

JAGANMOHAN PALACE CHITRASALA
MYSORE

GALLERY OF
HISTORICAL PORTRAITS

Catalogue: With Short Sketches of the
Indians and the Europeans
in the Portraits

Second and Revised Edition

PRINTED AT
THE BANGALORE PRESS, MYSORE ROAD
BANGALORE CITY
1942



HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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PREFACE

IN issuing the Second Edition of this Guide-book to the Portraits exhibited in the Jagan Mohan Palace Chitrasala, Mysore, it may be stated that occasion has been taken to carefully revise the short biographical notes given under each name. These notes have been drawn up with the aid of standard historical and biographical authorities and are in no sense exhaustive. They are intended mainly to indicate to the visitors the bare outlines of the lives of the persons whose portraits he sees included in the Portrait Gallery. It is hoped that they will enable him to appreciate the pictures he sees with the necessary background.

BANGALORE,
20th January 1942.

C. HAYAVADANA RAO,
Editor.

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I. EUROPEAN PORTRAITS

Adam, John (1779-1825)

Eldest son of Rt.-Hon. William Adam; born, May 4, 1779; educated at Charterhouse and Edinburgh University; Writer in E. I. Co.'s service; landed in Calcutta, February 1796; three years at Patna; served in the Secretariat; Deputy Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments, 1804; Secretary in the Military Department, 1809; Secretary in the Secret, Foreign and Political Departments, 1812; Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, 1817; he followed the Marquis of Hastings during the Mahratta-Pindari War and greatly influenced his policy of establishing British supremacy in India; Political Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, 1817-19; Member of Governor-General's Council, 1819-25; Offg. Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, January 1 to August 1, 1823; opposed the liberty of the Press as unsuited to India, and the financial transactions of Messrs. Palmer & Co. with the Nizam; was the first to grant public money—a lakh of rupees annually—for the encouragement of Indian education; devoted town duties to public works; increased civil, judicial establishments; granted a renewed term as Member of Council; died off Madagascar, June 4, 1825. His picture by Chinnery is in the Town-Hall at Calcutta, while a tablet in St. John's Church there testifies to his merits. As Member of Council, Mr. Adam approved of the acceptance by Sir John Malcolm of the "Holkar's sword and belt" captured by the Mysore troops in the last Mahratta War and presented by H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Adams, Colonel

Officer of the Bengal Army; was present in Mysore when Lord Dalhousie's desaptch to H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III, along with the *kharita* and *khillats*, was delivered to His Highness on 19th July 1856.

Albert, Prince Consort (1819–1861)

Younger son of the Duke of Saxecoburg and Gotha; born, August 26, 1819; educated at Brussels and Bonn, 1836–38; married Queen Victoria, February 10, 1840, receiving the titles of “Royal Highness,” “Consort,” 1842, and “Prince Consort,” 1857; encouraged and promoted science and art, inaugurated the Exhibition of 1851 and devoted his life to varied activities for the good of the country; died of typhoid at Windsor Castle, December 14, 1861; *Life*, by Sir Theodore Martin. In 1846, F. C. Lewis engraved and dedicated to Her Majesty the Queen and to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the “Dasara European Durbar” picture of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III. In his letter to Her Majesty, dated March 13, 1861, His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III conveyed his good wishes to the most august Prince Consort.

Amherst, William Pitt, Earl of Arakan (1773–1857)

Nephew of Field Marshal Sir Jeffery Amherst, K.B., a distinguished military commander, created Baron Amherst, 1788; born, January 14, 1773; succeeded as Second Baron, August 3, 1797; Ambassador to China, 1816–17; Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, 1823–28; arrived in Calcutta, August 1, 1823; created Viscount Holmesdale and Earl Amherst of Arakan (1826) for his success in the First Burmese War (1824) and for the capture of Bhartpur (1826); made Simla the Viceregal sanatorium, being the first Governor-General to spend the summer, in 1827, there; Governor-General of Canada, 1835; took part in public life; died, March 13, 1857. *Amherst Street*, Calcutta, is named after him. He was a contemporary of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Anson, General Hon. George, (1797–1857)

Second son of the First Viscount Anson, Anson being the family name of the Earl of Lichfield; born, October 13, 1797; entered the army at an early age in the 3rd Guards (or

Scots Fusileers), and served at Waterloo in the Guards, 1815; Officer of the Guards, 1818; M.P. from 1818, for many years, for South Staffordshire; Principal Store-keeper of the Ordnance and Clerk of the Ordnance, till 1853; Major-General in charge of a division in Bengal, 1853; Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1854; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1856-57; was at Simla, when the Great Sepoy Mutiny broke out in May 1857 and hastened down to the plains; and died of cholera at Karnal, while on the march from Umbāla to Delhi, May 27, 1857. "He was a great authority on whist and on horses and was well known in London Society." General Anson, with Mrs. Anson, paid a visit to Mysore on July 20, 1855.

Atkinson, Colonel, F. D.

Officer of the Bengal Infantry; promoted Major, 1858; was one of the officers deputed by Lord Dalhousie to H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III; visited Mysore, July 19, 1856.

Auckland, George Eden, Earl of (1784-1849)

Eldest son of William Eden, First Baron Auckland (peerage of Ireland), Chief Secretary for Ireland, Ambassador to Versailles, Madrid, etc.; born, August 24, 1784; called to the Bar, 1809; entered Parliament after a distinguished academic career at Oxford; Underteller of the Exchequer, 1809-12; President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, 1833; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1834-35; G.C.B., 1835; Governor-General of India, 1836-41; sent out the Burnes Mission to Kabul, 1836-37; declared war against Afghanistan (1st Afghan War), October 1, 1838; Kabul captured; created Baron Eden and Earl of Auckland (peerage of U.K.) (1839); left India, March 12, 1842; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1846-48; died unmarried, January 1, 1849. Lord Auckland was a contemporary and friend of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Barton, Sir W. P. (b. 1871)

Son of William Barton of Preston; born 1871; Educated at Bedford Modern School and the Oxford and London Universities; entered the I.C.S., 1893; Agent on special duty,

Kurram, 1899–1902; Assistant Commissioner, N.W.F. 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; C.I.E., 1914; Judicial Commissioner at Peshawar, 1915–18; Resident at Baroda, 1919; C.S.I., 1920; served in the Afghan War; Resident in Mysore, 1920–25; at Hyderabad, 1925–30; K.C.S.I., 1927. Mr. Barton has revisited Mysore, again and again, since his retirement.

Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, Lord (1774–1839)

Second son of the Third Duke of Portland; born, September 14, 1774; entered the army in 1791 and served in the Netherlands and Italy; Governor of Madras (August 1803 to September 1807); Major-General, 1808; served in the Peninsula under Wellington; commanded a brigade at Corunna; Envoy and Commander-in-Chief at Sicily, 1811; served in Spain, and led an expedition against Genoa, 1814; appointed Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, July 1828; was Commander-in-Chief also from May 1833 and the first Governor-General of India as from November 1834 to March 1835; liberalised the administration; abolished *Sati*, suppressed *Thuggi*, put an end to flogging in the Indian army, provided for the imparting of Western education to Indians, threw open higher appointments to them and introduced financial, revenue and judicial reforms; returned home, 1835; M.P. for Glasgow, 1837; refused a Peerage; died, June 17, 1839; the eloquent inscription on his statue was composed by Lord Macaulay, Legal Member of Council from 1834; *Bentinck Buildings*, Madras, named after him. Lord Bentinck visited Mysore in March and October 1834.

Bloomfield, Benjamin, Lord (1768–1846)

The only son of John Bloomfield of Newport; born, April 13, 1768; studied at the Royal Military Academy; Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, May 1781; served in

Newfoundland and Gibraltar; Second Officer, Horse Brigade; served on board a gun-brig during the French War, and commanded at the Vinegar Hill action, 1798; Gentleman-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV); Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal; A.D.C., 1811-14; M.P. for Plymouth, 1812-18; Major-General, 1814; knighted, 1815; Private Secretary, 1817; confidant of the Prince during regency, till 1822; resigned, 1822; Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm, May 1825; raised to the Irish Peerage; commanded the garrison at Woolwich for some years; attained much popularity by founding schools for children of soldiers of the Ordnance Corps; died, August 15, 1846. Lord Bloomfield was a contemporary of Lords Cornwallis and Collingwood.

Bourdillon, James Austin, Sir (1848-1913)

Son of J. D. Bourdillon, Madras Civil Service; born at Madras, March 1848; educated at Marlborough; joined the I.C.S., 1870; Superintendent of the Census of Bengal, 1880-83; Acting Secretary to the Bengal Government, Financial Department, 1893-95; V.D., for services in the Calcutta Light Horse and Bihar Light Horse, 1896; Commissioner of Patna (during famine), 1897; C.S.I., 1898; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 1900; Member, Indian Famine Commission, 1900; Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1902; Member, for some years, of the Bengal Legislative Council; acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1902-03; Resident in Mysore, 1903-04; K.C.S.I., 1904; retired 1905; Silver Medal, Society of Arts, 1906; died, 1913. Sir Bourdillon was Resident in Mysore (from 5th November 1903 to July 1904). The *Bourdillon Y.M.C.A.* in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is named after him.

Bowring, Lewin Bentham (1824-1890)

Third son of Sir George Bowring; born, July 15, 1824; educated at Exeter, Leipzig and Haileybury; joined the I.C.S., 1843; Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, 1849-54; Private

Secretary to H. E. Lord Canning, when Viceroy, 1858-62; Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1862-70; C.S.I., 1867; retired, 1870; died, 1890; author of *Eastern Experiences* (1872), *Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan* (Rulers of India Series), and contributions to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Mr. Bowring took part in the installation of H. H. Śri Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar at Mysore on 23rd September 1868. He himself led the young Mahārāja to the throne of his ancestors. In the "Installation Picture," he is seen prominently seated to the left of His Highness. The *Bowring Institute* and the *Bowring Hospital* in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and *Bowringpet* in the Kolar District, are named after him. His *Eastern Experiences* contains observations on Indian life and his reminiscences of Mysore.

Bowser, Sir Thomas, Lt.-Colonel (1748-1833)

Born, 1748; educated at Appleby Grammar School; entered E. I. Co.'s Army at 24; Ensign in the Madras European Regiment, December 1773; rose through every grade until he attained the rank of Lt.-Colonel in 1797; at the taking of Tanjore, 1773; took part in the capture of Pondicherry, 1778; in the Guntur Circar Campaign, 1779; served as a Lieutenant in the Grenadiers' Regiment during the Second Mysore War and was wounded and taken prisoner with Colonel Baillie, at the battle of Perambākam, September 10, 1780; was confined at Seringapatam, for 3 years and 8 months, loaded with irons, 1781-84; after his release (in 1784), returned to England; served under Medows in 1792; served at the storming of Dindigul; served under General Braithwaite at the siege of Pondicherry, 1798; effected the reduction of Ceylon, 1796; at Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; commanded a mixed force from Hyderabad, joining Col. A. Wellesley, against Doondia Waugh and won latter's approbation; to England, 1803; returned to India, 1820; commanded the Mysore Division; K.C.B. and Lt.-General, 1821; was twice Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army (1821 and 1824-26); retired, 1826; died, July 14, 1833. One of his general orders, dated 16th January 1826, refers, in

appreciative terms, to the discipline and prestige of the army which he commanded. In 1788, he published *Memoirs of the Late War in Asia*.

Budd, General R.

Superintendent of Bangalore under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon; Commander-in-Chief at Madras between 1860-65. General Budd is seen seated to the right of His Highness in Lewis' picture of 1846, and to the left, in the oil painting of 1854. He belonged to a family of Europeans long known in Madras. Isabella Budd is mentioned as an "young woman" unmarried in the list of residents in Madras in 1700. Major George Budd of the 42nd M.I. died aged 40 years, on 21st November 1826, and lies buried at Wallajabad.

Campbell, Colonel J. A. (b. 1831)

Born, June 7, 1831; served in the 52nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, 1850-55; entered service in the Mysore Commission (1856); successively held the posts of Assistant Superintendent, Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Divisional Superintendent (Ashtagrām, Coorg and Nagar), Deputy and Judicial Commissioner, until he retired from military service with the rank of Colonel on June 6, 1879; Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, and Officiating Excise Commissioner, Bangalore, till 1891; Private Secretary to H. H. Śri Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar, December 1, 1891; Private Secretary to Her Highness the Mahārāṇi Regent, C.I., February 15, 1895; retired, June 1, 1902. Colonel Campbell was a relation of Dr. John Colin Campbell. He was present in the Durbars of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III on 11th April 1862 and 21st July 1864 respectively. He is seen seated next to Colonel Donald Robertson in Felix Weckslers' "Wedding Picture" of June 1900.

Campbell, Dr. John Colin

Served in Her Majesty's Indian Service, 1834-49; Durbar Surgeon to H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore, 1849-65; one of the most prominent personalities in Mysore

and a good friend of His Highness and Sir Mark Cubbon; retired and departed to England, 1865; took part in public life, 1865-67. He is conspicuous in the "Birthday Parade Picture" and in Sperling's oil painting of 1854, *The Dargah Tomb* in the Nazarbad Road, Mysore, a memorial to his devoted wife, and the *Chāmundi Vihār*, Mysore, once his residence, are reminiscent of Dr. Campbell's stay in Mysore.

Campbell, R. H. (d. 1922)

Educated at the Edinburgh University; entered the I.C.S., 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 H. H. the Mahārāja of Mysore, 1909-12; retired from British Service, and C.I.E., 1912; continued as Private Secretary to His Highness, 1912-22; died at Rome, 1922. Author of *A Narrative of H. H. the Mahārāja's Trip to Kashmir* (published, 1919).

