no blame attaching to him; in 1782 and 1785, he refused to go to India, but, against his will, accepted the Governor-Generalship in 1786; held the appointment from Sep., 1786; being also C. in C.; created K. G.; he reformed both the Civil and Military services; in Dec. 1790, he took the command in Madras against Tipū; captured Bangalore, March 21, 1791; defeated Tipū near Seringapatam; took Nandidrug, Oct. 19; Savandrug, Dec. 21; besieged Seringapatam, Feb. 1792, when Tipū submitted, and signed peace, ceding territory and paying a large indemnity; created a Marquis, Aug., 1792. He then announced the permanent settlement of the land revenue to be paid by the zamindars in Bengal, 1793, acting against the advice of Sir John Shore; he reformed the Law Courts; he sailed for Madras to attack Pondicherry, but it had surrendered before his arrival; he left Madras, homewards, on Oct. 10, 1793. From England, he was sent to military service on the continent: was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1795; when military question occasioned anxiety in Bengal, Cornwallis was re-appointed Governor-General on Feb. 1, 1797; did not proceed to India: his services were required as Viceroy and C. in C., Ireland, to crush the rebellion of 1798; defeated the French there under General Humbert; supported the Act of Union, but resigned the Viceroyalty in 1801, when the King declined to agree to Catholic Emancipation; deputed to negotiate the Peace of Amiens, 1802. In 1805 he was re-appointed Governor-General and C. in C. in India, and assumed charge on July 30; sent out to inaugurate a pacific regime instead of the expensive policy of Lord Wellesley. But

it was too severe a tax on his age and health. On his way up-country, in pursuit of his pacific policy, he died at Ghazipur, Oct. 5, 1805. Statues were erected in his honour at Calcutta and Madras, the one at Madras, is now located in the Connemara Public Library.

CORNWALLIS, SIR WILLIAM (1744-1819).—Son of Charles, first Earl Cornwallis: entered the Navy, 1755: engaged constantly during his service, in N. America, the Mediterranean, W. Indies, etc., until, in 1789, he went out to India, as naval C. in C.: in 1791, when there was war against Tipū, he insisted on searching French ships for contraband of war, and, when war against French broke out, he siezed French ships at Chandernagore and Pondicherry: returned to England, 1794, and saw further service in the Channel and W. Indies: G. C. B.; died July 5, 1819.

COSBY, SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS MONTAGU (1743-1822).—Fought in the war against Haidar Ali; son of Captain Alexander Cosby: born in 1743: was a volunteer at the capture of Gheria, the fort of the pirate Angria, in 1756: was in Coote's attack on Pondicherry, 1760-1: at the captures of Vellore and Madura, at Rajahmundry, at the Chengama Pass, Errore, Arlier, and Vellore again; Adjutant-General: at the siege of Tanjore in 1773: served against the Chittore Poligars, 1777: commanded, in 1778, the Nawab of Arcot's cavalry, and led it against Haidar Ali with success: made prisoner at the Cape on his way to England, 1782, but soon released: knighted in 1782: Brig-General in India, 1784-6: held commands at Trichinopoly and Tinnevely: to England, 1786: Lt. General: died Jan. 17, 1822.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY, FIRST BARON (1773-1847).—Born January 20, 1773: Member, Board of Commissioners for Mysore, 1799. Youngest son of the first Earl of Mornington, brother of Marquis Wellesley (q. v.) and Duke of Wellington (q. v.) served in the Army before going as Secretary of Legation to Stockholm, 1792: Private Secretary to his brother Marquis Wellesley, when Governor-

General, 1798-1801. A Commissioner for the settlement of Mysore after its capture, 1799. Sent to England to explain the war with Tipu in 1799-1800. Sent on a mission to Oudh: negotiated treaty for cession of certain districts by the Nawab. Lieutenant-Governor of Ceded Districts of Oudh, 1801-9: left India 1808: M. P. for Eyr. 1807-9. Secretary to the Treasury 1808-9. P. C. 1809; Secretary to Embassy to Spain, 1809 and Ambassador 1811-22: knighted 1812; G. C. B. 1815: Ambassador to Vienna, 1823-31: to Paris, 1841-6: made Baron Cowley, 1828: died April 27, 1847.

CRAWFORD JAMES, ADAIR, late Indian C.S. (Bombay).—Resident, Mysore (Rtd). Educated at Rugby; appointed after examination of 1876; arrived, 17th September 1878, and served in Bombay as Assistant collector and mag. from February 1881, served in the Pol. Dept., and acted as Assistant to the Agent for Rajputana, Boundary Settlement Officer in Mewar, and Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad; Attache, Foreign Department, May, 1892; in charge of office of Press Commissioner, 1892-93; Assistant Commissioner, Ajmir, April, 1894; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Dept., Han., 1895; Pol. Agent, Quetta and Pishin, November 1895; Junior Under-Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, March, 1898; acting First Assistant (and Secretary for Berar) to Rest. at Hyderabad, May, 1899; Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, April, 1899; and again with the Archduke of Austria during his tour in India, 1892-93: off. Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf, July-December, 1893; Rest. and Rev. Commissioner, Baluchistan, March, 1895; Commissioner, Berar, April, 1899; Off. Resident, Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, June, 1899, and May, 1901; retired August 1903.

CUBBON, SIR MARK (1785-1861).—Last Junior Commissioner of Mysore; Succeeded Col. W. Morison as sole Commissioner of Mysore from 1834-1861. Born September 1785: went to India in the Madras Infantry in 1800: Captain in 1816: in the Commissariat Department in the Pindari war, 1817-8, and in Madras;

Lieut.-Colonel, 1818; member of Lord William Bentinck's Commission of Enquiry into Mysore Affairs, 1831; Junior Commissioner of Mysore: then in 1834 sole Commissioner of Mysore: this post he held for 27 years, governing the province patriarchally but successfully, through Indian agency, and exercising a profuse hospitality: Lt.-General, 1852: C. B., 1856: K. C. B., 1859. He never married or left India until he retired in 1861, after 60 years of service in India, when he died at Suez, on April 23; his remains were taken to the Isle of Man and buried there; declared as the "greatest man" that that island had produced for centuries back. His equestrian statue is in the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS (1820-1875).—Son of Allan Cunningham, and brother of Sir Alexander; born 1820: educated at Addiscombe: joined the Madras Army, 1838: was distinguished as an engineer in the defence of Jalalahad 1842: served in the British Commission in Mysore under Sir Mark Cubbon and retired in 1861. He edited Marlowe, Massinger and Ben Jonson, by which he is best known: also wrote for the *Saturday Review*: he died December 8, 1875.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR WILLIAM JOHN I. C. S.—Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Mysore. Born, November 20, 1848; son of Alexander Cunningham; educated at Edinburgh Academy and privately; went out to Bombay 1870; served as Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore; Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, 1885: Secretary in the Foreign Department, 1894-1901: C. S. I. 1894; K. C. S. I. 1897.

CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK, BARONET (1799-1875).—I. C. S. As a Member of the India Council, 1865, opposed the annexation of Mysore. Son of Mark Currie, born February 3, 1799, educated at Charter House and Hailebury; reached India, 1820, was a Judge of the Sadr. Adalat (Court) in the N. W. P., 1840; Foreign Secretary to the Government of

India, 1842: with Sir Henry Hardinge in the first Sikh War, 1845-6, and after Sobraon, drew up the Treaty with the Sikhs, made Baronet in January 1847; officiated as Member of the Supreme Council, April 1847 to January 1848: resigned his seat and succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence as Resident at Lahore in 1848: accepted the resignation of Mulraj, the Governor of Multan: confirmed as Member of Supreme Council, resuming his seat, March 1849: retired in 1853: was elected a Director of E. I. Co., in 1854, Chairman, 1857, member of the Council of India from 1858: D. C. L., Oxford in 1866. Died September 11, 1875.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON, GEORGE NATHANIEL, FIRST BARON (1859).—Took leading part in the enthroning of Sri-Krishna-Raja Wodeyar IV, the reigning Sovereign of Mysore; Viceroy and Governor-General; born January 11, 1859, son of Fourth Baron Scarsdale: educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford: President of the Union Society, 1880: Fellow of all Souls' College, 1883: gained the Arnold Essay Prize, 1884: Assistant Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1885; Under Secretary of State for India, 1891-2: for Foreign Affairs, 1895-8: travelled in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, the Korea: M. P. for Southport Division, 1886-98: published *Russia in Central Asia*, 1889: *Persia and the Persian Question*, 1892: *Problems of the Far East*, 1894: Viceroy and Governor-General of India from January 6, 1899, to April, 1904: paid much attention to the control and defence of the frontiers of India, changing the policy on the N. W. frontier: created a Chief Commissionership of the Trans-Indus districts: enforced the blockade of Waziristan: showed distrust of Russian objects and Russian methods: visited the Persian Gulf, with a view to prevention of any encroachment on British interest, to increase trade and maintain sphere of influence in Persia: despatched Tibet mission to carry out Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890 and trade regulations of 1893, and check Russian influence in Tibet: the mission

leading to war with Tibet and the treaty of Lhasa, September 1904: examined into every branch of the administration to introduce improvements: appointed several Commissions, on the Universities, to reform Higher Education, on Irrigation, on the Police: had to deal with a famine in Bombay: aimed at improving relations with the Indian Chiefs, and the character of their rule; reformed the four Chiefs' College; founded the Imperial Cadet Corps; settled the question of the Berars: set on foot the Victoria Memorial Hall, obtaining large subscriptions from wealthy Indians: held the Delhi Coronation Darbar of December 1902-January 1903: reduced Lower Bengal by three Divisions, adding them to Assam to make a new Lieutenant-Governorship: had large financial surpluses, twice reduced the Salt Tax, and removed the Income-Tax on the lowest incomes; passed some important legislative measures, such as the Universities Act, the Indian Mines Act, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act: G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., P. C., F. R. S., J. P., D. C. L.: reappointed Viceroy and Governor-General in 1904: returned to India, December 1904: Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1903-4: in August, 1905, resigned the Viceroyalty on a point arising out of an adverse decision of the Cabinet on a difference of opinion between the C. in C. (Lord Kitchener) and the rest of the Government of India regarding military affairs in India. Re entered public life in England; became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England; died 1922.

DALTON, JOHN, (1725-1811).—Defended Trichinopoly against Nanja Raja, the Dalavai of Mysore, in 1752. Son of Capt. James Dalton of the 6th regt.: born 1725: appointed to Hanmer's Marine regt., 1741; 2nd Lt. of Marines on the *Preston*, 1743: to Fort St. David, 1745: the French took Madras, 1746: the Marine regts. being reduced at the peace with France, Dalton joined the Independent Companies under Admiral Boscawen: became a Captain in the E. I. Co.'s service: in the expedition to

Devikota, 1749: Muhammad Ali, son of Anwaruddin, late Nawab of the Carnatic, fled on his father's death to Trichinopoly and applied to the English for help: Dalton was in the force sent to his aid: was in retreat at Volkonda, June, 19, 1751: at Wootatoor and at Kistnavaram: in the fighting on behalf of Muhammad Ali against Chanda Sehib near Trichinopoly: Dalton made Commandant there, June, 15, 1752, to keep it for Muhammad Ali against the Dalavai (the Regent of Mysore), and Morari Rao, the Mahratta: defended it with great skill and courage against famine, treachery, blockade and the French also: relieved by Major Stringer Lawrence, May, 6, 1753, and again September 21: resigned the E. I. Co's service March 1, 1754, and returned to England: died July 11, 1811.

DALY, SIR HUGH.—Resident at Mysore, 1910-1916. Born 1860: son of Sir H. D. Daly: entered Gloucestershire regt. 1881: joined the Indian Staff Corps: Captain, 1892: served in Burmese expedition, 1886-7: Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, 1888: C. I. E.: Assistant, and, later, Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department: Major and C. S. I., 1903: Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1905: Resident at Mysore, 1910-1916; proved a true friend of the State, and worthily maintained the highest traditions of British Statesmanship: The Daly Memorial Hall at Bangalore, in which the Mythic Society is housed, is named after him. A fine portrait of him is to be seen there.

DE MEURON, PIERRE FREDRICH, (1746-1813).—Served in the last war against Tipu. Born, 1746: Commanded the regiment De Meuron under the Dutch in Ceylon: when the English invaded Ceylon in August 1795, several detachments of the regiment were defeated: that under P. F. De Meuron held out on its cession to England in 1795, it embarked for Tuticorin, where De Meuron was made, by Lord Hobart, Military Governor of Ceylon, 1797-8: commanded the troops there till 1799: then commanded at Vellore, and Arie, while

the regiment was in the Mysore Campaign of 1799: took the regiment from Vellore to Madras, 1801, and left for London: he retired in 1807: settled at Neuchatel, died there, March 30, 1813: the regiment was disbanded in 1816, after 14 years' service under the Dutch, 21 years' under the English. Many of his regiment lie buried in Seringapatam.

DICKINSON, JOHN (1815-1876).—A Member of deputation that waited on Lord Cranborne in 1866, to secure the reversion of Mysore. Born December 28, 1815: educated at Eton: son of a papermaker; entered no profession, but took up an independent line as a reformer of India; wrote letters on the cotton and roads of Western India, 1851: became Honorary Secretary of the Indian Reform Society formed in 1853, and was made its chairman on John Bright's resignation of that Office in 1861: maintained a correspondence with the Maharaja Holkar of Indore: wrote *India, Its Government Under a Bureaucracy*, in 1852, and *Dhar not Restored* in 1864, besides other pamphlets and papers on Indian subjects: died November 23, 1876.

DOBBS, MAJOR-GENERAL.—R. S. well-known officer of the Mysore Commission; Superintendent of Nandidrug Division; 1667; served in Burma and South Africa. Author of *Reminiscences of Life in Mysore, South Africa and Burma*. *Dobbspet* in Bangalore and *Dobb's Bangalore* in Tumkur are named after him.

DODWELL, WILLIAM.—Assistant Resident at Mysore. 1797: Writer. 1798: Assistant in the Military, Political, and Secret Department. 1799: Assistant under the Resident at Mysore. 1801: Head Assistant under the Collector in the Jaghire. 1802: Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1804: Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade and to the Superintendent of the Quality of Investments. 1806: *At home*. 1808: *Returned to India*; Deputy Commercial Resident at Mandepollam and Masulipatam. 1818: Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam. 1820: *At home*. (*Annuitant on the Fund in 1824*).

DORAISWAMY IYER, C. S.—Public Prosecutor, 1st July 1911; Judge, Chief Court, 1919 and 1925; Chief Judge, 2nd August 1927.

DOVETON, SIR JOHN (1768-1847).—Son of Frederick Doveton; born 1768; entered the Madras Cavalry in 1785; served against Tipū, both in Cornwallis' campaign of 1791-2 and in Harris' of 1799, and in the pursuit of the bandit Dhoondia Waugh, under Colonel Arthur Wellesley; not to be confused with Captain Gabriel Doveton, who in February 1794, escorted the sons of Tipū back to Seringapatam; commanded the Hyderabad Contingent in 1814, which was utilized in the Pindari war of 1817. After the battle of Sitabaldi in November 1817, he marched to Nagpur to assist the Resident, Jenkins, against Appa Sahib, the Bhonala Rāja. Appa surrendered, and his troops, after a fight, abandoned Nagpur to Doveton. He was made C. B. in 1819 and K. C. B. in 1819; retired, 1820; Lt.-General and G. C. B., 1837; died at Madras, Nov. 7, 1847.

DRURY, GEORGE DOMINICO.—Commissioner in Mysore. 1812: Writer. 1815: Head Assistant to the Collector of Madura. 1816: Assistant Magistrate of Madura. 1823: Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate, Southern Division of Arcot. 1828: Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely. 1833: Commissioner for the Government of Mysore; Acting Member of the Board of Revenue; Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. 1842: Second Member of the Board of Revenue. 1843: Chief Secretary to Government. 1845: Member of the Board of Revenue. 1847: First Member of the Board of Revenue. 1850: Resigned the service, 1st July, in India, (Annuitant on the Fund, 1850.) Died, 5th August 1870.

DUBOIS, JEAN A (1765-1848).—Abbé: worked as Catholic Missionary in the State; ordained at 27 in the diocese of Vivers, in 1792; escaped from the massacres of the French Revolution, and the same year, leaving France for mission work under the Missions Etrangères, was first attached to the Pondicherry

mission; after the fall of Seringapatam, 1799, he was invited to visit it, to reconvert those forced into Islam. He was 31 years in India, living entirely among the people from 17 to 18 years, chiefly in Mysore, where he established, at Sathalli, an agricultural settlement of reconverted Christians. He popularized vaccination in the State. Wilks bears testimony to the universal respect shown to him while he lived in it. *His description of the Character, Manners and Customs of the people of India, and of their Institutions, Religious and Civil*, was stated to be "the most correct, comprehensive and minute account extant in any European language of the Hindus" of South India; the Madras Government bought the MSS. from him in 1806 for 2,000 pagodas; this was translated in London in 1816, and was for long the only published edition; meanwhile, in 1815, the Abbé had revised and amplified his work, but this was not published until 1897. New Edition was edited by Henry K. Beauchamp and published by the Oxford University Press. On returning to France in June, 1823, with a pension from the E. I. Co., he published *Letters on the State of Christianity in India*, containing his conviction that the conversion of the Hindus was impossible. He became a Director, and, from 1836 to 1839, Superior of the Missions Etrangères at Paris, where he died February 17, 1848.

EASTWICK, WILLIAM JOSEPH (1808-1869).—As a Member of the Council of India, opposed the annexation of Mysore in 1865. Captain in the Army. Born, 1808: son of Captain Robert William Eastwick: educated at Winchester: went to India in the Bombay Army 1826: served in the Kolhapur and S. Mahratta Country: in the Political Department: Assistant to Sir H. Pottinger in Sind: negotiated a treaty with the Amirs of Hyderabad, 1839: secured the freedom of the Indus to commercial enterprise: in the First Afghan War: obtained supplies for Nott at Kandahar, 1841: to England 1841, and did not return to India: Director of the E. I. Co. 1846: Deputy Chairman, 1858: Member of the Council

of India, September 21, 1858. Died February 24, 1859.

ELLIOTT, MAJOR G. C. B.—Sessions Judge, 1866; Civil Judge of Appeal; Described as an "excellent authority upon the law of Mysore".

ELLIOTT, SIR CHARLES ALFRED, I. C. S. (1835-1877).—rendered great service to the State as Famine Commissioner; son of the Rev. H. V. Elliott of Brighton; born December 1835; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; after open competition arrived in India in November 1856; served in the N. W. P., Oudh and Central Provinces; was Secretary to the N. E. P. Government, 1870-7; Famine Commissioner, Mysore, 1877; C. S. I., 1878; Secretary to the Famine Commission (Sir Richard Strachey's) 1878; Census Commissioner, 1880; Chief Commissioner of Assam, 1881; President of the Committee for the retrenchment of public expenditure, 1886; Member of the Supreme Council, 1887-90; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1890-5. He wrote the *Chronicles of Unao*, the Reports of the Mysore Famine, and of the Famine, and Finance Commissions. After retirement, in 1895, he became Finance Member of the London School Board, and Member of the Educational Committee of the London County Council. Throughout his career, he laboured with great energy and ability in his various charges, and made a reputation as an expert in matters pertaining to Settlement, Famine, Finance, and Education.

FERGUSON, JAMES (1806-1896).—Eminent authority of Indian Architecture who, more than anybody else, made the architecture and sculpture of Mysore famous in the east and the west; son of Dr. William Fergusson; born January 22, 1806; educated at the Edinburg High School, and privately; went to India, at first into business at Calcutta; and in ten years at his indigo factory made sufficient to retire upon; lost some of his money afterwards; travelled largely in India to study styles of Architecture; 1835-42; finally left India in 1845; joined the Royal Asiatic Society, 1840, and be-

came a Vice-President; was General Manager of the Crystal Palace Company, 1856-8; a member in 1857 of the Royal Commission on the defences of the United Kingdom; Secretary to the First Commissioner of Public Works in 1869, and was later designated "Inspector of Public Buildings and Monuments." He wrote; *Picturesque illustrations of ancient Architecture in Hindostan; The rockcut temples of India*; a number of valuable papers in the *transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects*; an historical enquiry into the true principles of Beauty in Art; on a new system of substituting earthworks for masonry in fortification; on the topography of Jerusalem; a *Hand-book of Architecture*; a *History of the modern styles of Architecture*; a *History of Architecture in all countries*; *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*; *Trees and Serpent Worship*; *The Parthenon*, etc., besides other works on Architecture and connected subjects. In some of his works—especially in those relating to India, he has written at length on the architectural beauties of Mysore. It was said of him that he invested the historical study of Architecture, particularly Indian Architecture, with a new interest. He received the gold medal for Architecture from the Institute of British Architects, and was often consulted on architectural questions. He was D.C.L.: F.R.S.: F.G.S.: LL.D.; died January 9, 1896.

FITZPATRICK, SIR DENNIS, I. C. S.—Resident in Mysore. Born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the Indian Civil Service, called to the bar from the Inner Temple; acted as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, 1876-7; was Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, 1877-85; Secretary in the Home Department 1885; Acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, 1885-87. Acting Resident in Mysore; Chief Commissioner of Assam; Resident at Hyderabad. Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1892-7; Member of the Council of India, 1897. K. C. S. I. 1890.

FLOYD, SIR JOHN, BARONET (1749-1818).—Son of Captain John Floyd; born

February 22, 1748; entered the Army as Cornet in Elliot's Light Dragoons in 1760; was riding master in 1763 to his regiment, the 15th Hussars; went to India in 1781-2, as Lt. Colonel of the 19th Light Dragoons; commanded the King's troops at Madras, 1789, in succession to Sir A. Campbell; greatly distinguished himself as a cavalry commander on the Coromandel Coast in Cornwallis' campaign of 1791-2, especially in the action at Cheyur near Satyamangalam, 1790, and afterwards against Tipū; was at Bangalore, where he was wounded in a memorable cavalry charge; and Arikera, in 1791; at Seringapatam, 1792; at the capture of Bangalore, 1793; commanded cavalry at Pondicherry, on its capitulation in 1793; Major-General, 1794; in the Second War with Tipū, commanded the cavalry under General Harris; was at Malavalli, and commanded the covering Army during the siege of Seringapatam, 1799; President, Seringapatam Prize Committee, 1799; returned to England in 1800; held command in Ireland; General, 1812; Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury; Baronet, 1816; died January 10, 1818.

FRASER, JAMES STUART (1783-1869).—Resident at Mysore, 1834; son of Colonel Charles Fraser; born July 1, 1783; educated at Ham and Glasgow University; joined the Madras N.L., 1800; escorted the Mysore Princess to Bengal, 1807; A.D.C., to Sir G. Barlow, when Governor of Madras; Private Secretary, 1810; Deputy Commissary in the Madras expedition to Mauritius, 1810; Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1813; Commandant at Pondicherry, 1816; Commissioner for the restitution of French and Dutch possessions, 1816-7, having great knowledge of the French language; Secretary to Government in the Military Department, 1834, in several actions in Coorg; carried out the deposition of the Raja of Coorg and the annexation of that Province, 1834; Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg; Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 1836; Resident at Hyderabad from September 1838 to December 1852; resigned his appointment because of strained relations with Lord Dalhousie;

Lt. General, 1851; General, 1862; took great interest in the "reversion" of the State in 1866-7; a personal friend of H. H. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III; died August 22, 1869. On his transfer to Hyderabad, the *Cour. de Pondicherry* (1838) published the following appreciation of his services:—"The remembrance of General Fraser's residence in this town will be long cherished by our countrymen with feelings of the highest honour and respect. His noble and excellent qualities have been duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Pondicherry. In this town, where so many families are reduced in circumstances, those in particular will preserve a lasting remembrance of him, who was invariably found a protector and a friend. No unfortunate being ever pleaded in vain to General Fraser." The *Memories and correspondence of General J. S. Fraser* has been published by his son Colonel Hastings Fraser, M. S. C.

FRASER, SIR STUART MITFORD, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retired).—Resident in Mysore. Educated at Blundell's school, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1882; arrived, 25th November 1884, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Forest Settlement Officer; tutor and guardian to the Raja of Kolhapur, the Chief of Kagal, and Kunvar Saheb of Bhaunagar, May, 1889, to April 1894; Tutor and Governor to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, May, 1896, and Assistant to Resident, July, 1898; C.I.E., June, 1902; Junior Collector, August 1902; Department Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, November 1903, and April, 1905; Resident, December, 1903; Political Agent, January 1904; special duty in Foreign Department, October from December 1903; Officiating Secretary, Foreign Department, October 1904 to October 1905; Department Secretary, Foreign Department, April 1905, to October 1905; Resident, Mysore, and Chief and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, November 1905 to 25th March 1910; Resident, Kashmir, December 1911; C.S.I., January 1913; Resident,

Hyderabad, March, 1914, K.C.S.I., 1918)
Retired, 1920.

FULLARTON, WILLIAM (1754-1808).—Colonel; took a prominent part in the War against Tipū which ended with the disgraceful treaty of Mangalore. Son of William Fullarton; born 1754; educated at Edinburg University; raised a Scotch regiment and gazetted Commandant of the 98th in 1780; went to India: engaged near Madras, in the Second Mysore War with Haider Ali, 1780-2; at the suppression of the Kallars of Madura, and capture of Dindigul; commanded the troops south of the Coleroon, 1783; took Dharapuram, Palghat and Coimbatore; showed great military ability and organising capacity; after his capture of these, he had planned on advancing on Satyamangalam and from thence to Seringapatam, hoping either to attack that place at a disadvantage during the absence of Tipū then before Mangalore with a considerable army or to force him to raise that siege. His attempt foiled by the Commissioners appointed to make peace with Tipū. Strongly condemned the abolition of batta in 1784; returned to England on the peace; wrote his, *View of English Interests in India*, 1787, in which among other things, he strongly administrated on the policy of the Madras Government's Resolutions in respect of disputes between the Civil and Military Officers; this letter, originally addressed to Lord Macartney and the Members of the Madras Council, in 1795, is vigorously written and gives a good view of the condition of Southern India on the eve of the British conquest; it has been pronounced a "very able" document; he expressed a high opinion of the officers of the (Madras) Coast Army, describing them as "habituated to act in emergencies with a facility that few subordinate officers in Europe ever have a prospect of acquiring". Of the Indian Sepoys, he spoke equally highly. Writing of the Native Infantry in 1784, he said:—"The troops have carried their provisions on their backs from Palghat-cherry to this place (Dindigul), and have enough remaining to subsist them as far as Madura, being nearly 200 miles. I mention this

circumstance, my Lords and Gentlemen, as a proof of the willing spirit of your sepoys in this quarter who have borne all their hardships with alacrity seldom equalled, and never surpassed". F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh; raised the 23rd Dragoons; M.P., 1787-1803; appointed first Commissioner for Trinidad; tried his colleague, Colonel Thomas Picton, for torturing a Spanish girl; died February 13, 1808.

GARDINER, HENRY.—Assistant Collector, Seringapatam, 1811: Writer. 1814: Registrar and Assistant Collector of the Zillah of Seringapatam. 1821: At home. 1826: Returned to India. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry; Acting Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam. 1833: At home. (Annuitant on the Fund from 1st January 1836.)

GIRDLESTONE, C. E. R.—Officiating Resident in Mysore, June 1886-1886; there is a ward for incurables maintained in his name from Muzrai Funds in the Government Hospital at Bangalore.

GORDON, SIR JAMES DAVIDSON (1835-1889) I.C.S.—First Resident after the Rendition of the State. Son of Evelyn Meadows Gordon; born 1835; educated at Haileybury, 1852-4; joined the Civil Service in Lower Bengal, 1854; Private Secretary, January 23, 1866, to Lord Lawrence, when Viceroy and Governor-General; Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 1873; Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 1878; Resident 1881; took keen interest in the improvement of the Anglo-Indian Community, and helped in the formation of the Whitefield and other settlements near Bangalore, 1881: "Glen Gordon", one of the four settlements, 8 miles west of Bangalore, on the Magadi Road, being named after him; retired, 1883: C.S.I., 1866; K.C.S.I., 1881; died June 27, 1889. There has been erected in front of the Public Offices at Mysore a statue to perpetuate his memory.

GOUGH, HUGH, FIRST VISCOUNT (1779-1869).—Field-Marshal; Commanded the Mysore Division, 1857; born November

3, 1779; fourth son of George Gough; entered the Militia, 1793, the Army in 1794; Adjutant of the 119th at fifteen; with the 78th in 1895 at the capture of the Cape; served in the W. Indies until 1803; in the peninsula force, 1809, at Talavera, Barossa, Tarifa, Victoria, Nivelle, twice severely wounded; knighted, 1815; Major-General, 1830: K.C.B., 1831; commanded the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, 1857; sent to command at Canton, 1841; captured the forts, penetrated 170 miles up the Yang-tze-kiang, won several actions, concluded the treaty of Nankin, 1842; G.C.B. and Baronet; returned to Madras as C. in C. and became C. in C. in India, 1843; defeated Sindia's troops at Maharaipur, December 23, 1843; took the command in person in the first Sikh War, 1845-6, and won the battle of Mudki, December 18, 1845; Firozshahr, December 21, and Sohraon, February 10, 1846, Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General, serving under his command; made Baron Gough, of Ching-keangfoo in China, Maharaipur and the Satlaj in the East Indies; commanded again in the second Sikh War, 1848-9, and won the battles of Ramnagar, November 22, 1846; Chilianwala, January 13, 1849. The result of Chilianwala was regarded as being so indecisive that Sir Charles Napier was sent out to supersede Gough, but, before his arrival, Gough had won Gujarat, February 21, 1849, the Sikhs being thoroughly defeated. He retired in May, 1849; was made Viscount Gough of Gujarat and Limerick; received thanks of Parliament and a pension, and freedom of the city of London: General in 1854; sent in 1856 to Sebastopol to invest Pelissier and others with the Order of the Bath; K.P. in 1857; P.C. in 1859; K.C.S.I., in 1861; Field-Marshal in 1862; he died, March 2, 1869. He is said to have commanded in more general actions than any British Officer in the century, the Duke of Wellington excepted. He was very popular with the soldiers.

GRANT, MALCOLM (1762-1831).—Present at the final siege of Seringapatam, 1799; joined the E. I. Co's Bombay Army in 1777; served against the Mahrattas,

1779, and with Goddard's force at Bassein, in 1790-1; in Malabar, until 1788, and again from 1793 to 1798; commanded against the Mahrattas, was in the capture of Mysore, under General James Stuart at Mangalore, in Kanara, and Jancalghar; in the chief command in Malabar and Kanara, 1804; captured Savandrug; returned to England, 1807; Major-General, 1813; Lt.-General, 1815; died September 23, 1831.

GRANT-DUFF, SIR MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.—One of the Members of the deputation that waited on Lord Cranborne in 1867 for securing the reversion of Mysore. Born February 21, 1829, son of James Cunningham Grant-Duff; educated at Edinburgh University, The Grange, Bishop Wearmouth, and Balliol College, Oxford. Barrister of the Inner Temple: M. P. for the Elgin Burghs 1857-81: Under Secretary of State for India, 1868-74: and for the Colonies, 1880-81: Privy Councillor, 1880; Governor of Madras, 1881-86: advanced education and Science: Constructed the Marina at Madras: President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1889-93. President of the Royal Historical Society 1892-99. Author of *Studies in European Politics*, *Elgin Speeches*, *notes of an Indian Journey*, *Memoir of Sir H. S. Maine*, *Notes from a Diary etc., etc.*, C.I.E., 1881: G.C.S.I., 1886: F.R.S.: D.L.

HAWKER, Major-General.—Member, Bentinck Committee for investigating the causes of Nagar disturbances; took part in the suppression of the same.

HAVILLAND, THOMAS FIOTT DE (1775-1866).—Colonel: Superintending Engineer at Seringapatam, after Col. Arthur Wellesley was in command of the place; son of Sir Peter de Havilland, Kt.; born April 10, 1775; entered the Madras Engineers, 1793; at the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; at the capture of Ceylon, 1795-96; served against Tipu, 1799, and under Baird in Egypt, 1801; there surveyed Lake Mareotis, and the Cairo-Suez desert for water: captured by the French when returning to India, 1803: Superintending Engineer at Seringapatam,

1804; designed the back part of the Government House at Mysore, which contains one of the largest rooms in Southern India without pillars; also built the "swinging arch" at Seringapatam, which has been described as "an ingenious bridge" which "illustrates Lord Palmerston's motto *flecti non frangi*"; Chief Engineer and Architect for Madras, 1814-25; built the Madras Cathedral and the Presbyterian Church; also, by 1822, the sea-wall; carried out other important works; after retirement, in 1825, became, until 1855, a Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey; died February 23, 1866. It has been spoken of him that he was, as an Engineer, much in advance of his times.