Casamaijor, James Archibald (d. 1866)

A descendant of the famous Casamaijor family; entered Civil Service as Writer, 1802; Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1803; held varied appointments in the Financial, Revenue and Judicial Departments at Madras and Seringapatam, respectively, till 1818; Assistant to the Resident of Mysore, 1818 to 1825; Acting Resident of Mysore, October 18, 1825 to March 23, 1827; Permanent Resident, 1827-34; Occasional Member of Council and Officiating President of the Revenue and Marine Board, 1832; Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 1834-36; retired, 1837; died, 1866. *Casamaijor Road*, Egmore, Madras, is named after James Casamaijor, the ancestor of Mr. James Archibald. His abiding interest in the civilisation and culture of the Karnāṭaka country is borne out by the printing and publication of the following Kannāḍa classics in 1840 at his expense at the Basel Mission Press of Mangalore to form a *Bibliotheca Carnatica: Basavapurāṇa, Channabasavapurāṇa,*

Jaimini Bhārata, *Rāmāyaṇa* (2 cantos), *Rāvaṇa Digvijaya*, *Dāsarapada* and *Rājēndranāma* (Coorg history).

**Chelmsford, Frederick John Napier Thesiger,
Third Baron, G.B.E., etc. (b. 1868)**

Eldest son of Second Baron Chelmsford; born, August 12, 1868; educated at Winchester and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls and Hon. Fellow, Magdalen, 1892-99; Member of London School Board, 1900-04; Member, London County Council, 1904-05; Governor of Queensland, 1905-09; of New South Wales, 1909-13; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1916-21; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1924; Agent-General for N. S. Wales, 1926-28. Created Viscount Chelmsford (Peerage of U.K.), 1921. His period of office in India was famous for the inauguration of the *Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms* and the *Government of India Act of 1919*. His Excellency paid a visit to Mysore in 1919.

Clerk, Captain

Officer of the Madras Staff Corps; entered the Mysore Commission, 1843; confirmed, 1846; was for several years Assistant Superintendent under Lieutenant-General Mark Cubbon; Acting Resident Superintendent, 1855; Officiating Superintendent, Ashtagrām Division, 1856; first class Deputy Superintendent in Tumkur, under Major C. Elliot; Inam Commissioner in Mysore (1869), under Mr. L. B. Bowring. Captain Clerk became very popular by his long residence in Mysore and his paternal care for the people entrusted to his charge. He is seen seated to the left of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III in the oil painting of 1854, and is prominent in the "Birth-day Parade Picture".

Clerke, General Sir John

Commissioner of Coorg under Sir James Davidson Gordon, Chief Commissioner in Mysore and Coorg, 1878.

Clive, Robert, Baron (1725–1774)

Eldest son of Richard Clive; born, September 29, 1725; educated at Lostock, Market Drayton, Merchant Taylors' and Hemel Hempstead; entered E. I. Co.'s service as Writer, 1744; was at the capture of Madras by Labordannais, 1746; at Boseawen's siege of Pondicherry, 1748; in charge of Garrison Stores, Fort St. David, 1749; served under Lawrence at Devikota, 1749; seized Arcot, August 31, 1751; defended Arcot for 50 days against Chanda Sahib's superior forces, which he beat off successfully, 1751; defeated Raja Sahib and the French at Caveripak, 1752; destroyed Dupleix Fatehabad; defeated French Army near Trichinopoly, compelling Chanda Sahib to surrender at Srirangam; in England, 1753–56; returned to India as Lieut.-Col.; took part in Admiral Watson's naval expedition against Angria; appointed Lt.-Governor of Fort St. David, June 20, 1756; proceeded against Surājah Dowlah, October to December 1756; re-captured Calcutta and Hughli; made Governor of Fort William, January 2, 1757; established the English in Bengal by his victory at Plassey (June 23, 1757) and success over the Dutch at Chinsurah and the French in the Northern Circars; returned to England, again, 1760; created Baron Clive of Plassey, 1762; K.C.B., 1764; M.P. for Shrewsbury; Governor of Bengal and Commander-in-Chief, a second time, May 3, 1765; obtained the *Diwānni* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Emperor Shah Alam, August 12, 1765; introduced salutary civil and military reforms in the administration, finally returned to England, January 1767; attacked in Parliament, he vindicated himself; it was finally resolved that he had rendered great and meritorious services to his country; worn out by ill-health and persecution, he took his own life, November 22, 1774; Pitt described him as a "Heaven-born General". During the Karnatic War of Succession (1750–52), the Mysore army under Dalavai Karāchuri Nanjarājaiya came into contact with Captain Clive. Clive was selected by the general voice of the allies to lead the combined force of the Mahrattas and the Mysoreans—a striking testimony to the prestige he had already acquired with the Indian princes. A legacy of £ 70,000 from

Mir Jafar, whom he had installed as Nawab of Bengal, he devoted to the "Clive Fund" for military men.

Cobb, Henry Venn

Fourth son of late Rev. Clement F. Cobb, M.A.; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the I.C.S., 1886; Assistant Resident in Mysore, August 1893 to April 1895; Political Agent, Kashmir, 1899-1900; Resident, Jaipur, 1900-03; Political Agent, East Rajputana, 1904, Gwalior, 1905-07, Jodhpur, 1908, Baroda, 1909; C.I.E., 1910; C.S.I.; Resident in Mysore (1916-20), in succession to Sir Hugh Daly.

Codrington, Sir William John General (1804-1884)

Second son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington; born, 1804; entered the army, 1821; rose in military service until he became Major-General, 1854; took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, during the Crimean War; Commander-in-Chief, 1855; Lt.-General, 1857; M.P., 1857-59; Governor of Gibraltar, 1859-65; G.C.B., 1865; took part in public life in his later years; died, 1884. Col. Codrington was in Mysore commanding H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III's troops. He is represented in Lewis' picture of 1846 and in Sperling's oil painting of 1854. He was a contemporary of Major Montgomery and other officers of the Commission.

Cole, The Hon. Arthur Henry (1780-1834)

Fourth son of the Fifth Earl of Enniskillen; born, 1780; Writer, E. I. Co., Madras, 1801; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, 1806; Acting Resident, Mysore, October 1, 1809; Permanent Resident, January 20, 1811 to October 18, 1825; also Superintendent of Government Lotteries, 1818; retired after long leave, 1827; M.P. for Enniskillen, 1830-34; died, 1834. H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore refers to him as "the Honourable Rājā Śrī Cole Sāheb Bahadur". He was a good horseman and a capital spearman. His name is

associated with *Cole's Bungalow and Garden*, Mysore, and with *Cole's Park*, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Another memorial of his is the *Yelwal Residency* (1806) on the Mysore-Mercara road.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750–1810)

Born, September 26, 1750; entered the navy (1761) under Captain Braithwaite and served in Gibraltar and Liverpool till 1722; took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill, 1777; Commissioner from 1778; served with Lord Nelson during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars; Rear-Admiral, 1799; served under Admiral Cornwallis, 1801; Vice-Admiral, 1804; took part in the battle of Trafalgar, 1805; succeeded to the chief command on Nelson's death (October 21, 1805) and raised to Peerage; continued his naval career till 1810; died at sea, March 7, 1810. Lord Collingwood was a contemporary of General Harris also.

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis of (1738–1805)

The only son of the Fifth Baron, First Earl of Cornwallis; born December 31, 1738; educated at Eton; entered the Guards, 1756; served in Germany (1758–62), and at Minden; M.P.; became Earl, June 1762; Major-General, 1775; served in the American War, 1776; forced to capitulate at York Town, October 19, 1781, no blame attaching to him; Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, and Commander-in-Chief, 1786–93; K.G.; introduced important military, revenue, commercial and judicial reforms, embodying them in the Code of 1793 (*The Cornwallis Code*); took a leading part in the Third Mysore War, 1790–92; created Marquis, August 1792; introduced the Permanent Settlement of land revenue in Bengal, 1793; left for England, October 10, 1793; served on the Continent; Master-General of the Ordnance from 1795; Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of Ireland, 1797–1801; negotiated the Peace of Amiens, 1802; re-appointed Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, and Commander-in-Chief of India, July 30, 1805; K.G., 1805; died

at Ghazipur, October 5, 1805; Lord Cornwallis' portrait by Robert Hume is in the Government House, Madras. His claim to greatness rests in part on the part he played as a General during the Third Mysore War (1790-92), an important memorial of which is his statue, executed by Thomas Banks, sent out to Madras in 1800 and now to be seen in the Connemara Library, Madras. In this, he is represented in peer's robes over military uniform. A significant feature of this statue is the relief depicting the delivery of the hostage princes—sons of Tipu—under the Definitive Treaty of Seringapatam, March 18, 1792. A statue was also put up at Calcutta in his honour. Lord Cornwallis' contributions to the ultimate success of the British arms in the Mysore Wars were eloquently recognised by the Marquis of Wellesley. *The Asiatic Annual Register*, 1802, at pages 124-25, records the following:—"Letter, dated 30th May 1800, from Gen. Harris to Marquis Cornwallis, requesting His Lordship's acceptance of the Sword and War turban of the defeated (Tippoo) Sultan, and also the Sword of the Mahratta Chief Morari Rao (Murāri Rao). Gen. Harris presented Lord Cornwallis with these things at the desire of the gallant army which achieved the conquest of Mysore . . . Letter from Cornwallis to Gen. Harris, dated 9th June 1800, accepting the presents, and thanking him and the army for the honour done to him."

Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras, is so called from its leading to the *Cornwallis Cenotaph*, which was erected on the Mount Road, in his honour. This memorial was surrounded by an avened oval drive, and was the daily objective of Madras Society until the Beach Road to San Thome was laid out. The Cenotaph now stands before the Post Office, North Beach Road, Madras. There is a marble statue of his by John Bacon in the India Office, London. Another memorial in his honour is in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Crawford, James Adair

Educated at Rugby; joined the I.C.S., 1876; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Bombay, 1871; Assistant to the

Political Agent for Rajputana, 1881; Boundary Settlement Officer, Mewar, and Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad; Attaché, Foreign Department, May 1882; in charge of the office of Press Commissioner, Ajmere, April 1884; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, 1885; Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, November 1885; Junior Under-Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, March 1888; Assistant Resident in Mysore, April 1889; Acting First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, May 1890; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, April 1892, and again with the Duke of Austria during his Indian tour, 1892-93; Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, July to December 1893; Resident and Revenue Commissioner, Beluchistan, March 1895; Commissioner, Berar, April 1899; Officiating Resident, Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, June 28 to November 26, 1899, and again from May 29 to December 5, 1901; retired, August 1903. He was the 16th Resident in Mysore after the Rendition.

Cubbon, Lt.-General Sir Mark (1785-1861)

Descended from an old family in the Isle of Man; nephew of Major Mark Wilks; born, September 8, 1785; Cadet, 15th Madras Infantry, 1800; Lieutenant, 1801; Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Hunsur, 1810; Captain, 1816; Assistant Commissary-General during the Pindari War, 1817-18; Deputy Commissary-General, Madras, 1822; Major, 1823; Lt.-Colonel, 1826; Member of Bentinck Commission of Inquiry into Mysore Affairs, 1831; Brevet Colonel, January 18, 1831; Junior Commissioner of Mysore under Col. Morison, February 17, 1834; sole Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, June 5, 1834 to February 1861; Colonel, 1839; Major-General, 1846; Lt.-General, 1852; C.B., 1856; K.C.B., 1859; resigned, February 1861; died on the voyage home at Suez, April 23, 1861, his remains being conveyed by Dr. J. C. Campbell to the Isle of Man where they were interred. He was unmarried. He lived continuously for 60 years in India, going back to his country only when he retired. *Cubbon Road, Cubbonpet and Cubbon Park* in

Bangalore perpetuate his memory. A fine equestrian statue of his by Baron Marochetti is conspicuous in Cubbon Park. Sir Mark's Commissionership of Mysore (1834-61) was a period of peace, happiness and prosperity. His interest in the vernacular of the country is clear from the compilation, under his patronage, of the "*Dialogues in English and Canarese on Revenue matters, etc.*" (1860). He left Mysore as full of honours as of years. Sir Mark was a "valued friend and well-wisher" of H. H. Śrī Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore. In Lewis' picture of 1846 and Sperling's oil painting of 1854, he figures prominently.

Cullen, General

Officer of the Political Department of the Bengal Army; British Resident in Travancore, 1855; Commissioner-General.

Cunningham, Sir William John (b. 1848)

Son of Alexander Cunningham; born, November 20, 1848; educated at Edinburgh Academy; joined the I.C.S., 1870; Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (Sir James Davidson Gordon), 1878-81; Assistant Resident in Mysore, 1881-82; 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.

Cunningham, Francis, Captain (1820-1875)

Son of Allan Cunningham and brother of Sir Alexander Cunningham (of the Archæological Survey of India); born, 1820; educated at Addiscombe; joined the Madras Army, 1838; distinguished himself as an Engineer in the defence of Jalalabad, 1842; Officer of the Madras Staff Corps; one of the Assistants in the Mysore Commission under General Mark Cubbon; retired in 1861; edited Marlowe, Massinger and Ben Johnson; also wrote for the *Saturday Review*; died, December 3, 1875. Captain Cunningham was present in H. H. Śrī Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III's Durbar on 19th July 1856.

**Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel,
First Baron (1859–1925)**

Son of the Rev. Baron Scarsdale, Fourth Baron Scarsdale; born, January 11, 1859; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Assistant Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1885; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1891–92, for Foreign Affairs, 1895–98; travelled in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, etc.; 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, January 6, 1899 to April 1904; paid much attention to frontier policy and examined every branch of the administration, establishing commissions of enquiry and introducing improvements; re-appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1904; resigned, 1905; Lord President of the Council, Leader of the House of Lords and Member of the War Cabinet (1916); K.G., 1916; Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England, 1919; created Marquis, 1921; negotiated the peace treaty with Turkey at Lausanne (1923), the last great act of his public life; died, March 20, 1925; *Life* by Lord Ronaldshay, 1928; later publications: *Tales of Travel* (1923), *The Government of India* (2 Vols., 1925). Lord Curzon paid a visit to Mysore in November 1900 and opened the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, on December 6. He again visited Mysore in August 1902 and invested H. H. Śri Krishṇarājēndra Waḍiyar IV with full administrative powers at his Installation, which took place in the pavilion of the Jagan Mohan Palace, 8th August. He manifested his "keenest personal interest both in this State and its future ruler". *Curzon Park*, Mysore, and *Lady Curzon Civil Hospital*, Bangalore, perpetuate his connection with Mysore.

**Dalhousie, Ramsay James Andrew Broun, Tenth Earl
and First Marquis of (1812–1860)**

Third son of Ninth Earl of Dalhousie; born, April 22, 1812; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded as

Lord Ramsay, 1832; M.P. for Haddingtonshire, 1837; Earl, 1838; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1843; President, 1844-46; Governor-General of India, 1848-56; directed the Second Sikh War, conquered the Punjab and Pegu, suppressed *Sati*, dacoity, female infanticide and slave trade, introduced Railways and Electric Telegraph, organised the P.W.D. (Roads and Irrigation) and the Legislative Council (1854), developed trade, agriculture, forestry and mining, improved the conditions of civil and military service and gave effect to the doctrine of *Lapse* and the *Education Despatch* (1854); retired, February 29, 1856; was called the *Great Pro-Consul*; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1856-60; died, December 19, 1860; *Life*, by Sir William Lee Warner, 1904. Lord Dalhousie paid a visit to Mysore on 30th October 1845 when a Durbar was held and *khillats* presented to him by H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III. A memorial of his visit to Mysore is a *dhōli*, one of the return presents sent to His Highness, now to be seen in the Jagan Mohan Palace. It bears a Kannada inscription, which may be rendered thus: "Sent by Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of Bengal, to Mysore Huzur".

Daly, Lt.-Colonel Sir Hugh (b. 1860)

Son of Sir H. D. Daly; born, 1860; entered Gloucestershire Regiment, 1881; Captain, Indian Staff Corps, 1892; took part in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-87; Superintendent of 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 in Mysore, 1910-16. Sir Hugh Daly was a true friend of Mysore and "worthily maintained the highest traditions of British statesmanship". On 26th November 1913, he concluded with His Highness the *Mysore Treaty*. Sir Hugh's name is perpetuated in the *Daly Memorial Hall*, Cenotaph Road, Bangalore, where the Mythic Society is housed, and in the *Daly Avenue*, Mysore.

Davidson, Major John (b. 1845)

Son of Alexander Davidson, M.D.; born, 1845; educated at Winchester; entered the 21st Regiment, 1863; transferred to Indian Staff Corps, 1866; Captain, 1868; Brevet Major, 1870; joined the Punjab Frontier Force, 1875; served in the Jowaki Afridi Expedition, 1877-78; D.A.Q.M.G., Afghan Campaign, 1878-79; A.Q.M.G., Waziri Expedition (under General Roberts), 1880; Military Secretary, Punjab Government, 1885-86; Lt.-Colonel, 1889; Brevet Colonel, 1896; Colonel on Staff, Chitral, 1896-98; C.B.; author of *Notes on Bashgali-Kafir Language*, 1902. Major Davidson accompanied General (afterwards Lord) Roberts during the latter's tour in South India, particularly Mysore, in 1884.

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Fourteenth Earl of Derby (1799-1869)

Born, March 29, 1799; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Stockbridge, 1820; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1830-33; Colonial Secretary, 1833-34; 1841-45, and M.P. for Stockbridge and other constituencies, 1820-46; succeeded as Earl of Derby, 1851; an eminent orator, scholar and statesman; thrice British Premier, 1852, 1858-1859, 1866-68; died, October 28, 1869. Lord Derby visited Mysore in 1857. It was during his premiership that the British Government recognised and sanctioned in 1867 the adoption of Śri Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar. His Lordship was a good friend of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III.

Dobbs, Major-General R. S.

Entered the Mysore Commission while Lieutenant of the 9th Madras Native Infantry; Superintendent of Chitaldrug Division, 1840-41, in succession to Capt. Papun; Major-General, 1862; Superintendent of Nandidrug Division (Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur), till 1867; served in Burma and South Africa. His book *Reminiscences of Life in Mysore, South Africa and*

Burma is a mine of information for the Commission period in Mysore History. In the oil painting of 1854, he is seen seated to the left of H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III, with his colleagues. *Dobbspet* in Bangalore, C. and M. Station, and *Dobbs' Bungalow* in Tumkur, are named after him. The *Dobbs' Scholarship for Kannada* commemorates his interest in the Kannada language and literature.

**Dufferein of Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton—Temple,
Blackwood, First Marquis of (1826–1902)**

Son of Price, Fourth Baron Dufferein and Helenselina, grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the famous Irish dramatist and politician; born at Florence, June 21, 1826; succeeded as Fifth Baron Dufferein, 1841; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, 1841–46; created Peer (U.K.), 1850; Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, 1849–52, 1854–58; Attachē to Lord John Russel's mission to Vienna, 1855; in Syria, 1860; K.C.B., 1861; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; for War, 1866–68; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; Governor-General of Canada, 1872–78; created Earl, 1871; G.C.M.G., 1876; Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1879; Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 1879–81; in Cairo, 1883; G.C.B., 1883; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1884–88; allayed the excitement caused by the *Ilbert Bill*; conciliated the Amir of Afghanistan; improved the railway communication with the Afghan frontier; created Marquis Dufferein of Ava, 1888, for the conquest of Upper Burma, 1886; successively Ambassador at Rome, 1889–91, and at Paris, 1891–96; Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1891–95; Hon. LL.D., Cambridge, 1891; Lord Rector, Edinburgh University, 1901; President of the Geographical Society; D.O.L., Punjab University; Chairman of the London and Globe Corporation, 1901; died, Februray 12, 1902; author of *Speeches in India*, 1890. Lord Dufferein, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Dufferein, paid a visit to Mysore on November 30, 1886. *Our Viceregal Life in India* (Vol. II, 1890), a journal by the Marchioness of Dufferein, contains a graphic account of the visit which

is commemorated by the *Dufferein Fountain and Clock Tower*, Market Square, Mysore. The Countess of Dufferein Fund for the medical relief of Indian women commemorates the Countess' connection with India.

Edward VII, His Majesty, King-Emperor (1841-1910)

Eldest son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; born at the Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841; Prince of Wales; visited the U.S.A. and Canada, 1860; travelled with Dean Stanley in the East, 1862; married Princess Alexandria, March 10, 1863; visited India, 1875-76; took lively interest in exhibitions, charitable institutions, housing of the poor, and agriculture, and assisted in promoting the Royal College of Music and the Imperial Institute; succeeded Her Majesty as King of Great Britain and Emperor of India, January 22, 1901; crowned as Edward VII, August 9, 1901; visited continental capitals to allay international animosities and promote peace and goodwill, especially between Britain and France; died, May 6, 1910. His Majesty, while Prince of Wales, sent to H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore a number of valuable *khillats*, among them the portraits of himself and his consort. These honours were taken in procession in the City of Mysore and received by His Highness on July 21, 1864, in a Durbar attended by prominent European and Indian officers and noblemen. There is a marble statue of His Majesty in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

Elgin and Kincardine, James Bruce, Eighth Earl of (1811-1863)

Second son of the Seventh Earl of Elgin; born, July 20, 1811; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of Merton College; M.P. for Southampton, 1841-42; succeeded to the Scotch Earldom, 1842; Governor of Jamaica, 1842-46; Governor-General of Canada, 1846-54; raised to the Peerage, 1854; Envoy to China, 1857-59; Postmaster-General, 1859-60; again in China, 1860; Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

1862-63; visited Benares, Agra, Delhi and other places holding Durbars and acquainting himself with numerous chiefs and nobles; died of heart failure at Dharmasāla, November 20, 1863, on his way to Lahore to inaugurate the Legislative Council under the Indian Councils' Act of 1861. He was a contemporary of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III and took friendly interest in Mysore affairs.

Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, Ninth Earl of (1849-1917)

Son of the Eighth Earl; born at Montreal, May 16, 1849; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; First Commissioner of Works, 1886; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1894-98; settled disputed frontiers by the appointment of a commission; concluded treaty with Russia delimiting the spheres of Russian and British influence in Asia; conducted campaigns in Chitral and the Tirah country to the south of Khyber and organised relief measures in connection with the bubonic plague in Bombay, 1896; Colonial Secretary, 1905-08; K.G., G.C.S.I. Lord Elgin paid a visit to Mysore on 21st November 1895. The visit is perpetuated by the *Elgin Fountain* at the capital.

Ellenborough, Edward, Earl of (1790-1871)

Eldest son of Edward, Baron Ellenborough, the eminent lawyer and Lord Chief Justice of England; born, September 8, 1790; educated at Cambridge; took part in Parliamentary activities and studied military and diplomatic affairs, 1813-27; succeeded to the Peerage, 1818; Lord Privy Seal, 1828; President of the Board of Control for Indian Affairs, 1829-30, 1834-35, 1841 and 1858; Governor-General of India, 1841-44; brought the First Afghan War to a close by the "restoration of peace to Asia," and received thanks of Parliament (1843) for his policy; concluded war with China; annexed Sindh and invaded Gwalior, and was recalled in 1844; created Viscount Southam and Earl of Ellenborough (Peerage of U.K.), 1844; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1846; again President of the

Board of Control till 1858; continued his Parliamentary career till 1869; died, December 22, 1871. Lord Ellenborough was a contemporary of H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III and took keen interest in Mysore affairs.

Elliot, Major, G.C.B.

Superintendent, Nandidrug Division; Sessions Judge, 1866; Civil Judge of Appeal; described as an "excellent authority upon the law of Mysore"; Palace Settlement Officer under Mr. Lewin Bowring, when Chief Commissioner in Mysore.

Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred (1835-1911)

Son of the Rev. H. V. Elliot; born, December 1835; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; joined the I.C.S., November 1856; served in N.W.P., Oudh and Central Provinces; Secretary to the N.W.P. Government, 1870-77; Famine Commissioner, Mysore, 1877; C.S.I., 1878; Secretary to the Famine Commission (of Sir Richard Stratchey), 1878; K.C.S.I.; Census Commissioner, 1880; Chief Commissioner of Assam, 1881; President of the Committee for retrenchment of public expenditure, 1886; Member of Supreme Council, 1887-90; Lt.-Governor of Bengal, 1890-95; wrote *The Chronicles of Unao*, Reports of Mysore Famine, and of the Famine and Finance Commissions; retired, 1895; Finance Member of the London School Board, 1896-1904, and Member of the Educational Committee of the London County Council; died, May 28, 1911. Sir Charles organised relief measures during the famine of 1877-78 in Mysore.

Elphinstone, The Hon. Mountstuart (1779-1859)

Fourth son of the Eleventh Baron Elphinstone; born, October 6, 1779; educated at Edinburgh and Kensington; entered the Bengal Civil Service as Writer, February 26, 1796; served in Benares and studied Indian literature and classics till 1799; joined the College of Fort William at Calcutta, 1801;

Assistant to Sir Barry Close at Poona, March 6, 1801-04; served under Colonel Arthur Wellesley at Assaye and the Siege of Gāwilgarh, September to November 1803; Resident at Nagpur, 1804-08; Ambassador to Shah Shuja at Kabul, 1808-09; Resident at Poona, 1810-19; published *An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul, etc.*, 1815; concluded the Treaty of Poona, June 13, 1817; played an important part in the Pindāri-Mahratta War, 1817-18, and governed the newly acquired territory; Governor of Bombay, 1819-27; organised the revenue and judicial systems, advanced the cause of public education and became popular; returned to England (1829) after a tour in France, Greece and Rome; twice declined the offer of Governor-Generalship of India; led a life of retirement taking much interest in Indian affairs and Indian literature; published his *History of India*, 1841; died of paralysis, November 20, 1859. *Elphinstone College*, Bombay, is named after him (1801). Elphinstone's march through the Northern Circars, Madras and the Deccan, as recorded in his journal, is an illuminating account of the conditions of the times. "He spent a month in visiting the historic sites of Mysore, only two years after the fall of Tippoo. At Seringapatam, he was the guest of Colonel Arthur Wellesley." His *History of India* earned for him the distinction of being called "the Tacitus of modern historians".

Felix, General

Assistant to Captain Clerk; was present in Mysore during the visit of Lord Dalhousie, October 1855; Deputy Quarter-Master General of H.M.'s Forces in India, December 1855.

Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis (1837-1920)

Son of a Dublin Physician; born, 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the I.C.S., 1858; served in the Punjab Commission, 1859; Magistrate at Delhi till 1866; returned home, on special duty, 1869; called to the Bar from the Inner Temple, 1872; acted as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, 1876-77; Secretary to the Government of India in the

Legislative Department, 1877-85; in the Home Department, 1885; Acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, 1885-87; Member of Public Services Commission, and made C.S.I., 1887; Acting Resident in Mysore, March to October 1887; Chief Commissioner of Assam; Resident at Hyderabad; K.C.S.I., 1892; Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, 1892-97; Member of the Council of India, 1897; retired, and made G.C.S.I., 1907; died, May 20, 1920. Sir Dennis was the 7th Resident in Mysore after the Rendition.