Haidar Ali (1717-1782).—Son of Fatah Muhammad, a military commander, and *Jagirdar* of Budikote in Mysore; born in 1717 or as some authorities hold, 1722; first known as Haider Naik; employed by the Mysore Raja as a volunteer in the siege of Devanhalli in 1749; next against Arcot, and in the subsequent struggle for the Nizam; by 1755 he was Military Governor of Dindigul, then a Mysore stronghold; by 1759, he commanded the Mysore Army, and received the title of Fatah Bahadur; gradually obtained the control of affairs and usurped the sovereign power, deposing the Hindu Raja, Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar; captured Bednore and conquered Malabar in 1766; allied with the Nizam, he invaded the Karnatic in 1767, and on the Nizam's retirement, prosecuted the war alone; in 1769, he was within five miles of Madras, when the Madras Government concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with him, and in 1770 the Bombay Government made another treaty with him. He was more than once reduced to great straits by the Mahrattas, who several times invaded the Mysore dominions, but the English declined to assist him. When the French and English declared war in 1778, and the English took Mahe, Haidar, who became the most formidable power in the Peninsula, received the missionary, Schwartz, as an envoy from the Governor of Madras, but, negotiations failing, invaded the Madras territory in 1780,

defeated Colonel Baillie at Perambakam, took Arcot and other places; he was, however, defeated at Porto Novo on July 1, 1781, by Sir Eyre Coote, who relieved Vellore, and met him in the indecisive action at Arni on June 2, 1782; he died near Chittoor, December 7, 1782. Haidar was a born soldier, a first-rate horseman, heedless of danger, full of energy, and resource, severe, cruel, cold, indifferent to religion, shrewd in business—though quite uneducated—with a retentive memory; he inspired great terror; with better support from the French, he might have proved a more formidable opponent of the English in Southern India than he actually did in the circumstances he found himself.

HALIFAX, CHARLES WOOD, VISCOUNT (1800-1885).—A warm friend of H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Born December 20, 1800: Son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Second Baronet: educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford: double first: 1821, was M.P. for Grimsby and Wareham, and for Halifax, 1832-65: Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 1832: Secretary to Admiralty 1835-9: Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1846-52: P. C. and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1846: was President of the Board of Control, December 1852 to February 1855, and passed the Indian Charter Act of 1853: First Lord of the Admiralty 1855-8: G. C. B. 1857: Secretary of the State, for India, 1859-66; during this time he passed several important measures for the re-organisation of the Indian Army, the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils, and the establishment of the High Courts, and at the end of this period, the equilibrium of the Indian Finance had been practically restored: M. P. for Ripon, 1865: Created, Viscount Halifax, 1866: Lord Privy Seal, 1870-4: made his reputation by his excellent discharge of his duties, his business qualities and judicious administration: Died August 8, 1885.

HARDINGE OF PENSURST, BARON, Right Hon. Charles Hardinge, P. C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.—Concluded as (*Viceroy and Governor-General of India*) had

treaty of Mysore, 1913. Educ. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the diplomatic service, as attache, 12th February 1880; appointed to Constantinople, February, 1881; third secretary, May, 1882; Private Secretary to the late Lord Dufferin; transferred to Berlin, December, 1884; to Washington, November, 1885; second Secretary, December, 1885; transferred to Sofia, April, 1887; to Constantinople, July, 1888; acted as *charge d'affaires* at Bucharest, September, 1892 to April, 1893; transferred to Paris, April, 1893; C. B., July, 1895; Secretary of Legation at Teheran, September, 1896; Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, July, 1898; Assistant Under Secretary of State for foreign affairs, February, 1903; C.V.O., April, 1903; Privy Councillor, March, 1904; K.C.M.G., March, 1904; Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, April, 1904; K.C.V.O., May, 1904; G.C.M.G., January, 1905; G.C.V.O., November, 1905; permanent Under Secretary of State for foreign affairs, February, 1906; I.S.O., June, 1906; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, assumed office, 23rd November, 1910; G.M.S.I., and G.M.I.E., November, 1910; Royal Chain of the Victorian Order, February, 1912; Ambassador at Paris; retired 1928, has many foreign decorations.

HARRIS, WILLIAM GEORGE, SECOND BARON (1782-1845).—Son of the first Baron; served in the final siege of Seringapatam; born January 19, 1782; educated at Chelsea; joined the Army in 1795; and the 74th Highlanders in Madras, 1797; served in his father's Army against Tipu, 1799; in the storming part at Seringapatam; conveyed home the standards taken there to the King; at the battle of Copenhagen; in Canada; was a volunteer in Sir D. Baird's re-capture of the Cape, 1805; served in N.-Germany and in the Netherlands. 1813-4; wounded at Waterloo, 1815; held commands in Ireland and England; succeeded as Peer, 1829; Lt.-General, 1837; C. B.; K.C.H.; died May 30, 1845. His son, third Baron, (1810-1872) was Governor of Madras from 1854-1859. H. H. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III corresponded with him.

HENDERSON, PHILIP DURHAM, Major-General.—Resident at Mysore, 1892-96; born August 19, 1840; son of General R. Henderson, R. E.; educated privately; joined Madras Cavalry, 1857; Under Secretary to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1872; on special duty in Kashmir, 1874; Superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggi and Dacoity, 1878; Resident in Mysore, 1892-95; performed the installation of Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV at Mysore, 1st February 1895; left India, 1895; C.S.I., 1875, for his services in attendance on H. B. H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to India, 1875-76.

HOME, ROBERT (1761? -1834).—Artist; made Mysore famous in England by his pictures after the first siege of Seringapatam. Son of Robert Boyne Home, Army Surgeon; descended from Sir David Home of Wedderburn, who fell, with his eldest son, at Flodden in 1513; he was a pupil of Angelica Kauffman, R. A., and he studied subsequently at Rome; from 1770 exhibited portraits at the Royal Academy and at Dublin, went to Madras, 1790; with Lord Cornwallis' Army before Seringapatam, 1791-92; he painted the well-known pictures of the "Reception of the Mysore Princes as Hostages by the Marquis Cornwallis," and "The death of Colonel Moorhouse at the storming of Bangalore." He painted a portrait of the Marquis of Wellesley, which is now in Madras; went to Calcutta 1792; at Lucknow he was chief painter to the king of Oudh for some years and made a large fortune; he returned to Calcutta in 1797 and died there about 1836; was Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1802, and painted for it. Indian pictures by Home were exhibited at the Academy. He published *Select Views in Mysore, The Country of Tippu Sultan, and A Description of Seringapatam, the Capital of Tippu Sultan*, illustrated. He painted in India pictures of Marquis Wellesley and Colonel Arthur Wellesley, Bishop Heber and Dr. Carey.

IDDESLEIGH, EARL OF.—Well-known as Sir Stafford Northcote. Born 1818;

Conservation statesman of great dignity of character and political sincerity. He was in the House of Commons from 1855 to 1885, when he was raised to the peerage. As Secretary of State for India, he penned on 16th April 1867, the famous Despatch announcing the restoration of the administration of the State to the adopted son of H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar, III. He was one of the most successful Tory Chancellors of the Exchequer and was Foreign Secretary from 1886 to 1887, when he died. His son Henry Stafford Northcote, First Baron, became Governor of Bombay (1899-1903) and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1903.

ISMAIL SAIT, SIR HAJEE, KT.—Banker, Mill-owner, and merchant. b. 7th March 1859; Hon. Magistrate, Bangalore 1888; Member, Madras Legislative Council; Chairman and Director of several Joint Stock Companies, including Mysore Bank, Ltd., Bhadravati Iron Works, and Mysore Government Sandalwood Factory; maintains a mosque at C. & M. Station, Bangalore; constructed and endowed a Gosha Hospital at Bangalore; travelled extensively in Europe, America, Japan and China; Member, Madras Anjuman and life-member, Anjuman-Islam, Bombay; Member of the Cosmopolitan. Khan Bahadur, 1911; Fakhruttujar and Kt., 1923.

ISMAI, STANLEY.—Bar-at-law; Chief Judge, 3rd April 1908; retired 5th December 1911. C. S. I.

KANTARAJ URS, SIR M.—C.S.I. (1914) Dewan of Mysore, born 1870; educated at the Madras Christian College, from which he graduated 1894; Probationary Assistant Commissioner 1884; Assistant Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharani Regent 1895-9; Special Assistant Commissioner, 1899-1900; Special S. D. O. 1901-4; Deputy Commissioner 1904; Married a sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore; Member of Council, 1913; Dewan of Mysore, 1918. Died 1924.

KANTIRAYA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, YUVARAJA OF MYSORE, SIR

Sri.—Second son of the late Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. Chamaraj Wadiyar Bahadur and brother of H. H. the Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadiyar Bahadur, born 5th June 1898. Educated in Mysore under Sir S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., assisted by P. Raghavendra Rao; accompanied H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on his tour through Burma 1901; joined the Mayo Rajkumar College, Ajmere, 1903; returned to Mysore, 1904; Continued studies under Captain R. J. W. Heale; visited Kashmir accompanied by Col. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., 1906. Married Kempa Cheluvajammani, fourth daughter of the late Sirdar Dalavai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading Sirdars of Mysore, 1910; accompanied H. H. the Maharaja to Delhi Durbar, 1911; visited Europe, 1913; Extraordinary Member of Council in charge of Military Portfolio; interested in Social Reform, Co-operative movement, elevation of the depressed classes, etc.

KINDERSLEY, J. B.—Officiating Judicial Commissioner, 1867-8. Greatly improved Judicial administration in the State.

KIRKPATRICK, JAMES ACHILLES (1764-1805).—Lt.-Colonel; took part in the War against Tipu in 1792; son of Colonel James Kirkpatrick, and brother of William Kirkpatrick; born August 1764; educated in France and at Eton; joined the E. I. Co.'s Madras Army in 1779-80; in the Mysore war, 1791-2; in charge of garrison at Visianagaram, 1793; Assistant to his brother William, Resident at Hyderabad, in 1795; succeeded him in 1797; negotiated the several treaties of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1804 on behalf of the Governor-General with the Nizam of Hyderabad, for various objects, the suppression of French influence, etc., gaining the full confidence of the Marquess of Wellesley; brought the Nizam's contingent of 60,000 men into the field against Tipu, 1799; died, while Resident at Hyderabad, on a visit to Calcutta, on October 15, 1805.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM (1754-1812).—Member of the Commission for Mysore Affairs in 1799; born 1754; son of Colonel

James Kirkpatrick of the Madras Cavalry; joined the Bengal Infantry in 1773; became Major-General in 1811; was Persian Interpreter to General Stibbert, C. in C. in Bengal for periods between 1777 and 1785; was Resident at Gwalior, and Persian Interpreter with Lord Cornwallis in the Mysore war, 1791-2; mediated in Nepal, until then unvisited by any Englishman, between the Nepalese and Chinese in 1793; Resident at Hyderabad in 1795; met Lord Mornington at the Cape in 1798 and became his Military Secretary in 1798 and Private Secretary in 1799; after Seringapatam in 1799 was made a Commissioner for the partition of Mysore; Resident at Poona in 1801; left India in 1801; well versed in Oriental languages and Indian lore; translated Tipū's diary and letters from Persian, and wrote an account of his mission to Nepal; died August 22, 1812.

KNOX, STUART GEORGE.—Lieut.-Col., Indian Army; Officiating Resident in Mysore; joined the service, 19th September, 1888; regimental duty to November, 1894; Officiating Political Assistant at Bussorah, November, 1894; Political Assistant, Kalat, April, 1896; served in a similar capacity at Thal Chotali and Quetta; Assistant to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, April, 1904; Political Agent, August, 1904; Political Agent and H. B. M.'s Consul, Muscat, April, 1911; C. I. E., June 1909; Officiating Political Resident in Persian Gulf and H. B. M.'s Consul-General for Fars, Khuzistan, etc., March, 1914; C. S. I.; Officiating Resident in Mysore, 13th February 1921 to 13th October 1921.

KRISHNAMURTI, SIR, PURNIAH NARASINGA RAO: Dewan of Mysore. Born August 12, 1849; fourth in direct descent from Purnish (q. v.), the great Mysore Statesman. Educated at Bangalore. B. L. of the Madras University; Assistant Superintendent in Mysore 1870; After the Rendition of the State, to the Maharaja in 1831, he remained in State service, rising to be a Judge of the Chief Court Member of the Council of Regency, and Dewan of Mysore in 1901.

C. I. E. in 1897; K. C. I. E. 1903, in recognition of his eminent services; died, 1911.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR, SRI, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE: (1796-1868).—A descendant of the ancient Hindu reigning family of Mysore, who was restored to the throne when a child, after the death of Tipū at the fall of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; in 1811, he assumed charge of the Government until the British Government took over the administration on October 3, 1831. Adopted late Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur as heir; he died in 1868. He has been described as a versatile person, proficient in many languages, and interested in the Arts. His charity was proverbial. He stood by the British during the great Sepoy Mutiny, 1857; has been described as the earliest and staunchest ally of Britain; a commemorative *muntap* to his memory was put up at Seringapatam by his grandson, the present ruler, on 1st July 1915.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR of Mysore G.C.S.I., G.B.E.—Sir Sri H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, born 4th June 1834; succeeded his father 1895; invested with full ruling powers by Lord Curzon, at Mysore, 1902; Chancellor of the Mysore University; celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his Installation, 1927.

KRISHNA RAO, M. N.—Born 27th January 1877; Probationer, Account Department, 1897; Assistant Comptroller, 1900; Assistant Secretary to Government, 1904; Assistant Comptroller, 1906; On deputation to Madras, Simla for training, 1911; Officiating Comptroller, 1912 and 1915; on deputation to Calcutta to study system of work in Comptroller-General's office and in the office of Financial Secretary to Government of India, 1912; Deputy Comptroller, 1913; Comptroller, 1917; Acting Financial Secretary to Government, 1918; Financial Secretary to Government, 1921; Second Member of Council, 16th May 1926; First Member, 12th June 1928. Dewan Bahadur, 1925; Rajakaryaprasakta, 1922.

KRISHNA RAO, P.; Member of Council (Retired), 1861-89; Rao Bahadur.

KRISHNA RAO, P. S.—District and Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station, Bangalore, 1886-1906; 3rd Judge, Chief Court, 1906; 2nd Judge, 1909; Officiating Chief Judge, 1809; 1911; Chief Judge, 1912. Rao Bahadur.

KRISHNIENGAR, B.—Deputy Superintendent, Kolar, 1866; wrote the *Kolar District Gazetteer*, 1869.

LAMTON, WILLIAM (1756-1823).—Served in the final siege of Seringapatam and did valuable survey work for Mysore. Born 1756; educated at Northallerton Grammar School and Newcastle-on-Tyne; entered the Army in 1781; went with the 83rd regiment under Arthur Wellesley to the Cape in 1796, to Bengal and Madras in 1798; was Brig-Major to Baird at the siege of Seringapatam (May, 1799); was appointed Superintendent of the survey connecting the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, proposed by him; Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; the survey lines, scientific observations and other operations connected with geodesy, occupied him the rest of his life; F.R.S., and Fellow of the Asiatic Society; Lt.-Colonel; died at Hinganghat, January 26, 1823.

LEE-WARNER, SIR WILLIAM.—I.C.S.; Resident at Mysore, 1895; born April 18, 1846; son of Canon James Lee-Warner; educated at Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge Scholar; joined the Indian Civil Service in Bombay, 1869; was Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Judicial Department; Additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and Resident of Mysore, February to September 1895; retired, 1896; Secretary in the Political Department, at the India office, 1895-1902; Member of the Council of India, 1902; author of *The Protected Princes of India*, *The Citizen of India*, *The Marquis of Dalhousie*, 1904; C.S.I., 1892; K.C.I.E., 1898.

LEWIN, FREDERICK MORTIMER.—Assistant Collector of Seringapatam 1818; Writer. 1821: Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot, 1824; Registrar and Assistant Collector of Seringapatam. 1827: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem. 1828: Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem. 1831: At home on absentee allowance. 1833: Returned to India, per "Horatia." 1835: Acting Zillah Judge of Combaconum. 1844: Civil and Sessions Judge of Kumbakonam. 1874; Resigned the service. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1847.) Died, 17th June 1877, in England.

LEYDEN, JOHN (1775-1811).—One of those who served in Mysore after the Restoration of the present dynasty in 1799; son of John Leyden; born September 8, 1775; educated at Kirkcaldy and Edinburgh University; studied languages and contributed to literary periodicals and produced independent works, besides collaborating with Sir Walter Scott; licensed as a preacher, 1798; studied medicine, and became M. D. at St. Andrew's; went to Madras in 1808; Assistant Surgeon; surveyed in, and reported on, Mysore; travelled to Penang; to Calcutta in 1806; wrote on Oriental languages, became Professor of Hindustani at the College of Fort William, and Judge of the 24 Parganas, near Calcutta, and in 1809 Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Calcutta; Assay Master of the Mint, 1810; to Java in 1811 with Lord Minto, as Malay Interpreter; died of fever at Cornelis, August 28, 1811; he translated *Malay Annals* into English, and the *Commentaries of Baber*; his early death was deplored by leading literati as a loss to Oriental learning and literature. A monument to his memory was erected in his native village, by public subscription, in 1861. A collection of his poems, edited by P. Seshadri, M. A. was issued at Madras in 1912 by Messrs. Higginbothams, Ltd. Among the poems of note in it relating to Mysore are:—*The Dirge of Tippoo Sultan* and *On the death of Tippoo Sultan*. His *Battle of Assaye* is a poem of rare merit.

LUSHINGTON, CHARLES MAY.—1801: Writer. 1803: Assistant to the Registrar of the of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1804: Registrar to the Zillah of Rajahmundry. 1808: *Out of employ.* 1809: Second Assistant to the Registrar of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut; Assistant Judge of Rajahmundry. 1813: Assistant Judge of Kumbakonum. 1815: Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly. 1823: Third Judge of the Provincial Court, Southern Division. 1824: Second Judge of the Provincial Court, Southern Division. 1830: Third Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1831: Second Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 4th October 1831: Junior Commissioner Mysore. 1832: First Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1838: Chief Puisne Judge, Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut and Member of Council of the Governor. 1841: Member of Council and President of the Revenue, Marine and College Boards. 1843: Resigned the service, 24th January, in India. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1843.) Died, 8th March 1844, in England.

LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN RUMBOLD (1776-1868).—Governor of Madras. Visited Mysore in 1831 on assumption of administration and stayed at Yelwal. Son of Rev. James Stephen Lushington. Born, May 1776: *m.* a daughter of Lord Harris (First Baron of Seringapatam and Mysore). 1790: Writer. 1792: Assistant under the Secretary in the Military, Political and Secret department. 1793: Assistant under the Translator to the Board of Revenue. 1794: Deputy Persian Translator to Government and Persian Translator to the Board of Revenue. 1796: Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Under Searcher at the Seagate. 1798: Secretary and Persian Translator to the Board of Revenue. 1799: Collector of the Southern Polygar Peishcush at Ramnad. Private Secretary to General (Lord) Harris, when Commander-in-Chief at Madras and Acting Governor (1796-1800). 1801: Collector of Tinnevely. 1803: Registrar of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut.

At home, 1807: out of service: M. P. for Rye. 1807-1812; M. P. for Canterbury 1812-27; Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons. Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 1824-27; P. C. 1827; Governor of Madras, October 1827. October 1832; again M. P. for Canterbury, 1835-7; D. C. L., died August 5, 1868. Wrote a Life of Lord Harris, 1848.

LYALL, SIR JAMES BROADWOOD.—(1838), I.C.S.; Resident in Mysore, Born March 6, 1838; son of Rev. Alfred Lyall: educated at Eton and Haileybury; went to the Punjab in the Bengal Civil Service, 1858-9: Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; Resident in Mysore, 1863-7; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1867-92; Member of the Royal Opium Commission, 1893-4; President of the Indian Famine Commission, 1898; K.C.S.I., 1888; G.C.I.E., 1892.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, FIRST EARL (1737-1806).—Governor of Madras; great friend of the Mysore Royal House; concluded treaty with Mahārani Lakshmi Ammanni, 28th October 1782; son of George Macartney; born May 14, 1737; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Friend of Charles James Fox; M. P.; Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, 1764-7; Knighted; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1767-72; K. B.; Captain-General and Governor of the Caribbee Islands, 1775-9; made an Irish Peer, 1776; defended Grenada and made prisoner of war, but released; appointed Governor of Madras and held the office from June 22, 1781 to June 18, 1785; refused present offered by Nabob of Karnatic, a thing uncommon in those days; reduced the Dutch Settlements in S. India; conducted war against Haidar Ali and Tipu; resented control from the Bengal Government; arrested and sent home Coote's successor, Major-General James Stuart for dilatory and unsatisfactory conduct; made treaty of Mangalore with Tipu, 1783, which has been severely criticised; his policy not upheld by Supreme Government in India; declined the Governor-Generalship, February 1785; granted a pension by the

East India Company; severely wounded by Stuart in duel near Kensington, 1786, Colonel Fullarton being Lord Macartney's second; made an Irish Earl in 1792; sent as plenipotentiary on an embassy to Pekin, 1792-94; deputed on a mission to Louis XVIII of France at Vevrai, 1795; made an English Baron, 1796; Governor of Cape of Good Hope, 1796-8; declined the Presidency of the Board of Control; died, aged 69, May 31, 1806; wrote accounts of his Embassies; an account of his public life was published by Sir John Barrow, F. R. S.; He served his country with "the most unswayed honour, the strictest integrity, good credit, and advantage to his King."

MACDOWALL, SIR ANDREW.—In the wars against Tipu in 1792 and 1799. Entered the East India Company's Madras Establishment, 1783; at the siege of Palghautherry, 1783 and the reduction of many forts during the war with Tipu; in the defence of the Raja of Travancore's lines, 1789; in the force under Cornwallis, and Medows at Seringapatam, 1791-92; at Malvalli and the capture of Seringapatam, 1799; in the settlement of the ceded country, 1801-03; commanded a Brigade under Sir T. Hislop, C. in C., Madras, at Mahidpur, 1817; commanded a detachment in Khandesh and took the Rajdeir, Trimback and numerous other forts; also Mulligaum, by assault; reduced Amulnair; commanded a brigade at Aseerghur on its surrender and annexation, 1818; C. B.: K. C. B.; 1831; Lieutenant-General, 1835; died May 15, 1835.

MACKENZIE, COLIN (1753?-1821).—Surveyor in Mysore, 1799-1810. Famous by his Ms. Collections. Born about 1753; went to India in 1782 and joined the Madras Engineers; rose to be Colonel in 1819; in 1783 formed plans of collecting materials for Indian History; was in the war of 1790-92 against Tipu; after Seringapatam, sent by Cornwallis to examine the geography of the ceded territory, including the Dekhan; at the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; Commanding Engineer at the taking of Ceylon, 1796; at the siege of Seringapatam, May, 1799; surveyed Mysore, until 1801; his

map of Mysore illustrates Wilks' *Historical Sketches*; Surveyor-General of Madras, 1810; commanded the Engineers in Java on its conquest, 1811-13; thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at Batavia; he compiled a general statistical table for Java; Surveyor-General, Madras, 1810; Surveyor-General of India, 26th May 1816; died near Calcutta, May 8, 1821. From 1783 he made extensive and valuable collections of Indian MSS., plans, tracts, drawings, antiquities, coins, statues, etc.; initiated detailed topographical surveys; wrote in the *Oriental Annual Register* and in *Asiatic Researches* on the Life of Haider Ali, the Vijayanagar and Anegondi Rajas, on the Bhats, or Indian Bards; on buildings and sculptures, and on survey matters; his collections purchased from his widow for the East India Company for £10,000; a large portion of them sent to England; the South Indian books and tracts were made over to the Madras College Library, and later to the Madras Literary Society and are now lodged in the Madras Government Oriental Manuscript Library. Many of the MSS. relating to Mysore History have been re-copied and placed in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Mysore. These MSS. have in recent years attracted considerable attention.

MACLEAN, SIR HECTOR (1756-1848).—Served in the War against Tipu in 1792. Son of Hugh Maclean; in the East India Company's service; took part in an expedition to Arcot, in the siege of Pondicherry, and in the reduction of Pulicat; commanded Cuddalore and its defences, 1786; under Cornwallis at Bangalore, and at Seringapatam, 1792; commanded an Indian corps in Ceylon, 1798; and the 9th North India in 1800; under Colonel Arthur Wellesley; Brigadier, 1800-3; at Aairghar, Gawilghar and Argaum; commanded the forces near Hyderabad, 1805; K. C. B., 1815; Lt.-General, 1821; General, 1833; Died December 11, 1848.

MACLEOD, SIR JOHN M'PHERSON.—Commissioner in Mysore. Born, 1792; son of Donald Macleod: Educated at

Edinburg University and at Halleybury; at Fort St. George, 1811; 1811: Writer. 1814: Second Assistant, afterwards First Assistant to Secretary to Government in the several Civil Departments. 1816: Member and Secretary of the Committee for Revising the Customs Laws. 1820: At home on account of health. 1823: Returned to India: Acting Secretary to Government in Financial and General Departments. 1824: Secretary to Government Financial and General Departments. 1825: Tamil Translator to Government, Member of the College Board, of the Board of Public Instruction, and of the Mint Committee. 1826: Persian Translator to Government. 1827: Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. 1829: Temporary Member, afterwards Third Member of the Board of Revenue. 1832: Commissioner for the Government of Mysore. 1834: Deputed to Hyderabad on Special duty by the Governor-General. 1835: Member of the Indian Law Commission with Lord Macaulay, 1836: Member of the Committee for Revising the System of Prison Discipline throughout India, 1838: in England on absentee allowance, 1841: Retired from the service. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1841). Died, 1st March 1881, in England.

MACONOCHE, SIR EVAN.—Private Secretary to His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Educated at Sherborne Sch., and New College, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1887; arrived, 29th October 1889, and served in Bombay as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; acted as Administrator, Sachin State, 1890 and 1891; Dep. Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, April, 1896; 2nd Assistant, July, 1896, Under Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, December, 1897; 1st Assistant, March, 1901; Private Secretary to Maharaja of Mysore, June, 1902; Junior Collector, March, 1909; Senior Collector, August, 1910; Officiating Commissioner, Central Division, February, 1914. *Pub. Life in the Indian Civil Service.*

MADHAVA RAO, VISVANATH PATANKER.—Dewan of Mysore,

1906-1909; born 1850; educated at the Kumbakonam College, under Mr. W. A. Porter; B.A., 1869; entered the Mysore Service, as Head Master of the Royal School; Public Prosecutor; served in the Judicial and Revenue Departments; Inspector-General of Police, in Mysore; Plague Commissioner in Mysore; C.I.E., 1899; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1900; Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, 1902; Dewan of Travancore, 1904; introduced various reforms in the administration in Travancore; Dewan of Mysore, 80th June 1906; Retired, 31st March 1909; Dewan of Baroda, 1910—1913.

MADIAH, C.—Member of Council, 1904; Rao Bahadur.

MALCOLM, SIR JOHN (1769—1833).—Resident in Mysore, 1803. Son of George Malcolm; born May 2, 1769; educated at Westerkirk; to India in the East India Company's Military Service, 1782; reached Madras, 1783; in 1792 was at the siege of Seringapatam, under Cornwallis, and appointed Persian Interpreter to the Nizam's troops; Secretary to Sir Alured Clarke who was C. in C., Madras, 1795-7; at the taking of the Cape; Secretary to Lord Harris 1797-8; Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, 1798; present with Nizam's troops at the capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; Secretary, jointly with Munro, to the Commission for the Settlement of Mysore; selected by Lord Wellesley to be an envoy to Persia, 1799-1801; negotiated two treaties, commercial and political; on his return appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, 1801-3; sent on special mission to Bombay in 1802; nominated Resident in Mysore, February, 1803; Political Officer with General Arthur Wellesley on the outbreak of the Mahratta War, 1803; drew up the treaties of Sirji-Anjengaum of December 30, 1803; and of Burhanpur of February 27, 1804; Resident at Sindia's court, 1804, and in Mysore, 1805; served with Lord Lake, 1805; made the treaty of November 23, 1805, with Daulat Rao Sindia, and of December 24, 1805, with Jeswant Holkar; sent by Lord Minto on

a mission to Persia, 1808, which was foiled by French influence; deputed to deal with the mutinous Madras officers at Masulipatam; again sent to Persia, 1810; overshadowed there by Sir Harford Jones; wrote his *Political History of India*, 1811; and *History of Persia*, 1815; knighted and K. C. B. in 1815; D. C. L. at Oxford, 1816; Political Agent to the Governor-General, and Brig-General with the Army of the Dekhan in the Pindari-Mahratta War, 1817-8; won the battle of Mahidpur, December 21, 1817; made the treaty of Mandiswar of January 6, 1818, with Malhar Rao Holkar; made Baji Rao, the Peshwa, abdicate; took Asirghar, April 9, 1819; administered Central India, including Malwa; returned to England, 1822; made Governor of Bombay, 1827; had disputes with the Supreme Court of Bombay, the Government declining to execute the process of the Court, which Sir J. P. Grant then sole judge, thereupon closed; new judges were appointed, and Grant resigned; left India in December 1830; M. P. for Launceston, 1831-2; began the *Life of Lord Clive*; wrote on the *Government of India*; died, July 30, 1833; his statue, by Chantrey, placed in Westminster Abbey; wrote also on *Central India* and a *Sketch of the Sikhs*. He had great diplomatic experience and skill, and was very successful and influential with all classes. "Send Malcolm" wherever there was trouble was a favorite saying of the period to which he belonged.

MALLESON, GEORGE BRUCE (1825—1898).—Guardian of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, 1869-1877. Born May 8, 1825; son of John Malleison; educated at Wimbledon and Winchester; joined the Bengal N. I. in 1844; in the second Burmese war of 1852-3; in the Commissariat Department till 1856; wrote the *Mutiny of the Bengal Army*, called "the Red Pamphlet," in 1857; Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal, 1866-8; Controller of the Military Finance Department, 1868-9; Guardian of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, 1869-77; C. S. I. 1872; Colonel, 1873; retired, 1877; died

March 1, 1898. Wrote constantly in the *Calcutta Review*, and otherwise on Indian subjects; among his works are *Essays and Lectures on Indian Historical subjects*, 1866; *History of the French in India*, 1868; *Recreations of an Indian Official*, 1871; *An Historical Sketch of the Native States of India*, 1875; *Studies of Genoese History*, 1875; *Seringapatam, Past and Present*, a monograph, 1876; *Final French struggles in India and on the Indian Seas*, 1878; *History of the Indian Mutiny, 1817-60*; *History of Afghanistan, 1879*; *Herat, 1880*; *the Founder of the Indian Empire, Lord Clive, 1882*; *the Decisive Battles of India, 1883*; *The Russo-Afghan question and the invasion of India, 1885*; *Wellesley; Akbar; Dupleix; Warren Hastings*.

MANDLIK, VISWANATH NARAYAN, RAO SAHIB, (1833-1889).—Indian Lawyer, who wrote in favour of the reversion of Mysore in 1866-7. Born, March 8, 1833, in the Ratnagiri District in the Konkan. Educated at the Elphinstone High School; distinguished himself there. Began life as Personal Assistant to Colonel Jacob in Sind, and afterwards held several Government appointments. Resigned them in 1862, and joined the Bombay Bar, soon obtaining lucrative practice as Pleader. Appointed Government Pleader in 1884: as justice of the peace, Municipal Commissioner, Fellow of the Bombay University, Member of the Legislative Council, Journalist and Author, he won universal respect. In 1874, was made a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council (retaining the position for 8 years) and in 1884, a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. He translated into Gujarati *Elphinstone's History of India*, and published *A Manual of Hindu Law*, etc. C.S.I. 1877. He advocated political and educational advancement, but opposed any State intervention in Social Reforms. Died, May, 9, 1889.

MANGLES, ROSS DONNELLY (1801—1877) I.C.S.—As a Member of Council of India in 1865, opposed the annexation

of Mysore. Son of James Mangles; born 1801; educated at Eton and Haileybury; went to India in 1820; after some minor appointments, he became, in the Burmese War of 1825, Secretary to the Commissioner of Pegu and Ava, and in 1826, Deputy Secretary in the Judicial and Territorial Departments: In 1832, Deputy Secretary in the General Department: held charge of several districts: Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, 1835-9. In 1838, also temporary Member of the Board of Revenue: Retired in 1839: Was M. P. for Guildford, 1841-58: Director of East India Company, Chairman, 1857: One of the original members of the new Council of India in September 1858 till 1866: Died August 16, 1877. Wrote articles on India in the *Edinburgh Review*.

MANGLES, ROSS LEWIS (1833-1905). I.C.S. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. Born April 14th, 1833: son of Ross D. Mangles, M. P. Educated at Bath Grammar School and Haileybury: Joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1853. In the Mutiny, he served as a Volunteer in the Expedition for the relief of the Arrah Garrison: the force fell into an ambush, and had to retreat: he at great personal risk, carried and supported for five miles, a wounded soldier who otherwise must have been left to die. Mangles received the V. C. He was Judicial Commissioner of Mysore: Secretary to the Bengal Government: Member of the Board of Revenue in Bengal: Retired, 1883: Died February 28, 1905.

MATTHAN, RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA K., B.A.,—Member of Council. Born 14th October 1877. Joined Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner 1897; Assistant Commissioner 1898: Under Secretary to Government, 1906; Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Field, 1912; Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga 1913; Deputy Commissioner, Mysore 1916; Food Controller for the Mysore State 1918; Commissioner of Income-tax 1920; Chief Secretary to Government 1921; I.-G. of Education 1925; Member of Council, 1928.

MEADE, SIR RICHARD JOHN (1821-1894).—Chief Commissioner in Mysore, 1870. Son of Captain John Meade, R. N.; educated at the Royal Naval School; entered the Bengal Army, 1838; Lt.-General, 1883; General 1889; in the Mutiny of 1857-9, while in charge of a column, captured Tantiah Topi, the rebel leader; Political Agent at Gwalior 1860; A. G. G., Central India, at Indore 1861; Chief Commissioner in Mysore, 1870; A. G. G. and Special Commissioner at Baroda, 1875; Member of the Court for the trial of Malhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, 1875; Resident at Hyderabad, 1876-81; died in the South of France March 20, 1894. To him Bangalore owes the Cubbon Park, at first called Meade Park, the name being changed in accordance with his wishes.

MEDOWS, SIR WILLIAM (1738-1813).—Commander-in-Chief in the War against Tipu in 1792. A great friend of the Mysore Royal House, whose restoration he desired. Governor of Madras. Son of Philip Medows; born, December 31, 1738; joined the 50th regiment, 1756; served in Germany, America, at Brandywine, 1776; at St. Lucia; at the Cape of Good Hope, 1781; to India, 1782, co-operated with Sir E. Hughes in dispersing the French fleet under Suffrein; Governor and C. in C., Bombay, from September 1788 to January 1790; held similar appointments at Madras from February 1790 to August 1792; took the field, 1790, against Tipu; took some places, but the campaign was generally unsuccessful; Cornwallis took command in person in 1791-2; Medows captured Nandidrug, October 19, 1791; led a column in the attack on Seringapatam, February 1792; to England in 1792; K.C.B.; General, 1798; Governor of the Isle of Wight; C. in C. in Ireland 1801; died November 14, 1813. His partiality for the Mysore Royal House was well known even in his own days. In the first War against Tipu, Medows wrote to Cornwallis, said:—"I mean that the three Governors (English, the Nizam and the Peishwah) should dine at Seringapatam, with the old Queen of Mysore (Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni) sitting at the head of the table. For

my own part I freely confess that I should prefer the dignity and justice of dethroning the cruel tyrant and usurper (Tipu), and restoring the kingdom to the Hindoo family—the lawful owner—to the wiser policy perhaps of clipping his wings so effectually that he could do no more harm in our time." The "wiser policy" was adopted but another war was required to put down the "cruel tyrant and usurper" seven years later. The strong legitimist sympathies which Medows had shown ultimately triumphed in 1799 and the Restoration of the ancient Hindu Royal House became an accomplished fact after the fall of Seringapatam.

MILES, WILLIAM.—Translator of the histories of Haider and Tipu. Joined the Bombay N. I., 1800; served at Baroda; made a treaty in 1820 with the Raja of Rodanpur; commanded a regt. in the first Burmese War; took Mergui; made a treaty with the Suigam chiefs, in Gujarat, in 1826; Political Officer at Palanpur, 1829; retired, 1834; Maj-General; died May 21, 1860; good Persian scholar; translated works on the *History of Hyder Naik, 1842*; and *History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan, 1844*.

MILL, JOHN STUART (1806-1873).—The Philosopher. Presented, in 1866, the famous Memorial to the House of Commons urging the House to take into consideration the restoration of H. H. the Maharaja's Government in Mysore. Son of James Mill: born May 20, 1806; educated privately: he was never in India, but was connected with it by joining the India House as a Junior Clerk. In 1823: he was third in the Office, on £1,200 a year, when his father died in 1836: Chief of the Office on £2,000 a year, in 1856: he prepared in 1859, the document in which the E. I. Co., stated their case against their threatened termination. When the Statute of 1858 was passed and the Government of E. I. Co., came to an end, Mill retired on a pension of £1,500 a year. It is said that for 23 years, he wrote all the political despatches from the India Office: he wrote no single

special work on India: died May, 8, 1873.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE CREARY, I.C.S.—Chief Judge, Mysore Chief Court. retired; b. 1862, s. of Alexander Miller. *Educ.* Trinity College, Dublin, Entered Indian Civil Service, Madras, 1884; District and Sessions Judge 1896; Served on the Indian Police Commission being co-opted as Madras member, 1898; Judge, Madras High Court; retiring from Madras service in 1914; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1914; Kt. 1914; C.B.E. 1919.

MIR HUMZA RUSSAIN, B.A., B.L., Mushir-ul-Mulk, (1923).—Late Member of Council, b. 15th March 1869. Joined service as Judicial Probationer 1893; Extra Assistant Commissioner 1897; Assistant Superintendent of Police 1898; Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Judge 1903; Senior Assistant Commissioner 1909; District and Sessions Judge 1911; Inspector-General of Police 1920; Second Member 1922; First Member, 1923. Acting Dewan 1924; Retired 1925.

MIRZA MAHOMED ISMAIL, SIR.—Dewan of Mysore since 1926; b. 23rd October 1863; Assistant Superintendent of Police, (Probation) 1905; Assistant Superintendent 1907; Assistant Commissioner 1908; Assistant Secretary to His Highness 1910; Offg. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, 1913; Huzur Secretary 1914; Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. C.I.E., 1924 O.B.E., 1923; Kt., 1930

MONTGOMERY, SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM. BARONET I.C.S. (1833-1878).—As a member of Council of India, opposed in 1865 the annexation of Mysore: eldest son of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart: educated at Eton, and Haileybury: was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Wellesley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1822-4); finally left Haileybury, 1824: out to Madras, 1825 in the Civil Service: succeeded to the Baronetcy, 1830: sent on a special Commission to the Rajamundry (Godavari) District, which led to the irrigation of that District from the Godavari:

Secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue and P. W. departments 1845-50; Chief Secretary, 1850-5; Member of Council, 1855-7. When he retired, made one of the original Members of the new Council of India, chosen by the Crown in September 1858; retired 1876; Privy Councillor; died June 24, 1878.

MOORE, LEWIS, I.C.S.; Judge, Madras High Court; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 9th August 1906.

MORISON, WILLIAM.—Member, Lord William Bentinck's Commission on Mysore Affairs, 1831; Sole Commissioner of Mysore, 1833; transferred from the line to the Artillery solely on account of his talents and made Instructor; Surveyor-General; Commissary General on the formation of that Department, on 1st December; in 1810 with headquarters at Hunsur; though a Captain at the time, he was given the rank of Major with a seat at the Military Board; he had under him seven officers as his Assistants and four others as Sub-Assistants; Lieut.-Col.; objected to alterations in the uniform of Commissariat introduced by the Commander-in-Chief of the time without reference to Government; his appeal upheld by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor and then by the Court of Directors, the order of the Commander-in-Chief being cancelled by them; Resident at Travancore; Senior and then Sole Commissioner in Mysore, 1833; Member of the Council of the Governor-General at Calcutta, 1834. Thorough in his work, he never left anything to chance. Has been declared the first Madras officer since the days of Lord Clive, selected for a seat in the Supreme Council. His *Notes on Mysore* is a most valuable series of official papers throwing light on the administrative history of the State of the period to which they relate.

MORLEY, RIGHT HON. JOHN, VISCOUNT, OF BLACKBURN, P. C., G.M., M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., Barr. (1873). Took prominent part in urging the reversion of the State in 1867.—*Edu.* at Cheltenham Coll., and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; hon. LL.D. Glasgow, 1879,

Cambridge, 1892, St. Andrews, 1029, Edinburgh, 1904; hon. D. C. L., Oxford, 1896; M. P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1883-1895, and for the Montrose Burghs from 1896; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1886 and 1892-1895; Privy councillor, 1886; bencher of Lincoln's Inn, 1891; trustee of British Museum, 1894; member of Historical Mss. Comm.; O.M., 1902; Sec. of State for India, Dec., 1905, to Nov., 1910, and from March to May, 1911; Lord President of the Council from Nov., 1910; Viscount Morley of Blackburn, 1906; Chancellor of Manchester Univ., 1908; author of '*Edmund Burke*,' 1867; '*Critical Miscellanies*,' 1871; '*Voltaire*,' 1871 '*Rousseau*,' 1873; '*On Compromise*,' 1874; '*Diderot and the Encyclopaedista*,' 1878; '*Burke*,' 1879; '*The Life of Richard Cobden*,' 1881; '*Oliver Cromwell*,' 1900; '*Life of Gladstone*,' 1903.

MUNRO, SIR HECTOR (1726-1805).—Served in the war against Haider, 1780-1. Born 1726; son of Hugh Munro; was ensign in the 48th regt. in 1749; commanded the 69th regt. out to Bombay in 1761; suppressed a mutiny of sepoys at Patna in 1764; won the decisive battle of Baxar. Oct. 23, 1764, defeating the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daula, and Mir Kasim; Lt-Colonel, 1765; M. P. for the Inverness Burghs, 1768-1801; commanded the Madras Army, 1778; took Pondicherry from the French, 1778; K. B., 1779; engaged in the field against Haider Ali, 1780-1; commanded a Division in Sir Eyre Coote's victory at Porto Novo. July 1, 1781; captured Negapatam, Nov. 1781; returned to England; Maj-General, 1782; General, 1798; died at Novar, Dec. 27, 1805.

MUNRO INNES (?—1827).—Of Poyntzfield, Cromarty, N. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and author; Historian of Haider's War of 1780; was related to Sir Hector Munro of Novar (q. v.). Appointed on 29th December 1777 to a Lieutenancy in the 73rd, afterwards 71st, Highlanders, then raised by Lord Macleod. As Lieutenant and Captain in the First battalion of that regiment, he took part in the campaigns of 1780-4 against

Haidar Ali, which he afterwards described; at the close of these campaigns was placed on half-pay as Captain of the disbanded second battalion of the regiment. On 8th July 1793, he was brought on full pay as Captain in the Scottish Brigade (disbanded as the 94th foot in 1818). He belonged to that regiment until 1808, when he left the army as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He had served for many years as paymaster of a recruiting district. Munro, who had married Anne, daughter of George Gordon, Minister of Clyne, died at Poyntzfield in 1827. He published *A narrative of the Military Operations in the Carnatic in 1780-4*, London, 1789, and *A system of Farm Book-keeping based on Actual Practice*, Edinburgh, 1821. Donald says of the latter: "It is the most complex idea that has ever been published. It may amuse the gentleman, but would never suit the farmer."

MUNRO, SIR THOMAS, BARONET (1761-1827). Joint Secretary to Commission for Mysore Affairs, 1799. Maj-General and Governor of Madras; son of Alexander Munro, of Glasgow; born May 27, 1761; educated at Glasgow; entered the mercantile profession, but left it and joined the E. I. Co.'s Madras Army in 1780; was in the Mysore War of 1780-3 under Sir Hector Munro and Sir Eyre Coote; in 1788 in the Intelligence Department; in the actions under Lord Cornwallis; after 1792 served in the Baramahal under Capt. Reade in the civil line; rejoined the Army in 1799, and after Seringapatam was appointed, with Capt. Malcolm, Joint Secretary to the Commissioners for the Settlement of Mysore; his views on the settlement did not meet with the approval of the Marquis of Wellesley; administered Kanara on the Malabar coast and suppressed disorder; from 1805 to 1807 he administered the Ceded Districts south of the Tungabhadra, and elaborated the *Hyotwari* system of land tenure; he is still known in these districts as the *Father of the people*; was in England 1807-13; was examined by the House of Commons regarding the renewal of the Company's Charter, and on import-

ant questions connected with the civil and military administration in India; Colonel in 1813; employed on a Commission for improving the Judicial and Police Departments; returned to military service as Brig.-General in the War of 1817-18 against the Pindaris and Mahrattas; reduced Sandur; raised troops at Dharwar and took Dummul, Hubli, Badami, Belgaum; joined by Brig-General Pritzsler, took Sholapur; services commended by Prince Regent; made K.C.B., 1818; appointed Governor of Madras, 10th June 1820; vigorously assisted in the prosecution of the first Burmese War of 1824-26; thanked by the Supreme Government and the Court of Directors in this connection, 11th April 1826 and 12th November 1826; visited Mysore in 1827; objected to the unauthorized alterations in military dress, 1824; made a Baronet; his government of Madras was very successful, based as it was on his thorough knowledge of the country and languages, his ability and principles, power of work and firmness. His death through an attack of cholera while on tour at Pattikonda in the Ceded Districts, on July 7, 1827, was universally deplored. His magnificent equestrian statue by Sir Francis Chantrey was unveiled at Madras on October 23, 1839, under a salute of seventeen guns.

NANJUNDAIYA, H. V.—Member of Council. Born, 13th October 1860; Educated, Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore; and Christian College, Madras; B.A., 1880, B.L., 1883; M.A., 1885, M.L., 1896. Joined Mysore Service as Munsiff, 1885; Probationary Assistant Commissioner, 1886; Subordinate Judge, 1888; Under Secretary to Government, 1895; Offg. District and Sessions Judge, 1895; Deputy Commissioner, 1897; Judge, Chief Court, 1902; Offg. Chief Judge, 1907; Second Member of Council, 1909; in charge of Education Department, 1912; First Member of Council, 1912; Chief Judge, Chief Court, in addition to his own duties, 1912-13; Retired 1916. C.I.E. 1914; Rajamantrapravina 1913. Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1918.

PEARSE, COLONEL J. L. Superintendent; Commissioner, Nandidurg Division, 1863-1873. Officiating Judicial Commissioner, 1873-4.

PEARS, STEUART EDMUND, I.C.S.—Resident in Mysore, b. 25th November 1875, m. Winifred M. Barton Edw. Edinburgh University and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1899; served in N. W. Frontier Province from 1901 onwards, as Political Agent in Tochi, Kurram, Khyber and Malakand. Delegate to Anglo-Afghan conference at Mussoorie in 1920; Resident, Waziristan 1922-24. Agent to Governor-General, Baluchistan, 1924; Resident in Mysore, 1925; C.I.E. 1916; C.S.I. 1923; Chief Commission N.W.F., 1930.

PEILE, JOHN HENBY.—Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, 1906: Writer. 1796: Assistant in the Military, Political, and Secret Departments. 1799: Head Assistant under the Resident at Mysore. 1800: Postmaster at Mysore, 1803: Secretary to the Resident at Mysore, 1806: Judge and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 1909: Secretary to Government in Military Department, and Superintendent of Stamps, 1811: Persian Translator to Government; Third Judge of the Provincial Court, Southern Division, 1818: *At home.* 1823: *Out of the service.*

PLUMER, C. G.—entered M.C.S., District Judge, N. Arcot; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1882; retired 1890.

PLUMER, R. B., Bar-at-Law.—Born 28th March 1871; Joined Mysore Service, 29th March 1890, as Probationer; Probationary Assistant Commissioner, 1892; Special Magistrate and Munsiff, K.G.F., 1897; District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, 1906; District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, 1913; Judge, Chief Court, 1922; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 2nd August, 1924; retired, 1927.

POWIS, EDWARD, SECOND LORD CLIVE, and FIRST EARL OF (1754-1839).—Governor of Madras, at the time of the final siege of Seringapatam and during nearly the whole period of Purnaiya's administration; born March 7, 1754;

eldest son of the first Lord Clive; succeeded his father, 1774; M.P. for Ludlow; English Peer, 1794; Governor of Madras, as Lord Clive, September 1799 to August 1803, during the period of the last war with Tipu; he was overshadowed by Marquis of Wellesley, while he stayed at Madras during the progress of the war; Marquis of Wellesley acknowledged the "honourable, generous and disinterested support" he received from him; thanked by Parliament, 1804, for his services in the Mahratta War; P.C. and created Earl of Powis and Viscount Clive, 1804; nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but did not take up the appointment; remarkable for his physical vigour; died May 16, 1839. Colonel Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington) described him as "a mild, moderate man, remarkably reserved, having a bad delivery, and apparently a heavy understandingbut I doubt whether he is dull as he appears, or as people imagine he is." His correspondence with Purnaiya shows him as a remarkably acute man and as one thoroughly alive to the interests of his nation in India.

PORTER, WILLIAM ARCHER (1824-1890).—Son of Rev. James Porter, of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. *Edu.* at Glasgow and Cambridge Universities; third Wrangler; Fellow and Tutor, Peterhouse, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law; Principal, Kumbakonam College, 1863-78, where his memory is perpetuated by the Porter Town Hall; Tutor and Secretary to His Highness Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, 1878-85; died 1890; a sister of his married Peter Guthrie Tait, the famous Professor of Experimental Physics at the Edinburgh University, whose son J. G. Tait M.A., Bar-at-Law, became in succession Professor and Principal, Central College, Bangalore.

PRENDEBOAST, GUY LUSHINGTON.—Asst. Resident in Mysore, 1827: Writer, 1829: Assistant to the Secretary in the Revenue Department, 1830: Assistant to the Resident at Mysore; Senior Assistant to the Registrar of the Sudder and Foudjary Adawlut; Superintend.

ent of Government Lotteries, 1832: Senior Deputy Registrar of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut 1838: at home on absence allowance, 1839: returned to India, per "General Ryd." 1840: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge, Malabar; Deputy Accountant-General, 1857: Accountant-General and Member of the Mint Committee, 1859: out of service, 3rd September, in India.

PRENDERGAST, SIR HARRY NORTH DALRYMPLE.—Born, October 15, 1834: Son of Thomas Prendergast, M.C.S.: educated at Cheltenham and Addiscombe: entered the Indian Engineers in Madras, 1854: became General, 1887: served in the Persian War, 1857; in the Indian Mutiny 1857-58; in the Central India Field Force: severely wounded: gained the V.C. on 31st November 1857, at Mandishwar, saving the life of Lt. Dew. 14th Light Dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a rebel: also for gallantry in actions when A.D.C. to Sir Hugh Rose, at Ratnagarh and Betwa: severely wounded: Brevet Major: in Abyssinian War, 1867-8: Brevet Colonel: Commanded Sappers in Indian Expedition, to Malta, 1878: acted as Military Secy. to the Government of Madras: commanded Western District 1880: Ceded Districts, 1881: as Q.M.G., commanded the British Burma Division, 1883: Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, 1884: Burma Expedition, 1885-6: Officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 1887: Off. Resident in Mysore, 1887: Governor-General's Agent in Baroda, 1889: Officiating Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan; 1889: Officiating Resident in Mysore, 1891-2, K.C.S.I. 1885, G.C.B., 1902.

PRENDERGAST, SIR JEFFERY, (1769-1866).—Served in the last War against Tipu Sultan. Son of Thomas Prendergast: born 1769: given appointment in S. Domingo: at the age of 15, he was captured *en route* taken to France, but escaped to England: became a Cadet in the E.I. Co's. Military service: went to Madras: served in the Madras Fusiliers in Mysore and at Seringapatam,

1779: was on the guard. placed over Tipu's body: A.D.C. to General (Lord) Harris at Madras: stationed at Fort St. George; rose to be Military Auditor-General: absent from Europe for 40 years: knighted: died at Brighton, July 1856:

PRINSEP, SIR HENRY THOBY.—Judl. Commissioner in Mysore. Born 1836: Son of Henry Thoby Prinsep. educated at Harrow and Haileybury: arrived in India on December 7, 1855: Assistant Magistrate at Midnapur during the Mutiny and as Civil Officer accompanied a Naval Brigade with light guns sent from Midnapur to join troops, to subdue a rising among the Kols: became Registrar of the Sadr Court in January 1862, and of the High Court on its establishment on July 1, of the same year: held several temporary appointments before becoming a District Judge in 1867: Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, 1875-6: Officiating Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1877: confirmed 1878: he acted as Chief Justice in 1902: Presided in 1893-4, over the Jury Commission, and in 1896-8, joined the Governor-General's Legislative Council, to assist in revising the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure: knighted in 1894, and made K.C.I.E. on retirement in March 1904: for 26 years, he was District Grand Master of the Freemasons in Bengal, and was the last of the Members of the Indian Civil Service educated at Haileybury employed in India.

PURNAYTA (1732-1812).—Regent and Dewan of Mysore, 1799-1811. A Brahman of the Mādhuva sect; born at Shrotriam village of Kunjimedu, in the Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District: was a Treasury Officer in the employ of Haidur Ali in Mysore, and on Haidar's death kept the Army in order until Tipu arrived from Malabar; was Dewan, or Finance Minister, to Tipu for many years; and on his death in 1799 was nominated to the post by the Marquis of Wallealey when he restored the ancient Mysore Royal family in the person of Sri-Krishna-Raja Wodeyar III, then a child of about three

years. He was greatly trusted by successive British Residents in Mysore, and during his administration of Mysore the country was greatly benefited by the improvements which he introduced, while he accumulated large sums in the Treasury. He received the Yelandur *Jaghir* in recognition of his services. The *Jaghir* is governed by a special Regulation, which among other matters regulates its succession. Retired in December 1811; a great friend of Col. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, while serving as Governor of Seringapatam: one of the last gifts of Wellington to Purnaiya was a portrait of his which now adorns the Residency at Mysore: in his last letter to Purnaiya, dated 2nd March 1805, Wellesley bore warm testimony to the success of his administration of Mysore; lived at Seringapatam on pension, and died March 29, 1812. His letters, written in elegant language, excited considerable curiosity in Earl Powis, then Governor of Madras, who expressed a desire to see him, a wish that was never realized by either party.

PUTTANNA CHETTY, SIR K. P.—First Member of Council Rtd. *b.* 1856; Edu. Central College, Bangalore; entered Mysore service 1875; Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railways, 1884; Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 1898-1906; Member of Council, 1906-09; retired 1912; President of several Trusts and charities; Chairman, Board of Directors, Bank of Mysore, since 1912; President, Central Co-operative Bank, Bangalore; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore; elected Member, Mysore Legislative Council, 1925; Fellow of the Mysore University 1916; Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipality, 1913-19; donated Rs. 25,000 towards constructing out-patients' dispensary, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; awarded Durbar Medal 1911; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1914, *Rajasabhabhushana*, Diwan Bahadur 1911; C.I.E. 1917. Kt. Bachelor, 1925.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO, B.A., B.L., Member, Mysore Council (Retd.) *b.* 23rd March 1869. Entered Mysore service

as Tutor to H. H. the Maharaja, 1890; Offg. Private Secretary to H. H. Maharaja, 1910; accompanied H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore on his European tour, 1913; Excise Commissioner, 1914-18; Revenue Commissioner, 1919; Member of Council, 1918-23. Diwan Bahadur, 1911; *Itajamantrapravina*, 1921.

RAMACHANDRA IYER, A., B.A., B.L.,—born April 1894; 2nd Judge, Chief Court, 1890; Offg. Chief Judge, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1898, and 1901; Chief Judge, 1902; Diwan Bahadur, 1900; *Raja Dharma Pravina*, 1904.

RAM RAZ.—Chief Judge of the court established in 1832 under the British Commission. Born at Tanjore. Brought up by his maternal uncle Govinda Rao, an officer of Tipū at Seringapatam. Lived at Seringapatam till 1806; then went to Trichinopoly and thence to Madras in 1813, where he completed his education. Became Superintendent of English Department at the College, Madras, for some years: was then appointed Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Justice, Madras, in 1820; appointed special Interpreter to a Commission formed for the investigation of a very important subject which demanded the faithful services of a person of high character; well acquainted with English History and Law, and with the Laws, Institutions and Languages of his own country: obtained the high distinction of diploma, "the first to be granted to a native of Madras;" became corresponding Member of the R. A. S. of Great Britain; took interest in the study of antiquities of India and wrote on them; his "elegant composition" in English attracted the notice of the learned in Europe: Ferguson in his *History of Indian Architecture* refers to his writings. Col. Briggs chose him for the post of Chief Justice in the Mysore Huzur Adalat Court died, 1833. Col. Briggs described him as "a very extraordinary person under any circumstances."

RANGACHARLU, CETTIPANYAM VIRAVALLI.—C.I.E.; Dewan of Mysore. Deputy Collector, Madras; Assistant,

Inam Enquiry; entered Mysore Service 1868, at the instance of Mr. Bowring, and posted to duty in the Palace Department; in this connection, he showed, according to Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner, "great tact, discrimination and good judgment."; Controller of the Palace; Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 1879; Dewan of Mysore, on the Rendition of the State, 25th March 1881; died at Madras, 20th January 1883. C. I. E. 1878. Wrote *Fifty years of British Administration in Mysore*. Wrote English worthy of a classical scholar; described as *Father of the Mysore Representative Assembly*. His Highness the Maharaja in notifying his death, said: "By the death of this valued public servant, H. H. the Maharaja feels that he has been deprived of an able, faithful and devoted counsellor and that the people have lost a true and sympathetic friend." In consideration of his eminent services to the State during a period of 15 years, H. H. the Maharaja Sri Chāmāraja Wodeyar, was pleased to grant a bonus of rupees one lakh to his family. The Rangachari Memorial Hall at Mysore was erected partly by subscription, as a memorial to him.

RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, BARONET (1810-1895).—Headed the deputation to Lord Cranborne in 1867, for securing the reversion of Mysore. Born April 11, 1801, son of Abraham Tyzack Rawlinson; educated at Wington and Ealing; went to Bombay in the E. I. Co's Military service, 1827, Sir John Malcolm (q. v.) being a fellow passenger. Learnt Persian and the Vernaculars; served in Persia, to discipline the Persian troops, 1833-9: Political Assistant to Sir W. Macnaghten at Kabul: Political Agent at Kandahar: at the Battle there, May, 29, 1842: with Nott, returned to India, via Kabul: C. B. Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, 1843: Council General at Baghdad, 1844: deciphered the Persian Cuneiform inscription of Darius Hystaspes at Behistun, 1846: made great explorations and excavations in Babylonia and adjacent countries: returned to England 1855: K. C. B. 1856: Lt.-Colonel: Director of E. I. Co.: M. P. for Reigate, 1858: Member of the Council

of India, 1858-9: Minister to Persia, 1859-60: M. P. for Frome, 1865-8: Member again in the Council of India from 1868, for the rest of his life: G. C. B. 1889; Baronet, 1891: President of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1878-81: and its Director, 1862-95: President of Geographical Society, 1871-2, and 1874-5: and of the Oriental Congress in London, 1874: D. C. L., L. L. D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and a member of the several foreign academies: Trustee of the British Museum: died March 5, 1895. Wrote constantly in the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal* and for the Geographical Society on Assyria and Babylonia, Persia, Turkistan, Central Asia: also in the periodical Reviews: and published *England and Russia in the East*, 1875, expressing his pronounced views on Russian Policy and action in Central Asia.

ROBERTSON, SIR DONALD, K. C. S. I.—Lieut., Col., Indian Army, late Foreign Dept., Govt. of India.—Resident in Mysore. Ensign. Royal Scots fusiliers, Aug. 1865; arrived, Oct., 1865; served from Nov. 1869, as Asst. Commr. in the Central Prov.; transf'd. to Rajputana, June, 1872; Cantonmt. mag., Nasirabad May, 1877; Offg. Asst. Commr., Merwara and Ajmir, 1877-78; Offg. Supt. Jahalawar, 1879; 1st Asst. Agent, Indore, 1881; Pol. Agent, Bhopal February 1885, Pol. Agent, Budelkhand, May, 1885; Assist. to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg, Dec. 1886; pol. agent in Bundelkhand, and Supt. of the Rewa State, Dec., 1888; Resident, Gwalior, Feb., 1894; Offg. Govr.-Gen's Agent, Central India, April, 1895; Resident Mysore, and Chief Commr., Coorg, Dec., 1896; C. S. I. Dec., 1898; K. C. S. I., Jan., 1903; ret'd. from foreign dept, Oct. 1903. On coronation duty at India Office, June to Oct., 1911.

RICE, BENJAMIN LEWIS. (1837-1928).—Archaeologist, antiquarian and educationalist. Son of Rev. T. Rice: educated privately: appointed Principal of the High School (now Central College), Bangalore 1860-5; Inspector of Schools, Mysore and Coorg, 1865-8, 1870-3;

Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, 1868-9, 1873-83; Secretary to the Mysore Government, Education Department, 1883-90; Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, 1890-1905; introduced the Hobli School system of Primary Education in Mysore, 1868; was Secretary to the Education Commission (Sir W. W. Hunter's) 1882-3; C.I.E.; Author of *Gazetteer of Mysore and Coorg*; *Mysore Inscriptions: Epigraphia Carnatica*, 12 vols.; *Bibliotheca Carnatica*. Died, 1928.

RUSSELL, GEORGE EDWARD.—Officiating Resident in Mysore 1802; Writer, 1803; Assistant to the Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 1804; Assistant under the Registrar of the Zillah of Chingleput, 1805; Registrar of the Zillah of Chingleput. 1812; Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam 1815; In charge of General Treasury at Masulipatam, 1822; Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1824; At first Acting, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. 1832; Officiating as Resident at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore; Commissioner to inquire into the State of affairs at Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 1834; Member of Council of the Governor, and President of the Revenue and Marine Boards, 1836; Chief Judge of Sadder and Foujdarry Adawlut. (*Retired on the Annuity Fund in 1838.*) Died, 20th October 1863 in England

SABAPATHI MCDALIAR. A.—Member of Council, 1881-9; Rai Bahadur.

SALISBURY, ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, THIRD MARQUIS OF (1830-1903).—As Secretary of State for India, determined on the restoration of Mysore in 1867. Born February 8, 1830; son of the Second Marquis; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Soul's College; M. P. for Stamford, 1853-68; Marquis, 1868. Secretary of State for India, as Lord Cranborne, from July 6, 1866 to March 9, 1867. In 1867, announced in the House of Commons the decision of the British Cabinet that the existence of well governed Indian States is a benefit to the stability

of British Rule. He reversed the Wood despatch in regard to Mysore; again as Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, from February 22, 1874 to March 30, 1878; Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1869; wrote for the *Quarterly Review* and other Periodicals; his career as Ambassador, etc., Foreign Secretary, and thrice Prime Minister, belongs to English and European Politics and History; died August 22, 1903; K.G., D.C.L., L.L.D.

SANDFORD, JOHN DOUGLAS, (1833-92).—I.C.S.; Judicial Commissioner in Mysore. Son of venerable Archdeacon Sandford; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford; Scholar; first class Moderations and in the final Classical School; to India in 1856; Served in the N.W.P.; Judicial Commissioner of Burma and of Mysore, 25th March 1881; Officiating Resident in Mysore, May 1882 to June 1883; left India 1882; retired 1884; died June 1892:

SANKEY, SIR RICHARD HIERAM.—Chief Engineer in Mysore, (1864-77). Born March 12, 1829; son of Mathew Sankey; educated at Addiscombe; entered Madras Engineers, 1846, and became Lt.-General, 1884; Superintendent of the East Coast Canal, 1856-7; in the mutiny on special duty at Allahabad; Field Engineer at Cawnpore; Senior Engineer Officer with the Gurkha Force under Jang Bahadur; recommended for the V.C.; at the capture of Lucknow; Chief Engineer in Mysore, 1864-77; deputed to Victoria to report on water works, 1871; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, 1877; Commanding Engineer in South Afghanistan under Sir D. Stewart, 1878-9; Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Madras, 1879, and Member of Legislative Council, Madras; Fellow, Madras University, 1881; resigned Public Works Department 1883; retired from Army, 1884; Chairman of Board of Works, Ireland, 1884-96; K.C.B., 1892. Sankey's Reservoir at Bangalore is named after him.

SCHWARTZ, RAV. CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH (1726-98).—Danish Missionary;

Ambassador of Madras Government to Haidar Ali in August 1779. Born October 22, 1726, in Prussia; son of George Schwartz; educated at Sonnenburg, Kustrian, Halle University; assisted Schultz, the Danish Missionary, to edit the Tamil Bible; ordained at Copenhagen, 1749; went out as a Missionary from the Government of Denmark to Cuddalore and to the Danish Settlement at Tranquebar, 1750; learnt to speak several Indian languages; placed in charge of the country S. of the Cauvery; went to Ceylon and Trichinopoly; at the siege of Madura, 1764, built a church there, 1766, Mission House and Schools; worked as a Missionary under the S.P.C.K.; settled as Chaplain to the troops at Trichinopoly, 1768-78; went to live at Tanjore, 1778; built a church there; went on behalf of the Madras Government on a secret mission to Haidar Ali at Seringapatam, 1779; the Journal of his mission is printed in Wilke's *History of Mysoor*. Vol. I, 523-8 (Madras Edition); Haidar gave him free passage, but Tipu refused to see him; Schwartz established Government schools, including teaching of Christianity therein; founded the Tinnevely Church; appointed interpreter at Tanjore; guardian of Serfoji, the young Raja there; died there, February 13, 1798; monuments erected to him at Madras and Tanjore; said to have made 6,000 converts; was most devout, zealous and high principled. He spoke Persian well.

SEAL, SIR BRAJENDRANATH, M.A., PH.D., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1921-1930. Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Calcutta University, 1914-20. Born 3rd September 1864. Educated at General Assembly, College, Calcutta; Del., Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; Member, Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta University Register, 1905; Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1921; Extra Member of Council, Knight Bachelor 1926; 1930, Rtd.

SESHADRI IYER, SIR KUMARAPURAM: late Dewan of Mysore. Born 1st June 1845; B.A., 1865; B.L. 1874; entered British Service as Translator in Collec-

tor's Office, Calicut; joined Mysore Service as Judicial Sherestadar, Ashtagram Division; Public Prosecutor; Judicial Assistant Commissioner; Comptroller to the Royal Household; Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, 1879; Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, 1881; Officiating Dewan, 1882; Dewan, 1883; continued in the post for 18 years; his administration proved highly beneficial to the State; C.S.I. 1887; K.C.S.I. 1893; Among his greater achievements were:—the harnessing of the Cauvery at Sivsamudram for the generation of Electric power for lighting and industrial purposes; the working out of water supply schemes for Bangalore and Mysore; the organization of an efficient Civil Service; development of a sound system of Local Self Government; working out of generous scheme of Government Life Insurance for the benefit of employees, now extended to others as well; reform in the management of religious foundations; development of the financial resources of the State; and the evolving of effective checks against the ravages of famine and plague. The Marikanive Reservoir owes its existence to him. He opened out the congested areas in the areas of Mysore and Bangalore and thus paved the way for their being laid out on modern sanitary lines. He also developed medical aid and education and elaborated a system of Judicial administration which has enjoyed a reputation second to none in India. He provided for Archaeological research on scientific lines which has helped to elucidate the ancient history of Southern India as a whole. An enlightened administrator, who laboured hard for the good name of his sovereign and the reputation of his countrymen in the administrative field. Died within a few months of his retirement, in 1901. Described as a Statesman remarkable for his administrative talents, abilities and integrity; his most notable achievement was his conception and execution, with skilled assistance, of the Cauvery Power Installation Scheme, which besides bringing in a handsome revenue to the State is contributing materially to its industrial development. A statue has been erected at Bangalore to perpetuate his memory, the

same being unveiled by Lord Hardinge, when on a visit to the State in 1913. Referring to the administration of his time, Lord Hardinge said, "His work is writ large on every page of Mysore History of that time."