Fraser, General James Stuart (1783-1869)

Son of Colonel Charles Fraser; born, July 1, 1783; educated at Ham and Glasgow University; Cadet, 18th Madras Native Infantry, 1799-1800; Assistant in the Political and Military Department, 1807; escorted the families of Mysore Princes (sons of Tipū) from the Karnatic to Bengal, after the Vellore Mutiny; A.D.C. and Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1808-10; Deputy Commissary, 1810; served in Mauritius; Town Major of Fort St. George and Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1811-14; Assistant Adjutant-General of Army Reserve, 1815; joint and later sole Commissioner for the restitution of French and Danish settlements in India, 1816-17; at Pondicherry, 1816-19; Special Agent for foreign settlements, 1819; Commissioner for taking possession of Dutch settlements, 1825; Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, February 1834; Political Agent to the Governor-General, March 1834; deposed Vīrarāja and annexed the Province of Coorg, April 1834; Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner and Military Commandant of Coorg, 1834-36; Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 1836-38; at Hyderabad, 1838-52; on leave in England, 1848; Lt.-General, 1851; resigned and returned home, 1852; General, 1862; took part in public life, 1865-67; died, August 22, 1869; his *Memoir and Correspondence* published by his son Colonel Hastings Fraser, 1885; *Fraserpet* in Coorg is named after him. General Fraser was a good friend of H. H. Śrī Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore. He always carried with him a "vivid

recollection of the Maharaja's kindness and his cordial and friendly feelings towards him".

An important event of General Fraser's time was the foundation, at his instance, by H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III, of an English school for the first time, in 1833, in Mysore. This institution, known as the *Rāja's School* in subsequent years, became the nucleus of the present Maharaja's College.

Fraser, Sir Stuart Mitford

Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the I.C.S., 1882; served in Bombay Presidency as Assistant Collector, Magistrate and Forest Settlement Officer, 1884-89; Tutor and Guardian to the Raja of Kolhāpur, the Chief of Kagal and Kunvar Sahib of Bhaunagar, May 1889 to April 1894; Tutor and Guardian to His Highness Śrī Krishṇarājēndra Waḍiyar IV of Mysore and Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, 1896-1902; C.I.E., June 1902; Junior Collector, August 1902; Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, 1903-05; Resident in Mysore and Chief and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, 1905-10; Resident in Kashmir, 1911; C.S.I., 1913; Resident at Hyderabad, March 1914; K.C.S.I., 1918; retired, 1920. Sir Stuart was the 20th Resident in Mysore after the Rendition. His popularity as Tutor and Governor to His Highness is still fresh in the memory of Mysore.

Frederick III of Prussia (1831-1888)

German Emperor and Eighth King of Prussia; the only son of William I; born, October 18, 1831; married Victoria, Princess Royal of England, 1858; Crown Prince of Prussia, 1861-71; protested against Bismarck's reactionary policy in relation to constitutional questions and the Press; took part in the Danish War, 1864, and the Austro-Prussian War, 1866; commanded the third army in the Franco-German War, 1870, being victorious at Wissembourg, Wörth and Sedan, and made Field Marshal; became Crown Prince of the German Empire, 1871;

provisional Regent, 1887; proclaimed Emperor Frederick III on the death of William I, March 9, 1888; died at Potsdam, June 15, 1888, after a short reign of only three months. As Crown Prince of Prussia and son-in-law of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Frederick paid a visit to Mysore on 9th October 1867. He was escorted by Captain Elliot and welcomed by His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III, near the Ambā Vilās entrance of the Palace, with all honours. The Prince left Mysore after a short stay.

George IV (1762–1830)

Eldest son of George III ; born, August 12, 1762; Prince Regent, 1810; succeeded to the English throne, 1820; married Princess Caroline of Brunswick; visited Ireland and Hanover, 1821, Scotland, 1822; was accorded a reception by Sir Walter Scott; Spencer Perceval (1800–12); Lord Liverpool (1812–27); George Canning (1827); Viscount Goderich (1827) and the Duke of Wellington (1828–30); successively held office during his regency and period of actual rule; opposed the movement for Catholic emancipation till 1829; died, June 5, 1830; King George IV was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Gladstone, William Evart (1809–1898)

Fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant; born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark in the Tory interest, 1832; accepted office under Sir Robert Peel, as Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1834; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1835–40; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841, and Master of the Mint; President of the Board of Trade, 1843–45; Colonial Secretary, 1845; took part in Parliamentary activities, 1847–52; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852–55; in Parliament, 1855–58; on a mission to the Ionian Islands, 1858; separating from the Tory party, took office under Lord Aberdeen, and in 1859, under Lord Palmerston, became Chancellor of the Exchequer a second

time, 1859-65; selected member for South Lancashire, 1865, became leader of the House of Commons under Lord John Russell; supported the Reform Bill and took interest in the Irish question; British Prime Minister, 1869-75, 1880-85, 1886, 1892-94; retired, 1895; died, May 19, 1898; buried in Westminster Abbey at the expense of the nation; author of a series of essays in political, literary, ecclesiastical and theological criticism, published between 1838-96. He was a man of high moral character, transcendent ability and strong will. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III and His Highness Śri Chāmarājēndra Wāḍiyar of Mysore.

Gordon, Sir James Davidson (1835-1889)

Son of Evelyn Meadows Gordon; born, 1835; educated at Haileybury; joined the Civil Service in Lower Bengal, 1854; Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Lawrence, 1866-68; C.S.I., 1866; Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1868-77; Tutor and Guardian to H. H. Śri Chāmarājēndra Wāḍiyar, 1877-78; Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1878-82; 1st Resident in Mysore after the Rendition, March 1881 to June 1883; K.C.S.I., 1881; retired, 1883; died, June 27, 1889. In 1880, as Chief Commissioner, he took His Highness on a tour throughout the State of Mysore. Sir James was very popular both as Commissioner and as Resident. *Glen Gordon*, eight miles west of Bangalore, is named after him. In Mysore, his memory is perpetuated by the *Gordon Park*, in which, among other buildings, the Public Offices are situated. In front of the latter is a fine statue of his, executed by Onslow Ford.

Gough, Sir Hugh, First Viscount (1779-1869)

Fourth son of George Gough; born, November 3, 1779; entered the Limerick City Militia, 1793, and the Army, 1794; Ensign, 1794; Lieutenant, 1795; Adjutant of the 119th at 15; took part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1795, and the surrender of the Dutch fleet at Saldanha Bay, 1796; served in the West Indies till 1803; in the

Peninsular Force under Wellington at Talavera, 1809, Victoria and Neville, 1813, and severely wounded twice; knighted, 1815; commanded the 22nd Foot in Ireland till 1826; Major-General, 1830; K.C.B., 1831; appointed to command the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, 1837; commanded at Canton till the Peace of Nanking, 1842; G.C.B., and Baronet, 1842; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1843-49; defeated Śindhia at Mahārājpur, December 28, 1843, and established firm government in Gwalior; commanded the army in the First and Second Sikh Wars, 1845-46, 1848-49; created Peer, "Baron Gough of Chingkeangfoo in China, Mahārājpur and the Sutlej," 1846; made Viscount Gough of Gujerat and Limerick, 1849; retired, May 1849; General, 1854; at Sebastopol, 1856; K.P., 1857; P.C., 1859; K.C.S.I., 1861; Field Marshal, 1862; died, March 2, 1869. A contemporary of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore, Lord Gough is seen prominently seated to the right of His Highness in Lewis' "Dasara European Durbar Picture" of 1846. He is said to have commanded in more general actions than any British officer in the nineteenth century, except the Duke of Wellington.

Grant, Sir John Peter (1807-1893)

Younger son of Sir John Peter Grant; born, November 23, 1807; educated at Eton, Edinburgh University and Haileybury; joined the Bengal Civil Service, 1828; served in the Revenue Department in N.W.P., 1829; Assistant in the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Secretary to the Indian Law Commission of Lord Macaulay, 1832, and Private Secretary to the Governor-General, 1829-41; on furlough, March 1841-44; on special duty in Mysore, 1846-47; Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 1848-52; successively Foreign Secretary and Permanent Secretary in the Home Department, Government of India, till 1854; Member of Governor-General's Executive Council, 1854-59, in which capacity he was instrumental in passing an Act to legalize the re-marriage of Hindu widows; acting Lt.-Governor of Central Provinces, 1857; Lt.-Governor of Bengal, 1859-62; K.C.B., 1862; retired

and left India, April 1862; Governor of Jamaica, 1865-73, where he reformed thoroughly the system of administration; G.C.M.G., 1874; died, January 6, 1893. He is seen seated with Mrs. Grant to the right of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore, in Lewis' picture of 1846. Sir John was a good friend of His Highness.

Haines, Major Gregory

Lieutenant in the 18th Madras Native Infantry; Assistant to Major Montgomery, Superintendent of Ashtagrām Division, 1839; Superintendent of Bangalore and Major-General Commanding the Bangalore Division; Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore; was for some time in charge of the French-Rocks contingent of the British army. Major Haines was a good friend of H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore. In 1867, he was selected by His Highness as the First Tutor and Guardian to Śri Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar. He continued as such till 1869. He is seen seated in the pictures of 1846 and 1854. *Haines Road* in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is named after him.

Halifax, Charles Wood, First Viscount (1800-1885)

Eldest son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood; born, December 20, 1800; educated at Eton and Oriel, Oxford; double first, 1821; M.P. for Grimsby, 1826-32; Halifax, 1832-65; Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 1832; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1835-39; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1846-52; P.C., and succeeded to the Baronetcy, 1846; President of the Board of Control for Indian affairs, 1852-55; passed the Charter Act of India, 1853, and the Education Despatch, 1854; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1855-58; G.C.B., 1856; Secretary of State for India, 1859-66; passed a series of measures regulating the finances, the army (1860), the Legislative Council and the High Court (1861), and for amending the conditions of the Civil Service; showed prosperous budgets in 1863-64-65; resigned,

February 16, 1866; was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Halifax of Monk Bretton, February 21, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, July 6, 1870 to February 21, 1874; died, August 8, 1885. Sir Charles was a contemporary of H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Wadīyar III of Mysore. He was an esteemed friend of His Highness.

Hardinge, Henry, First Viscount (1785-1856)

Third son of Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope; born, March 30, 1785; Ensign, 1799; joined the Royal Military College, 1806; D.A.Q.M.G., 1807-11; Major, 1809; served under Col. Arthur Wellesley in the Peninsular War, being wounded at Vimiera and Victoria; D.Q.M.G., 1811-13; Lt.-Colonel, 1814; K.C.B., 1815; took part in Parliamentary activities, 1820-44; Colonel by brevet, 1821; Clerk of the Ordnance, 1823; Secretary for War, 1828-30; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1830; Major-General, 1830; Irish Secretary, 1834-35; Lt.-General, 1841; Colonel, 1844; G.C.B., 1844; Governor-General of India, 1844-48; the first to go out overland; forbade Sunday labour in Govt. offices; advanced public education; advocated, for the first time, railway construction; increased the forces on the Sutlej frontier; served under Lord Gough as Second in Command during the First Sikh War ending with the Peace of Lahore, 1845, and was created Viscount Hardinge of Lahore and Durham; annexed Kashmir and made over to the Rāja of Jammu; improved the finances; began the Ganges Canal Works; established the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee; introduced tea culture; passed orders for the preservation of ancient monuments; suppressed piracy in Malayan waters; established a sanatorium at Darjeeling and provided for pensions to wounded sepoys and for an asylum at Kasauli for soldiers' children; returned to England, 1848, leaving India in a state of profound peace; Master-General of the Ordnance and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1852; took part in the Crimean War, 1854; became Field Marshal, 1855; died of paralysis, September 24, 1856. In Calcutta, there is an equestrian statue of his. Lord Hardinge abolished *sati* and female

infanticide in the *Native States* and treated the rulers with sympathy and consideration. He was a personal friend and well-wisher of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Hardinge of Penhurst, Charles, First Baron (b. 1858)

Second son of 2nd Viscount Hardinge; born, 20th June, 1858; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the diplomatic service as attaché, February 12, 1881; Third Secretary, 1882; Private Secretary to Lord Dufferein; transferred to Berlin, December 1884; to Washington, November 1885; Second Secretary, December 1885; transferred to Sofia, April 1887; to Constantinople, July 1888; at Bucharest, September 1892 to 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., 1903; P.C., 1904; K.C.M.G., 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, 1910-16; Royal Chain of the Victorian Order, February 1912; upheld the cause of the British Empire during the Great World War and maintained the traditions of British statesmanship; Ambassador at Paris; retired in 1928; has many foreign decorations. Lord and Lady Hardinge paid a visit to Mysore in 1913 (November 3-21). It was a memorable one, for, on that occasion, His Excellency announced the substitution of the *Treaty of Mysore* in place of the *Instrument of Transfer*. He also granted the scheme for a University to Mysore in 1915 and sanctioned the Krishnarājasāgara Project. *Hardinge Circle*, Mysore, and *Hardinge Road*, Bangalore, perpetuate his memory. Lord Hardinge again visited Mysore in December 1930.

**Harris, William George, First Baron of Seringapatam
and Mysore (1746-1829)**

Son of the Rev. George Harris; born, March 18, 1746; educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Cadet, Royal Artillery, 1759; rose in the various grades of military service until he was promoted Captain in 1771; took part in the action at Lexington and the Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1774, being wounded in the latter; returned to field service, 1776; served through the American War of Independence, till November 1778, one of his legs being shot through in the engagement at Iron Hill; commanded the battalion of Grenadiers and returned to England, 1780; A.D.C. and Private Secretary to Sir William Medows, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, 1788-90, and at Madras, 1790-92; took part in the campaign of 1790-92 against Tipū Sultan; returned to England with Sir William Medows and was promoted Colonel by brevet, November 1792; returned to India and was placed in the Bengal Staff, 1794, receiving the local rank of Lt.-General, May 3, 1796; appointed Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George, with a seat in Council, 1797; Provisional Governor of Madras, in succession to Lord Hobart, February to August 1798; took a leading part in the Final Siege of Seringapatam culminating in the fall of Tipū Sultan, May 4, 1799; returned to England, 1800; continued his military career till 1815, when he was rewarded with a Peerage; G.C.B., 1820; Governor of Dumbarton Castle; died, May 19, 1829. General Harris' "firmness, constancy and perseverance with which he subdued difficulties in the enemy's country, his zeal and judgment in the conduct of the campaign in the position before Seringapatam and his vigour and skill in the conduct of the siege," in 1799, have been referred to in the Marquis of Wellesley's *Despatches*. His great achievement won for him "the gratitude of the East India Company, the King and his country". He was present at the Coronation of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III in Mysore on 30th June 1799. His *Life* was written by Stephen Rumbold Lushington, his Private Secretary and son-in-law, and later Governor of Madras (1827-32).