SESHAGIRI RAO.—Chief Justice of the Mysore Huzur Adaulat Court, 1834. Dewan of Cochin from 1825-1830: a thoroughly honest and straight forward administrator; resigned the Dewanship, April 1830: appointed Chief Justice in Mysore, April 1833.

SMITH, CHARLES.—M. 1805: Writer. 1809: Assistant under the Judge and Collector of Seringapatam. 1812: In England 1815: Out of the service.

SMITH, EDMUND.—Assistant Commissioner in Mysore. 1827: Writer. 1829: Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, and Deputy Persian Translator, 1831: Assistant to the Commissioners for the Government of Mysore, 1832: Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Secretary to the Board for the College, and for Public Instruction; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar; Acting Private Secretary to the Governor. 1839: Acting Deputy Register to the Suddar and Foujdarry Adawlut. 1839: At home on absentee allowance, 1847: Not traced after being on furlough. Died, 16th August 1873 in England.

SMITH, JOHN.—Paymaster at Seringapatam, 1799: Writer on the Bencoolen Establishment. 1803: *Transferred to the Madras Presidency*: Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government. 1804: Secretary to the Committee of Audit for Captured Dutch Settlements, 1806: Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper at Seringapatam, 1813: Collector of Vizagapatam. Died, 20th June 1824, at Vizagapatam.

SMOLLET, PATRICK BOYLE.—Assistant Commissioner in Mysore. 1825: Writer. 1828: Head Assistant to the Collector of Guntoor. 1830: Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. 1832: Assistant to the Commissioners for the

Government of Mysore. 1833: Acting Assistant to the Chief Secretary in the Public and Secret Departments, 1834: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Madura; Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 1835: Acting Junior and Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1838: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry; Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Acting Secretary, 1839: Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1843: Register to the Courts of Sudder and Suddery Foujdarry Adawlut, 1845: Principal Assistant to Collector Magistrate, and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam. 1847: Collector Magistrate, and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam, 1851: proceeded on furlough, 1954: Returned to India. 1855: Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1856: Collector, Magistrate, and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam 1857: proceeded on furlough; Resigned the service, from 28th December. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1859).

SRINIVASA IYENGAR C. born 1850; Member of Council, 1901-4; *Rajamantrapravina*, 1904; Diwan Bahadur, 1914;

SRINIVASIENGAR, K. R.,—M. A. (1893) Entered M.C.S. (1892), Assistant Commissioner, 1892; Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 1907; Secretary to Government General and Revenue Departments, 1912; Inspector-General of Police, 1917; Revenue Commissioner, 1918; Member of Council, 1919; 1st Member of Council, 1925; Retired, 1926.

STALEY, A. E., I.C.S., Bar-at-law.—Chief Judge, (Retired, 1906); *Edn.* at St. Pant's School, Concord, U.S.A., and St. Peter's College, Radley; Entered Service 1873; served in N.W.P. and Oudh, 1875; transferred to Bengal, 1880; offg. U.S. to Secy., 1884 & 1885; Joint Mag. 1886; Junior Secy. Board of Rev. 1890; Dt. and Sessions Judge, 1891: Rtd. 1904: entered Mysore Service, as Chief Judge, 1st July 1904; Rtd., 1906.

ST. JOHN, SIR OLIVER.—Served in Persia and Abyssinia; Principal, Mayo

Chief's College, Ajmere; Political Agent, Kandahar; Resident in Mysore, 1889-1891; transferred to Beluchistan; died at Quetta a few days after his arrival there.

STOKES, HUDLETON.—Superintendent Manjarabad Dn. 1826; Writer. 1828: Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, 1830; Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, 1831; Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 1832; Under the orders of the Commissioners for the Government of Mysore, 1834; Superintendent of Manjarabad Division in Mysore, 1838: *In England on absentee allowance*, 1841: *Returned to India*, 1842: Assistant to Commissioner, Kurnool, 1843: Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, and Member of the College Board, 1855: Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 1856: Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 1856: *Resigned the service*, 15th February in India (*Annuitant on the Fund*, 1857.)

STUART, JAMES (1741-1815)—Served in the war against Tipū, 1792 and 1799. Son of John Stuart; born March 2, 1741, educated at Culross, Dumfermline, Edinburgh; entered the Army; in American War of Independence; to India as Brevet-Lt-Colonel, 78th Regiment in 1781; Lt-Colonel; arrived at Madras, April 1782 with 78 (afterwards 72nd) Regiment; under Coote against Haidar; at Cuddalore, 1783; with Colonel Fullarton's army in the South 1783-84; under General Medows in the War with Tipū, 1790; and Cornwallis, 1791-2; took Dindigal and Paulghatcherry; took Savandrug and Oitradurg; at Seringapatam; siege of Pondicherry, 1793; Maj-General, commanded the expedition against the Dutch in Ceylon 1795-96; commanded the Forces at Madras, 1796; Lt-General; commanded C.-in-C., Bombay, 1797; commanded the Bombay Force at Seringapatam, 1799; took part in the action at Sedasur; joined General Harris at Seringapatam; marched to Kanara, 1799; C.-in-C., Madras, 29th July 1801; Lt-General, 1802; in the Mahratta War, 1803; resigned 21st October 1804; General, 1812; died April 29, 1815.

SULLIVAN, STEPHEN.—Of the E.I.Co's Madras Establishment, 1778; Persian Translator and Secretary, 1780; President at Tanjore, 1782; Commissioned by Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, to conclude a treaty with the Mysore Rani Lakshmi Ammanni for the restoration of the ancient Royal House of Mysore. (His name appears as JOHN SULLIVAN in the Treaty as published in the Aitchison's *Treaties*, v. 133; Princep, however, gives it as *Stephen Sullivan*.)

SULLIVAN JOHN.—Assistant Resident in Mysore. 1804; Writer. 1805: Assistant under the Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Department, 1806; Register of the Zillah of Chittapat. 1807; Assistant to the Chief Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department. 1809; Acting Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1811; *in England* 1814; *Returned to India*: Collector of Chingleput. 1815: Collector of Coimbatore. 1821: Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. 1830; *In England on absentee allowance*. 1835: *Returned to India*; Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. 1836: President of the Revenue, Marine, and College Boards. 1839: Member of Council of the Governor, and President of the Revenue Marine, and College Boards (*Annuitant on the Fund*, 1841.) *Died*, 16th January 1858, *in England*.

SULLIVAN, EDWARD R.—Head Asst. Resident in Mysore, 1806; Writer, 1809; Assistant under the Collector of Malabar, 1811; Acting Assistant to the Resident at Mysore, 1813; Head Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1815; Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Government Lotteries, 1819; *In England*, 1822; *Returned to India*: Assistant to the Chief Secretary to the Government; Secretary and Treasurer of the Government Bank, 1824: *Out of the service*.

SYKES, WILLIAM HENRY (1790-1872)—One of the deputation that waited upon Lord Cranborne, in 1867, for securing the reversion of Mysore; Colonel; son of Samuel Sykes; born January 25,

1790: entered the E.I. Co's. Bombay Army in 1804, was present at Bharatpur under Lord Lake, 1805: served in the Deccan 1817-20: and commanded native troops at the battles of Kirki and Poona; was employed by the Bombay Government as statistical reporter from 1824 until he left India in 1831: wrote a number of reports, statistical, on natural history, etc., retired as Colonel in 1833: was a Royal Commissioner on Lunacy, 1835-45; became Director of the E.I. Co., in 1840: Chairman in 1856: in 1854, he was Lord Rector of the Aberdeen University: M.P. for Aberdeen, 1857-72: F.R.S.: Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; President of it in 1858: as also in 1863, of the Statistical Society, and of the Society of Arts. In Bombay, he advocated education for Indians, and in Parliament urged the rights and privileges of the Indian Army. He was the author of numerous works on scientific and literary questions and contributed largely to the transactions of learned societies on the ancient history, antiquities, statistics, geology, natural history and meteorology of India. Died June 1872.

TATA, JAMSETJI NASARWANJI (1839-1904).—Merchant-prince who founded the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore; Born in 1839 at Nowsari in Gujarat: educated at the Elphinstone College: a successful and philanthropic merchant of Bombay: founder of the firm of Tata and Co., at Bombay, with branches in the Far East, Europe and America. After losing one fortune, he acquired a second. He was a pioneer of the cotton manufacturing industry in Western India; made the Alexandra Mills at Bombay; built the Empress Mills at Nagpur and the Swadeshi Mill; aimed at developing other Indian industries, such as silk culture in Mysore, the working of iron and copper ore in the Central Provinces, and built the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Bombay; he travelled widely, knew England well, and sought no honour; his ambition was to create an Institute of Research, with a view to provide new careers for promising youths and to promote the development of the resources of India; until

this Institute could be started, on a financial basis of £14,000 a year, he intended to endow a Trust for sending Indian students to London to complete their education, and offered to the Government of India properties producing a large annual income for an Institute of Scientific Research in India, which has since been established at Bangalore. A Silk Farm named after him at Bangalore is at present being managed by the Salvation Army. He died at Nauheim, May 19, 1904.

THUMBOO CHETTY, T. R. A.;—3rd Judge, Chief Court, 1884; 2nd Judge 1888; Offg. Chief Judge, 1893-5; Offg. Dewan and President in Council, 1890; 1892, 1893, 1897, 1900; Retired as Officiating Dewan, 1901. *Rajadharmapravina*.

TIPŪ SULTAN (1753-1799)—Born 1753; commanded a part of his father Haidar Ali's Army in the second Mysore war with the English; the death of his father was kept concealed until Tipū could, from Malabar, rejoin the Army; he defeated General Matthews at Bednore and put him and others to death; he besieged and took Mangalore, and made a treaty with the English in March, 1784, regaining Kanara and Malabar; he attacked Coorg, 1785; in 1786 he called himself "Padsbah," a king; he fought against the Nizam and the Mahrattas, and made peace with them in 1787; he sent envoys to Turkey and France, with little success; in Dec. 1789, he attacked Travancore; was repulsed at first, but afterwards inflicted great damage; Cornwallis allied with the Mahrattas and the Nizam against Tipū, who held his own against General Medows but lost Malabar; Cornwallis in person, in 1791, besieged and took Bangalore on March 21; attacked Seringapatam, but failed and had to retire; he took the Nandidurg and Savandurg forts, and again besieged Seringapatam in Feb. 1792, where, finding resistance hopeless, Tipū yielded, and made great cessions of money and territory, but kept his throne and Capital; Tipū sought the aid of Zaman Shah, the Afghan ruler, and of the

French in the Mauritius, against the English, but obtained little help. Lord Mornington, arriving in India in May, 1798, regarded Tipü's conduct as openly hostile, and failing to obtain any satisfaction from correspondence with him, declared war early in 1799. Tipü's forces were defeated by the English under Generals Harris, Stuart, Baird, and Colonel Arthur Wellesley; and at the capture of Seringapatam, on May 4, 1799, by the English, Tipü was killed; his sons were made prisoners and sent to Vellore; the greater part of his territory was divided between the E. I. Co., and the Nizām, a portion being made over to the ancient Hindu royal family of Mysore. His energy and ability as a ruler were overshadowed by his ferocity, and bigotry.

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.—Retd.—Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. b. 16th February 1869. *Educ.* Aldenham School and King's College, Cambridge. Member and Prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888; w. Alice d. of Captain C. Loosack, 29th Highlanders; served in Madras Districts and Secretariat; conducted special enquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and Central India States; Secretary, Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I. G. of Excise and Salt to the Government of India, 1909-12; President, Life Saving Appliance Committee, 1913; President of the Indian Taxation Committee, 1924-25. Member of Executive Council, Madras; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1926. C.S.I. 1920; Kt., K.C.S.I. 1924.

TUCKER, ALEXANDER LAUREN PEN-DOCK, C.I.E., late Indian C.S.—Education at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1880; arrived, 28th December 1882, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and mag.; Forest Settlement Officer, Bijapur, February 1886; Assistant to Sect. at Hyderabad; and Asst. Secretary for Berar, April, 1886; on deputation to Khetri State, 1886-89; Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, April, 1890; in

1891 acted as Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; 1st Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, and Secretary for Berar, October 1893; political agent, Harooti and Tonk, December 1895; officiating Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwar, August 1899; confirmation February 1903; C.I.E., November 1901; on special duty in For. Dept. Secretariat, 1904; officiating Resident in Mysore, July to October 1904; officiating agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, January 1906; political Resident, Persian Gulf, April, 1907; Resident and Revenue Commissioner N.W.F. Province January 1909; Judicial Commissioner, March 1910; Resident, Indore, and agent to Governor-General in Central India, May 1913; retd. November 1913.

VENKATA RAO, RAI RAAYA RAI—Special Assistant to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore. Born at Kumbakonam; Head Sherestadar to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore 1834; Native Assistant to the Commissioner; Dewan of Travancore, 1838; Special Assistant to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore, 1840; on six month's leave, 1843; "a man of great ability," possessed of administrative talents of "a first-rate order." Lord Ellenborough sanctioned his services being placed at the disposal of General J. S. Fraser; Resident at Hyderabad, for his eventual appointment there as Dewan in succession to Chundoo Lall. Of him, General Fraser wrote on 14th July 1843 to Lord Ellenborough;—"It was after conversing with him for an hour or two, that Lord William Bentinck remarked it was such men who might be placed with advantage in the Supreme Council of India." General Fraser had the highest confidence in his ability and in his power in bringing about a radical reform in Hyderabad finance. Sir Mark Cubbon entirely concurred with General Fraser as to Venkata Rao's character and abilities. On reaching Hyderabad, he became seriously unwell with dropsy and returned to Bangalore, where he died in July 1843. Government of India bestowed on him the title of "Rai Raaya Rai" in 1838 in recognition of his eminent zeal and ability and integrity

as Native Assistant to the Chief Commissioner. His son was Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, afterwards Dewan of Indore.

VIBART, HENRY.—Assistant Collector, Seringapatam, 1804; Writer, 1807; Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Assistant to the Collector of the Zillah of Ganjam. 1811: Register of the Zillah of Rajahmundry, 1822: Register and Assistant Collector of the Zillah of Seringapatam. 1824: Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Masulipatam. (*Annuitant on the Fund from December 1832.*) *Died, 5th November 1839, in England.*

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM K.C.I.E. (1915) C.I.E. (1911) B.A. L.C.E. M.I.C.E.—Dewan of Mysore, 1912-18; born 1861; educated at Chikballapur and at the Central College, Bangalore; B.A. (Madras) 1881, studied in the College of Science, Poona; won the James Berkley prize; L.C.E. (Bombay) 1888, joined service as Assistant Engineer in Bombay 1884; served in Nasik, Khandesh and Poona; services lent to the Municipality of Sukkur in Sind, 1894; designed and carried out the water works of that Municipality 1895; Executive Engineer, Surat 1896; Assistant Superintending Engineer Poona, 1897-99. Visited China and Japan 1898; Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, 1899; Sanitary Engineer, Bombay, and Member, Sanitary Board 1901; gave evidence before the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901; designed and constructed Automatic gates patented by him at Lake Fife storage reservoir; introduced a new system of irrigation known as the Block System 1903; represented the Bombay Government at the Simla Irrigation Commission, 1904; on special duty 1905; Superintending Engineer 1907. Visited Egypt, Canada, United States of America and Russia 1908; services lent as special Consulting Engineer, Hyderabad, to supervise and carry out Engineering works in connection with the Musi floods 1909; retired from British service 1909; Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore 1912-

1918; holds K.I.H. Medal. Has visited Japan, Europe and America on four successive occasions. Publications: *Speeches; Reconstructing India, etc.*

WATSON, CHARLES CUNINGHAM, I.C.S.—Education at Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1897; arrived, 26th November 1898, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Mag.; Assistant to governor's agent in Kathiawar, October, 1902; officiating assistant commissioner in Merwara, May, 1903; officiating assistant to governor-general's agent in Rajputana, March, 1904; confirmed, February 1906; Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, May, 1909; acting Secretary to the Government from October 1912; C.I.E., June, 1913; Private Secretary to Governor, Bombay, March to October 1914. Officiating Resident in Mysore, March to August 1924.

WEBER, JOSIAH (1763-1804) M.C.S.;—Resident at Mysore, 1803; called "Sree Webbe," one of the greatest "politicals" Madras ever produced; Writer at Fort St. George, Madras, 1783; Assistant to the Secretary to the Select Committee; Assistant to the Secretary in the Military Department; Mahratta Translator and Deputy Commissary General, 1786; under the Secretary in the Public and Revenue Departments, 1787; Secretary to the Board of Assigned Revenue, 1790; Temporary Member, Board of Assigned Revenue, 1792; Deputy Secretary in the Public, Commercial and Revenue Departments, 1793; Secretary in the Public Commercial Department, Clerk to the Court of Appeal and to the Committee of Treasury, 1797; Secretary to Government, 1800; first Chief Secretary and Mahratta Translator, 12th July 1800; wrote a Minute against the resumption of hostilities against Tipū in 1799, which was highly disapproved by Lord Mornington and the Court of Directors; Mornington, however, dissuaded the Court from recalling him; during the War with Tipū, he worked wholeheartedly with Mornington and won his approbation and good-will; appointed

Resident in Mysore, 1803; transferred in the same capacity to Nagpur, 1804; Resident at Gwalior, 1804; on his journey thither, died at Hossangabad, on the banks of the Nerbada, on 9th November 1804; a fine monument by Flaxeman was, by public subscription, erected to him in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George; this represents an Officer, a Civil Servant, a Muhammadan and a Hindu, mourning over a portrait Medallion of the deceased, while at the base is a recumbent figure; the inscription on it says:—"His mind by nature, firm, lofty, energetic, was formed by classic study to a tone of independence and patriotism not unworthy of the best days of Greece and Rome." Colonel Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) included him among his friends and took home an engraving from his portrait (painted by the great artist Hickey), which occupied a prominent place at Strathfieldsaye. Asked whose portrait it was, the Duke is reported, on an occasion, to have mentioned, Mr. Webbe's and said: "He was one of the ablest men I ever knew, and, what is more, one of the most honest." The Marquis of Wellesley wrote to the Court that he "possessed knowledge, talents and virtue never surpassed in India" and that he had "devoted the best years of his valuable life for the honour and benefit of the Company." His epitaph, which Marquis of Wellesley was asked to write but which he had to refuse owing to official reasons, speaks of him as having been cut off "in the prime of life, beloved with fervour by his friends, regretted by his rulers and admired by all." A monument (in the shape of a column) was raised to perpetuate his memory by Dewan Purnaiya at French Rocks, near Seringapatam, which is popularly, though wrongly, known as the *Hana Khamba*. The inscription on it says that it was erected as a tribute of veneration and respect for splendid talents, unsullied purity, and eminent public virtue.

WELLESLEY, H., M.C.S.—Superintendent of Ashtagram division. Wrote the *Mysore District Gazetteer*, 1869

and the *Mysore Administration Report for 1872*.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, MARQUESS (1760-1842).—Governor-General: Restored the country to the Ancient Hindu Ruling House in 1799; born June 20, 1760; eldest son of first Earl of Mornington; educated at Trim, Harrow, Eton, Christ Church, Oxford; Student; Latin Verse Prize, 1780; became Earl Mornington, 1781; M. P., 1787-96; Knight of St. Patrick, 1783; Lord of the Treasury, 1786; Member of the Board of Control, 1793; Privy Councillor, 1793; made Baron Wellesley, 1797; accepted Governorship of Madras, 1797; became Governor-General of India, May 18, 1798 to July 30, 1805; met high Indian officers at the Cape, on his voyage outwards; reversed his predecessor's policy of non-interference; induced the Nizam to remove his French officers, and made the Mahrattas neutral; opposed French intrigues; found Tipu seeking help from the French at Mauritius; when negotiations failed, declared war on Tipu; went to Madras; Tipu defeated and killed at Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; Hindu Dynasty restored in Mysore; created a Marquess, December 1799; assumed the administration of Tanjore, maintaining the Raja; annexed the Karnatic, pensioning the Nawab with a fifth of his revenues; made treaty with Saadat Ali, Nawab of Oudh, for cession of territory and for reforms; sent Malcolm (q. v.) to Persia to make treaty against Afghanistan; sent Baird's expedition to Egypt against the French; refused to restore, as ordered, the French possessions in India; resigned his appointment, but requested to remain; made Commander-in-Chief; made treaty of Bassein, December 1802, with the Peshwa; compelled to make war against Mahratta Chiefs, Sindia, Bhonsla, Holkar; defeated them at Assaye, Argaum, Delhi, Laswari, but, in consequence of Monson's disastrous retreat before Holkar, Wellesley was recalled, 1805. He established, in 1800, the College of Fort William for education of civilians; it was only allowed by Court of Directors, on a reduced scale,

for Indian languages; ordered the observance in India of Sunday as a day of rest; after retirement, was unsuccessfully attacked in Parliament by Paul and others, for his policy in Oudh; sent to Spain as Ambassador Extraordinary in 1809, in furtherance of Peninsular war; became Foreign Secretary, 1809-12; K. G., 1812; failed to form a Coalition Ministry, 1812; differed in opinion on important subjects from the Duke of Wellington; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1821-8 and 1833-4; advocated Catholic emancipation, suppressed disturbances, combated famine; Lord Steward of the Household, 1832-3; Lord Chamberlain, 1835; retired, 1835; granted £20,000 by the E. I. Co.; his Despatches, Minutes, etc., printed, 1835-7; his statues erected in London and Calcutta; died September 26, 1842; he maintained his classical scholarship and studies to the end: he also was called "The Great Pro-consul." The Wellesley Bridge at Seringapatam is named after him.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, FIRST DUKE OF (1769-1852).—Served in the final siege of Seringapatam; Member, Commission for Mysore Affairs, 1799; Governor of Seringapatam, 1799-1805; fourth son of the first Earl of Mornington: born May 1, 1769; educated at Chelsea, Eton and Angers in France; gazetted Ensign in March, 1787, and passing through several regiments, became Major and Lt.-Colonel in the 33rd regiment in 1793; after some campaigning in the Netherlands, 1794-5, he landed with his regiment at Calcutta on February 17, 1797: his brother the Earl of Mornington, assumed office as Governor-General at Calcutta, on May 18, 1798; Wellesley commanded, as far as Penang, the Bengal Division of an expedition to Manila, but was recalled on account of Tipū Sultān, who had been intriguing with the French to turn the English out of India; in the final war with Tipū, which broke out early in 1799, Wellesley commanded the Nizam's troops, invading Mysore; Tipū's troops were routed at Malavalli, in March, 1799, by a force under him; Tipū was then besieged in

Seringapatam by General Harris, Wellesley commanding reserve during the attack, May 4, 1799; on its capture and the death of Tipū, Wellesley was placed in command of Seringapatam, stopped the plundering, and restored order; he was made a Member of the Commission appointed to conclude the Treaty of Mysore, 1799; subsequently administered Seringapatam fortress as Governor, with great ability; hunted down "the free-booter of Mysore," Dhoondia Waugh, in September 1800 and kept his son under his personal control; occupied the Ceded Districts, 1800; commanded Malabar 1800-1801; went to Ceylon, 1800; returned to Mysore, April 1801; Major-General, 27th November 1802; in 1802-03, the Mahratta powers, Sindia, Holkar and the Raja of Berar, formed a confederacy against the English; General Wellesley, with the Madras Army, reached Poona in time and relieved it, April 1803; made Chief Political and Military officer in the Deccan and S. Mahratta country and invested with plenary powers, June 1803; after taking Ahmednagar on August 12, he attacked, on September 23, 1803, with about 8,000 men, including only about 1,500 Europeans, and defeated the whole Mahratta force of 50,000 men, near the village of Assaye; he was equally victorious in the battle of Argaum on November 29, 1803, in which the Mahratta power was broken; he took Gawilghar on December 15, 1803, and made peace by treaties which secured great cessions of territory to the E. I. Co.; returned to Seringapatam, 30th November 1804; presented with an Address before his departure from that place; disbanded the Army of the Deccan; issued his farewell order to the Army, 9th February 1805; at Bombay he was presented with a sword of honour, and before he left Madras for England, in March 1805, was made K. C. B. Declined office of Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. The remainder of his career is included in English and European history. He died in Walmer, September 14, 1852.

WELSH, JAMES (1775-1861).—Commanded the Mysore Division, 1811; Son

of John Welsh, W. S. Edinburgh; born March 12, 1775; went to Madras in the E. I. Co.'s European Army, 1791; took part in the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; was present at the capture of Ceylon, 1796; under Arthur Wellesley (q. v.) in the Mahratta War, 1803-04; at Poona, Ahmadnagar, Argann, Gawilghar, Manakarsir; disarmed his regiment at Palamcotah in the disturbances that followed the Vellore Mutiny, November 1806; tried to precipitate action in the matter, but was honourably acquitted, 1807; stormed successfully the Arambooly lines, Travancore, and was thanked for his "gallant exertions," 1809; held several military commands in Madras; checked a rising at Kolhapur, 1824; Major-General 1837; commanded N. Division, Madras, 1837; retired, 1847; General, 1854; died at Bath, January 24, 1861; wrote *Military Reminiscences of nearly Forty Years' Active Service in the East Indies*, from which the historian of Mysore can get a few glimpses of the men and events of the early years of the reign of Sri Krishnaraja-Wodeyar III.

WILKS, MARK (1760-1831).—Resident at Mysore and its historian. Born about 1760, a native of the Isle of Man; received a highly classical education with a view of entering the Church; went to Madras in the E. I. Co.'s military service, 1782, when he was 22 years of age; Deputy Secretary to the Military Board, 1786; Secretary to Sir B. Close's Mission to Mysore, 1787; A. D. C. to the Governor, Madras, 1789; A. D. C. and Military Secretary to Colonel James Stuart in the War against Tipū Sultān, 1790-95; Military and Private Secretary to the Governor, Lord Clive (afterwards Earl Powis), and Town-Major of Fort St. George, 1798-1803; Military Secretary to the C.-in-C., General James Stuart, 1803; Resident in Mysore, 1803-08; Lt.-Colonel, 1808; left India, 1808; Governor of St. Helena, 1813-16; he retired from the governorship of that island on the imprisonment of Emperor Napoleon; Lord Roseberry has suggested that he would have proved a more successful Governor than Sir Hudson Lowe, if he had been retained there during Napoleon's imprisonment; Brevet-Colonel,

1814; retired from the service, 1818; died September 19, 1831; wrote *Historical Sketches of the South of India in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore*, 1810-14, which he dedicated to his friend Sir Barry Close; also *A Report on the Government of Mysore*, 1805; and an analysis of the *Akhlak-i-Nasiri*, a philosophical treatise by Nasir-ud-din of Tus, based on Aristotle; F. R. S.; Vice-President of the Asiatic Society. His *History of Mysore* was reprinted at Madras in 1869 and has been described as "an enduring monument of his fame." It displays "a degree of research, acumen, vigour and elegance, that must render it a work of importance in English literature." He was a great Persian scholar, being as well-read in the literature of Persia as of Greece and England.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT, LL.M., I.C.S.—Officiating Resident in Mysore. Educated at Uppingham, Clifton and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed after examination of 1884; arrived 8th January 1886, and served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; Under Secretary to Government, April 1890; Political Agent, March, 1894; Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, May, 1894; Political Agent, Hyderabad, November, 1895; Political Agent, Quetta, May, 1897; Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Han., 1899; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, April, 1901; Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, April, 1905; Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, etc., May to November, 1905 and from March to November, 1907; temporary Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, April, 1909; retired October, 1911.

WILLOUGHBY, SIR JOHN POLLARD, BARONET, 1798-1866.—I.C.S. As a Member of the Council of India, opposed in 1865, the annexation of Mysore. Third son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, first Baronet. Entered the Bombay Civil Service, 1817; became Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, 1835;

Member of Council, Bombay, April 1846 to April 1851; Director of the E. I. Co. 1854; Member of the Council of India, 1858-66. Succeeded his brother, Sir Henry, as Baronet in March, 1865; died September 15, 1866.

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM MACKWORTH (1840-1924)—I.C.S.; Resident at Mysore; son of Captain Sir George Young, R.N.; educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1863; Financial Commissioner of Punjab, 1889-95; member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council,

1893; Resident in Mysore, 1895-97; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1897-1902; as Lieutenant-Governor opposed the Punjab Land Alienation Bill and the removal of the Frontier districts from the Punjab; during his tenure, the Punjab Legislative Council was established; took keen interest in church affairs; Chairman of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society; Vice-President of the C. M. S.; Chairman of the Church Education Corporation; and a member of the Central Board of missions; I.C.S., 1890; K.C.S.I., 1897.

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History of Gazetted Officers in Mysore.

Chronological List of Principal Officers in Mysore.

Mysore Civil List.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Add</i>
CHAPTER XI.		
2434	...	Table of Mysore Kings, under Krishna-Raja Wodyer III, for "1792" read "1799"
2436	14	For "work" read "works."
2442	4	After "had been" insert a comma and then add the following words "according to one version."
2442	21-22	After the word " <i>Vijayanagar</i> ," add:—(For the identification of the names of these persons, see reign of <i>Sri-Ranga VI</i> , where the exploits of Dodda-Dēva-Rāja as a feudatory are dealt with).
2444	28	Add at end:—Chikka-Dēva's position as a Vijayanagar feudatory and the part he played in championing the cause of his suzerain <i>Sri-Ranga VI</i> have already been dealt with. (See <i>ante</i> under <i>Vijayanagar</i> , reign of <i>Sri-Ranga VI</i>).
2450	Last but one line from the bottom	For " <i>Sri-Ranga-Rāja III</i> " read " <i>Sri-Ranga-Rāja VI</i> ."
2451	1	For " <i>Sri-Ranga-Rāja III</i> " read " <i>Sri-Ranga-Rāja VI</i> ."
2451	4-5	For " <i>Sri-Ranga-Rāja III</i> " read " <i>Sri-Ranga-Rāja VI</i> ."
2451	5	Insert the following:—(But see pp. 2393-2400, above).
2484	27	Insert a comma after "1032" and another comma after "VIII."
2484	30	Insert a comma after "XIII."
2485	1	Insert a comma after "IX."
2485	9	Insert a comma after "12-13."
2491	26	For "treaty" read "treat."
2492	28	After "activities," insert a comma.
2516	Marginal note	For "Carnatic" read "Karnātic."
2524	27	For "Congeeveram" read "Conjeeveram."
2547	4 from bottom	For "Genera" read "General".
2586	5	Add at end of the line:—For Tipū Sultān's Embassy to the French Court in 1758, see a paper on the subject by the late Rev. A. M. Tabard in the <i>Journal of the Mythic Society</i> , VIII, No. 2, 77-101.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
2608	8	For "Tippūs" read "Tipū's."
2661	9	For "alleged" read "alleges."
2674	Marginal note	After "Tipū", insert a comma.
2727	Marginal note at bottom of page.	For "deatu" read "death."
2777	Marginal note	For "His" read "Residents",
2798	9	Add at the end :— <i>Wellesley Bridge</i> . An inscribed slab on the Bridge (which has been registered as <i>Seringapatam 27</i> , dated in 1804, E. C. 111. i), records its construction at the instance of H. H. The Mahārāja. The inscription is in Persian. Mr. Rice translates it thus—: "As the heart of the Raja of Mysore, in token of his unending gratitude, was desirous of having the name of that high personage, he ordered Furnaiya, the Prime Minister, to devise some plan having for its object the perpetuation of that name. He (thereupon) constructed a magnificent bridge and named it after him "The Bridge of Marquis Wellesley Bahadur," a name respected by all. The Raja thus strove to gain the object of his desire, and all the people called it, "The Wellesley Bridge." Date of Construction :—In the Christian era there was written on its completion "A new matchless bridge, a passage for all" (1804)."
2817	Marginal note.	Omit "and" between "Bangalore" and "Cantonment."
2859	18	For "Mahidpoor" read "Mahidpore".
2883	Marginal note 8	After the word "duty" add the following :—The methods adopted by the Hon. Mr. Cole were far from satisfactory. He interfered in every detail of the administration of His Highness. Whether it was the appointment of the Dewan of the State or an Amildar in it, he desired to be consulted. He went so far as to induce the people on whom His Highness' choice fell not to accept the posts offered them. Take the case of Bakir Sahib, whom His Highness desired to appoint as Dewan. He was so far under the influence of Mr. Cole that he declined the honour. Mr. Cole himself wrote as follows to the Madras Government on 10th February 1814 :—" Not a day has passed in which the Rajah has not secretly pressed upon Bakir Sahib the situation of Prime Minister, but he always declined it, replying, "I shall obey the wishes of the Resident and whatever situation he gives me I will act in

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
		<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER XI—contd.</p> <p>it." (Letter No. 3, Bengal Secret Consultations, 18th March 1814). Ten months later, on 8th December, 1814, Mr. Cole reported to the same Government that His Highness' mind had been poisoned to the greatest possible extent against Bakir. (Letter No. 49 Bengal Secret Consultations, 29th December 1814). Mr. Cole was oblivious of the effects of his own methods of action. His usual channel for obtaining information was through spies. Lord Hastings, Governor-General, so far disapproved the mistaken zeal of Mr. Cole as to ask him to definitely desist from the course of conduct he had prescribed for himself. He was directed not to interfere in the interval affairs of the State; to remember that what might have been done during His Highness' minority cannot be justified during the time he was actually ruling. He was plainly told to desist from encouraging His Highness' subjects "to appeal to the protection and the redress of the Resident;" and not to force on His Highness any Minister of his (Resident's) own choice but leave him free to select one for himself. "Even if Bakir was to be appointed, the proposition must come from the Rajah." (Despatch from the Bengal Government to Madras Government, No. 2, Bengal Secret Consultations, 25th March 1814). Mr. Cole, who chafed under the restrictions sought to be laid on him, heeded them only to the extent he felt compelled. (Cole's letter to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22nd June, No. 45; 4th August No. 47; and 8th December No. 49, Bengal Secret Consultations, 29th December 1814). The Madras Government desired to reduce His Highness' position to that of the Nawab of the Karnatic, a mere dependent, without any powers whatever. (Cole's letter to Adam, 1st May 1818, <i>enclosures to Secret letters from Bengal, accompanying Governor-General's letter to Select Committee, 11th July 1818, Vol. XVIII, Secret letters from Bengal</i>). Lord Hastings' view and policy were different. He desired to reciprocate the spirit in which His Highness had assisted in the operations against the Pindaris and was anxious to adopt an enlightened attitude towards him. He also recommended to the Secret Committee that the Mysore Resident should be placed directly under the Supreme Government. (Hastings to the Secret Committee, 11th July 1818, Bengal Secret Letters). This recommendation by itself is sufficiently illustrative of the attitude of the Madras Government of the day towards Mysore</p>

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*concl'd.*

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Add</i>
		CHAPTER XI—contd.
		and fully justified the protest raised by His Highness in Canning's time against the proposed re-transference of Mysore to Madras. (See above; also as to Lord Hastings' Policy, see M. S. Mehta, <i>Lord Hastings and the Indian States</i> , 172-176).
2951	2 from the bottom Marginal note	After "Supporters" insert a colon.
2972	6 from the bottom	Insert "was" after "wbich."
3007	Marginal note opposite to line 21.	For "Retirements" read "retirement."
3055	Marginal note opposite to line 1.	For "constitution" read "constitutional."
3071	Appendix D	For "1854" read "1892".

INDEX

The references are to pages. Where one reference is of more importance than the others, it is placed first and separated from the rest by a semi-colon instead of a comma. Sanskrit and Vernacular names are shown in *Italics*.

A

- Abbe-Dubois: founded the Catholic Church in Mysore, 2810.
- Abercromby, General Sir Robert: joins Lord Cornwallis at Srirangapatam 1792, 2607.
- Achyuta-Dēva-Rāya, 1530-42 A.D., 1969; internal dissections and the triangular fight for the throne, 1970-7; identity of "Hoje Tirumala," 1977-9; duration of the contest, 1980-1; result of the contest, 1981; character of Achyuta's rule, 1981; wars of his reign, 1982-3; campaign against Tiruvadi 1531-2 A.D., 1983-8; relations with the Portuguese, 1988-9; loss of Raichur and Mudkal, 1531, A.D., 1989; Pratapa Rudra's invasion of conquered countries south of the Krishna, 1531 A.D., 1989-91; visit of Achyuta to Bezwada, 1534, A.D., 1991-3; Asada Khan, 1993-4; visit to Srirangapatam, 1532 A.D., attempt to retake Raichur, *area*, 1536 A.D., 1994; conquest of Ceylon, 1539 A.D., 1994-5; reduction of Tumbichechi-Nāyakan, *area*, 1564 A.D., 1995-6; attack on Solaga, a Tanjore Chief, 1547, A.D., 1996-7; ministers, generals feudatories, etc., 1997-8; the Salaka brothers and their relations, 1998-2006; Achyuta's gifts, 2006-8; domestic life, 2008-9; Achyuta as a literary patron, 2009-10; death of Achyuta, 1542 A.D., 2010;
- Achyuta Rāya-bhyudaya*: a poem by Rājanātha Dindima, 1984; 2009.
- Adhirājendra-dēva: Chōla king, 1025-97; his death, 1097.
- Ādil Shāh: Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's principal enemy among the Muhammadan Sultāns, 1831-1835; his request for reparation to Krishna-Dēva-Rāya after the battle of Raichur, 1849; his evasion of promises, 1850-1.
- Ādil Shāhi: kings of Bijāpur, 2425; their order of succession, their raids into Mysore, 2426.
- Aditya I: Chōla king, 880-907 A.D., 908-909.
- Aditya II: 965-970 A.D., 935-936; his war against Fāndyas and his unhappy end, 935-936.
- Administration of Vijayanagar Empire: by Rāma-Rāja, 2031-2.
- Ādoni; Siege of: 1542 A.D., by Ibrahim Ādil Shāh, 2046-7.
- Agara, temple at: in Yelandur; 160.
- Agastya, Rishi*: who is conspicuously mentioned as one of the earliest to immigrate to the South, 16-17.
- Āhavamalla: Kalachurya king, 1180-83 A.D., 896-897.
- Allan, Colonel: his characterisation of Tipu, 2667.
- Amir Khān: operations against, 2853.
- Amritēsvara temple: at Amritapura; built in 1186 A.D., by minister of Ballāla II; leading specimen of 199*

- Hoysala style; now in ruins; sculptural illustration of *Bhāgavata* and *Mahabhārata*, 213-4.
- Ananda Rao, T.: Dewan, 3026, 3032.
- Āndāl, the story of: as narrated in Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's poem, 1922-3; Āndāl's poems 1922-3; her piety and popularity, 1923-4.
- Allasāni Peddana: court poet of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya; entitled "father of Telugu poetry"; his *Manucharitramu*, and *Harikathā-sāramu* and alleged authorship of *Amukyamālyada*; glimpses of his life, 1907-12.
- Amōgavarsha I: reigned 62 years, 815-878, A.D., 738-9; his wars against Gangas, 739-40; his policy towards the Gangas; his religious and literary works; his trans-Indian reputation, 739-746.
- Amōgavarsha III: Rāshtrakūta king, 935 A.D., 752-3.
- Āndhra, Sātavāhana or Āndhra-bhṛitya Dynasty: 486-490, their connection with Mysore, 490-493; their relics 493-4; end of the Dynasty, 494.
- Architecture: story of Mysore, 343; its study, 344-5; wooden, 345; stone, 345; Jain architecture, 349-51; Dravidian, 351-5; Hoysala style, 355-6, 358-603; Chalukyan, 356-8; Lingāyat style (mixture of Hindu and Saracenic), 370; Saracenic, 370-1; Bijāpur, 371-2; Moghal, 372-77; Modern Architecture in Mysore, 377; Indo-Saracenic style, 377; Classic or Renaissance style, 377; Gothic, 378; mixed, 378; modern American Renaissance structures, 379.
- Arhatbhāttāraka*: a poetic formula for describing a royal Jain, 656.
- Arikulakēsari-Uttama-sīla: 931-932; sons of Parāntaka I and successors of Arinjaya, 931-932.
- Arinjaya: Chōla king; brother of Gandarāditya, 930-31.
- Arjuna; one of the Pāndava brothers, 10.
- Arkēsvara temple at Hale Alur: sculpture of; the panels of pillars described; inscriptions at, 161-4.
- Arshed Beg Khan: the Governor of Malabar; imprisoned by Tipū at the time of the rebellion of Nairs of Malabar, 2584.
- Art, Other allied Fine: Ch. VII, 391-8. (a) engraving, 391-3, (b) music, 393-6; musical instruments, 396; musical instruments in Mysore Sculpture, 396-7.
- Āsada Khān: Commander-in-chief and premier of the Ādil Shāhi kings; his character, 1993-4.
- Asōkavardhana, or Asōka: his inscriptions in Mysore, 139; 477-483; his remarkable rock edicts, 477-78; contents of Mysore Edicts, 479-82; his successors, 483-4.
- Asuras: Lassen on, 17-8.
- Ātukūr Stone: sculptural representation on; belongs to the time of Ganga King, Butuga, 270-4.
- Avanīta: Ganga king; crowned in his mother's lap, 621-3.
- Ayyana II: Chālukyan king, 1014 A.D.; doubtful whether he ever reigned at all, 773.

B

- Badruzaman Khān: an officer of Tipū; opposed the plan of Tipū to quit the fort at the siege of Seringapatam, 2662.
- Bahadūr hum: coin of Haidar Ali, 95.
- Bāhubalīcharitasataka*: a Jain work where mention is made of Vinayāditya I, (Hoysala king), 1314.
- Baillie, Colonel: 2519-24.
- Baligāmi, description of: at the time of Vikramāditya VI, 830-3.
- Ballāla II: temple construction during the reign of, 212-3; total number constructed so far known, 212-3.
- Ballāla III: temple building during the reign of; very scarce on account of troublous times, 231.
- Banerji, Sir Albion: Dewan, 3054.
- Bangalore: siege of, 2594; taken by the English, 2595.
- Barbosa, Duarte: Portuguese traveller; his description of Vijayanagar and the king's palace, 1856-8.

- Barhut Sculpture: the peculiar practice of attaching labels in, 143-44; represented in Mysore, 143-44.
- Basadis, of Gangas: at Tattakere, 277; Bannikere Basadi built by Bhujabala Ganga Permadi Dēva in 1113 A.D., 277.
- Bednur: capture of, by General Mathewa, 2547; retaken by Tipū, 2548.
- Begur Stone: a Ganga *Vīrakal*; description of, 270-1.
- Bernadotte: a sergeant in the employ of the French; afterwards king of Sweden; taken prisoner by the English at Cuddalore, 2549.
- Bertrand de Moleville: Minister of Marine under Louis XVI of France, 2590.
- Bettada Chama-Raja Wodeyar: king of Mysore, 2436.
- Bhadrabāhu: last of Srutakśvalas; his disciple Chandragupta, 467; the Bhadrabahu-Chandragupta tradition; 467-74; Mr. Rice's opinion, 471-2; Sir V. Smith's opinion, 472-74.
- Bhandari-Basti: at Sravana-Belgola; dates from time of Narasimha I; dedicated to the 24 Tīrthankaras; inscriptional praise of it, 231-2.
- Bharatēswara Statue: on Chandragiri Hill, closely connected with Gommatēswara; whom it represents, 269-70.
- Bhāratiya-Nātya-Sāstra: a composition mentioned in connection with the 108 postures of dancing illustrated at the Natarāja temple at Chidambaram, 1226.
- Bhatkal: harbour project, 3043.
- Bhattu-mūrti: the Court poet of Rāma-Rāja, 2017, 2094.
- Bhujabali Satakā: a work of Doddaiya; reference to Ballāla I; his life being threatened by a spirit, supposed to be an enemy of his in his former birth; his rescue by the Jain guru Charukirti, 1322.
- Bhuvanamuludaiyal: wife of Kulōttunga III, mentioned as seated with him when he made grants, 1187.
- Bhuvanēkavīra: Ranasingarākshasa, and Kōlandarāma: titles assumed by Jatāvarman Sundara-Pandya, 1260.
- Bhūvikrama: Ganga king, 630-3; his collateral descendants, 631-2; attacks on Gangas, 632-3.
- Bijāpur: Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's war against, 1831-2, 1620 A.D.
- Bijjala, 1166-1167 A.D., 868-893; Saiva revival, the chief event of his reign, 873-75; story of Basava's life according to *Basavapurāna*, 875-76; its popularity, 877; his creed, 878; Bijjala's counter-measures, according to several versions, 878-882; description in the Jaina version, *Bijjalārāya Charita*, 882; Sir John Fleet's criticism and answer to it, 882; leaders of the Saiva Revival, 885-887; story of Ekantada Rāmāyā, 887-893.
- Bimbisāra: fifth Saisunāga king; regarded as founder of Maghadan power 462-3; Buddha and Mahāvira preached during his reign, 463; his successors, 463.
- Bindusāra: 298-272 B.C.; successor of Chandragupta, 474-7; his conquest of the South, 475-7.
- Bittimayya: prime minister of Ballāla I, 1366.
- Bōdhisatvas: the cult of; opposed to the old school of Hinayāna; Mr. Grünwedel's opinion, 149.
- Bollenson, Dr.: his opinion that images of Gods are referred to in Vēdic hymns, 131.
- Bowring, Lewin: his delineation of Tipū's character, 2680-2; his resignation and an estimate of his labours, 2972.
- Bowser, Lieutenant-Colonel: commanded a Madras Battalion in 1799, 2644.
- Brahma Jinālaya: at Kuppattūr (1077 A.D.); queen Mahādēvi's grant to it, 276.
- Brahmēswara temple: at Kikkeri; though ornate yet possesses distinctive features, 211.
- Briggs, Col.: Senior Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore, 2878, 2890, 2891.
- Buchēswara temple: at Koramangala; Chalukyan in style; its artistic tower; its carvings etc., 211-12.
- Buddhism: admittedly a living religion between 11 and 12th century, 144.

- Buddhism in Mysore; survived to 13th Century with stray Buddhists till 16th Century, 151-2.
- Buildings of Architectural interest: of modern times 380-1; some proposed structures, 379-80.
- Bukkarāya I, Bukkarāya II and Bukkarāya III: 1356-76; (see under *Sangama dynasty*).
- Būtarasa, 870-970 A.D. (See under *Būtagēndra*).
- Būtuga II: Ganga king, 925-960 A.D., 671-6; his daughter and sons, 676.
- Būtagēndra: younger brother of Ganga king Rājamalla II; governed Kongalnād and Punād, 870-907 A.D.; his knowledge of elephants, 660-1; good relationship between Gangas and Rāshtrakūtas.
- C**
- Caligraphy: Persian, 451 (see under *Persian and Hindustāni literature*)
- Castes, Idangai-Valangai: mentioned in connection with the different castes that were suffering by disunion among themselves during Kulōttunga's reign, 1188.
- Cauvery Power Scheme, 3018; third installation of, 3027; fourth installation of, 3033; fifth installation of, 3042.
- Cauvery Reservoir: preliminary investigations, 3025.
- Caves and Cave temples in Mysore: 347-8.
- Ceylon: conquest of: by Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, Circa 1522-3 A.D., 1855-6.
- Chalukyan power: temporary disappearance of, 642 A.D., 713-4.
- Chalukyas: their origin and descent, their succession list, 704-6.
- Chalukyas in Mysore State: Early dynasty, 716-20; a minor branch of this dynasty, 720; another branch at Varuna, S.-W. of Mysore, 721-723.
- Chālukyas of Kalyāni: a list of their kings, 764-5.
- Chālukya-Vikrama Era: the founding of, 805-7.
- Chāmara*: fly whisk waved before the images of gods in temples, 1236.
- Chāmarāja-Wodeyar II: death of, 2630; his palace plundered by Tipū, 2630.
- Chama-Rāja-Wodeyar VI: king of Mysore, 2438.
- Chama-Rāja-Wodeyar VII: king of Mysore, 2465.
- Chāmarāja-Wodeyar VIII, nominal ruler of Mysore, real administration in the hands of Haidar; his death, 2509.
- Chāmarāja-Wodeyar IX: king of Mysore; a nominal ruler; his accession, 2509.
- Chāmarāja-Wodeyar, the Bald; king of Mysore, 2436.
- Chāmarājēndra-Wodeyar X: king of Mysore, 2967; his installation at Mysore, 2969; Bowring resigns his Commissionership, 2972; succeeded by C. P. Saunders, 2974; the famine of 1876, 2974-6; his installation on the throne, 2978; Dewanship of C. Rangacharlu, 2979; remission of subsidy, 2979; State acquires Seringapatam, 2980; founding of the Representative Assembly, 2980; railway construction, 2963; Irrigation Works carried out, 2984; reorganisation of Administrative departments, 2984; development of administrative measures, 2985; review of His Highness' reign, 2987-95; Dewans of the period, 2995; his demise, 2996; a sketch of his personality, 2996; his statues at Bangalore and Mysore, 2997.
- Chāmundrāya Basti: built by Rācha Malla Satyavākya III, 686.
- Chandēsvara temple: at Vogata; inscription of Rājēndra-Chōla at 166.
- Chandragupta: Mauryan king; ruled 323-298 B. C., 464-484; his abdication and retirement; the Bhadrabāhu tradition, 466; reasons for abdication, 466-7.
- Chapuis: an ambassador at the Court of Seringapatam from the Isle of France, 2632, 2661.
- Chattēsvara temple: at Chat-chattana-halli; its unrivalled neatness and symmetry; built in 1200 A.D.

- Chaturvimsati: at Belur and Seringapatam; twenty-four names of Vishnu and their corresponding images, 239; six found illustrated at Belur, 239-40.
- Chennakēsava: triple temple of; at Arakere, 215.
- Chennakēsava temple: at Belur; its Rāvānugrahāmūrti, or representation of Siva and Pārvati on Mount Kailāsa, 247.
- Chennakēsava temple: at Belur; typifies the Chalukyan Hoysala school, 232; characteristic details of ornamentation; Kēsava image at, 234.
- Chennakesava temple: at Aralaguppe; admirable Hoysala work built in circa, 1250 A.D.
- Chennagirāya temple: at Belur; its representation of Lakshminārāyana, 241.
- Cheyur: near Satyamangalam; Colonel Floyd beat Tipū's army, 2588.
- Chikka-Dēva-Rāja Wodeyar: king of Mysore, 2443-63; extension of the kingdom, 2444; financial changes, 2444; acquisition of Bangalore, 2446; Mahratta raid on Seringapatam repulsed, 2447; his administrative reforms, 2448; his political ambitions, 2448-53; his literary patronage, 2453-8; his religious faith, his grants, 2458; description of his capital, Seringapatam, 2459; his domestic life, 2460-1; an estimate of his reign, 2461-3; his death, 2463.
- Chikka-Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar II: king of Mysore, 2466-90; attack of Nawab of Arcōt repulsed, expedition to Coimbatore under the command of Nanja Rājs, 2467; seige of Devanhalli, 2468; expedition to Arcot, 2470; Mahammad Ali's secret treaty with Mysore, his treachery and Mysore's losses, 2470-1; Salābat Jang's march on Seringapatam, 2471; Haidar appointed as Faujdar of Dindigal, 2473; Krishna-Rāja attempts to throw off his ministers, 2473; Maharatta raid on Seringapatam, 2473; mutiny of the troops, 2473; murder of Hari Singh, Haidar's rival, 2475; Mahratta raid on Bangalore, 2476; Haidar in high favour, 2477; Khande Rao's attempt to displace Haidar Ali, 2478; Haidar wins over Najarāja and Khande Rao outmanœured and deceived, 2481; Haidar's usurpation, 2486; Krishna-Rāja's death, 2490.
- Chinnā-Dēvi: queen of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya: his attachment to her, 1956-8.
- Chittoor Palegars: rebellion of, 2748.
- Chokkanātha: one of the Nayaks of Madura during the reign of Sri Ranga VI, 2400.
- Chōla sculpture: examples of, 159-60.
- Chōlas: 899-904; their origin and history, 900; the early Chōlas, 900-904 (See Cholas, under *Table of Contents*).
- Chōlas: exercise of Chōla sovereignty over the Pāndya country; known from the inscriptions found in the Pāndya districts—mainly Tinnevely, 1305-6; Chōla princes as Viceroy in the Pāndyan kingdom 1306-7; their rule over Kērala, 1308; genealogical table of the Imperial Chōla dynasty, 1308.
- Chōlasthāpanāchārya: title assumed by the Telugu-Chōda Chief Tikka, who assisted Rājārāja II, against the Pāndya king, 1205.
- Christovao de Figueredo: Portuguese horse-dealer; his friendliness with Krishna-Dēva-Rāya; his exploits against the Muhammadans at Rāichur, 1844-9.
- "Cide Mercar": (Siddi Marakkayar); confidant of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya; abused his trust with reference to certain purchase of horses; his refuge with Ādil Shāh; a cause of war against Muhammadans, 1832-3.
- Close, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Barry: Resident at the Court of H. H. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, 2713, 2716; appointed as one of the five Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, 2705.
- Coinage: of Rāshtrakūtas, 764.
- Coinage: Western Chalukyan, 863-64; of Chōlas under Pāndyas, 1271.
- Coinage: of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1964.

- Coinage: the antiquity of Mysore; punch marked silver and lead coins, 73; coins of Sātavāhanas, 73; Chinese brass coins, 76.
- Coins: in circulation in the State, 125; their bearing on accounts, 125-27; Coins mentioned in epigraphs, 127-8; coin collections, 128.
- Coins: represent another form of inscriptions; throw valuable light on history of Mysore, 4.
- Coins: of Vijayanagar kings, 2422.
- Constantinople: Tipū's embassy to, 2585.
- Coote, Sir Eyre: his campaign, 2525; death of, 2549.
- Copper coins of Chōlas, 115; of Vijayanagar dynasty, 115; of early Mysore kings, 115-116; of Haidar Ali, 116-117; of Tipū & Sultān, 117-121; of minor chiefs 121-122; of Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar, 122-123; of the East India Company, 123-124; of the Dutch East India Company, 125.
- Cornwallis Lord: assumes command of the English, forces in the III Mysore War in 1791, 2593; his policy referred to, 2609-14.
- Correa, Gasper: his account of how Sadāśiva-Rāya ascended the throne, 2015-16.
- Correa, Gasper: his account of the struggle for the throne that ensued after the death of Achyuta-Rāya 2013-17.
- Cranganore: a fort on the border line of Travancore, 2586; surrendered to Tipū in 1790, 2587.
- Cubbon, Sir Mark: appointed Commissioner, 2896; his resignation and death, 2907; His Highness' appreciation of his services to the State, 2908.
- D**
- Dakshināmūrti: Siva represented as a teacher of *Yōga*, music and other sciences; its place in Hindu temples, 246-7.
- Darya Daulat: Summer Palace of Tipū at Seringapatam, 376-7.
- Dattātrēya: likeness of: sculptured on wall at Halebid, 240-1.
- Deccan Sultans: why they formed a league against Rāma-Rāja, 2046; 2095-65.
- Denarius: a Roman Coin, 74, 78.
- Deshāyi of Nargund: sent by the Mahrattas to demand tribute from Tipū; treacherously put into chains by Tipū, 2582.
- Deva-Rāja: Dalavāyi or head of the army, during the reign of Chāmarāja-wodeyar VII, 2465.
- Dēvarāya I and Dēvarāya II: (See under *Sangama dynasty*).
- Devanhalli: seige of, 2468.
- Dharmēsvara Temple: at Kondarahalli, 168.
- Dharwar: taken by the Mahrattas in 1791, 2598.
- Dhoondiah Waugh: operations against, 2720; 2725-32.
- Dhruva: also known as Dhārāvārsha; Rāshtrakūta king, 780 A.D., 731-2.
- Dhurta: applied to Rājendra-Chōla III, mentioned in the Lepaka inscriptions, meaning crafty and mischievous, 1242.
- Dilīpa or Iriva Nolamba: year of his coronation, according to inscriptions 963 A.D., 577-8.
- Dindiga: (see under *Prithivīpati*).
- Dodda-Dēva-Rāja Wodeyar, king of Mysore, 2441-3.
- Dodda Hundi stone: represents a domestic scene (the death of Nītmārga I); the wholescene described, 271-2.
- Dodda-Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar I: king of Mysore, 2464-5.
- Dost Ali Khān, Nawab of Arcot: his attack on Mysore repulsed by Dalavāyi Deva-Rāja, 2467.
- Dubuc: an ambassador from the Isle of France to the court of Seringapatam, 2632.
- Durgiyandi Nāyakan: purchased land put in auction by some Brāhmins for payment of *Ponvasi* tax, 1189.
- Durvinīta: son of Avanīta, 623-9; most interesting of Ganga kings; a great Sānskrit scholar, 626.
- Dvāraka: capital of Muthura, 9.

Draśvadipura: a place representing both Draśala and Kathiwar, from which the Hoyasla claim their descent and bear that title, 1310.

E

Echa: (also called Bandhanitta): father of Gangā Rāja, the conqueror of Talakad and the minister of Vahnuravahana, 1317.

Economic Conference: reconstitution of, 3049, 3065.

Exirts of Ashka: 479-80 (see under *Aśokasādhana*).

Electrical lighting: of Bangalore, 3019. Engraving: 391-3 (See under Arts).

Epics: traditional dates of, 59.

Epigraphic Carnations: 12 volumes in number issued by Mr. Rice under authority of Government, 44; recent discoveries are referred to in the Reports of the State Archaeological Department, 44; (see Vol. IV Chap. VIII); they form chief basis of Mysore and South Indian History, 144.

Epigraphic Carnations: describes the various remains of antiquity of Mysore, 5; (see also Vol. IV Ch. VIII, *Archaeological Survey*).

Epigraphical records in Mysore: widely distributed in Mysore; evidence of: 44.

Erangas: (see under *Srinagara I*).

Erçyappa: (see under *Rāśadeya II*).

Erissati: a tax accumulated out of private donations to meet the cost of repairs of tanks, 1287.

European Officers: martyr of the, 2752.

Executive Council: addition to, 3038.

F

Fanning: of 1876, 2974-8.

Fatech Haider: son of Tipu; his surrender to the English after the fall of Seringapatam, 2700.

Foyd, Major-General: one of the Commanders of the English army in the third and fourth Mysore Wars, 2888, 2894, 2838, 2844.

Fayyool: his translation from *Maldabare*; on Sriv and his many shapes and names, 193-4.

Feriala: his account of the battle of Rasebur, 1843-4.

Pullerton, Colonel: succeeded Colonel Lang as Commander; his successes against Tipu, 2580-1.

Farruckhi (Feroke): a fort built by Tipu after destroying Calicut, 2583.

G

Godakōrmanvita: a Sanskrit work written by Sakala-Vidyā-Chakravarti in which mention is made of Kiranamba I (Hoyasla) having fought the battle of Seringanag and released Rājaraja Chōla III from the hands of and the Kalavva, 1377-1378.

Godganga: a coin frequently referred to in inscription, 127-8.

Gajisuramambharaditi: at Amritavara temple, Amritapura, and Hoyasalevara temple, Halebid; represents the destruction of an elephant-ears by Sriv, 248-50.

Galaṅgavara temple: at Hoggeri; a most ornate Hoyasla temple; its wall carved Subhānāi, 223.

Gān-Gopāla: a variety of Krishna image, 237-8.

Ganapati: at Seringanag; carved out of a huge boulder by Hoyasla King Niranamba, 209-10.

Gandabharanda pillar: at Balgami; set up about 1047 A.D.; the pillar described; its inscription, 171; *Gandabharanda*, literally means double-headed eagle with human body, 172-3.

Gandavittya, 949-950 A.D., 925-930: part played by him in the Pandya war; his religious and literary activities; his death, 925-927; details regarding his queen and her record of pious deeds, 927-29; her coronation, 929-30.

Gangā Kings: table of, 632.

Gangas, Easterns: their inscriptions in Mysore; grants and genealogy period of their rule, 671-700.

- Gangas, Western** : a line of Jain kings tolerant towards other religionists, their patronage of Brāhmins and grants to temples, 154; their history; *Circa* 2nd century to 11th century, 586-690; period and extent of their rule, 586; country ruled by them and its capitals, 586; origin of the name Ganga, 587; traditionary stories, 588-592; chronology of Ganga kings, 592-601; their genealogical table, 602-7; difference between copper-plate and lithic inscriptions in regard to dates, 608; collateral lines, 608-9; reconciliation of dates in copper-plate and lithic inscriptions, 611.
- Gangas, Western**: decline of, 690-2.
- Garuda Pillars**: at Bachehalli; celebrate the conquest of Sōmēvara, 227-8.
- Ghāzi Khān**: Commander of Haidar's infantry and Cavalry; put to death by Tipū, 2662.
- Girindraja**: Goddess of the name to whose shrine a *gōpura* was built by Kulōttunga III, 1195.
- Gold coins of Southern India** : 82-84; of Ganga kings, 84; of Kadamba kings, 84; of Western Chālukyas, 84-85; of Kalachuryas, 85; of Chōlas and others, 85; of Hoysalas, 85-87; of Gajapatis of Orissa, 87; of Vijayanagar Dynasty, 87-91; of Nāyaka of Ikkēri, 91; of Nāyaka of Chittadrag, 91-92; of Bijāpur Sultāns and Mahrattas, 92-93; of the Mughals, 93-94; of Kempe Gowda, 94; of Mysore Rājās, 94-95; of Haidar Ali, 95-96; of Tipū Sultān, 96-97; 103-105; of Kēralas, 105-7; of Krishnarāja Wodeyar III, 107; of the East India Company, 107-108.
- Gold-mining industry**: establishment of, 2986.
- Gommataēvara statue** : greatest monument of Ganga period; Mr. Narasimhachar's views on the Gommata, 257; the image described, 258-9; the *mantapa* opposite the statue described, 260-1; Fergusson's description of, 263-4; Workmann's estimate of, 264-5; inscriptional praise of, 265-8; date of statue according to inscriptions, 1180 A.D., built by Chāmunda-Rāya, Minister of Ganga kings, Rāchamalla, 268-9.
- Gōvardhana Krishna** : at Nuggihalli and Halebid; typical of the Hoysala school; its description, 238-9.
- Gōvinda I**: Rāshtrakūta king, 918-933 A.D.; his suzerainty over Santalige; extent of his kingdom, 705-2.
- Gōvinda II**: Rāshtrakūta king; superceded by his younger brother, 728-9.
- Gōvinda III**: greatest of the Rāshtrakūta kings, 798-815 A.D.; his copper-plate grants, 733-738.
- Gōvindēvara temple**: in Hassan District; built by the minister of Nārasimha I; its charming plinth and pillars, 210.
- Guli Bachi** : a Sāmanta or subordinate chief of Nārasimha I, (Hoysala) and lord of Malkhed in the Nizam's Dominions, 1358.
- Gunagalla's image** : a likeness of the Advaita luminary, Gunagalla Yōgi, 174-5.