Harris, George Francis Robert, Third Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore (1810-1872)

Son of General William George Harris and grandson of the First Baron Harris of Seringapatam; born, August, 14, 1810; educated at Eton and Merton and Christ Church, Oxford; raised to the Peerage, 1845, and appointed Governor of Trinidad, 1846; Governor of Madras, 1854-59; undertook a re-adjustment of land settlement and arranged for a revenue survey of the Madras Presidency; organised the departments of Public Works and Education; reformed Police Administration; sent reinforcements to Northern India during the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857; abolished the Karnatic *musnad* and disbanded the troops of the Nawab and the Raja of Tanjore; returned to England, 1859; K.C.S.I., 1861; D.C.L., 1863; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, 1863, and Deputy Chairman of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company; G.C.S.I., 1866; died, November 23, 1872. *Harris Bridge* and *Harris School* (for Muslims), Madras, are named after him. Lord Harris paid a visit to Mysore on 28th August 1855. His Lordship was a good friend to H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Wadīyar III.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, First Marquis of Hastings and Second Earl of Moira (1754-1826)

Eldest son of John, Baron Rawdon (First Earl of Moira); born, December 9, 1754; educated at Harrow and the University College, Oxford; entered the Army, as Ensign, 15th Foot, 1771; Lieutenant, 5th Foot, 1773; served in the American War of Independence, rising to be Adjutant-General, 1775-81; captured by the French on his voyage, 1781; spoke in opposition to Fox's India Bill, 1783; created Baron Rawdon, 1783; took the additional name of Hastings, 1793, and succeeded as Second Earl of Moira in the Irish Peerage, 1793; Major-General and was at Quiberon, 1795; Lt.-General, 1798; attacked Irish Government, 1801; Commander-in-Chief in Scotland; General, 1803; Privy Councillor, Master-General of the Ordnance, 1806, and Constable of the Tower of London; in Parliament till

1812; K.G., 1812; Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, and Commander-in-Chief of India, 1813-23; conducted the Gurkha War ending with the treaty of Sagauli, 1816, and the Pindāri-Mahratta War, 1817-19, resulting in the destruction of the Mahratta power; created Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings, February 1817; made G.C.H., and G.C.B., with a vote of thanks by Parliament, 1818; encouraged Indian education and freedom of the Press; reformed the land system; elevated the Civil Service; secured cession of Singapore, 1819; sent a commercial mission to Siam (Thailand), 1822; granted £ 60,000 by the E. I. Co.; improved the finances and encouraged the banking firm of Palmer & Co., at Hyderabad, by suspending the provisions of the *Loans Act*, an act disallowed by the Court of Directors; resigned, 1821; but not relieved till 1823; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, 1824; published his *Indian Administration*, 1824; died off Naples, November 28, 1826. His statue by Chantrey is in Calcutta. During the Pindāri-Mahratta War (1817-19), a detachment of 4,000 Mysore Horse commanded by Bakshis Rāma Rao and Bhīma Rao served with distinction under General Sir John Malcolm at the battle of Mahidpur, capturing the sword and belt of Holkar. Lord Hastings not only allowed H. H. Sri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore to present the trophy to Sir John as a token of his attention to the Mysore troops, but also wrote to him referring to his "keen sense of appreciation of military help" rendered by His Highness during the War.

Hastings, Warren (1732-1818)

Son of Pynaston Hastings; born, December 6, 1732; educated at Westminster; went to Calcutta as a Writer in the East India Company, 1750; to Kasimbazar, 1753; British Resident at Murshidabad, 1758-61, and Member of Council at Calcutta; returned home, 1764; Second in Council at Madras, 1769; Governor of Bengal and President of the Council, 1772; First Governor-General in Council, Fort William, Bengal, under the Regulating Act, 1774-85; was opposed by the majority

in Council led by Philip Francis; charged by Nuncomar of corruption. Nuncomar was charged with conspiracy with others; arrested on a charge of forgery and tried, convicted and hanged on August 5, 1775; made a valuation of landed estates; revised assessment; improved the administration of justice; organised the opium revenue; waged wars with the Rohillas, the Mahrattas and Mysore; established the Company's power in Bengal, Oudh, and Benares; married Baroness Imhoff, August 1777; wounded in duel Philip Francis, August 17, 1780, and resigned and sailed home, February 1, 1785; and on his way home, he wrote his *Review of the State of Bengal*. In England, he was subjected to Parliamentary inquiry into his Indian administration and impeached by Edmund Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Minto and Grey, the charges levelled against him being in regard to his (1) policy in the Rohilla War, (2) punishment of Rājā Chet Singh of Benares, (3) treatment of the Begums of Oudh, and (4) trial of Nuncomar, February 13, 1788 to April 23, 1795; was acquitted with the recognition of his "meritorious services". The trial lasted 145 days and cost him £ 70,000. A generous grant was made by the East India Company; spent the last years of his life at Daylesford and gave evidence before Parliamentary Committees; Privy Councillor and D.C.L., Oxford, 1814; died, August 22, 1818. He received no titles. His statue is in Calcutta. Warren Hastings directed the policy during the Second Mysore War, 1780-84. It was during his *regime* that the Madras Government under Lord Macartney negotiated through Mr. John Sullivan, the Resident at Tanjore, the treaty of October 28, 1782, with Mahārāṇī Lakshmammanṇiavaroo (through her minister Tirumala Rao) for the restoration of the Hindu dynasty of Mysore by putting an end to the power of Haidar Alī. The diversion of Mahādaji Sindhia from the *Quadruple Alliance* of 1780 by the treaty of Salbai (May 17, 1782) and the detachment of the Nizām from the alliance by prompt restoration of the Northern Circars, also aimed at the crushing of Haidar Alī's power. He established the Calcutta *Madrasa* and helped in the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Modern

historical writers have vindicated him largely, and have contributed much to remove the unfavourable impression created by Mill and Macaulay. Sir Charles Lawson's *Private Life of Warren Hastings* furnishes us with an engaging picture of Hastings' personal character and surroundings at different times of his life.

Henderson, Colonel Philip Durham (b. 1840)

Son of General R. Henderson, R.E.; born, August 19, 1840; educated privately; joined the Madras Cavalry, 1857; Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, Government of India, 1872; on special duty in Kashmir, 1874; C.S.I., 1876; Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggi and Dacoity, 1878; Resident in Mysore, 1892-95; left India, 1895. Col. Henderson was the 11th Resident in Mysore (April 1892 to February 1895) after the Rendition.

Hill, Captain (afterwards Major) John

Commanding-General of the Bangalore Division; Assistant under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon. He is seen seated in the pictures of 1846 and 1854.

Hill, Lt.-Colonel William

Superintendent, Coorg, under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon; later Commissioner-General.

Holwell, John Zephaniah (1711-1798)

Son of Zephaniah Holwell, timber merchant; born, September 17, 1711; studied surgery at Guy's Hospital, London; went to Bengal as Surgeon's mate, 1732; to the Persian Gulf as Surgeon of a frigate, 1733; Surgeon-Major in Patna factory; at Dacca factory, 1736; elected Alderman at Calcutta, 1740; Principal Physician and Surgeon to the Presidency of Bengal, 1746; elected Mayor of the Corporation, 1747-48; became Zamindar of the 24 *Parganas* and rose to be seventh in Council,

1751; elected as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Calcutta on the desertion of the place by its Governor, Drake, and the seniors in Council in June 1756; took charge of the defence at Calcutta; was one of the 23 persons out of 146, who escaped from the Black Hole tragedy, June 20, 1756; released by Surājah Dowlāh and returned to England, February 1757; Second Member in the Council; succeeded Clive as temporary Governor; superseded by Vansitart on July 27, 1760; resigned and went home, September 1760; published his *Narrative of the Black Hole*, etc. (1765-71) and *Indian Tracts*, 1758 and 1774, and other works; died, November 5, 1798.

Hudson, The Rev. W. H.

M.A.; a Wesleyan missionary; Principal, Wesleyan Mission Institution; after many years of evangelistic work, died at Madras.

Johnson, Captain

Marahmat Engineer; contemporary of H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore; was present at the Durbars on the 19th July 1856, March 27, 1858 and April 11, 1862.

Kellet, Dr.

Residency Surgeon attached to the Durbar of H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore, C. 1820-25.

King, Lucas White (b. 1856)

Son of Dr. Henry King, Deputy Surgeon-General; born, 1856; educated at Ennis College and Dublin University; entered the I.C.S., 1878; Assistant Resident in Mysore from July to December 1887 under Mr. (afterwards Sir) Dennis Fitzpatrick and General Harry Prendergast; Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, 1890-95; Political Officer, Zhob Valley Field Force, 1890; Waziristan Field Force, 1894; Boundary Officer, Indo-Afghan Demarcation, 1895; Deputy

Commissioner, Peshawar, 1895; Kohat, 1897–1900; Political Officer, Tirah Expedition, 1897–98; C.S.I.; Commissioner of Lahore; Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern India; Commissioner of Multan; author of monographs on *Oriental Numismatics* and *The Orakzai Country and Clans*.

Knox, Stuart George (b. 1869)

Son of Sir George Edward Knox, I.S.O.; born, 1869; educated at Repton and R.M.C., Sandhurst; Bar, Middle Temple, 1910; Lt.-Colonel, Indian Army; entered Wiltshire Regiment, September 19, 1888; I.S.C., 1891; on regimental duty till November 1894; Officiating Political Assistant at Bussorah, November 1894; Political Assistant, Kohat, April 1898; at Thal Chotiali and Quetta; Assistant to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, April 1904; Political Agent, August 1904; Political Agent and H.M.'s Consul, Muscat, April 1911; C.I.E., June 1909; Lieut.-Col., 1914; Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and H.M.'s Consul-General for Fars, Khuzistan, etc., March 1914; C.S.I., 1917; President, Court of Appeal, Mesopotamia, 1918–19; Officiating Resident in Mysore, 1921; Resident, Hyderabad, 1921–23; Political Resident and Consul-General, Bushire, 1923; President, Koweit Conference, October 1923 to April 1924; retired, 1924. Colonel Knox officiated as Resident in Mysore for Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. P. Barton, from February 13 to October 13, 1921.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Fifth Marquis of (1845–1927)

Son of the Fourth Marquis of Lansdowne; born, January 14, 1845; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; succeeded to the Marquisate, 1866; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1869–72; Under-Secretary at the War Office, 1872–74, for India 1880–83; Governor-General of Canada, 1883–88; opened the Canadian Pacific Railway; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1888–94; annexed Manipur, 1890; reconstituted the Legislative Councils; revised the Factory Act; improved the

law for prevention of cruelty to animals; re-organised the Police; founded an Imperial Library and Record Office; abolished the Presidential army system; re-organised the currency system, fixing the rupee ratio at 1s. 4d., 1893; launched the Age of Consent Bill for discussion; extended railways and irrigation; carried out the policy of "Sphere of Influence" on the frontier by a mission to Kabul; left India in a state of peace and prosperity; K.G., 1895; War Secretary, 1895-1900; Foreign Secretary, 1900-05; concluded the Anglo-Japanese Convention, 1902, and promoted the Anglo-French *Entente*, 1904; took an active interest in Parliamentary affairs and discussions on the Trades Dispute Bill, 1906, Parliament Bill, 1911, and the problem of the Second Chambers, as a member of the Bryce Committee; wrote his famous *Peace Letter* of the 29th November 1917, as a member of the Asquith Coalition Cabinet; spent his last years in Ireland; died, June 3, 1927; was much respected as the eminent Victorian and Georgian statesman and diplomatist. His life was written by Lord Newton, 1929. Lord Lansdowne's *regime* in India has been described as "markedly successful and exceptionally popular". His visit to Mysore in 1892, during the rule of His Highness Śrī Chāmarājēndra Waḍiyar, is commemorated by the *Lansdowne Buildings* and the *Lansdowne Bazaar*, in Mysore City, overlooking the Fort.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, First Baron (1811-1879)

Sixth son of Lt.-Colonel Alexander Lawrence and younger brother of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence; born, March 4, 1811; educated at Bristol, etc., till 1825; studied at Haileybury, obtaining a prize for Bengali, 1829; went to India with his brother Henry, 1830, and studied at the College of Fort William, Calcutta, mastering Urdu and Persian; Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Panipat Division, 1834; Gurgaon Division, 1837; Settlement Officer at Etawah, 1838; on furlough in England, till 1842; Civil and Sessions Judge, Kurnaul, 1843; Magistrate and Collector of the Punjab and Delhi, 1844-45; Commissioner and Lt.-Governor of Jullundur Doab and the

Punjab, 1846-48; suppressed disorders during the Second Sikh War, 1848; Member of the Board for the Administration of the Punjab; in England, 1851-52; Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, 1853-57; concluded a defensive alliance with Afghanistan against Persia, 1855; K.C.B., 1856; made another agreement with Dost Muhammad, 1859; distinguished himself as a soldier also during the Mutiny, 1857; G.C.B., 1858; retired, 1858; Baronet and Privy Councillor, 1859; K.C.S.I., 1861, with a seat on the new India Council; returned to India as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, January 12, 1864-69; inaugurated a period of prosperity for India; reformed the finances; attended to sanitation, military and municipal matters, irrigation, railway extension and famine relief; created the Indian Forest Department; reorganised the judicial service and maintained the *status quo* in his N.W.F. policy; his policy was described as "masterly inactivity"; returned to England, January 1869; raised to Peerage as Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and of Grateley; took part in debates on Indian questions in Parliament; Chairman of important London institutions; made his last speech on the Indian Budget, June 19, 1879; died, June 27, 1879; buried at Westminster Abbey; his statues in Calcutta and London. On 16th July 1867, Lord Lawrence communicated to His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore the decision of the British Government recognising the adoption of Śrī Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar. It was also during his *regime* that the installation of His Highness Śrī Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar took place at the capital, September 23, 1868.