H

- Haidar Ali** : joined as a volunteer at the seige of Devanhalli, his ancestry, 2468; usurper of Mysore, 1761-1782 A.D., 2486; his conquests, 2486-8; attempt at his assassination, 2488; reform of the army and court etiquette, 2488; conquest of Malabar, 2489; attempts of king Nanja-Rāja to put down Haidar, 2491; Nanja-Rāja Dalvai made a prisoner by, 2492; First Mysore war, 2493-2506; levies contributions from Cuddapah and Kurnool, 2506-7; Mahratta incursion, 2507; conquest of Coorg, 2508; reconquest of Malabar, 2508; attack on Bellary, 2509; helps Rāghōba, 2510; capture of Chitaldrug and Cuddapah, 2512; reorganisation of Civil Departments, 2514; Second Mysore war, 2514-36; his character and personality, 2536-7; his characteristics and modes

- of business, 2538; Innes Munro's estimate of him, 2539-41; Kirmani's characterisation of him, 2541-2; Wilks' estimate of him, 2542; his death kept secret till Tipū joined his army, 2545.
- Haihayas: Tod and Wilson on; their Scythian origin, 18-19.
- Hale Belgola: Jain temple at; marks the transition of Chalukyan to Hoysala style of Architecture; its description, 278.
- Halebid temple: first example of Hoysala art; double temple dedicated to Hoysalēsvara and Panchikēsvara; Ferguson's appreciation of, 206-9.
- Haliburton, Lieutenant Colonel: commanded a Madras Battalion in 1799, 2544.
- Harihara I, 1336-58; Harihara II, 1376-1404: (see under *Sangama dynasty*).
- Hariharsvara temple: at Harihar; built in 1224 A.D., by Polālva, minister of Nārasimha II, the Hoysala king, 219; inscriptional description of, 220; its imposing doorway, 221; its lamp pillar, 222; its decorated *Ranga Mantapa* ceiling, 222.
- Hari Pant: Commander of the Maharratta army, 2582.
- Hari Singh: rival of Haidar; his murder, 2475;
- Harivarma: son of Ganga king Mādhava II, 616-19.
- Harris, General: Commander-in-chief of the English forces in the IV Mysore War, 2638; appointed as one of the five Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, 2705.
- Hassan: battle of, 2413.
- Hastings, Warren: Governor-General of India, 2578.
- Hemachchhalanarāja* and *Sarvottirna*: title assumed by Jatāvaraman Sundara-Pāndya: literal meaning "he who covered (the Srirangam temple) with gold and "he who conquered all countries," 1258.
- Henderson, Dr. J. R.: his estimate of Tipū, 2682-3.
- Heyne: Dr. Benjamin; his description of preparation of colours in his *Statistical fragment of Mysore*, 340-1.
- Hindustāni Literature: (see under *Persian and Hindustani literature*, 447-451).
- History of Mysore: includes chronology of wars and inter-state dealings, 1; see Chapter XI.
- Hüen Tsiang: his description of the rule of Pulakēsin, II, 208-11.
- "Hoje Tirumala": identity of; opinions of Wilson, Krishna Sāstri, and Father Heras, 1977-9.
- Hōma: meaning fire sacrifice, for the performance of which, priests were appointed during the reign of Rājārāja III, 1234.
- Hoza Budnur temple: description of, 166.
- Hoysala: dynasty, 1309-1490; story of their origin, 1309-1313; derivation of the names Poysala, Hoysala, etc., 1310-11; their inscriptions and where they are found and their capitals, 1331; their chief titles, and a list of their kings, 1312; Sala, *Circa*, 10th century A.D. 1312-13; Vinayāditya, 1006-1022 A.D., 1313-15; Nripakāma or Kāma Hoysala, 1022-1047 A.D., 1315-16; Vinayāditya II, 1047-1100 A.D., 1316-1319; Ereyanga, 1063-95, 1319-20; Ballāla I: 1100-06 A.D., 1320-22; his death, 1322; Bittidēva or Vishnuvardhana III, 1111-41 A.D.; his brother Udayāditya, 1323-1354; date of accession of Bittidēva, 1323-24; his conversion to Vaishnavism, *Circa*, 1113 A.D., 1324-29; his conquests, capture of Talkād, 1329-32; conquest of Kongu and other kingdoms, 1332-3; Chālukyas defeated at Kannegala, conquest of Nilgiris, 1333-34; of the Pāndyas of Uchchangi, and others mentioned in his inscriptions, 1334-1336; boundaries of his kingdom and his capital cities, 1336-7; his generals and ministers 1337-42; architecture and sculpture 1343; domestic life, 1343-46; coinage and currency 1346-47; relations with the Western Chalukyas, 1347-8; religion and society, 1348-51; an estimate of his reign, 1351-53; date of his death, 1141 A.D., 1353-4; Nārasimha I, Pratāpa

Nārasimha, 1143-1173 A.D., 1354-1360; his rule, 1355-6; his generals and ministers, 1356-8; provincial rulers 1358-60; architecture, 1360; insurrectionary war of Ballāla II, 1172-3 A.D., 1360-1; Ballāla II, Vira-Ballāla, Yādava Nāryāna, 1173-1220 A.D., 1361-1375; expedition against the Chāngalvas, conquest of the Pāndyas of Uchchangi, *Circa*, 1117 A.D., 1362-3; war against the Kalachurya King, Sankama, *circa*, 1179; victory over the Sēvunas, 1363-5; founding of the Ballāla era, A.D., 1191-2, 1365-6; his generals, ministers and feudatories, 1366-8; domestic life, 1368-71; his capital cities, 1371; religion, architecture and sculpture, 1371-73; social condition, 1373; death of Ballāla II, 1374-59; Nārasimha II, Vira Nārasimha, 1217-35 A.D., 1375-1383; destruction of Nagara Kingdom, 1375-76; restoration of the Chōla king Rājārāja III, 1376-78; Sēvunas turned back, 1378-79; war against the Pāndyas of Madura; occupation of Kanchi; 1379-80; Nārasimha's titles; generals and ministers, 1380-81; architecture and sculpture, 1381-82; domestic life and death, 1382-83; Sēmēsvara, (1234-62), 1383-89; war against the Chōlas; campaign against Kādarāya and expedition against Pāndyas of Madura, 1383-84; Kananur, new capital in Chōla kingdom, 1384-86; war against the Sēvunas, 1386-87; his principal generals and ministers, 1387; domestic life, trade and progress in architecture, 1388; death, A.D., 1254, 1389; Nārasimha III, 1389-90; collisions with Rāmanātha and invasion of the Sevunas, 1390-93; renewed attempts; attack against Nidugal fort; generals and ministers of the reign, 1393-1395; domestic life; architecture and sculpture, 1395-96; Vira-Rāmanātha, A.D. 1254-95, 1396-98; Visvanātha, (1293-98), 1398; Ballāla III, (1291-1342), 1398-1405; insurrection put down, 1399-1400; war against the Sēvunas 1400; first Mūhammadan

invasion 1400-1; second invasion, 1401-2; causes of the invasions, 1402-4; generals, ministers etc., 1403-4; domestic life, 1405-6; death of Ballāla III and break-up of the Hoysala kingdom, 1405-1406; the dynasty cursed 1406; absorption of the Hoysala kingdom into that of Vijayanagar, 1346- A.D., 1407; the fall of Hoysalas, 1407-8; their coinage, 1408-9; their pedigree, 1409.

Hoysalas: sculpture of the; famous for elaborate and delicate workmanship; their 80 temples have attracted wide attention; sculptural survey still a desideratum; Havell's opinion, 198-9; the essential difference between Chālukya and Hoysala sculpture, 198.

Hoysala temples: at Mosale, 231-2; at Mudgere, 232.

Hoysalēsvara temple: at Halebid; its figures of Manmatha and Rati, 244.

Hoysalēsvara temple: at Halebid; its image of Brahma in the early Hoysala style, 245.

I

Image worship: in ancient India; far anterior to Buddha; its special bearing on sculpture, 131.

Immadi Kempe Gauda: a feudatory of Sri-Ranga VI, 2402.

Immadi Raja-Wodeyar: king of Mysore, 2438.

Imperial Chōlas: details obscure as to their descent from the old Chōla rulers, 904; their chronology, 905-908.

Indian Institute of Science: founding of, 3019.

Indra II: Rāshtrakūta king, 912-916 A.D., 1749-50.

Inscriptions: form of; *virgals*, *Sati* stones, descriptive labels under figure sculptures, on copper-plates, statues, etc., 46; languages used in inscriptions in Mysore (Sānskrit, Prākṛit, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Grantha), 46-48; Eras mentioned in inscriptions,

- 48-50; value of inscriptions in helping to build up past history, 50-53; gold, silver, bronze and copper, the metals used for engraving inscriptions, 53-65; the topics dealt with in inscriptions, 65-76; essential nature of inscriptions, 70-2.
- Inscriptions: Table of: of Vira-Narasimha II, 1773-74; 1775.
- Inscriptions: Table of: relating to Sāluva Narasimha II, 1720-29.
- Inscriptions: Tables of; relating to Mallikārjuna, Virūpāksha, and Sāluva Narasimha, 1622-1634; also 1635-1642.
- Iron age man: direct descendant of the Neolithic man; his profuse remains in the State; his smelting and wheel made pottery, 8.
- Irwin, Lord: his visit to Mysore, 3066.
- Isvara temple: at Anekōḍa; its finely made ceiling and pillars, 210.
- Isvara temple: at Arukere, its famous sculpture on the porch, 218.
- Isvara temple: at Nandigudi, built in Circa, 1250 A.D.; its ornamental features, 226.
- Isvara temple: at Nanditavare; built in Circa, 1220; description of, 218.
- J**
- Jagadēkamalla: entitled Perma; Chālukya king, 1138-1150 A.D.; his few histories; his defeat of the Chōlas, 842-6.
- Jagadēva-Rāya: a vassal of Vijayanagar kings; attack on Penukonda by the Bijapur army repelled by him, 2425.
- Jaimini *Bhārata*: a much admired Kannada poem; describes the *ars-māka* sacrifice undertaken by Yudhishthira, 29.
- Jain temples: at Halebid; restoration of; by Punisa, general of Vishnuvardhana, 279.
- Jaina Basadis: at Humcha; five in number; built by Chattala-Dēvi; her grant of villages to them, 266-7; at Soesvur (or Angadi) 277-8.
- Jain Monuments: the earliest; 3 classes of; *Jinālayas*, *basis* or *Chāyālayas*, 253-5.
- Jalaayana temple: at Belagāmi, 125.
- Janamējaya: the monarch torn to Uttara and Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna, to whom the *Malākharata* was recited, 34; his alleged grants in Sanskrit and Nāgari characters, 35-9.
- Jayakōta: a fort on the border of Travancore, 2586.
- Jayanti Pra-Baudha Vikāra: the chief Buddha Vikāra at Jayanti; built in the 11th century, 145.
- Jayasimha II: Chālukyan king, 1018-1042, A.D., 773-8.
- Jinanāthapura Basti: a fine specimen of Hoysala work; figure of Śāntinātha, 260.
- Jogama: Kalachurya king, 868.
- Jūtūru: battle of, 2412.
- K**
- Kadamba chiefs: under Chālukyas; architecturally distinguished, 170-1; ruled in early centuries of Christian era; their legendary origin, 494-514.
- Kailasa Temple, Ellora: "marvellous architectural freak"; Mr. Havell's opinion on, quoted from *Hand-book of Indian Art*, 776-8.
- Kaivara: temples at; the Amara-nārāyana and Bhīmēsvara temples at; description of, 167-8.
- Kakkala-Dōva: the last of the Rāshtrakūtas, 760-1.
- Kālmukha Saiva Revival: during the rule of Vikramāditya VI; 826-8.
- Kalachuryas of Kalyāni: 864-867; their origin, 864-865; their genealogy, 865-867; their dynastic titles and succession list of their kings, 867; importance of their rule, 898-899; their coinage, 899. (see *Kalachurya* under *Table of Contents*).
- Kalavir (or Kaliyūr): battle-field of; marked the evacuation of the Mysore country by the Chōlas, 1315.

- Kallēsvara temple**: at Heggere; of Hoysala style; dates back to at least 1232 A.D., 223.
- Kamban**: the Tamil poet, who adorned the court of Rāja-rāja III, 1237.
- Kampaharēsvara**: temple at Tribhuvanam, (Tanjore Dt.); an inscriptional record of this place discloses the building activities of Kulōttunga, III, 1195.
- Kannada literature**: its vastness; its use to historical inquirers, 4.
- Kannada literature**, 425-443; its history, 425-8; Kannada writers from 10th Century to 19th century, 428-439; Oriental Library, 439; contributions by Europeans, 439-46; introduction of printing, 440-1; books, ancient and modern, 441-442; modern writers, 442; concluding remarks, 442-3.
- Kāntarāj Urs**, Sir M.: Dewan, 3047.
- Kanthirava**: his attack on Tirumala Nāyak of Madura; in favour of Sriranga VI, 2387; his death, 2390.
- Kanthirava-Narasa Rāja Wodeyar I**: king of Mysore, 2438; attack of Randhulla Khān repelled, 2439.
- Kanthirava-Narasa-Rāja II**: king of Mysore, 1704-1713 A.D., 2464.
- Kanthirāvahana**: Kanthirava-Narasa-Rāja Wodeyar, 94.
- Kanva Dynast**y: Circa, 73-28; see also, 486.
- Karaiyar**: see under *Nattar*.
- Karighatta**: a hill near Seringapatam; encounter at in 1791, between Tipū and the English, 2597.
- Karikāla-Chōla**: ruled in the 1st century, A.D., 901-2.
- Kari-Varada**: effective representation of a story told in the *Bhāgavata Purāna* of the rescue of an elephant from a crocodile, 233-4.
- Karnātake Kavicharite**: by S. G. Narasimhachar and R. Narasimhachar, 4.
- Kavirājamārga**: written by Amōghavarsha I. with the aid of Srivijaya, a poet, 660-1.
- Kāvū**: a kind of coin mentioned in connection with the payment of the arbitrary tax *Ponvari* by the members of the village assembly, 1189.
- Kattale Basti**: at Sravanabelagola dedicated to Ādinātha; the image described, 280.
- Kēdarēsvara temple**: at Baligami; sculpture in, 178.
- Kēdarēsvara temple**: at Halebid, built by Ballāla II, in 1219 A.D. Mr. Rice's idea of its origin, 214; Fergusson's opinion, 215; Fergusson's description of its architecture, 362-7.
- Kempananjammanni Avaru Vani Vilas Sannidhāna**: Her Highness the Mahārāni, 2998.
- Kerbeela (or Zumra)**: the body guard of Tipū, 2629.
- Kēsava temple**: at Belur; exquisite Hoysalan specimen; built by Vishnūvardhana in 1117 A.D.; its architectural and sculptural peculiarities, 200-3, 367-9; also encloses Kappe Chennigarāya temple, 204-4.
- Kēsava temple**: at Haranhalli; built in 1234 A.D., 224.
- Kēsava temple**: at Hullekere; contains, 25 forms of Vishnu, 210.
- Kēsava temple**: at Somnathpur; represents the final phase of Hoysala art; the temple, a three-celled one; description of, 228-9; its sculptural details, 230-1, 369.
- Khande Rao**: his attempt to displace Haidar, 2479-82.
- Khōttiga, Nityavarsha**: Rāshtrakūta king, 966-71 A.D., 759-60.
- Kirkpatrick**, Lieut. Col.: appointed as one of the five Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, 2705.
- Kirmāni**, Mir Hussain Ali: a Muhammadan historian; his account of the third attempt of the loyalists to uproot the usurpation, 2565-7; ascribes Tipū's fall to the treachery of his officers 2661, 2662, 2665; his sketch of Tipū's character, 2677-9; submission of Tipū's sons, criticised by, 2700.
- Kirmāni's history**, 448; (see under *Persian and Hindustāni literature*).
- Kishkinda**: the City of; founded by Srikantha-kumāra; Sugriva, a later king, helps Rāma in return for defeating Māya Sugriva, 23.
- Kōdanda-Rāma I**: or Rāma-Rāja V, 1681-1704 A.D., 2410-15; extent of

- his kingdom, 2410; domestic life and charities, 2411; conquest of Bijāpur and Gōlconda, 2411; battle of Jētūru, 2412; battle of Hassan, 2413; as a patron of literature, 2415; his death, 2415.
- Kōlandarāma**: see under *Bhuvanēkateera*.
- Kōlāramma temple**: at Kolar; belongs to the time of Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla; its *mahādēvara* described, 164-5.
- Kōnērimaikondān**: title assumed by Rājendra-Chōla III, 1244.
- Konkanāpura**: Identification of, with Banavāsi, 711.
- Kopal**: capture of, by the army of Nizam Alī in 1791, 2598.
- Kopperun-Chōla**: king of the early line, 900-901.
- Krishna I**: Rāshtrakūta king, 760 A.D., 725-6, best known as erector of Kailāsa temple, Ellora, 776-7.
- Krishna II**: Rāshtrakūta king, 880-911 A.D., his suzerainty over Banavāsi, 746-9.
- Krishna III**: Rāshtrakūta king, 940-968 A.D.; his character and conquests; his ally Chaturānana Pandita; Vaidumbas and Gangas as his feudatories, 756-8.
- Krishna-Dēva-Rāya**, 1509-1530 A.D., 1777-1909; length of his reign, 1779; authorities for the history of his reign, 1779; date of his birth, etc., 1780; principal events of his reign, 1781; relations with the Portuguese, 1509-1510 A.D., 1781-4; chronology of the principal events of his reign, 1784-6; subjugation of Ummattur chief, circa, 1510-1512 A.D., 1786; attack on Raichur fortress 1512 A.D., 1790-1801; war against the combined Muhammadan chiefs and Pratāpa-Rudra, king of Orissa, capture of Udayagiri, Kondavidu, etc., 1513 A.D., 1801-24; settlement of the conquered countries on the East Coast, 1825-28; reduction of "Catur" on the Comandal Coast, 1518 A.D., 1828-31; war against Bijāpur, 1520 A.D., 1831-2; ostensible cause of the war, the affair of "Cide Mercar," 1832-3; the true cause, 1833; war notified to other Muhammadan Sultāns, 1833; advance of the army to Raichur, 1834-5; Nuniz's description of the camp followers, 1835-6; halt at Malliabād, 1836; Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's camp described, 1836-8; arrival of Ismail Ādil Shāh with reinforcements, 1838; the two armies get engaged in battle, 1839; Nuniz's description of the battle of Raichur, 1839-41; end of the pursuit of the enemy, 1841-2; flight of the Ismail Ādil Shāh on an elephant, Salābat Khān's attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the day, 1842; his defeat and the annihilation of his troops, 1842-3; the spoils of the war, 1843; Ferishtā's account, 1843-4; siege of Raichur resumed, 1844-9; Ismail Ādil Shāh's request for reparation and restoration of territories, visit of his ambassador at Nāgalāpur, 1520 A.D., 1849; Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's terms, Ismail's reply and evasion, Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's march on Bijāpur, 1850; his return to Mudkal and Asada Khān's treachery, Salābat Khān's death, 1850-1; discovery of Asada Khān's plot and his flight, 1851; Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's advance on Kulbarga and restoration of the Bāhmini prince to the throne, 1521 A.D., 1851-4; political effect of Krishna-Rāya's victories, 1854-5; conquest of Ceylon, Circa 1522-3 A.D., 1855-6; description of the capital by foreign travellers and merchants, 1856; Duarte Barbosa's account, 1514 A.D., 1856-8; Paes' account, 1520 A.D., 1858-68; Nuniz's description, 1866; remission of taxation, 1510 and 1517, A.D., 1869-71; as a builder of temples, etc., 1871-3; public works of utility, 1873-4; construction of Nāgalāpura, 1520 A. D. 1874-6; his gifts, 1876; period of quiet rule, 1522-1524 A.D., 1881; triumphal march through his dominions, 1881-3; Sāluva-Timma's attempt on the mainlands of Goa, 1523 A.D.,

- 1883-4; installation of Tirumala-Dēva-Rāya, infant son of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya as his successor, 1524 A.D., 1884-6; Ismail Ādil Shāh's attempt on Raichur, 1525-1526 A.D., 1886-7; preparations for war against Ismail Ādil Shāh, death of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1530 A.D., 1887; the State of the Country during Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's period of rule; 1887-93; condition of the peasantry; 1893-5; Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's personal appearance, 1895-7; his enormous wealth and treasury, 1897-8; his hunting excursions, 1898-9; police and redress of grievances, 1899; religion and Society, 1899-1902; enquiries into temple affairs, 1902-3; fighting quality of the troops, 1903-4; festivals and amusements, 1904-6; position of women, 1906-7; as a patron of literature, 1907-24; his views on politics, 1924-42; Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's application of *Rajānīti*, 1942-9; the ideal of Kingship, 1949; its practical attainment, 1850; an estimate of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's rule, 1950-55; causes of his great successes against his enemies, 1955-6; domestic life, 1956-9; his two sons: Tirumalaiya-Dēva and his unnamed infant brother, 1959-61; Tirumalaiya-Dēva, son of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1961-4; coinage of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1964; Krishna-Dēva's titles, 1964-6; death of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1966-8; statues of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya and his queens, 1968-9;
- Krishnamurthi: Sir P. N., Dewan, 3013.
- Krishnappa Naik: the Palegar of Bullum; his insurrection, 2734-7.
- Krishna-rājasāgara Dam Works: inauguration of, 3031; appointment of a Court of Arbitration, 3033; the award of the Court of Arbitration confirmed by the Government of India, 3041; agreement with the Madras Government in connection with, 3057.
- Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar III, H.H. 1792-1868; his accession to the throne, 2712; Pūrnaiya appointed as Dewan and Barry Close as Resident, 2713-4; Insurrection of Dhoondiah Waugh, 2720; occupation of Chitaldrug, 2722; capture of Shimoga and Honnali, 2724; defeat of Dhoondiah at Shikarpur, 2725; final operations against Dhoondiah and his death at Konagal, 2726-32; insurrection at Bullum, 2734; insurrection in Wynaad, 2737; Mysore's help during the Mahratta war, 2740; rebellion of Chitoor Palegars put down by the Mysore Cavalry, 2748; attempt at restoration of Muhammadan power, 2748; mutiny of the European officers, 2752; Pūrnaiya's civil administration, 2769-84; his military administration, 2784; public works carried out by him, 2796-2805; his management of British Districts 2805; three Supplementary Treaties, 2806-9; changes in the Judicial system, 2811; vaccination introduced, 1806; internal administration of Seringapatam, 2815; grant of Yelandur to Pūrnaiya, 2817; His Highness' relations with Pūrnaiya, 2823; retirement and death of Pūrnaiya, 2824; his early life and an estimate of his career, 2826-50; wars of the period between, 1810 and 1824 2853-66; His Highness' administration, misapprehensions and differences, 2866; disturbances in Nagar, 2869; resumption of administration, 2873; the British Commission, 2884; Reforms introduced by the British Commission, 2885-8; pacification of Nagar, 2888; resignation of Col. Briggs, the Senior Commissioner, 2890; Lieut.-Col. W. Morison succeeds him, 2892; reforms suggested by Lord William Bentinck approved of by the Court of Directors, 2894; Col. Mark Cubbon succeeds Col. Morison as sole Commissioner, 2896; Kollam Venkata Rao appointed Indian Assistant to him, 2897; administrative changes between, 1834-43 A.D., 2900; assistance rendered by the Maharaja during the Great Mutiny,

- 2903-5; attempted transfer of Superintendence of Mysore from Supreme Government to Madras Government, 2905; L. B. Bowring succeeds Sir Mark Cubbon as Commissioner, 2912; non-regulation system displaced by Regulation system, 2913; the story of the reversion, 2914-19; His Highness' Kharitas on the subject, 2919-21; views of Lord Canning, 2921; V. N. Mandalik on the doctrine of lapse, 2924; Sir Charles Wood's despatch, 2925; His Highness' renewed attempt to secure recognition of his rights, 2927; comments in the British Press on the subject, 2928-50; House of Commons recognises his adoption, 2951; arrangements made for the education of the young prince, 2958; His Highness' public charities and benefactions 2961-5; His Highness' characteristics, 2965; His Highness' demise, 2966.
- Krishnarāja Wodeyar IV, H.H. 1895 A.D. 2997-3070; his installation, 2997; form of administration during the Regency of Her Highness the Maharani Kempananjammani Avaru Vāni Vilas Sannidhāna, 2998; chief events of the reign, 2998; a retrospect of the Regency administration, 3000; Dewans during the period, 3007; Lord Hardinge's eulogy of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer's services to the State, 3009; installation of His Highness after attaining majority, 3011; changes in the constitution during Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi's Dewanship, 3013; facilities given to Mining Companies at Kolar Gold Fields, 3016; Lord Kitchener's visit, 3018; installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, 3018; electrical lighting of Bangalore completed and founding of the Indian Institute of Science, 3019; changes in the Constitution and administration during the Dewanship of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, 3020-2; Royal visit, 3022; inauguration of a Legislative Council, 3023; Mr. T. Ananda Rao succeeds Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao as Dewan, 3026; third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme completed, 3027; measures for economic development, 3029; inauguration of Krishnarāja-sāgara Dam Works, 3031; Sir M. Visvesvaraya succeeds Mr. T. Ananda Rao as Dewan, 3032; Mysore Bank established, 3032; fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, 3033; improvement of the Malnad, 3034; conclusion of the Treaty of Mysore between His Majesty's Government and H. H. Krishnarāja Wodeyar in place of the instrument of Transfer, 3034-6; His Highness' contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to Great Britain during the Great War, 3036; addition to the Executive Council, 3038; grant of additional privileges to the Legislative Council and Representative Assembly, 3039; arrangements made for opening a factory for sandal-wood oil distillation, 3040; reform of local self-governing bodies, 3040; Government of India confirms Cauvery Arbitration Award, 3041; fifth installation of Cauvery Power Scheme, 3042; Mysore University Regulation passed by the Legislative Council, 3043; progress in railway construction and Bhatkal harbour project investigation, 3043; reorganisation of the Secretariat, 3047; Sir Kantaraj Urs succeeds Sir M. Visvesvaraya, 3047; re-constitution of the Economic Conference, 3049; abolition of fees in Middle Schools, 3049; inauguration of Mysore Iron Works, 3050; Sir Albion Banerji succeeds Sir Kantaraj Urs as Dewan, 3054; new Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, 3054; constitutional reforms, 3055; agreement with the Madras Government in regard to Krishnarāja-sāgara, 3057; floods in the rivers, 3059; administrative reforms, 3062; Sir Mirza M. Ismail succeeds Sir Albion as Dewan, 3064; re-constitution of the Mysore Economic Conference, 3065; administrative reforms, 3065; His Excellency Lords Irwin's visit and

- reduction of subsidy, 3066-7; Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' reign, 3068; a retrospect of His Highness' Rule, 3069; honours conferred on His Highness by the British Government, 3070.
- Krishna Rao, Thoshkane**: official colleague of Pūrnaiya; responsible for the succession of Tipū, 2545 and 2547; head of the treasury about the time of III Mysore War; advised Tipū to carry the war into the enemy's country, 2589; suspected and put to death by Tipū, 2619-2624.
- Kshētra Pāla**: at Halebid; protector of cities and villages; the attributes of the image, 3 eyes, 2, 4, 6 or 8 arms; white, the colour of the image, 245-6; Halebid Kshētra-pāla true to Agamic description 245-6.
- Kulōttunga-Chōla II**: 1139-1143; his peaceful reign, 1140-41; his religious faith, 1141; Rāmānuja, a contemporary of, 1142-43; his death, 1143.
- Kulōttunga-Chōla III**: 1173; records of the reign, 1175; period of his rule, 1175; his surnames, 1175-77; reconquest of Madura and continuation of the Pāndyan war of succession, 1178-1181; conquest of Ceylon, 1181-82; expedition against the North, 1182-83; fight against rebellious vassals, 1183; his political and civil administration, 1187-1190; re-engraving of public records, criminal justice, 1190-1193; his feudatories, as known from the epigraphical records, 1193-1194; building activities of the period, 1194; a great temple builder, 1195-99; his feudatories as builders, 1199-1200; suppression of unpopular monasteries, was he a religious bigot? 1200-1202; as a literary patron, 1202-1203; review of his reign, 1203.
- Kumuruddin**: one of Tipū's officers, 2714.
- Kunigal hana**: a gold coin of Kempe-Gowda, 94.
- Kutunbur**: see under *Nattar*.
- Kyātanahalli Stone inscription**: its sculptural representations of elephants, 274-5.

L

- Lakshmi Ammani, Mahārāni**: daughter of Gōpāl Rāj Urs and widow of Rāja Chikka-Krishnarāja Wodeyar, the leading loyalist and inspirer of the movement to up-root the usurpation in A.D. 1782-3; 2558; her reception of the Commissioners sent by Marquess Wellesley, 2709.
- Lakshmi-Dēvi temple**: at Doddagaddavalli; a perfect architectural gem; built during the reign of Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana in 1113 A.D.; its seven artistic ceilings in a six pillared porch, 199-200.
- Lakshminarasimha temple**: at Avagal; three-celled; replete with sculptural work, 227.
- Lakshminarasimha temple**: at Nuggihalli; is a trikūtāchala temple; built in 1249 A.D., 225.
- Lang, Colonel**: demolished fortifications of Negapatam; took from Tipū Avarakurichi, Karoor and Dindigal in 1782-83; A.D., 2550.
- Lawrence, Lord John**: his views on the Northcote despatch, 2959.
- Legislative Council, inauguration of a**, 3023; reform of, 3024; expansion of, 3033; additional privilege to, 3039, 3044, 3045; expansion of, 3049; reformed Legislative Council and Representative Assembly, 3058
- Leyden, Dr. John**: references to Mysore in his poems, 455-6; his poem *Dirge of Tippoo Sultān*, 457.
- Literature**: Ch. IX, 401-403; literary progress in the State, 401; Sanskrit literature, 402-422; Sanskrit literature, 422-425; Kannada literature, 425-443; Telugu literature, 443-445; Tamil literature, 445-47; Persian and Hindustāni literature, 447-451.
- Literature of Mysore in Modern**, 455-61; early references in English literature, 454-456; in Meadows Taylor's Novels, 456-457; in Leyden's poems, 457; Sir Walter Scott

- and Bangalore, 457-8; some Persian poems, 458; Mysore Military memoirs and despatches, 458-61.
- Lokésvara temple: built by Nāgiyakka; flourished during the 9th century, 150-1.
- Louis XVI: king of France; Tipū's embassy to, and his refusal of help, 2589.
- Loyalists, Mysore: their attempt to uproot the usurpation (1782-3), 2552; Wilks' account of it, 2553-6, 2560-5; Kirmāni's account of it, 2565-7; their fourth attempt to uproot the usurpation, 2616.
- M**
- Macartney, Lord: Governor of Madras during the time of Haider and Tipū, 2546; in defence of his peace policy, 2571-3; difficulties in his way, 2573; his relations with the Supreme Government of India 2577-80; his political presence, 2580-81.
- Macauley, Captain: Aid-de-camp to General Medows, 2591.
- Mackenzie: his estimate of Lord Cornwallis' policy, 2610-11.
- Macleod, J. M.: Junior Commissioner, 2892.
- Mādhava I: the first historically recognisable Ganga king, 611-12; Mādhava I and Kongunivarma, 614.
- Mādhava II: son of the first Ganga king of the same name, 614-16.
- Mādhava III: or Tadangala Mādhava; Ganga king, 619-21.
- Mādhava Rao, V. P.: Dewan. 3020.
- Mahābhārata: important events which tradition connects with Mysore in, 26-34.
- Mahābhārata: the great War in; marks an epoch in historical India, 10.
- Mahābhāshya: written about 2nd century B. C. by Patanjali, 131.
- Mahādēva-Rāya: ruler of Penukonda during the reign of Sri Ranga VII, 2418.
- Mahāsātikals: see Sati; inscribed or uninscribed but usually sculptured slabs set up in honour of those who have committed Sati; a remarkable instance of Sati of the time of Rājendra-Chōla, 169-70.
- Mahārathi coins: opinions on, 74-76.
- Mahēndra I: Nolamba-Pallava King; a "great Conqueror," 571-4.
- Mahidpore: battle of, 2856.
- Mahratta: invasion of, 1784-1787 A.D., 2582.
- Mahratta war: of 1803, A.D., 2740.
- Mahratta War: of 1817, A.D., 2855.
- Makbara (or Mausoleum): of Haider, 375.
- Malartic; the governor of the isle of France (Mauritius), deputed two of his officers to reside at the Court of Seringapatam, 2632.
- Maleparōlganda: a title assumed by the Hoysalas on account of their predominance over the Malepas; they used it as their sign-manual in some of their grants, 1309.
- Malitamma: sculptor of the Somnāthpur and Nuggihalli temples, 227.
- Mallarasa: a poet at the Court of Chikka-Dēva-Rāja, 2453.
- Mauritius: Tipū's mission to, 2631.
- Mallikārjuna: Vijayanagar King, 1446-1487; (see under *Sangama dynasty*).
- Mallikārjuna temple: at Basarālu; built in 1235 A.D., by the minister of Narasimha II; fine specimen of Hoysala architecture; its pillar described, 224-5.
- Malnad, improvement of the, 3034, 3064.
- Malvalli: action at, between the English army under General Harris and Tipū's army, 2641; General Harris's description of it, 2641-3, 2644.
- Malvalli pillar stone: the oldest in the State; its discovery confirms that a fine work was known at the end of 10th century A.D., 142-3.
- Manālāra: a great warrior who helped Būtuga II; how he deserved the title of *Sūdraka*; verses on the Ātukūr stone extolling his courage, 673-5.
- Mānasōllāsa: a Sanskrit work by Sōmesvara III; Bhandarkar's description in his *Early History of the Deccan*, 841-2.

- Mangalore : treaty of, 2552 ; criticism, of, 2567-81.
- Manjaga Kaliga : leader with Nāgarvarma of the Poysalas ; killed by Aprameya in the battle of Kalavur, 1315.
- Manucharitramu* : a poetical work by Allasāni Peddana, 1907-8 ;
- Manukulamēdutta-perumal : Surname assumed by Rājendra-Chōla III, meaning " the king who took the name of Manu," 1242.
- Mārasimha I : Ganga king, 799-853 A.D., under Rāshtrakūta Viceroy ; referred to as a good king and just administrator, 646-49 ; evidence of partition of kingdom, 648-9 ;
- Mārasimha III : Ganga king, 961-974 A.D. ; his many titles ; his personal qualities ; his wars, his many grants, his retirement from kingship, 676-82.
- Māravarman-Sundara-Pāndya : Pāndyan king, younger brother of Vikrama-Pāndya, whom Kulōttunga III, restored to the Pāndyan throne, 1185.
- Marikaniva. Works : completion of, 3024.
- Manuscripts : palm-leaf and other, 399-400 ; the Kadata, 399-400 ; introduction of paper, 400 ; collection of Mss. 400.
- Mathas* : rest houses attached to temples and dedicated to the Saiva saints, 1299.
- Matthews, General : captured Haidar-Ghar and Bednur, 2547.
- Mauryas, 377-185, B.C., 464-485 ; Chandra-gupta rule, 464-474 ; Bindusāra's rule, 474-477 ; Asōka's rule, 477-483 ; his successors, 483-4.
- Mauryan coins : Silver punch marked ; description of, 78.
- Mavalli : *Virakal* at, 158-9.
- Mavali : sculptured slabs : by Rāshtrakūtas in the 9th century : the slabs and inscriptions described, 155.
- Mavattanahalli temple : built about 1200 A.D., unique artistic work ; its beautiful ceiling panels, 216.
- Meade, Sir Richard : Chief Commissioner, 2973.
- Medows, General : Commander of the English army in the III Mysore War, 2587 ; 2615.
- Minavan Muvēndavelar : Royal Secretary to Kulōttunga III in his civil administration, 1187.
- Mirle* : see under Vahnipushkarani.
- Mir Moyiniuddīn : an officer of Tipū, 2662 ; his death, 2664.
- Mir Sadak : Dewan of Tipū, 2596 ; 2630 ; 2661.
- Mirza M. Ismail, Sir : Dewan, 3064.
- Modern literature : Mysore in, 455-61 ; (see under *Literature*).
- Mohur : Muhammadan coin of Bijāpur and Moghul dynasties, 83.
- Mundisoor : treaty of, 2857.
- Munkaisir : suppression of free-booters at, 2743.
- Munro, Innes : his views on the treaty of Mangalore, 2567.
- Munro, Sir Hector : Commander of the English army in the Second Mysore War, 2517-22.
- Munro, Sir Thomas : his visit to Mysore, 2867.
- Music : and musical instruments, 393-6 ; (see under *Arts*).
- Mushkara or Mokkara : Ganga king, 629.
- Muttu-Virappa Nāyaka II : one of the Nayaks of Madura during the reign of Sri-Ranga VI, 2400.
- Mysore : its derivation, 2435.
- Mysore : Conclusion of the Treaty of, 3034.
- Mysore Bank : establishment of, 3032.
- Mysore Commission : administration by, 2878-90.
- Mysore Iron Works : inauguration of, 3050 ; new Board of Management formed, 3054.
- Mysore Military Memoirs and despatches, referred to, 458-461.
- Mysore : Partition treaty of ; arrangements for, 2701-12 ; division of territories, 2714.
- Mysore Rajas : their origin, 2432 ; their succession list, 2433.
- Mysore University : scheme for, 3039 ; regulation, 3042.
- Mysore War : First, 2493-2501.
- Mysore War : Second, 2515-38.
- Mysore War : Third, 2586-2608 ; Fourth, 2631-2659.

Mysore War: Fourth; Prize money, 2626, 2661, 2696; Tipū's library, 2697, 2699-2700.

N

Nāgalāpura; construction of: how founded by Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1674-6.

Naganna: the Hoysala minister defeated at the battle of Kalavūr by the Chōla leader Apramēya, 1315.

Nagar: disturbances in, 2869-73.

Nagar Pootia: his Ma. history of Mysore up to 1712, 2631.

Nākēvara temple: at Hassan; its porch a grand piece of architecture, 211.

Nālayīraprabandam: a Vaishnava sacred work; mention made in it of the two generals, Appanna and Samundra Gōpaya of Hoysala Nārasimha I as ardent followers of Vishnu, 1217.

Nālayīrasava: meaning commander of 4000 troops, borne by the scions of the Kulōttunga-Chōla family, who emigrated to the Kalinga country, 1230.

Nandaa: their succession and history, 462-464.

Nandi Timmana: a poet who flourished at Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's court; author of *Pārijātopakaranaṃ*, 1912-14.

Nanja-Rāja: Privy Councillor and head of finance and revenue during the reigns of Chāma-Rāja Wodeyar VII and Chikka Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar II, 2465-6; his expedition to Coimbatore, 2487; his end, 2492.

Nanja-Rāja Wodeyar, king of Mysore, 1766-1770 A.D., 2490; failure of his attempt to put down Haidar, 2491.

Nārapati: title worn by Rājendra-Chōla on account of his having cut off the heads of two Pāndya Kings, 1244.

Narasimhadēva: one of the 3 sons of Ganga king, Nitimarga II, entitled *Satyadēya* and *Bivareṅga*, 667-8.

Narasimha temple: at Halebid; its figure of Yōga-Narasimha, 234-5.

Narasimha temple: at Kupputtur; peculiar make-up of the image of Narasimha, 190.

Narasimha temple: at Maddur; its *sacraṅga* described, 165.

Nārasimha I: Hoysala King; reign of; conspicuous by its output of fine temples, 209.

Nārasimha II: Hoysala King; temple building during the reign of; number built so far known, 7, 219.

Nārasimha III: Hoysala king; temple building during the reign of; number known, 8, 228.

Narasimha or Narasingarāya I: (see under *Tuluva dynasty*.)

Nāṭār: *Kutambar*, *Karaiyār*, who formed the village assembly and with whose advice resolutions were passed fixing the rates at which taxes could be levied, during the administration of Rāja-Rāja III, 1233.

Nazerbad: a fort built by Tipū after the destruction of the town and fort of Mysore, 2583.

Nedumadikilli: son and successor of Karikāla; 902; Hsien Tsang's description, 902-4.

Negapatam: its fortifications destroyed by Colonel Lang, 2550.

Neolithic man: came after palæolithic man; his polished stone, pottery, drilled stones, etc., 8.

Neriyadaicchōla: Muvēdavēlan; one of the eight ministers of Kulōttunga III, who assisted him in the administration of his kingdom, 1187.

Nīlakanta Shrine: at Belagami; its large sculptural representation of *linga* 195.

Nīngal: meaning "deducted" or "prohibited," mentioned in connection with the payment of local taxes to the temple treasury at Tiruvorriyūr and not to the Royal Exchequer, 1236.

Nīlaka: an obsolete Buddhist coin, 127.

Nisanka Malla: king of Ceylon, who seized the Chōla kingdom in 1222 A.D., 1185.

- Nitimārga I:** Ganga king whose name became a honorific designation of his successors, 655; bas-relief depicting his death on Doddahundi stone, 656-7.
- Nitimārga II:** Ganga king: 887-935 A.D.; his war with Mahendra, the Nolamba king; the war described; his ministers; a few glimpses of his personality, 661-667.
- Nitimārga III:** Ganga king, 989-999 A.D.; not known how exactly he was related to his predecessor, 688-10.
- Nizām Ali:** 2582, 2585-2588.
- Nizām Shāh, Hussain:** was the chief promoter of the alliance against Aliya Rāma-Rāja, 2062-3.
- Nolamba-Pallavas:** their genealogy, 570-580; Ganga conquest of Nolamba-Pallava, 580; Chōla conquest and after, 580-1; under the Western Chālukyas, 581-584; social life in the 9th Century, 584-586.
- Northcote Despatch:** on restoration of Mysore, 2954.
- Nriththa-Ganapati:** in sculpture; at Halebid, 233-4.
- Nrītta-Mandapa:** dancing hall built by one Edūrisōla Muvēndivēlan at Tirumalavādi, 1236.
- Nuggihalli temple:** its figure of Hayagrīva, a wonderful piece of sculpture by Mallitamma, 241; its image of Ādimūrti by Baichōja, a lovely figure-sculpture, 241-2.
- Nuniz:** his graphic description of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's war camp and followers, 1835-38; his description of the battle of Raichur, 1839-41; his *Chronicle*, 1868.
- O**
- Oriental Library:** at Mysore, 439; (see under *Kannada literature*).
- P**
- Pæs:** his intimate account of the City of Vijayanagar, 1858-62; of the King's palace, 1862-4; of the interior of the palace, 1864-8.
- Paleolithic man:** his residence in the State; his chipped and fine implements etc., 8.
- Pallavas:** their uncertain origin; their southern movement, 515-521; theory of Brahma-Kshatriya origin 521-2; dynasties of Pallava kings, 522-3; their copper-plate charters, in Prakrit and Sānskrit, 523-9.
- Painting, Hindu:** a recognised art; subordinated to sculpture; paintings and embellishments of temples; examples in Mysore, 333-8; paintings on walls of Jaina *Mathas* and at Sravanabelgola, 338; Muhammadan; rural paintings at Daria Daulat Bagh, 339; at Tipū's Palace, 340.
- Panchalinga temple:** at Belagāmi; its figures of Mahēvara and Uma, 192-3.
- Panchalingēsvara temple:** at Gōvindanahalli; built about 1237; its Sānskrit inscription, 225.
- Pancha Pradhānar (Cabinet of five ministers):** who formed the final court of appeal for the decision of important questions during the reign of Vishnuvardhana, 1337.
- Pāndyan invasions:** Pāndyan influence checked temporarily, 1255-57; renewed conquests of Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāndya I, 1251-1261, 1257-1259; his effective rule over the Chōla country, 1259-66; a Kērala invasion under Ravivarman Kulasēkhara, 1266-67; his identification, 1267-68; effect of the Pāndyan invasions, 1268-1269; Sema-Pillai, son of Rājendra-Chōla III, a mere Mahāmandalēswara or governor under Pāndyan over lordship, 1269-70; the end of the Chōla empire, 1270-71; Chōla coinage during the Pāndyan supremacy, 1271-72; Chōlas of Nidugal, a local dynasty, 1272-75; relations with the Hoysalas, 1275; Chōla Mahārāsua, 1275-76.
- Parakēsarivarman:** title worn by Rājendra-Chōla III, 1242.
- Parāntaka I:** a Chōla king 907-946 A.D.; son of Āditya. 909-922; extent of his rule, 910-11; his religion and domestic life, 911; his captives and his queens, 911-12; period of his rule, 912-13; war against the

- Pāndyas, 913-15; his feudatories, 913-17; his relations with Chēras, 917-18; his titles and surnames, 918-20; his army etc., 920; an estimate of his rule, 920-21; reform of Village Assemblies, 921; his death, 921-22.
- Parāntaka II: a Chōla king, 932-934, *alias* Sundara-Chōla 949-966 A.D., his success against Vira-Pāndya, the Pāndyan king, 932-933.
- Parasu-Rāma: or Rāma with an axe; so called to distinguish him from Rāma of the Rāmāyana; his vow to destroy the Kshatriyas, 19-21.
- Parasu Rām Bhao: Commander of Mahratta army; his operations in N. W. Mysore, in A.D., 1792, 2598.
- Paris: Tipū's, embassy to, 2585.
- Paravanātha Basti: at Bastihalli, 281.
- Peasantry, Condition of: during Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's reign, 1893-4.
- People: review of their social, economic, and religious life during the Chōla rule, 1296-1305; (i) Economic life, 1277-1289; (a) the village and its assembly, its committees 1277-1279; reforms introduced by Parāntaka I, 1279; qualifications for committee membership, 1280-81; mode of selection, combined election and drawing of lots, 1281-83; universality of committee system in Southern India and its principal merits, 1283-84; towns and trade, 1284-1286; the king's revenue, 1286-88; money, 1288-89; (ii) religious life, 1289-1300; (a) The temple the centre of religious life, (b) temple income, 1289-1290; (c) its management, 1290-91; (d) its property, 1291-92; (e) its duties and responsibilities, 1292-95; (f) Women and the temples, 1295-96; position of women, 1296-97; (g) temples and teachers, 1297-99; (h) *Muthas* attached to temples, 1299-1300; (iii) social life, 1300-1305; the temple as a social centre, 1300-1302; the high development of social instinct in the people, 1302-1303; protection of society against malefactors, 1303-1305.
- Pērya-purānam*: a great Tamil work containing the lives of the devotees of Siva, mentioned in connection with the Airāvātēsvara temple at Dārāsūram, 1197.
- Permadi: son of Jōgama, the Kalachurya king, 868.
- Persian and Hindustāni literature: 447-451; its prevalence in the State, 447-448; Tipū's works, 448; Kirmāni's history, 448-9; other writers, 449-51; Persian calligraphy, 451 (see under *Literature*).
- Politics, Science of: short summary as set down by Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1924-49.
- Pindāris: Operations against, 2854; final operations against, 2854.
- Pollilore: battle of, 2532-3.
- Porto-Novo: battle of, 2526-32.
- Portuguese: their relations with Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1781-84.
- Portuguese trade, decay of: due to fall of Vijayanagar Empire, 2089-90.
- Prākṛit literature: 422-425; Prākṛit works, 424-5; (see under *Literature*).
- Pratāpa-Rudra: king of Orissa; his invasion of Achyuta's territories, 1989-10.
- Printing: introduction of, 440-441, (see under *Kannada Literature*).
- Prithivīpati I: brother of Ganga king Mārasimha I, also known as Dindiga, 650.
- Prithivīpati II: son of Ganga King Mārasimha, I, 650; his son Nanniya-Ganga, slain in battle, 651.
- Pulakēsi I: the most powerful of early Chālukyan kings, 707.
- Pulakēsi II: ascended Chālukyan throne in 608 A.D., 708-14.
- Pūndamalli*: (modern Poonamalli near Madras); one of the places mentioned in Kulōttunga's inscriptions, where it is described as a city, 1187.
- Purānas*: didactic class of epic works closely connected with the *Mahābhārata*; the chief *Purānas* are 18, *Ashṭādasa*; existence known from remotest times, 40-3; Pargiter's opinion that *Purānas* are not worthless for historical purposes, 43; the 18 *Purānas* refer primarily to kings and dynasties of North India, 43.
- Purānas*: punch-marked coins found

- in Mysore; their age, 77.
- Purānic personages and places: mythological aspects repudiated by Dr. Barnet, 15-16.
- Pūrna-Kumbha*: (vessel filled with water); Ganga-Rāja, the minister of Vishnuvardhana, described as a *Pūrna-Kumbha* for the coronation of Vishnuvardhana.
- Pūrnaiya, Dewan; minister of Haidar and Tipū; news of Haidar's death kept secret by his efforts, 2545; arrangement suggested by him to General Harris for the future Government of Mysore after the fall of Seringapatam, 2703; appointed to the post of Dewan under Krishnarāja Wodeyar III, 2710; Pūrnaiya, his administration, 2769; his touring the Country, 2772; his system of administration, 2772; his military administration, 2784; public works carried out by him, 2796; Yelandur Jaghir granted to Pūrnaiya, 2817; his retirement and death, 2824; his early life and career, 2826; an estimate of his work, 2828.
- R**
- Rāchamalla-Permadi: alternative name assumed by Nripakāma or Kama-Hoysala, who ruled from 1022 to 1047 A.D., 1315.
- Rāchamalla Satyavākya II: Ganga king, 977, A.D.; attempts at usurpation of the throne; best remembered for his sacred erection at Sravana-belgola, 682-7.
- Rāchamalla Satyavākya III: 920 A.D., younger of the 3 sons of Nītimārga II, the Ganga king; interesting particulars of him in Kādlūr plates, 668-9; his descendants and their succession told in a fragmentary inscription in Ichavādi, 669-70.
- Raghunāthābhīyudayamu*: a drama written by Raghunātha, a Nāyak king of Tanjore, 2401.
- Raichur fortress: Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's attack on, in 1512 A.D. 1790.
- Railway development: Progressive Policy, 3032.
- Railway construction: after the Rendition, 2983.
- Rājādhirāja: predecessor of Kulōttunga Chōla, III, 1186.
- Rājāditya: Chōla king; eldest son of Pārantaka I; ruled for one year only, 922-925.
- Rājādhirāja I, 1018-55 A.D., 1051-1069; his surnames, 1053-54; description of his reign, 1054-59; his conquests, 1059-1062; war against the Chālukyas, 1059-1060; against Pāndya and Ceylon kings, 1061; against the Vēnādu king, 1061-62; as a builder of temples, 1062-1063; Brāhmanic education during the 11th century, 1063-65; Second war against the Western Chālukyas and his death in 1054-55 A.D., 1065-1068; internal conditions and rural administration, 1068-1069.
- Rājādhirāja II: Chōla king, 1146-1173; Pallavarāyar's revolution, 1147-49; a justification of his policy, 1149-50; period of his rule, 1150; chief events of his reign, 1150-1151; Pāndyan war of succession, 1151-52; progress of the war, 1152-1155; criticism of the *Mahāvamsa*, 1155; epigraphical references to the war, 1156-57; the story as narrated in inscriptions, 1157-59; as mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa*, 1160; combined version 1160-1161; country affected by the war, 1162-1163; date of the war, 1163-64; continuation of the war, 1164-65; Kulōttunga's entering the war, 1165-66; Pallavarāyar's relationship with Rājādhirāja II, 1166-67; effects of the Pāndyan war, 1167-69; Rājādhirāja's reforms, 1169; Land law reform, 1169-1170; rights of married women to property, social reform and minor rural regulations, 1170-72; his death, 1173.
- Rājamahēndra-dēva: Chōla king, 1077-78.
- Rājamalla Satyavākya I: genealogists prominently mention him as Sivamāra's successor in the main Ganga line, 651-655.

- Rājamalla Satyavākya II : Ganga king 870-907, A.D.; elder son of Ganga king Nitimārga I; distinguished himself in battle; his valour described in records, 657-659.
- Rājanīti; application of; by Krishna-Dēva-Rāya; ideals of Kingship and its duties described under certain well recognized heads, 1942-50.
- Rājanripa Charitē : a Kannada poem on Rāja-Wodeyar, the Mysore king, 5.
- Rājarāja I : 985-1013 A.D.; 941-999; period and extent of his rule, 942-943; his military conquests, 943-954; against Pāndyas and Chēras, 943-945; occupation of Tinnevely, 945; conquest of Vāngi, Gangapādi etc., 946; of Kalinga, 946-7; of Ceylon, 947-8; campaign against Western Chālukyas, 948-49; his expedition against the Laccadives, 950-951; conquest of Pākenādu etc., 951-54; his performance of the *Tulābhāra* ceremony, 954-55; his inscriptions in the Kolar District, 955-57; construction of temples, 957-60; Revenue and Survey settlement, 960-61; his greatness and character, 961-62; his intellectual worth; 962-64; his organization of the army, 964-66; his administrative divisions, 966-67; his officers and secretaries, 967-69; his public works, construction of the Tanjore temple etc., 969-77; social life during his reign, 977-79; amusements, theatres and dancing, 979-81; temple management, 981-82; religious toleration, 982-83; position of arts and industries in his time, 983-85; economic condition of the people, 984-86; village administration, 988-988; limits on its powers of taxation, 988-89; restrictions on exactions, 989-990; his imperial and provincial capitals and his titles, 993-994; his domestic life, etc., 994-998; his statue, coinage and his death, 998-999.
- Rājarāja II : Chōla king, 1143-1146; an eulogy of his reign, 1146; political decline reflected in social life, 1145-1146.
- Rājarāja III, surnamed Rājakēsari-varman and Parakēsari-varman : succeeded Kṛṣṭtunga III as Chōla king; styled himself as Tribhuvana Chakravarti, etc., 1203-1204; political decline of the Chōlas, 1205-1207; weakening of central authority and the rise of the feudatories, 1208-1211; political compacts between feudatories and their significance, 1211; anarchy at its height, revolt of Kopperunjinga, the course of the revolt, 1212-14; the revolt and its probable object, 1214-15; how Rājarāja III was imprisoned and how he was liberated, 1215-1216; the story as told in the inscriptions, 1216-1218; Kopperunjinga's confederates, 1218-1219; the story of Kopperunjinga, 1219-1220; his rule over the usurped territory, A.D., 1242-1279, 1220-24; character of his rule, 1224-1227; the better side of his nature, 1227-1229; the significance of the Kopperunjinga episode, 1229-1233; administration in Rāja-rāja's time, 1233-35; of criminal justice, erection of public buildings, 1235-37; literary activities in the reign, 1237-38; domestic life, coinage, 1238-39; probable end of Rājarāja, character of his rule, 1239-40; Chōlas in Mysore in the reign of Rājarāja III, 1240-42.
- Rāja Wodeyar : king of Mysore, 2437.
- Rājendra-Chōla I, 1012-1045, A.D.; 999-1051; his conquests, 1000-1008; war against the Pāndyan king 1008-1009; conquest of Ceylon, 1009-10; war against the Kērala king, 1010-1012; war against Jayasimha II, 1018- A.D., 1012-13; campaign against the kings on the Ganges border, 1013-14; authenticity of bringing Ganges into his own country, 1014-1018; consecration of the Chōla-gangam tank etc., 1018-1021; origin of the title "Gangaikondan" assumed by the king, 1021-23; conquest of

- Gangapādi etc., 1023-1026; invasion of Burma and Indonesia, 1026-103; a brief account of Rājendra-Chōla's conquests, 1033; his capital cities, 1033-34; religious faith—Saivism, 1034-1039; his worship of Vishnu, etc., 1039-40; main features of his administration, 1040-1042; criminal justice 1042-43; conduct of public business, 1043-45; supervision of temples, 1045-46; his domestic life, 1046-47; his nobles and generals, 1047-8; his coinage, 1048-9; his identification with Satyendra-Chōla, 1049-50; his death 1055; an estimate of his career, 1050-1051.
- Rājendra-Chōla II *alias* Kulōttunga-Chōla I: 1097-1128; sources for his reign, 1099-110; his inscriptions in Mysore State, 1100-1103; outline of the story of his reign, 1103-4; period of his rule, 1104; birth and parentage, 1104-5; his rule over Vēngi, 1105-6; his conquests 1106-12; names and titles, 1112-3; his capitals, 1113; his queens, 1113-4; duration of his rule, 1114-5; his conquests as described in his inscriptions, 1115-7; expulsion of the Chōlas from Mysore 1117-18; its date, 1118; features of his administration, 1118-19; his connection with the temples, 1120-22; his ministers, 1122-23; social and literary activities of his reign, 1123-24; his influence in Indonesia, 1124-25; coinage and currency, 1125-1128; his death, 1128.
- Rājendra-Chōla III *alias* Manukula-medutta-Perumāḷ, 1246-1268, A.D., 1242-1250; brother of Rāja-Rāja, III, 1242; inscriptions relating to the titles obtained by him, 1243-44; conflict with the Pāndyas 1244-45; relations with the Hoysalas, 1245-1246; re-conquest of the Northern country 1246-47; object of the Northern conquests, 1247-48; as resuscitator of Manu, 1248-49; his fall; becomes a Mahāmaṇḍalēvara, under the Pāndyas, 1249-50; his two sons, Seliyar-Konar. and Sēma-Pillai, 1250-1252.
- Rājendra-Dēva: Chōla king, 1069-1077; his conquests, against the Western Chālukya and against Ceylon, 1070-73; description of his reign, 1073-75; his domestic life, etc., 1076-77.
- Rajēndrasinga-Muvēndavelan: one of the eight ministers of Kulōttunga Chōla III, who assisted him in the administration of his kingdom, 1187.
- Rakkasa-Ganga-Rāchamalla: Ganga king, 985-1024 A.D.; a patron of Kannada; not known how long he ruled, 687-8.
- Rakkas-Tagadi, battle of: between Rāma-Rāja and the combined Muhammadan forces; disposition of opposing armies; desertion of two Muhammadan Generals from the Hindu camp; effects of the treachery; death of Rāma-Rāja; flight of Rāma-Rāja's generals; literature relating to the battle, 2067-75.
- Rākshasas: powerful race of the South, whose king Rāvana abducted Sita, 18.
- Rāma: the hero of the Rāmāyana and the 7th *avatār* of Vishnu; his winning of Sita; his conquest of Lanka, 21-2.
- Rāma: a general of the Travancore Rāja, 2586.
- Rāma-Dēva IV or Rāmachandra-Rāja-Dēva: Vijayanagar king 1615-30 A.D., (1633), 2265-2335; proclaimed sovereign by Yāchama, 2265-6; desertions in favour of Yāchama and Jaga-Rāya's flight, 2266-7; the Civil war, a fratricidal war in its origin, 2281-2; the attack on the Portuguese in Ceylon, 2292-3; the rebels defeated at Topūr, 2293-4; Yāchama's part in the battle of Topūr, 2295-6; disastrous effects of the Civil War, 2297-2301; Rāma-Dēva's domestic life; Venkata II made crown prince; Sri-Ranga VI, also mentioned as associate ruler; the course of succession after Rāma-Dēva IV, 2302-4; relations with Mysore, 2305-6; relations with Venkatappa, the Ikkēri Nāyak, 2306-10; relations with Madura, 2310-1; relations with Gingee, 2311-2; relations with Tanjore,

- 2312-3; other feudatories; 2313-6; peace in the empire, 2316; condition of Southern India, 2316-8; Portuguese throw off the Imperial yoke, 2318-9; founding of European settlements, 2319-23; Yāchama's attack on Pulicat and its governor Yātirāja, brother of Jaga-Rāya, 2326-8; invitation to the English to settle in Tanjore, 2328-9; Indian policy towards foreigners, remarks of Mr. William Foster, 2332-3; Rāma-Lēva's residence, his religious leanings, 2334; his death, 2334-5.
- Rāma-Rāja: *Aliya* or son-in-law of Krishna-Dēva-Rāja, assisted Sadāsiva Rāya in ascending the throne, 2023; first became Sadāsiva's regent, 2025; then usurped the throne and assumed imperial titles, 2027; his ancestry and early history, 2028-2031; his administration, 2031-2; his wars, 2037-87; his conduct and character and his responsibility for the war with Muhammadan Sultāns, 2090-2; his military prowess, 2033; his expedition against Travancore, 1543-48 A.D., 2033-7; his relations with the Portuguese, 2038; his treaties with them, 2039-40; his relation with the Deccan Sultāns, 2046; his numerous wars, 2040-60; results of his active warlike policy, 2059-60; formation of confederacy of Sultāns, 2061-7; his conduct and character, 2090-2; his pre-war position and eminence, 2093; his patronage of literature, 2094; battle of Rakṣas-Tagdi; his death, 2068-73.
- Rāmarājīyamu: a poem by Venkayya, recording the history of Āraṇṇya dynasty of Vijayanagar, 2415.
- Rāma-Rāya: a subordinate ruler under Śrī-Ranga VII, 2419.
- Rāmāyana: records the adventures of Rāma, II (see under *Rama*).
- Ranasingarākshasa: see under *Bhuvanāvīra*.
- Randhulla Khān: Commander of Bijapur forces, his invasion repelled by Kanthūrava-Narasa-Rāja Wodeyar of Mysore, 2439.
- Rangāchārlu: Dewan, 2979, 2981.
- Ranganātha temple: at Belagāmi, 195.
- Ranganātha temple: at Seringapatam; one of the largest Dravidian temples in the State, 160.
- Rāshtrakūtas: their identification with Reddis of S. India, 724-5; first kings of this dynasty, 725; Rāshtrakūta supremacy over Southern India, 756; fall of Rāshtrakūtas; Ārab tribute to their rule; their coinage, 763-4.
- Read, Colonel Alexander: his work as head of Intelligence Department in the IV Mysore War, 2617-8.
- Rendition of Mysore: Proclamation announcing, 2977.
- Religion and Society: during Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's rule, 1897-1902.
- Representative Assembly: inauguration of, 3058; additional privileges granted to, 3039; further privileges granted to, 3045; reform of, in 1922, 3055.
- Resumption of Mysore: a mis-statement corrected, 2873; notice of, 2877.
- Reversion of Mysore: to H. H. the Maharaja, the story of, 2914; comments in the British Press on the question of Reversion, 2928-50.
- Ripaūd: a Frenchman at whose instance Tipū sent a mission to Mauritius, 2631; its failure, 2632.
- Robertson, Sir Donald: the British Resident, 3017.
- Roman coins: in Mysore, 81.
- Rūpamandana: gives the 24 names of Viṣṇu, 239.
- Rural areas: improvement of, 3033.

S

- Sadsiappavallāl: name of a local chief who was the patron of *Kamban*, the Tamil poet, 1237.
- Sabhāpati: a court poet who drew up copper-plate records mentioning that Venkatādri was the immediate successor of Achyuta-Dēva-Rāya, 2013.
- Sadāsiva-Rāya: Vijayanagar king, 1542-1570 A.D., 2012-25; struggle for the throne after the death of

- Achryta, 2013-22; date of the revolution by Salaka-Timma, 2022-3; Aliya-Rāma-Rāja first regent and then usurper 2023-4; date of Sadāsiva's coronation, 2024-5; stages in the usurpation of Rāma-Rāja, 2025-8; ancestry and early history of Rāma-Rāja, 2028-31; internal administration, 2031-2; the capital, its trade and its magnificence, 2032-3; expedition against Travancore, 1543-1548, A.D., 2033-6; wars during his reign, 2037-8; relations with the Portuguese; projected attack on Tirupati temple, 1544 A.D., 2038; treaties of, 1546 and 1546 and 1547 A.D., 2039-40; Portuguese activities on the West Coast, 2040; attacks on Bhatkal, 1543 A.D., 1548 A.D., 2040-1; attack on Ullal and Mangalore 1556 and 1566 A.D., 2041; expedition against the Portuguese at Mylapore near Madras, 1588 A.D., 2041-3; war against the Portuguese and the Paravas on the Fishery Coast, 1544-1560 A.D., 2043-5; relations with the Deccan Sultāns, 2046; seige of Adōni, 1542 A.D., 2046-7; war against Burhan Nizām Shāh of Ahmednagar and his allies, capture of Kalyāna, 2047-8; attack on Ibrahim Ādil Shāh; attempt on Raichur, 1544 A.D., 2048-9; loss of Kalyāna and its capture, 2049-50; Prince Ibrahim Kutb Shāh at Vijayanagar, 2050; Rāma-Rāja helps him to win the Golconda throne, 2050-1; capture of Raichur by Rāma-Rāja, 2051-2; Rāma-Rāja, an ally of Ibrahim Ādil Shāh, helps to repel an attack on Gulburga, helps in expelling Ain-ul-Mulk, 2052; flight of Ali Ādil Shāh to Vijayanagar; Rāma-Rāja's attack on Ahmednagar and restoration of Ali Ādil Shāh, Ali Ādil Shāh's confirmation of the conquests of Raichur and Mudkal, 2053; Hussain Nizām Shāh's attempt to retake Kalyāna, Ali Ādil Shāh seeks Rāma-Rāja's aid, 2053-4; Hussain Nizām Shāh's fresh attempt to take Kalyāna, attack repelled by Rāma-Rāja's intervention, 2054-5; devastation of enemy's territory, 2055; pretender Abdulla put down with Rāma-Rāja's aid, 2056; first expedition against Ceylon, 2056; second expedition, 2057-9; results of his warlike policy, 2059-60; the primary causes of the war, 2060; the proximate causes, 2061; formation of a confederacy of Sultāns, 2061-2; was Hussain Nizām Shāh its chief promoter?, 2062-3; those who joined it, 2063-4; Ali Ādil Shāh's dubious conduct, his treachery, the story of the envoy and the swine, a later invention, 2064-5; advance of the confederate troops to Talikota, 2065; the opposing troops and their strength, 2066; crossing the ford and arrival at Raksas-Tagdi, 2066-7; identification of the ford crossed, 2067; place where the battle took place, Raksas-Tagdi, 2067; allied proposals for peace rejected, 2068; the battle of Raksas-Tagdi; the disposition of the opposing armies, 2068-71; treachery and desertion of two generals, 2071-3; effect of the treachery, confusion in the ranks and death of Rāma-Rāja, 2073-4; fight of Venkatādri and Tirumala and pursuit of the Allied armies 2074-5; literature relating to the battle, 2075; flight of Tirumala and Venkatādri, its object and aim, 2075-7; Tirumalai Hill, the destination, reached, 2077-8; the Allies at the capital, its sack, and plunder, 2079-81; the Allies' aims on the capital and Venkatādri's proposal for peace; the departure of the Allies, 2081-2; return of Tirumala to Vijayanagar, 2082-3; Tirumala invited to join the Sultāns of Ahmednagar and Golconda against the Sultān of Bijāpur, 2083-7; political effects of the battle, break-down of the Hindu political power in the South, 2087; more immediate results, loss of territories in the north and on the East Coast, 2087-8; imperial power still secure in the south, 2088-9; decay of Portuguese trade, 2089-90; conduct and character of Rāma-Rāja

- and his responsibility for the war and the destruction that followed 2090-2; Rāma-Rāja's treatment of king Sadāsiva Rāya, 2092-3; his pre-war position and eminence, 2093; as a patron of literature, 2094-7; as a supporter of Śrīvaiṣṇavism, 2097-2101; last years of Sadāsiva-Rāya, 2101-3; an estimate of his character, 2103-5; nature of Sadāsiva's reign, remission of taxation, 2105-6; remission of barber's tax, 2106-7; feudatories, ministers and generals, 2107-12.
- Sadāsiva Temple: at Nuggihalli, 226.
- Saigotta: (see under *Sivamāra II*).
- Saisunāgas (or Saisunākas dynasty): earliest in Purānic history, (circa 624 B. C.), 462.
- Sala: the progenitor of the Hoysala kings, 1310.
- Salābat Khān: Commander-in-chief of Ādil Shāh's forces, 1842-3.
- Salaka brothers: brothers-in-law of Achyuta-Dēva-Rāya, who were prominently associated with him; 1998-2006.
- Sāligrama: see under *Vahnipushkarani*.
- Sāluva Narasimha I: See under *Sāluva-dynasty*.
- Sāluva-Timma: chief minister and adviser of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1790-1801.
- Sangama dynasty (of Vijayanagar) 1336-1486 A.D.: Sangama I, 1419-20; Harihara II, 1336-1358, 1420-1461; his early history, 1422-24; a silent revolution, political geography of South India, 1424-26; Muhammad Tughlak's invasion and its consequences, 1426-28; the story of Nuniz confirmed, 1428-29; founding of Vijayanagar, 1430; date of foundation and identity of Vidyāranya, 1431-3; Madhava and Vidyāranya, 1433-1438; Māyana Mādava and his brothers, 1438-1442; Chāunda Mādava, 1442-44; tables of descent of the three Mādavas, 1445-46; conquests of Harihara I and Bukka I, 1446-7; administrative organization, 1447-50; rule of Harihara I, 1450- Harihara I and his brothers, 1450-53; records relating to Harihara I, 1453-56; main features of his rule, 1456-7; his struggles against the Muhammadans, 1457-58; duration of his rule, Nuniz corrected, 1458-59; confederacy of Hindu kings against Muhammadans, 1460-61; Bukka Rāya I, 1356-76 A.D., 1461 to 1505; alleged dispute as to the succession examined, 1462-64; Bukka I at first Yuvarāja under Harihara I and then his successor, 1464-65; transfer of capital to Vijayanagar, 1465-8; wars against Muhammadans, 1466, 7; fight against Bāhmani kings, 1467-8; list of Bāhmani kings, 1468; war against Muhammad, 1469; Muhammad's invasion of Vijayanagar, 1469-71; Mujahid's campaign against Vijayanagar, 1375 A.D., 1471-72; internal wars, 1363 A.D., suppression of Sāmbavarāya, expulsion of Muhammadans from Southern India, 1473; ministers and generals, 1473-80; sons as viceroys of provinces, 1480-83; settlement of Jain and Vaiṣṇava dispute, 1483-84; domestic life, 1485-86; Kampana II and his brothers, 1486-7; conquest of Sāmbavarāya's kingdom, 1487-8; identity of persons mentioned in *Vīra-Kampa-rāya Charitam*, 1489-1491; fall of Srirangam and Madura, 1491-92; period of rule of Kampana II, 1492-96; Rājendra-Odeyar; another son of Bukka I, and others, 1498-99; progress of Kannada literature, 1499-1500; revival of trade, religion, spread of Śrīvaiṣṇavism, 1501; an estimate of Bukka's rule, 1502-3; his death, 1376 A.D., 1503-5; Harihara II, 1376-1404 A.D., 1505-34; no dispute as to the succession, 1551-8; period of his rule, 29 years, 1508-10; insurrections and wars rising in Konkan quelled, 1510-11; revolts in the Tundira, Chōla, Pāndya countries put down, 1512; conquest of Ceylon, loss and recapture of Adōni, 1512-13; attack on Kottakonda repulsed, 1513; reduction of Goa, and renewed war against the Muhammadans,

- 1514-5; fresh attacks on the Bāhmani kingdom, 1516-6; "Dewal Roy" of Ferishtā identified, 1517-8; examination of Mr. Sewell's views, 1518-19; Harihara's succession and other wars, 1519; generals and ministers, 1519-24; domestic life, 1524-27; religious faith, 1527-28; a patron of Kannada learning; 1530; social conditions, a great famine in 1390 A.D.; glimpses of rural life, features of local taxation 1530; improving amenities of life, towns of the reign, 1531-32; mode of warfare and his death, 1404 A.D., 1532-34. Bukka Rāya II, and Virūpāksha II, 1534-1544. dispute as to succession, 1534-5; *Prapannāmrita*, story examined, 1535-41; Nuniz's *Ajārao* identical with Virūpāksha II, 1541-44; Dēva Rāya I, 1544-57; war against the Bāhmani Sultān Firūz Shāh, 1544-47; war renewed, 1547-48; date of the war, 1548-49; part played by Rāmachandra-Odeya, son of Dēva-rāya, attempt on Dēva Rāya's life, 1549-50; construction of a dam across the Haridra at Harihar, 1550-51; generals and ministers, 1551-54; personal appearance and domestic life, 1584-1556; death of Dēva-Rāya I, 1556-7; Bukka III, 1422-24, A.D., 1557-71; Ahmed Shāh's campaign, 1561-2; inscriptional records confirmed by Ferishtā 1562-63; destruction of Warrangal kingdom, 1563; domestic life, 1563-71; death of Vijaya Rāya, 1571; Dēva Rāya II, 1571-1599; a Bedar insurrection suppressed, 1572-3; Bāhmani invasion, 1573, settlement of Muhammadans at Vijayanagar as soldiers, 1574; attempt on the life of Dēva-Rāya II, 1574-79; fresh Bāhmani invasions, 1579-80; invasion of Ceylon, 1580-81; domestic life, 1581-83; generals and ministers, 1583-87; fame of Vijayanagar; description by foreign travellers, 87-90; Nicolo dei Conti's account, 1587-88; Abdur Razaak's account, 1588-90; Dēva-Rāya II, holding his court, 1590; literary progress, 1590-94; social life in the middle of the 15th century, 1595-97; foreign trade, 1597-98; religious faith, 1598; death of Dēva-Rāya II, 1598-99; Mallikārjuna: 1448-87 A.D., 1600-1648; invasions of Vijayanagar, 1446 and 1562 A.D., 1601-04; levy of illegal exactions stopped, 1604; Pāndyan occupation of, 1604-1605; massacre of Muhammadans at Bhatkal, 1606; Virūpāksha's attempt to retake Goa, 1607; description of the City by Athanasius Nikitin, 1607; famine in Deccan, 1608; Sultān Muhammad's war against Narasimha and his march on Kānchi and its capture, 1609-10; fall of the Bāhmani kingdom 1610; domestic life of Mallikārjuna, 1610-12; a double revolution, 1466-1486 A.D., 1612-1614; proper identification of Virūpāksha, 1614-15; Nuniz's account and its comparison with epigraphic details, 1615-42; ministers, governors, and generals of Mallikārjuna, 1644-1647; as a literary patron, 1647; religious influences and his forced abdication, 1648; survey of religious and social conditions during the Sangama period, 1649-1662; rural life, 1662-1663; literary progress, 1663-1666; pedigree of the Sangama dynasty, 1666.
- Sankama-Dēva, Nissankamalla: Kalachurya king, 1177-1180 A.D., 895-896.
- Sānskrit Literature: 402-422; Sānskrit, 402-5; progress of Sānskrit literature from 1st century to 19th century, 405-17; undated works, 417-420; Sānskrit inscriptions, 420-424 (see under *Literature*).
- Saptamātrika* group: at Belur, the representation of, 250-1.
- Sārvabhauma (Universal Emperor): title assumed by Sōmēsvara, the Hoysala King, 1388.
- Sarvottirna*: see under *Hemachendrarāja*.
- Sātavāhanas: their sculpture and lead coins, 140.
- Sati*: this custom of self-immolation; common during Chōla and Vijayanagar times, (see under *Vīrakals*).