Lee-Warner, Sir William (1846-1914)

Son of Canon James Lee-Warner; his mother was the grand-daughter of Sir Edward Astley, 4th Baronet; born, April 18, 1846; educated at Rugby; Queen's Medalist and exhibitioner; and St. John's College, Cambridge; honours in Moral Science Tripos; joined the I.C.S. in Bombay, 1869; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Judicial Departments; Additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative

Council; C.S.I., 1892; Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore, February to September 1895; retired, 1895; Secretary in the Political Department at the India Office, London, 1895-1902; K.C.S.I., 1898; Member of the Council of India, 1902; author of *The Protected Princes of India*, *The Citizen of India*, *Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie*, 1904; *Memoirs of F. M. Sir Henry Norman*; Chairman of the Indian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition, 1908; G.C.S.I., 1911; died, 1914. Sir William was the 13th Resident in Mysore after the Rendition.

Lyall, Sir James Broadwood (1838-1916)

Son of Rev. Alfred Lyall; born, March 6, 1838; educated at Eton and Haileybury; joined the I.C.S., 1857, and joined the Punjab Commission, 1858, and served in that Province, 1858-59; Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; Resident in Mysore, 1883-87; Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, 1887-92; K.C.S.I., 1888; visited China, Japan, Canada and U.S.A., 1892; G.C.I.E., 1892; Member of the Royal Opium Commission, 1893-94; President of the Indian Famine Commission, 1898; died, 1916. Sir James was the 3rd Resident in Mysore (June 1883 to March 1887) after the Rendition.

Lytton, Edward Robert, Earl of (1831-1891)

Son of the First Baron Lytton; born, November 8, 1831; educated at Harrow and Bonn; Attaché and Private Secretary to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwar Lytton, at Washington; subsequently Attaché, Secretary of Legation and Consul at Florence, 1852; at Paris, 1854; Hague, 1856; St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 1858; Vienna, 1859; Belgrade, 1860; Constantinople again, 1863; Athens, 1864; Lisbon, 1865; Madrid, 1868; Vienna again, 1869; and Paris again, 1873; succeeded his father as second Lord Lytton, 1873; Minister at Lisbon, 1874-76; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1876-80, the main events of his period being the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, January, 1, 1877, famines in Bombay, Madras and Mysore,

establishment of the system of "Famine insurance" by the Famine Commission, decentralisation of the finances, repeal of the cotton duties, passing of the Vernacular Press Act, provision for the admission of Indians to appointments in the I.C.S., and the outbreak of the Afghan War, 1879-80; G.C.B., 1876; resigned and made Earl of Lytton, Viscount Knebworth, 1880; Ambassador to Paris, 1887-91; Rector of Glasgow University, 1887-90; died at Paris, November 24, 1891. He was a distinguished poet, diplomatist and statesman. In 1877, Lord Lytton visited Mysore to study the famine situation and start relief works.

Macgrath, Dr. A. N.

Durbar Surgeon to H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore, in succession to Dr. Hamelin; held office till 1849 when he was succeeded by Dr. J. C. Campbell. He is seen seated with Mrs. Macgrath to the left of His Highness, in Lewis' picture of 1846. *Macgrath Road* in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is named after him.

Macintire, Lt.-Colonel A. H.

Contemporary of H. H. Śri Chāmarājēndra Waḍiyar; Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, 1886-88; Secretary, Military Department, 1889-92; Military Secretary to the Regency, April 1896 to July 1897.

Macpherson, Sir John (1745-1821)

Younger son of Rev. John Macpherson; born, 1745; educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at the University of Edinburgh; went to India, as the purser of a ship, 1767; on a secret mission to England to settle the financial affairs of Muhammad Ali, the Nawab of the Karnatic, with the Home Government, 1768; returned to India as Writer in the East India Company, and arrived at Madras, January, 1770; lost office for his reflections on the East India Company, regarding Muhammad Ali's affairs, 1777; returned to England and sat in the House

of Commons, 1779–82, as Member of Cricklade; reinstated to office and appointed Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, vacated by Richard Barwell, 1781; opposed the measures of Warren Hastings; Senior Member of Council; Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, February 1785 to September 1786; improved the finances of Bengal; created Baronet, June 10, 1786; M.P. for Horsham, 1796–1802; died unmarried, January 12, 1821. He was a contemporary of Tipū Sultan.

Malcolm, Sir John (1769–1833)

Son of George Malcolm; born May 2, 1769; educated at Westerkirk; Cadet, Madras Army, 1781; arrived at Madras, 1783; rose in service until he became Major-General in 1819; was at the Siege of Seringapatam (1792) under Lord Cornwallis; Persian Interpreter to the Nizām's troops; Secretary to Sir Alured Clarke, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1795–97; Secretary to General Harris, 1797–98; Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, 1798; commanded the Nizām's contingent during the last Mysore War, 1799; Joint Secretary to the Commission for Settlement of Mysore Affairs, 1799; on a mission to Persia to counteract Franco-Afghan designs on India, 1799–1801; Private Secretary to Marquis of Wellesley, 1801–03; Consul for Persian affairs in Bombay, 1802; nominated Resident in Mysore, February 1803; served as Staff Officer under General Arthur Wellesley during the Mahratta War, negotiating treaties with the Mahrattas; Resident at Sindhia's Court, 1804; in Mysore, 1805; served with Lord Lake, 1805; in Mysore as Resident, 1807–08; on a mission to Persia, 1808, and invested with the Order of the Lion and the Sun, K.L.S., by the Shah, 1809; again in Persia, 1810; in Bombay till his departure to Europe, 1812; K.C.B., 1815; D.C.L., Oxford, 1816; gave evidence before Parliament on Indian questions; returned to India, 1816; distinguished himself as Political Agent to the Governor-General and Brigadier-General in the Pindāri-Mahratta War, 1817–19; administered Central India including Malwa; to England, 1822; G.C.B., 1822, in recognition of his abilities, "diplomatic, ministerial and military"; Governor of

Bombay, 1827-30; on his retirement, in December 1830, entered Parliament as M.P. for Launceston, 1831-32; took interest in the discussions of the period in England; died, July 30, 1833; his statues by Chantrey in Westminster Abbey and at Bombay; author of *Political History of India*, 1811; *Sketch of the Sikhs*, 1812; *History of Persia*, 1815; *Government of India; Central India*, 1823; *Life of Lord Clive*, 1831-32; was the first to give out to the world, in the English language, the *Persian Tales*. He was famous for his diplomatic skill and experience and was successful and influential with all classes. "Send Malcolm" was a favourite saying of the times to which he belonged. Malcolm was in Mysore as Resident in 1805 and 1807-08. It was during his time that the Government House was completed, 1805. The great dining hall in this building was dedicated in 1807 as a wedding gift to Lady Malcolm on her return from her visit to England. Sir John had a high opinion of the Mysore Horse which served under him during the Pindāri-Mahratta War, 1817-19. In token of his attention to the Mysore troops, he was the recipient of the "sword and belt of Holkar"—captured by the latter—at the hands of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore. The trophy is said to have been preserved by the Malcolm family as a precious heirloom.

Martin, Captain G. M.

Assistant Superintendent under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon; Superintendent of Coorg and Private Secretary to H. H. Śri Chāmarājēndra Wāḍiyar, as Major Martin, 1885-91. He is seen in the oil painting of 1854. He was also present in the Durbars of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III, in 1856 and 1864.

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, Sixth Earl of (1822-1872)

Eldest son of Robert Bourke, Fifth Earl of Mayo; born, February 21, 1822; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking LL.D. in 1841; Went on a tour to Russia to the Court of the Czar, 1845; wrote *St. Petersburg and Moscow*; Conservative

Member in the House of Commons, 1847-67; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1852, 1858-66; succeeded to the Irish Earldom, 1867; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, January 12, 1869-72; respected the independence and integrity of Afghanistan; appointed a commission to delimitate the boundaries between Persia and Afghanistan; organised punitive expeditions against the Lushai tribe on the Indian frontier, 1871-72; inaugurated the decentralisation policy; effected reductions in expenditure in civil and military administration; improved the land-tax and took interest in agricultural reform; constituted the secretariat for agriculture, commerce and revenue; temporarily raised the income-tax and equalised the salt duties; presented surplus budgets during 1869-72; encouraged State management of railway construction and advocated development of primary education; travelled over 20,000 miles on tour in India; H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited India, 1869-70; and was struck down by the hand of an assassin while on a visit to the convict settlement of Port Blair, February 8, 1872. His death was much lamented. His body was conveyed to Ireland. Lord Mayo's exertions "to promote the interests of Her Majesty's Indian subjects and conduct with justice and consideration, the relations of the Queen's Government with the Native Princes and States," were marked with great success. He encouraged the establishment of colleges for the education of sons of the chiefs and nobles, the *Mayo College*, Ajmere, and the *Rajkumar College*, Kathiawar, being the outcome of his efforts. In 1870, he suggested that it should be the duty of the Commissioner of Mysore (Sir Richard Meade) "to place every part of its (Mysore State's) administration upon a firm and efficient basis". His *Life* was written by Sir W. W. Hunter in 1875.

McGann, Colonel T. J., I.M.S.

Joined I.M.S., Madras, April 1, 1867; Durbar Surgeon to H. H. Śri Chāmarājendra Wāḍiyar of Mysore; Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, September 1870; Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District, April 1895; retired, May 1901; lived until his death at Mysore. *McGann*

Road, Mysore, is named after him; also *McGann Hospital*, recently built at Shimoga.

McHutchin, Lieutenant

Officer of the Madras Staff Corps; appointed to the Mysore Commission under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon as Assistant Superintendent, 1855; second class Deputy Superintendent under Major T. L. Pearse, the Divisional Superintendent of Ashtagrām, 1865. He figured prominently in H. H. Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III's Durbars of 1856, 1860, 1864 and 1867.

McLeod, Colonel

A relation of Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. M. McLeod, Member of the Bentinck Commission of Enquiry, 1832, and Commissioner of Mysore, 1834; junior officer in the Mysore Commission.

McNeil, Lt.-General

Commanding-General, Bangalore Division, in succession to Major-General Sewell, 1846.

Metcalf, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785-1846)

Second son of Major Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, later Director, E. I. Co., and Baronet; born at the Lecture House, Calcutta, January 30, 1785; educated at Bromley and Eton; appointed Writer in the East India Company, January 1801; first student to study Oriental languages at Wellesley's College of Fort William, Calcutta; Assistant to the Resident at Sindhia's Court, December 1801; Assistant in the Chief Secretariat, Calcutta, October 1802; Political Assistant to Lord Lake, 1804; took part in the storming of Deeg, December 24, 1804; First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, 1806; was sent on a special mission to Lahore, August 1808; returned after concluding the treaty of Amritsar (April 25, 1809) with Ranjit Singh; Deputy Secretary to Lord Minto, 1809-10; Acting Resident at Sindhia's Court, May 1810; Resident at Delhi, 1811-19; Secretary in the

Secret and Political Department, and Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, January 1819 to September 1820; Resident at Hyderabad, 1820; Resident and Civil Commissioner in Delhi Territories; succeeded to the Baronetcy, 1822; Agent to the Governor-General for the affairs of Rajputana, 1825; advised the siege of Bharatpur, 1826; Member of Supreme Council, August 24, 1827 to 1834; appointed Governor of Agra, November 1834; Vice-President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, 1834; Provisional Governor-General of India, March 20, 1835 to March 4, 1836; G.C.B., 1836; liberated the Press, 1836; Lt.-Governor, N.W. Provinces, 1836-38; resigned and returned to England, 1838; P.C.; Governor of Jamaica, 1839-43; Governor-General of Canada, 1843-45; created Baron Metcalfe, 1845; died unmarried, September 5, 1846; his epitaph written by Macaulay runs: "A statesman tried in many parts and difficult conjunctures and found equal in all." His bust is at the *Metcalfe Hall*, Calcutta. Lord Metcalfe was a friend of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Minto, Sir Gilbert, First Earl of, Elliot (1751-1814)

Eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart; born, April 23, 1751; educated in France and at Edinburgh and Oxford; entered Lincoln's Inn, 1769, and was called to the Bar, 1774; M.P., 1776-90; school-fellow of Mirabeau and friend of Burke; took part, supported by Edmund Burke, in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1787-88; carried a motion condemning the conduct of Sir Elijah Impey at Calcutta, particularly about the trial of Nuncomar, 1787-88; moved for the repeal of the Test Act, 1791, and declared against the policy of Fox on the outbreak of the French Revolution; D.C.L., Oxford, 1793; Commissioner for Toulon, and Governor of the Protectorate of Corsica, etc., 1794-97; raised to Peerage, 1798; made his weighty speech on union with Ireland, 1799; Envoy Extraordinary at Vienna, 1800-01; F.R.S., London and Edinburgh, 1803; President of the Board of Control, 1806; Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, July 1807 to October 1814; reorganised the

finances presenting surplus budgets; respected the religious views of the Indians; took interest in the Indian educational development, projecting establishment of colleges for the Muhammadans at Bhagalpur, Jaunpore, etc.; established order in Bundelkhand; despatched political missions to Kabul, Persia and Lahore, to provide against French invasion, 1808-09; entered into negotiations with the Amirs of Sindh, 1809; suppressed dacoity in Bengal, piracy in the Persian Gulf and the White Mutiny at Madras; annexed Amboyna and Molucca Islands and Bourbon and Mauritius, 1810, and Java, 1811; was created Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto, 1813, and returned to England, May 1814; died, June 21, 1814. Lord Minto appreciated the remarkable progress in the administration of Mysore under the distinguished stewardship of Dewan Purnaiya during 1799-1811. A letter of his, dated 1st May 1812, while offering condolences to the family of the late Dewan, is expressive of his regard for the latter's character and talents.