- Satvārāya (Irivi-Bedanga): later Chālukya king, 997-1009 A.D., 768-71.
- Sāyana: author of *Alankāra Sudhānidhi*, a work throwing light on the reign of Sangama II, the Vijayanagar king, 4.
- Sayyid Gaffur: an officer in the British service; later taken prisoner by Tipū, under whom he served till his death in, 1799, 2654-5, 2661, 2663-4.
- Sayyid Saib: father-in-law of Tipū, 2654.
- Scott, Sir Walter: his novel *Surgeon's Daughter* referred to, 455.
- Sculpture: material of; (1) wood, (2) stone, (3) precious gems, and (4) metals, 133.
- Sculpture: the effect of religion on sculpture, 136-9.
- Sculpture: the four classes of; their origin and periods, 134-6.
- Sculpture in India: a symbolic representation of an idea; what it really means to India, 130.
- Sculpture work in Mysore: in 3rd century; little of Buddhist work has survived, 136; reached a high degree of excellence in Mysore in 2nd century A.D., 140.
- Second or Sāluva dynasty (of Vijayanagar)*: 1486-1499 A.D., 1666-1756; Sāluva Narasimha I, 1666-1718; early history of the Sāluvas, 1667-1677; of Sāluva Mangu, 1667-1675; his descendants, 1676-1677; birth and history of Sāluva Narasimha, 1678-84; extent of his kingdom, 1684-86; military tour and coronation, 1686-1688; encouragement of trade in horses, 1688; a literary patron, 1688-1690; a donor of gifts; his titles, 1690-91; domestic life, 1692; personal appearance, his generals and ministers, 1693; course of his revolution, 1695-96; agents of, 1696-98; part played by him, 1700-1705; occupation of Mudkal and Raichur, 1707-8; Bijāpur invasion, 1708-10; an estimate of his rule, 1710-12; a picture of his policy, 1712-14; political maxims of Pina Virabhadra 1714-1717; death of Narasimha, 1498, 1717-18; revolution of Narasana-Nāyaka and date of its occurrence, 1730-40; his administration, 1740-41; attempt on Goa, 1742-43; description of the City by Varthema, 1743; discontent among the peasantry, 1744-45; inroads of Nanja-Rāja Udaiyar, the Ummattur chief, 1745-46; ministers and generals, 1746-48; as a donor of gifts, 1748-49; personal appearance and domestic life, 1749-51; his death, 1751-54; later Sāluvas, 1754-56.
- Seedaseer; action at; between Tipū's forces and the English, 2639.
- Seringapatam: siege of, 1792 A.D., 2599; treaty of, 2608; treaty criticised, 2609; a second siege by general Harris in 1799, 2643-53; its plunder for a day after its fall, 2700.
- Seshadri Iyer, Sir K; Dewan, 3007-10.
- Sēvūnas: Mohammedan attacks on 1410-14.
- Shāmaiya: leader of the Loyalists' insurrection, 2665.
- Shāhji, father of Sivaji; Bijāpur province formed under him, 2428.
- Shawe, Lieutenant-Colonel: one of the commanders of the English army in 1799, 2645.
- Shekh Ayaz: first governor of Chitaldrug, then of Bednur country; abandoned his charge and fled to Bombay, 2547.
- Shimoga: battle at, between the Mahrattas and Tipū's forces, 2599.
- Sholinghur: battle of, 2533.
- Silver coins: of Tipū Sultan, 108-110; of Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar, 110-112; of the Mughals, 112; of the East India Company, 112-115.
- Silver coins: Tipū's names of; *Khāri*, *Ahadi*, *Haidari*, *ābidi*, *bāqiri*, *kāzimi*, 108-110.
- Singhans-Dēva: Kalachuryan king, 1183 A.D., 897-898.
- Sivagananbōdham*: a literary work translated by one Meykundadēvar, grandson of Sadaiappavallāl, at Tiruveñmainallur in 1250 A.D., 1237.

- Sivamāra I**: Ganga king; described as "Siahtapriya" or "beloved of the God" in Keregodī-Rangapura plates, 633-4; Ereḡanga, his unnamed son died before ascending the throne, 632.
- Sivamāra II**: Ganga king; vicissitudes undergone by him; his innumerable wars; his imprisonment, his poetic talents, 639-646.
- Sivappa-Nāyaka**: chief of Keladi; a feudatory of Śrī-Ranga VI, 2401.
- Siva temple**: at Paparayanahalli; its fine stone umbrella described, 165; Social life: in the 9th cent., 584; during the reign of Rājarāja I, 977; during Chōla period, 1276; during the Saṅgama period, 1649; during Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's reign, 1899; position and status of women, 1900-1; 1906-7; festivals and amusements, 1904-6.
- Solakōn**: agent of Kōpperunḡinga at Chidambaram, 1225.
- Sōmēsvara**: the *guru* of Kulōttuṅga III and son of Śrīkantha Sāmbhu; bore the name of Īsvaraiva; he is mentioned in connection with the consecration ceremony of Siva and Pārvati in the Tribhuvanavīrēsvara temple; was also the author of *Siddhāntaratnākara*, 1195.
- Sōmēsvara I**: Chālukyan king, 1042-1068 A.D.; his continuous warfare against Chōlas; his suzerainty over Sōntara kings; his personal qualities; his wives, 778-91.
- Sōmēsvara II**: Chālukyan king, 1068-76 A.D.; his victory over Chōlas, his personal qualities, his ministers, as an upholder of Saiva faith; his dethronement; his death, 791-800.
- Sōmēsvara III**: Chālukyan king, 1127-36 A.D.; had a peaceful reign; his literary traits, 839-42.
- Sōmēsvara IV**: restored Chālukyan power; ruled at different times and places; not known when he died or what became of him; the end of Western Chālukyas after a rule of 200 years, 856-63.
- Sōmēsvara**: Hoysala King; temples built during the reign of, 223.
- Sōmēsvara temple**: at Bandalike; its past splendour; now entirely deserted, 190-1.
- Sōmēsvara temple**: at Kolar; good specimen of Dravidian style; the temple described, 165.
- Sōmēsvara temple**: at Suttur; a three-celled Hoysala structure (built in 1169 A.D.) by a general of Narasimha I; rare example of Hoysala style, 211.
- Sōvidēva or Sōmēsvara**, 1167-1176 A.D., 893-895; Kalachurya king, contemporary with Sōmēsvara IV of the Chālukya line, 894-895.
- Śrīpuruṣa**: grand-son of Ganga king Sivamāra; kingdom under him was called Śrī-rājya or prosperous kingdom; author of *Gaja-sāstra*, a book on elephants, 634-9.
- Śrīrangam**: Tipū's plunder of, 2589.
- Śrī-Ranga-Rāja II**: 1574-1586 A.D., 2140-72; his coronation, 2143; the administration of the Empire; the Seringapatam Viceroyalty; Rāma III, viceroy, 2143-8; Portuguese incursions into Vijayanagar Dominions, 2148; Chandragiri viceroyalty, 2148-9; Penukonda still the Imperial capital, 2149-51; Nāyaks of Gingee, Madura and Tanjore, 2151-2; Chinna-bomma Nāyaka of Vellore; Udayagiri Rājya, 2153; his early career, 2153-4; his wars and expeditions, 2154-8; capture of Vinukonda, Kondavidu etc., by Ibrahim Kutb Shāh of Golconda, 2158-61; invasion of Ahōbalaṃ by Ibrahim Kutb Shāh of Golconda assisted by the Hindu chief Malakappa, 2161-2; his piety and gifts, 2162-6; domestic life, 2166-7; his titles; ministers, feudatories and generals, 2168; as a literary patron, 2169; his death, 2170; a justification of his policy, 2170-2.
- Śrī-Ranga-Rāja III**: 1614-15 A.D.; 2257-65; his character, his weakness and want of capacity to rule, 2258-9; causes of Civil War, 2259; surrender of Śrī-Ranga III, 2260-1; date of his death, 2267-68; his place of death, probably Vellore, 2268; Chikka-Rāya, A.D., 1615-2261;

- the crowning of Chikka-Rāya, the putative son and the imprisoning of Sri-Ranga III, 2061; Yāchama's attempt to rescue Sri-Ranga III or one of his sons, 2262; Yāchama's further attempt at rescue by stratagem, 2263-4; Jaga-Rāya orders the assassination of Sri-Ranga III and his children, 2264; Sri-Ranga III kills his children and kills himself, 2264-5.
- Sri-Ranga-Rāya VI: 1642-1664 (1681), 2350; character of his rule, 2351; his capital, 2351-5; dispute as to the succession; the story as told in the Fort St. George records, 2355-65; scarcity of grain and famine, 2365; his authority universally recognized, 2365-7; support for religious and public charities, 2367; Sri-Vaishnavism still the predominant religion, 2368-9; the return of the Golconda forces, 2370; siege of Vellore by the Bijāpur and Golconda forces and the first flight of Sri-Ranga, 2370-2; recapture of Vellore and restoration of Sri-Ranga VI by Sivappa Nāyaka of Kēladi, 2372-4; war against Tirumala-Nāyaka of Madura 2374-6; he forms a league against Golconda but fails to work it to advantage, 2376-8; capture of Gingee and its plunder, 2378-9; renewed attack on Tanjore and advance on Madura, retreat of Khān-i-Khānan, the Bijāpur general towards Gingee, 2379-80; ill-advised policy of the Madura and Tanjore Nāyaks; war levy in Madura and Tanjore and its effects, 2380-81; Sri-Ranga VI at Belur in Hassan District, 2381.
- Sri-Ranga VI: his attempt to regain his lost territories, 2386; Kanthirava's campaign in his favour, 2387; his chief feudatories, 2393-2402; his minor subordinate chiefs, 2402; his domestic life, 2404; as a literary patron, 2406; his death, 2408; an estimate of his rule, 2408; list of his successors; 2408.
- Sri-Ranga VII, 1717-59: A.D., 2416-18; his subordinate governors, 2418-19; the last Vijayanagar king known to inscriptional records, 2419; his death, 2419.
- Srīvikrama: Ganga king, 627-30.
- Stambhas*: of the Ganga period; earlier than the Gummata image, 256; huge Brahmadēva pillar, a memorial pillar in honour of Ganga king Mārasimha II, 256; Tyagada Brahmadēva pillar, a great work of art, set up by Chāmunda-Rāya, 256-7.
- Sthānikas*: temple trustees, without whose consent the Vaishnava reciters of divine hymns could not sell or mortgage the houses given to them for purposes of residence, 1238.
- Stuart, Lieutenant-General: succeeded Sir Eyre Coote as Commander-in-chief, 2546, 2603, 2605, 2639.
- Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore: between the English and H. H. Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar III; provisions of, 2714.
- Subsidy: reduction of, 3066.
- Sūla Brahma Stone: at Belagāmi; connected with Kadamba Satyāsraya, a feudatory of the then Chālukyan king who ruled about 1060 A.D.; singular nature of the deed it records, 173-4.
- Sullivan, Sulivan: Political Resident at Tanjore: his negotiations for a treaty with Mysore, 253-6.
- Sunga dynasty: 185-73 B.C., also known as Sungabhrityas, 485-6.
- Supplementary Treaties of Mysore, of 1801, 1803 and 1807, A.D., 2806.
- Sūrya Nārāyana: figure of, at Belur, 244.

T

- Table of Chālukyan kings: Western Chālukyas, 706; list of Eastern Chālukyan kings, 708.
- Taila II: later Chālukyan king, 973-977 A.D.; 766-768.
- Taila III: Chālukyan king, 1151-63 A.D.; his reign described, 848-53.
- Talgunda pillar: set up by Kadambas in the 5th century; the pillar and inscription described, 152-3.
- Tamil Literature: 445-447; early literature, 445; Tamil inscriptions

- in the State, 445-6; literary barrenness of Chōla rule in Mysore, 446-7; translations from Tamil, 446-7 (see under *Literature*).
- Tantrapāla Hemmadi: minister of Ballāla I, 1364-66.
- Tārā-Bhagavati: leading deity of the Mahāyāna-Buddhism; caused to be made by Nāgiyakka; discovered by Mr. Rice, 146-149; image of Tārā described, 147-9; character of the image reveals the nature of Buddhism of the 11th century in Banavāsi area, 149.
- Taylor, Meadows: his portrayal of Mysore of Tipū's time in *Tippu Sultan*, 456-7.
- Telugu literature: in Mysore, 443-445; coexistence of Telugu and Kannada, 443; poets in two languages, 443-444; Vijayanagar poets, 444; Telugu inscription in the State, 444 (see under *Literature*).
- Temples in Mysore: (see under different heads the names of different towns).
- Tērina-Basti: at Sravana-belgola; curious car-like structure in front of it, 279-80.
- Timmakavi: a poet at the Court of Chikka-Dēva-Rāya, 2453.
- Timmanna-Kavi: Kannada poet; enjoyed Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's patronage, 1915-16.
- Timma-Rāja; king of Mysore, 2436.
- Tipū Sultān (1783-99 A.D.): 2545-2712; succeeded Haidar Aḥ, 2545; his campaign of 1783 ending with the treaty of Mangalore, 2547, 52; third attempt at uprooting the usurpation by Mahārāni Lakshmi Ammanni, 2552-67; Innes Munro's views of the Treaty of Mangalore, 2567-70; Wilks' criticism of it, 2570-1; Tipū's cruelties after the Treaty, 2581-2; Maharāṭta invasion, 1784-87 A.D., 2582-3; reduction of Harpanhalli and Rāyadurg, 2583; destruction of Mysore town and fort, 2583; his visit to Dindigal and Malabar resulting in the conversion of the inhabitants to Islam, 2583-5; Third Mysore War, 1790-92 A.D., 2586-2609; fourth attempt to uproot his usurpation by officials, subjects and pālegārs, 2616-25; his capricious innovations, 2626-7; his commercial arrangements, 2627-8; his changes in Civil and Military affairs, 2628-9; his fiscal and revenue arrangements, 2629; his administrative and other blunders, 2629-30; his plunder of the palace on the death of Chāmarāja-Wodeyar in 1796 A.D., 2630-1; Fourth Mysore War, 2631-68; his death, 2657; his appearance and character, 2668; Wilks' estimate of Tipū and Haidar, 2668-74; M. Michand's sketch of Tipū, 2674-7; Kirmāni's estimate of his character, 2677-80; Lewin Bowring's delineation of his character, 2680-2; Dr. J. R. Henderson's estimate of him, 2682-4; an analysis of his character, his defects and merits, 2684-8; his redeeming features, 2688-90; criticism of Tipū's conduct of the war, 2690-6; his Mint-towns, 97-98; era on his coins, 98-99; names of cyclic years on coins, 99-100; mint-names, 100; letter-dates, 100-1; names of coins 101-103; his mahal at Chitaldurg, 374-5.
- Tirumala I: 1570-78 A.D., the first *dejure* ruler of Fourth (or Āravidu) dynasty, 2112-40; his accession, 2112; his early career, 2116-8; his coronation, 2118-9; its date about, 1570 A.D., 2119; his setting up of a Royal pedigree, 2119-20; his succession contested, 2120-2; his wars and conquests, 2122-4; his sons as viceroys, 2124-8; feudatories, ministers and generals, 2128-9; as a donor to temples, etc., 2129; as a patron of literature, 2130-34; Penukonda, the new capital, 2135-6; his alleged abdication in favour of his son Sri-Ranga II, 2136; date of his death, 2136-8; his personal appearance, 2138, an estimate of his rule, 2138-40; his coinage; statues of Tirumala I and his queen Vēngalamba, 2140.
- Tirumala: one of the Nāyaks of Madura; Kanthirava's campaign against him in favour of the king of Mysore, 2387.

- Tirumala-Dēva-Rāya**: installation of in 1524 A.D.; by Krishna-Dēva-Rāya as his successor, 1884-6.
- Tirumalai Hill**: projected Portuguese attack on 1544 A.D., 2038-9; the place where Tirumala and Venkatādri took refuge after the battle of Raksas-Tagadi, 2075-6.
- Tirumala Rao**: agent of Maharāni Lakshmi Ammanni, 2558-60; 2710-11; his death, 2712.
- Tirumala-Rāya**: Rāja of Anegundi, 2420.
- Tirumalāraya** or **Tirumalaiyengar**: minister and court poet of Chikka-Dēva-Rāja Wodeyar, 2453, 2464.
- Tiruvadi**: campaign against, 1531-2 A.D.; by Achyuta-Dēva-Rāya, 1983-8.
- Tohavar Jang**: Commandar of Nizām All's forces, 2582.
- Tolagada kamba**: a title assumed by Polālva-Dēva, Chief minister of Nārasimha, I, 1380.
- Tonnur**: one of the capitals of Bittidēva; see under *Vahnipushkarani*; Bittidēva, after his conversion is said to have changed his name to Vishnuvardhana here, 1325.
- Travancore**: (Tiruvadi-Rājya); expedition against, 1543-48 A.D., by Rāma-Rāja, 2033-6.
- Tribhuvanamalla**: a title assumed by the Hoysala King Vinayāditya I, after Vikramāditya V, the Chālukyan king, whose subordinate he was, 1314.
- Trimūrthi temple**: at Bandalike; a handsome structure; its *Simha lalāta* amongst the finest in the State, 191-2.
- Tripurāntaka temple**: at Baligami; its sculptural beauty; sculptural representation of Tripura legend on its doorway, 179-83; pillar sculpture in the temple, 183-5; image of Siva described, 187-8; the stone screens depicting dancing poses, 188-9; sculptural representation of Panchatantra stories, 189.
- Trivikrama**: images of; at Belur and Nuggihalli; both striking pieces of workmanship of Hoysala period; the image described, 235-7.
- Tuluva** or **Third dynasty of Vijayanagar**: as distinguished from the Sāluva dynasty, 1756-57; Nārasimha Rāya I, 1757-1769; his usurpation of the kingdom, 1763; character of his rule, 1764; as a patron of letters and his domestic life, 1764-65; plot to murder Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, the second son 1765-66; the story of Dūrjati as told by Nuniz, the Portuguese Chronicler, 1767-1768; titles and death of Nārasimha, 1768-1769; Virā-Nārasimha II; 1769-70; revolt of subordinates, 1770; its causes and suppression of the same, 1771-1773; his personal appearance etc., 1775-1776; his death, 1776.

U

- Uchchista-Ganapati**: at Nanjangud; the image described, 232-3.
- Udirappatti**: land given to the son of a man who was wrongly punished in an irrigation dispute, 1235.
- Uttama-Chōla**: Madurāntaka; uncle of Āditya, II 969-985 A.D., 936-41; influence of his mother, 937; his queens, 937-939; his two invasions of Ceylon, 939-940; his officers and religious toleration, 940-41.
- Uttamasīla**: see under *Arikulakēari*.

V

- Vahnipushkarani**: a place on the Cauvery 40 miles West of Mysore, which Rāmānuja is said to have visited during the reign of Bittidēva (Hoysala), 1325; Mirle, Saligrama, Tonnur, and other places are said to have been visited by Rāmānuja, in the last of which Bittidēva was converted to *Sri-vaiṣṇavism*, 1325.
- Vaidāvāra temple**: at Talkad; dates from Kulōttunga-Chōla I, 168.
- Vaidumbas**: their inscriptions in Kolar District, 514-5.
- Valentia, Lord**: his visit to Seringapatam, 2810.
- Valmiki**: the author of the *Rāmāyana*, 11.

- Varadarājā temple: at Maddur; traditionally believed to be built by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, 166.
- Varāha: a gold coin of Southern Hindu dynasties, 82-92.
- Varāhapurānamu: a treatise detailing the exploits of Īvara, the general of Śāluva-Narasimha I, 1758.
- Vasucharitramu: a work by Bhattu-Mūrti, 2017-8.
- Vataarājan, of Arumbākkam: a poet who flourished in the court of Kulōttunga III; he is said to have rendered the *Bhārata* into elegant Tamil, 1202.
- Vedic Gods: as heroes; diverse opinions regarding events mentioned in the *Vēdas*, epics and *Purānas*, 8-10.
- Vellore: mutiny at, 2748.
- Venkata I: of the Āruvidu dynasty, 1586-1614 A.D., 2172-2257; his titles and early career, 2172-3; whom did Venkata I, actually succeed, 2173-5; coronation of Venkata I, 2175-6; the extent of the empire, 2176-7; Penukonda his capital, Chandragiri, his favourite residence, 2177-84; Chandragiri, the alternative Capital, 2184-5; invasion of Golconda territories, 2185-6; seige of Penukonda, 2186-90; Ibrahim Ādil Shāh's attack on Penukonda, 2190-1; Akbar's embassy to Venkata I, 2191-2; proposed alliance of Southern States against the Moghuls, 2192; revolts and insurrections put down, 2192-4; relations with Achyutappa Nāyaka of Tanjore, 2194-5; relations with the Nāyaks of Gingee, 2195-6; rebellion of the Nāyaks of Madura, 2196-9; revolt of Lingama Nāyaka of Vellore, 2199-200; Tirumala II as viceroy at Seringapatam, 2200-9; founding of the Dutch and English settlements, 2209-11; relations with the Portuguese, 2211-3; the Jesuit Fathers at his court, 2113-7; Jesuit painters and their work at Venkata's Court, 2217-8; his coinage, 2218; ministers, generals and feudatories, 2218-22; as a patron of literature, 2222-33; domestic life, 2233-8; Barradas' story of the putative son Chikka-Rāya, 2238-40; last years of his life, nomination of Śrī-Ranga III as his successor, 2240-1; spread of Śrī-Vaishnaviam, 2241-9; 2248-9; introduction of Christianity; Robert De Nobili's methods and his failure, 2249-51; his death, 2251-2; an estimate of his rule and character, 2253-7; his personal appearance, his statue on Tirupati hill, 2257.
- Venkata II or Venkatapati II or Peda-venkata, 1630 (?1633)-1642 A.D., 2335-2349; his royal residence; nature of his rule, 2336; relations with Madura, 2336-7; relations with Seringapatam, 2337; minor subordinates, 2338-9; some forged grants of the period, 2339-40; Avati chief's raid on Penukonda, 2341; grant of Madrasapatam to the English for a settlement, 2341-6; foreign travellers in the south, 2346; his death, 2348-9.
- Venkata VI or Pedda Venkata, 1704-1717 A.D., 2415-16; Śrī-Ranga VII co-ruler with him from 1693, 2416.
- Venkata VII, a subordinate governor of Śrī-Ranga VII, 2418.
- Venkata-Dēva-Rāya: or Venkatādri, or Chinna Venkatādri succeeded Achyuta-Dēva-Rāya; his short reign and assassination, 2010-12.
- Venkatādri: son of Achyuta-Rāya, succeeded Achyuta according to some copper-plate records but was assassinated in the struggle to the throne after Achyuta's death, 2013.
- Venkatapati: held the office of Pradhāna during the time of Chikka-Krishna-Rāja Wodeyar, II 2466.
- Venkata Rao, Rai Raya Kollam: Indian assistant to Sir Mark Cubbon, 2897.
- Venkayya: a poet at the court of Rāma-Rāja, author of *Narapatī-vijayamu* in Telugu, 2018, 2415.
- Venkōji or Ekōji: son of Shāhji; succeeded to the possessions of Shāhji in Mysore and Tanjore, 2430.
- Vēnugōpāla-Varaprasāda: a poet at the Court of Chikka-Dēva-Rāja, 2453.

- Vijayāditya**: early Chalukyan king, 714-5.
- Vijayālaya**: founder of the Imperial Chōla dynasty, 848-880 A.D., 904-905.
- Vijayanagar**: its trade and magnificence, 2032-3; sack and plunder by victorious Muhammadans, 2079-81.
- Vijayanagar Empire**: its duration and causes of its decline and fall, 2420.
- Vijayanagar kingdom**: A.D., 1336-1565, 1414; traditional tales of its origin, 1414-15; its capital, 1415-1417; its kings and their emblem, dynasties of kings, 1417-1418; lists of kings, 1418-1419.
- Vijayanagar Throne**: Triangular fight for it after death of Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, 1970-77; the result of this contest, 1981.
- Vijayarāghava**: a Nāyak of Tanjore, 2400-1.
- Vikrama-Chola Tyāgasamudra**: 1128-1139; period and extent of his rule, 1129 to 1131; conquest of Kalinga, 1131-2; Viceroy of Vēngi, 1132-33; his religious faith, 1133-34; rural administration, 1134-1135; resurvey of land, 1135; social condition—sale of women to temples, 1136-38; administration of justice, 1138; domestic life, 1138-39.
- Vikramāditya I**: restored Chālukyan power, 714.
- Vikramāditya II**: early Chalukyan king; his victory over Pallavas, 715-16.
- Vikramāditya V**: Chālukyan king, 1000-1018 A.D.; his supersession of Kundararasa, 771-3.
- Vikramāditya VI**: Chālukyan king, 1076-112 A.D.; Bilhana's version of how he succeeded to the throne; the story of his reign, his capitals; the expulsion of Chōlās; his conquests; rebellion of Jayasimha III; his feudatories; his ministers and generals; his patronage of Brāhmins; the character of his rule, his domestic life; his probable change of faith; his personal traits, 800-39.
- Vikramasōlapuram**: a place where Kulōttunga III had his Palace, and from which he issued his grants, etc., 1187.
- Vinayāditya**: Chalukyan king, 714-5.
- Virabhadra temple**: at Halebid; its Hoysala crest a realistic piece of work; Sala and the tiger described, 217-18.
- Virakals**: of Hoysala period; their commonness during this period; many set up in memory of men who fell in recovering stolen cows, 251; *Sīditalagodu*, an unusual kind of Hoysala *virakal*; its particular meaning, 251-2; a typical one of the 12th century; its four panels, 195-7.
- Virakkals** (or *Virakals* or *Virgals*): record grants to heroes who distinguished themselves in war or border fights, 169; at Hali Soraba; the battle scenes on it described, 175-7.
- Vira-nārāyana temple**: at Belur; its figures of leading Brāhmanical gods; Ferguson's high praise, 204-5.
- Vīranta-pallavaraiyar**: a favourite court poet of Kulōttunga, III, 1202.
- Vira-Pāndya**: rival of Kulōttunga, III, 1185.
- Vira-Rājendra-Dēva I**: younger brother of Rājamahēndra-Dēva, 1078-1095; his conquests, 1079-1084; description of the battle of Kūdalsangam, 1084-1089; imposition of a war-tax 1089; internal conditions in the Chōla Empire, 1089-92; as a literary patron 1092-93; his titles and relationship to Rājendra-Chōla I, 1093-1095.
- Vīrūpāksha II**: see under Sangama dynasty.
- Vishnu**: identified with Nārāyana; both equated with Krishna; Barnett's opinion, 10-11.
- Vishnugōpa**: son of Ganga king Hari Varma; lived to a great age, 619.
- Vishnu temple**: at Halebid; its image of Jalasīyin and above it the sculptural representation of the 10 *avatāras*, 242-3.
- Viveśvaraya**, Sir M.; Dewan, 3032, 3047.

Vrishabhavāhana Mūrthi : at Halebid; most popular representation of Siva; held in highest veneration, 247.

Vyākaranādāna Vyākhyānamandapa : a *mandapa* kept in the Tiruvorriyūr temple; maintained for the upkeep of teachers and pupils who studied Pānini's grammar there, 1189.

W

Wandiwash : General Stuart's demolition of works at, 2548.

Wellesley, Colonel Arthur : in Command of Nizām's contingent, 2639; Commander of the Madras Battalions at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1799, 2645; one of the five Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, 2705.

Wellesley, Marquess, (Lord Mornington) : concludes a Tripartite treaty with the Nizām and the Mahrāttas in 1798 against Tipū, 2632; his admonition to Tipū, 2635; correspondence between him and Tipū ended in the declaration of war, 2636; appoints a Commission of five officers for the disposal of conquered territories after the fall of Seringapatam, 2705; his moral justification of the restoration; his vindication of the claim of the Mysore Royal House, 2712.

Wilks Col. Mark : his account of the third attempt of the loyalists to uproot the usurpation, 2553-56, 2560-5; his criticism of the treaty of Mangalore, 2570-1; his estimate of Lord Cornwallis' policy and his criticism of the Treaty of Seringapatam, 2611-13.

Wooden temples : their conversion into stone structures; happened as late as 11th or 12th century A.D. in Mysore, 252; inscriptional references to such conversions, 252-3.

Written records : antiquities found in temples, tombs; excavations, etc., 2.

Wynaad : insurrection in, 2737-40.

X

Xavier, St. Francis : referred to in the expedition against Travancore, 1543 A.D., 2035.

Y

Yādavarāyar : the prince who imposed the tax called *ponvari* (gold levy) arbitrarily, 1189.

Z

Zain-ul-abidin : a secretary of Tipū; helped in the introduction of various capricious innovations, 2626.

Zumra : see under *Kerbeela*.