**Minto, Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot,
Fourth Earl of (1845-1914)**

Son of the Third Earl of Minto; born, July 9, 1845; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered military service and served in the Scots Guards, 1867-70; in Paris, during the Communist outbreak, 1871; Correspondent, *Morning Post*, for 3 years, with the Carlist army at Biscay and Navarre; served with the Turkish Army in the Russo-Turkish War, 1877; with Lord Roberts in the Afghan War, 1878-79; Private Secretary to Lord Roberts on his mission to the Cape, 1881; in Egypt, 1882; wounded and rejoined as Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne during the latter's Governor-Generalship of Canada, 1883-85; succeeded to the title, 1891; Governor-General of Canada, 1898-1904; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1905-10, in succession to Lord Curzon; encouraged Local Self-Government; conciliated the Amir of Afghanistan; inaugurated the famous *Minto-Morley Reforms* and established an era of peace and prosperity in India; G.C.M.G., 1898; died, March 1, 1914. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto paid

a visit to the Mysore State during November and December 1909. *The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital*, Bangalore, commemorates the visit.

Montgomery, Major Hugh

Assistant to Lt.-General Mark Cubbon; Superintendent of Ashṭagrām Division, 1839. His *Memorandum on the Malnad of the Ashṭagrām Division*, dated 19th December 1839, contains valuable information on the geographical, historical and administrative aspects of an obscure corner of Mysore, formerly known as *Bullum* (the present Manjarabad Taluk of Hassan District). Major Montgomery figures in the oil painting of 1854.

Munro, Sir Thomas, Baronet (1761-1827)

Son of Alexander Munro of Glasgow; born, May 27, 1761; educated at Glasgow; entered the mercantile profession, but left it; Cadet, Madras Army, 1780; took part in the Second Mysore War under Sir Hector Munro and Sir Eyre Coote, 1780-83; was in the Intelligence Department at the sieges of Bangalore and Seringapatam, 1791-92; served under Captain Reade in the civil administration of the Bārāmahal, 1792; rejoined the army and took part in the last Mysore War, 1799; Joint Secretary, with Captain Malcolm, to the Commission for settlement of Mysore; administered South Canara; in charge of Ceded Districts, 1800-07; worked out the Ryotwāri system; in England, 1807-13; gave evidence before Parliament on the renewal of the Indian Charter, etc., 1813; Colonel, 1813; in India, 1814, on a commission for improving the Ryotwāri, Judicial and Police systems; married Miss Jane Campbell, March 1814; commanded as Brigadier-General the reserve brigade during the Pindāri-Mahratta War, 1817-18; K.C.B., 1818; Governor of Madras, 1820-27; redressed grievances of the people; "elevated the tone and raised the efficiency of the Civil Service"; assisted the Supreme Government during the First Burmese War, 1824-26, being created Baronet; died of cholera at Patticōnda, near Gooty, during a tour, July 6, 1827. His death was universally deplored. He was known as the "father of

the people". A fine equestrian statue of his executed by Chantrey in 1839 is in Madras, midway between the Government House and Fort St. George. *Munro Bridge*, Chetput, Madras, is named after him. Sir Thomas paid a visit to Mysore in 1825 (September 16th to 19th).

Munro, Jane Campbell (d. 1850)

Daughter of Richard Campbell, Esq., of Craigie House, Ayrshire; married Colonel (afterwards Sir) Thomas Munro, March 1814; accompanied her husband to Madras, June 1814; returned to England, 1818; again went to Madras in 1820, on the appointment of Sir Thomas as Governor; left Madras for England in March 1826 owing to the illness of her second son, Campbell Munro (born 1823); survived Sir Thomas for twenty-three years; erected a monument to her husband in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George; died, 1850, leaving two sons. In 1822-23, she was in Bangalore for treatment of a severe injury to one of her eyes caused by a fall from her horse.

Napier, Sir Charles James (1782-1853)

Son of Col. the Hon. George Napier; born, August 10, 1782; educated at Celbridge; entered the Army, 1794; served in Ireland during the rebellion; took part in the Peninsular War, 1811; taken prisoner at Corunna, 1808; engaged against the U.S.A., 1813; against Napoleon, 1815; C.B.; Resident at Cephalonia, 1818; Major-General, 1837; K.C.B., 1838; to India, 1841; took command in Sind, 1842; commanded at the Battle of Meani (1843) in Sindh, breaking the power of the Amirs; made Governor of Sindh after the battle at Dubba near Hyderabad, 1843; Lieut.-General, 1847; in England, 1847-48; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1849-50; resigned and left India, 1851; died, August 29, 1853. His statues are in St. Paul's Cathedral and Trafalgar Square, London. On his statue at St. Paul's are the words: "A prescient general, a beneficent governor, a just man." Wrote on the *Defects, Civil and Military, of the India Government* and various papers on military subjects, the colonies,

etc. Sir Charles was a contemporary of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

**Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier,
First Baron (1810–1890)**

Born at Colombo, December 6, 1810, son of Major Charles Frederick Napier, R.A.; educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Engineers, 1828; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845; was wounded at Multan and took part in the Battle of Gujerat; Chief Engineer, Punjab; served under Sir Colin Campbell during the Mutiny, 1857, distinguishing himself at the siege of Lucknow; C.B.; suppressed the Mutiny in Central India; K.C.B.; and received thanks of Parliament for services in the Chinese War of 1858; Major-General, 1861; Military Member of Supreme Council, 1861–65; acted as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, November 21 to December 2, 1863; Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1865–69; conducted an expedition to Abyssinia, 1867–68; and was made G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Baron Napier of Magdala, 1868; D.C.L. of Oxford; F.R.S., 1869; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1870–76; Governor of Gibraltar, 1876–83; Field Marshal, 1883, and Constable of the Tower, 1886; died, January 14, 1890. Buried at St. Paul's Cathedral. His statues are in Calcutta and London. Besides being an eminent engineer and soldier, he was highly cultured, with a knowledge of art and poetry; he was also remarkable for his attractive personal qualities. Lord Napier was a contemporary of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, Earl of (1826–1904)

Son of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, First Baron Northbrook; born, January 22, 1826; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Junior Lord of the Admiralty, 1857–58; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1859–61, 1861–64; Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1864–66; Under-Secretary of War, 1868–72; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1872–76. His Viceroyalty proved highly popular; he abolished the Income-Tax;

disagreed with the Secretary of State about the cotton duties, and resigned office. He paid special attention to finance. He was greatly respected by all classes of people and his memory is held in high regard to this day. Earl, 1876; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1880-85; on special mission to Cairo, as First Lord; died, November 15, 1904. He founded and presided over the Northbrook Indian Club in London. His statue is in Calcutta. An important event of His Lordship's period of office in India was the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VII) to India in 1875-76. The period synchronised with the able administration of Mysore under Sir Richard Meade, Chief Commissioner, 1870-75.

Oliver, Col. St. John

Served in Persia and Abyssinia; Principal, Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmere; Political Agent, Kandahar; Resident in Mysore January 1889 to June 1891; transferred to Beluchistan, where he died only a few days after his arrival. He was the 9th Resident in Mysore after the Rendition; an important event of his period of office was the visit to Mysore of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor in 1889.

Porter, Major

Entered the Mysore Commission as a junior under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon, 1843; Superintendent of Nagar Division. He is seen seated with Mrs. Porter in Lewis' picture of 1846.

Prendergast, General Sir Harry North Darlymple (1834-1913)

Son of Thomas Prendergast, M.C.S.; born October 15, 1834; educated at Cheltenham and Addiscombe; entered the Indian Engineers, Madras, 1854; served in the Persian War, 1857; in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; was severely wounded and gained the V.C. (November 21, 1857) at Mandiswar; Brevet-Major; served in Abyssinian War, 1867-68; Brevet-Colonel; took part in the expedition to Malta, 1878; Military

Secretary 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; the Burma Expedition, 1885-86; K.C.B., 1885; K.C.S.I., 1885; General, 1887; Officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 1887; Resident in Mysore, 1887; Governor-General's Agent in Baroda, 1889; Officiating Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, 1889; Officiating Resident in Mysore, 1891-92; G.C.B., 1902; died, July 24, 1913. General Sir Harry officiated as Resident in Mysore twice, from October 1887 to January 1889, and again from June 1891 to April 1892.

Ramsay, Lt. James

Belonged to the Dalhousie family; Officer of H.M.'s 22nd Foot; Military Secretary and First A.D.C. to Lord Dalhousie, 1851; Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Commission under Lt.-General Mark Cubbon; Resident Commandant superintending the Mysore District, 1858. He is seen seated in the oil painting of 1854. He was also prominent in the Durbars of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III in 1858 and 1864.

Reading, Rufus Daniel Issacs, First Earl of, First Viscount Erleigh (b. 1608)

Second son of Joseph M. Issacs, merchant in city of London; born October 10, 1860; educated at the University College, London, and at Brussels and Hanover; joined the Bar, 1887; K.C., 1898; began Parliamentary career, 1904; M.P. for Reading, 1904-13; Solicitor-General, 1910; Attorney-General, 1910-13; Lord Chief Justice of England, 1913-21; President of Anglo-French Loan Mission to U.S.A., 1915; Special Envoy to Washington, 1917; British High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to U.S.A., 1917-18; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1921-26, during the working of the reformed Indian Constitution of 1919; re-entered public life in England, after retirement, and took interest in Indian affairs. Foreign

Secretary, 1931. Lord Reading, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, paid a visit to Mysore in 1923 (27th November to 5th December). At the State Banquet on that occasion, he 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".

Reid, Colonel

Colonel in the Bengal Infantry, 1855; accompanied Lt.-General Grant, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, during the latter's visit to Mysore on 26th February 1858.

Renton, Lt.-Colonel

Officer Commanding the French-Rocks Contingent of the British Army, 1855; Assistant to Lt. Ramsay, 1858; Magistrate for the town of Mysore, 1874, and Civil Pension Paymaster. He was present in the Durbars of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III in 1860, 1862, 1864 and 1867.

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, First Marquis of (1827-1909)

Son of the First Earl; born, October 24, 1827; attaché to Sir Henry Ellis's mission to Brussels, 1849; joined the Christian Socialist Movement, 1849; succeeded as Earl of Ripon, 1859; served in the Voluntary Movement, 1852-59; M.P. for Hull, 1852-53; and Under-Secretary at the War Office, 1859; at the India Office, 1861; and again at the War Office, July 1861 to April 1863; Secretary for War and Member of Privy Council, 1863-66; Secretary of State for India, 1866; Lord President of the Council, 1868-73; K.G., 1869; Honorary D.C.L., Oxford, 1870; Chairman of Joint High Commission for Settlement of American Claims against Great Britain, 1871; Marquis, 1871; Master of Free Masons, 1870-74; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1880-84; concluded the Afghan War, 1880; repealed the Vernacular Press Act; encouraged

development of local self-government, 1882; appointed an Education Commission; inaugurated the *Ilbert Bill* and developed the system of Provincial settlements; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1886; Colonial Secretary, 1892-95; received freedom of the city of Dublin, 1898; Lord Privy Seal, 1905-08; F.R.S.; died, July 9, 1909. Lord Ripon brought about and gave effect to the historic *Rendition* of the State of Mysore to H. H. Śri Chāmarājēndra Waḍiyar, by the *Instrument of Transfer* (March 1, 1881).

**Roberts, of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford,
Frederick Sleigh, First Earl (1832-1914)**

Son of General Sir Abraham Roberts who had served in the Indian Army, 1803-54; born at Cawnpore, September 30, 1832; educated at Clifton, Eton, Sandhurst and Addiscombe; A.D.C. to his father, 1852; entered the Bengal Artillery, April 1852; joined the Horse Artillery, 1854; Staff Officer, 1856; served under Sir Colin Campbell during the Mutiny, 1857-58; V.C., 1859; accompanied Lord Canning on his viceregal tour, 1859; Brevet-Major, 1860; A.Q.M.G. in the Umbeyla, 1863, Abyssinian, 1868, and Lushai expeditions; Major-General, 1878; served in the Afghan War, 1878, and was made K.C.B., 1879; served on the Army Commission and commanded the Kabul-Kandahar force at the relief of Kandahar, 1880; created Baronet, 1881, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army; Commander-in-Chief of India, 1884-93; created Lord Roberts of Kandahar, 1892; Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, 1895; assumed the chief command during the Boer War, relieved Kimberley, advanced to Pretoria and returned home, 1901; Commander-in-Chief of the British army till February 18, 1904; created Earl, 1902; took keen interest in the democratisation of the army and the creation of an efficient, voluntary, territorial force based on the principle of universal military training, 1904-14; advocated the defence of neutrality of Belgium, July 1914, and infused hope and enthusiasm in the British and Indian armies, during the outbreak of the Great War, August 1914; died of a severe cold at Boulogne, November

14, 1914; author of *Forty-one Years in India* (1897), *The Rise of Wellington*. *Fort Roberts* in Afghanistan is named after him. Lord Roberts had a good opinion of the Indian army and often spoke of its "patient endurance of privation and fatigue and splendid valour". As Commander-in-Chief of India, he paid a visit to Mysore in 1884. He refers to the "magnificent entertainments and princely hospitality accorded to him by the Maharaja of Mysore (H. H. the late Śri Chāmarājēndra Wāḍiyar), and to the return journey through the glorious forests of Canara and Mysore".

Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Donald (b. 1847)

Son of Col. J. E. Robertson of 1st Warwicks; born, June 24, 1847; educated at Cheltenham College, Bonn and Radley College; entered the Army and arrived in India, October 1865; I.S.C., 1867; Captain, 1877; Major, 1855; Lieut.-Colonel, 1891; Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1869-72; Rajputana, June 1872-78; Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, May 1877; Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere and Merwara, 1877-78; Officiating Superintendent, Jhalawar, 1879; First Assistant Agent, Indore, 1881; Political Agent, Bundelkhand, May 1885; Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, December, 1887; Political Agent in Bundelkhand, and Superintendent of the Rewa State, December 1888, which State he administered for six years; Resident, Gwalior, February 1894; Officiating Governor-General's Agent, Central India, April 1895; Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, 1896-1903; C.S.I., December 1899; K.C.S.I., January 1903; retired from Foreign Department, October 1903; on coronation duty at India Office, June to October 1911. Colonel Robertson was the 15th Resident in Mysore (from December 1896 to October 1903) after the Rendition. "His intimate association with the Government of Mysore for nearly seven years during the minority of H. H. the Maharaja" (Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar Bahadur) left an abiding mark on Mysore. He is seen

prominently seated to the right of His Highness in the Wedding Durbar picture of June 1900.

Rochfort, Colonel Gustavus Cowper (d. 1875)

Was in charge of the British Resident's (the Hon. Mr. Casamaijor's) escort; selected to command the troops of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Waḍiyar III in March 1831, to quell the insurrection in Nagar; captured Kāmandurg, March 3, 1831; marched to Shimoga and Honnāli, taking the latter place by assault, March 12; temporarily recovered Nagar, March 26, and Chandragutti, April 6; proceeded with fresh contingents against the rebel leaders and their armed forces, May 31, taking Nagar finally on June 12 and giving a death-blow to the insurrection.

**Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil,
Third Marquis of (1830-1903)**

Lineal descendant of Robert Cecil, First Earl of Salisbury; son of the Second Marquis; born, February 3, 1830; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls; M.P. for Stamford, 1845-68; became Viscount Cranborne, 1865; Secretary of State for India and Privy Councillor, 1866-67; sat in the House of Lords, 1868-74; Marquis of Salisbury, 1868; Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1869; wrote for the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals; again Secretary of State for India, 1874-78; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1878-80; British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, 1885-86; 1886-87; 1887-92; 1895-1900; 1900-02; inaugurated a policy of peace among the powers; resigned, July 1902; K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.; died, August 22, 1903. As Secretary of State for India, he announced, in 1867, in the House of Commons, the famous British Cabinet principle that the existence of Indian States is a benefit to the stability of British rule. He reverted to the *Wood Despatch* in regard to Mysore. He took great interest in the recognition of the adoption of Śri Chāmarājendra Waḍiyar.

Sewell, Major-General William

Commanding General, Bangalore Division, in succession to Major-General Hutchison, during the Commissionership of General Sir Mark Cubbon. He is seen seated to the right of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore, in Lewis' picture of 1846.

Sperling, Mr. H.

Painter of the Commission period in Mysore. He was the artist of the oil painting of 1854 and was present at the European Durbar, on July 19, 1856, of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Stokes, Major R. D.

British Resident in Mysore, 1836-43, in succession to General J. S. Fraser. He was "an honest friend and a very judicious adviser" to H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore. His Highness wrote to him on January 6, 1859, referring to the announcement of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 in Mysore, with "every demonstration of loyalty and respect". Major Stokes is seen prominently seated, to the left of His Highness, in Lewis' picture of 1846. In the other contemporary pictures also, he figures prominently.

Sullivan, The Hon. Mr. John (d. 1858)

Writer, Madras Civil Service, 1801-04; Assistant to the Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 1805; Registrar of the Zillah of Chetput, 1807; Assistant to the Chief Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments, 1809; Acting Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, 1811; in England, 1811-14; Collector of Chengleput, 1814; of Coimbatore, 1815; Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1821-30; in England, on leave, 1835; 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,

1839; retired, 1841; entered public life; died in England, January 16, 1858. Mr. Sullivan acted as Assistant Resident in Mysore in 1811 under the Hon. Mr. Henry Arthur Cole.

Teignmouth, John Shore, First Baron (1751-1834)

Elder son of Thomas Shore; born, October 8, 1751; educated at Harrow; Writer, East India Company, 1769; Assistant to the Revenue Board at Murshedabad, 1770; studied Oriental languages; First Assistant to the Resident at Rajshahi, 1772; temporary Persian Translator and Secretary to the Board at Murshedabad, 1773; Member of Revenue Council, 1775-80, under Warren Hastings; Revenue Commissioner in Dacca and Bihar, 1780-85; resigned his seat at the Revenue Board, January 1785; and returned to England with Hastings; appointed to a seat in the Supreme Council and Member of the Government of Bengal, 1787; assisted Cornwallis' fiscal and judicial reforms; completed the Decennial Settlement of revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1789; and became an authority on the Bengal Zamindāri System; wrote favouring the Zamindāri system but was opposed to the permanency of the revenue settlement, which Cornwallis introduced; sailed home, December 1789; gave evidence in the trial of Warren Hastings; Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal, in succession to Lord Cornwallis, 1793-98; created Baronet, October 1792; pursued an unambitious and equitable policy of non-interference as ordered from England; extended trade and commerce; became President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1794; created Baron Teignmouth in the Peerage of Ireland, 1797; left India, March 12, 1798; Member of the Board of Control, 1807-28, and P.C.; gave evidence on Indian affairs before the House of Commons, 1806, 1813; joined "the Clapham Sect."; President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804-34; died, February 14, 1834; author of *Memoirs, etc., of Sir William Jones*, 1804, and contributed to the *Asiatic Researches* and the *Christian Observer*. Sir John was a contemporary of Tipū Sultan.

**Victoria, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and
Ireland and Empress of India (1819-1901)**

The only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, Fourth son of George III, and Victoria Maria Louisa; born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; was thoroughly instructed in the principles of the British Constitution; ascended the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV, on 20th June 1837, and was crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838; was married on February 10, 1840 to Prince Albert, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (created Prince Consort, June 25, 1857), whose death on December 14, 1861 led to her seclusion from public life for many years, though she never neglected any of her primary duties as Queen; thoroughly realised that the powers of the Crown are held in trust for the people; and was the most constitutional monarch of Britain and well-informed on foreign politics; assumed the direct Government of India by her historic Proclamation of 1858; was proclaimed "Empress of India" on January 1, 1877, her Silver and Diamond Jubilees being celebrated in 1887 and 1897 respectively. Her Majesty's long reign was memorable for the succession of brilliant Prime Ministers, diplomatists, statesmen and Viceroys who added to the prestige of Great Britain and the British Empire; died, January 22, 1901. Her *Letters* are illustrative of her high character and her political and administrative outlook. Her Majesty was the contemporary of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore, in whom she found "the staunchest and oldest" of her allies. In 1858, Her Majesty's Proclamation was solemnly published in Mysore and a grand Durbar held. In 1861, His Highness sent through Dr. J. C. Campbell valuable *khillats* to Her Majesty in token of his loyalty; and in 1862, he was the recipient of return *khillats* from the Queen. Her Majesty took the keenest interest in the recognition of the adoption of Śri Chāmarājēndra Wāḍiyar. She was graciously pleased to accord her hearty approval of the favourable decision of the Derby Government in April 1867 and to confer on His Highness Knighthood of the "Most Exalted Order of the Grand Commander of the Star of India",

in May 1867, as a mark of her appreciation of the loyalty and steadfast devotion of His Highness to the cause of the British Empire. *The Victoria Hospital*, Bangalore, and *The Jubilee Hall* (where the Oriental Library is housed), Mysore, are fitting monuments of her connection with Mysore. There is a marble memorial statue of Her Majesty in Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

Watson, Charles Cuningham

Educated at Watson's College, Edinburgh University, and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the I.C.S., 1897; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Bombay, 1898-1902; Assistant to the Governor's Agent, Kathiawar, October 1902; Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, May 1903; Officiating Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, March 1904; confirmed, February 1906; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, May 1909; Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, from October 1912; C.I.E., June 1913; again Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, March to October 1914; Officiating Resident in Mysore, from March 15 to August 30, 1924.

Wellesley, Richard Colley, First Marquis (1760-1842)

Eldest son of the First Earl of Mornington; born, June 20, 1760; educated at Harrow, Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, winning Latin Verse Prize in 1780; succeeded to the Earldom, 1781; Knight of St. Patrick, 1783; Lord of the Treasury, 1786; M.P., 1787-96; Member of the Board of Control and P.C., 1793; made Baron Wellesley, 1797; nominated as Governor of Madras in succession to Lord Hobart, but received, in 1797, before reaching India, the order of appointment as Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal; Governor-General of Fort William, May 18, 1798 to July 30, 1805; reversed Sir John Shore's policy; inaugurated the Subsidiary System of alliances with feudatory powers; thwarted French intrigues; was created Marquis, December 1799; directed the policy during the last Mysore War, 1799; assumed the

administration of Tanjore and annexed the Karnatic; made treaty with Sadat Ali, Nawāb of Oudh; sent Malcolm on a diplomatic mission to Persia and Col. Baird on an expedition to Egypt; concluded the treaty of Bassein with the Peshwa, December 1802, and directed the Mahratta War against Sindhia, Holkar and Bhonsla, 1803-05; established the College of Fort William in Calcutta for the education of Civilians and the teaching of Indian vernaculars, and ordered the observance of Sunday as a day of rest; was recalled owing to Col. Monson's disastrous retreat before Holkar, 1805; was attacked in Parliament for his Oudh policy; Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain, 1809; Foreign Secretary, 1809-12; K.G., 1812; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1821-28, 1833-34; Lord Steward of the Household, 1832-33; Lord Chamberlain, 1835; retired, 1835; was granted £20,000 by the East India Company; published his *Despatches, Minutes, etc.*, 1836-37; died, September 26, 1842; his statues in London and Calcutta. He was called "The Great Pro-Consul". Of him says his contemporary, Sir John Malcolm, "Wellesley's great mind pervaded the whole (Empire), and a portion of his spirit was infused into every agent whom he employed: his authority was as fully recognised in the remotest parts of British India as in Fort William; all sought his praise, all dreaded his censure." His *Despatches* form a mine of contemporary information to the historian, statesman, the student of English literature as well as the general reader. The Marquis of Wellesley has an abiding claim for the gratitude of Mysore. After the fall of Tipū Sultan, May 4, 1799, His Lordship decided to restore the kingdom of Mysore to the ruling Hindu dynasty in the person of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Waḍiyar III, then a boy of five years, under British protection and guidance. His Highness was accordingly installed in Mysore on June 30, 1799. The Partition Treaty of Mysore, June 22, 1799, and the Subsidiary Treaty, July 8, 1799, regulating the disposal of the Mysore territories and the relations between the East India Company and the ruling dynasty in Mysore, were the result of the mature deliberations of Lord Wellesley. His memory is perpetuated by the *Wellesley Bridge* over the Cauvery

in Seringapatam, erected in 1804 by Dewan Purnaiya. It was the "new matchless bridge, a passage for all". On November 12, 1799, Lord Wellesley was the recipient of the star and badge, made of the jewels of Tipū Sultan, as a present from the army in recognition of his services in planning the Mysore campaign, April-May, 1799.

**Wellington, Arthur, First Duke of Wellington
(1769-1852)**

Fourth son of the First Earl of Mornington; born, May 1, 1769; educated at Chelsea, Eton and Angers in France; Ensign, March 1787; rose through various gradations until, as Lt.-Colonel, after fighting in the Netherlands, he went, with his 33rd regiment, to India in 1796; landed in Calcutta, February 17, 1797; commanded the Bengal Division of an expedition to Manilla, 1798, but was recalled to study Mysore affairs and examine the country; unofficial adviser to his brother Lord Mornington, regarding action to be taken against Tipū Sultan; took a leading part in the last Mysore War, 1799, commanding the Nizām's auxiliary force at Malavalli, March 1799; was in command of the reserve at the storming of Seringapatam, April and May 1799; Member of Commission for Settlement of Mysore Affairs; administered the Mysore Province for a period of six years till 1805, after the fall of Tipū; pursued and hunted down the freebooter, Doondia Waugh, 1800; served in the Ceded districts and Malabar and went to Ceylon, 1800-01; Major-General, 1802; assumed command of the southern division in the Mahratta War, relieving Poona, April 1803; Chief Political and Military Officer in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, June 1803; was victorious in the battles of Assaye and Argaum, November 29, 1803; took Gāwilgarh, December 15, 1803, and concluded treaties with the Mahrattas; resigned, 1805; was presented with a sword of honour at Bombay and invested with the Order of the Bath in Madras, March 1805; M.P., 1806; Chief Secretary for Ireland; took part in the Peninsular War winning brilliant victories against Napoleon at Oporto and Talavera, 1808;

G.C.B., 1808; Viscount, 1809; created Earl, after Salamanca; and Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of the war; Field Marshal, 1813; received the Garter and a grant of £ 400,000 in 1814; crowned his career at Waterloo, 1815; Master-General of the Ordnance, Commander-in-Chief, Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1815-52; passed away at Walmer on September 14, 1852. "His great fame as the saviour, not only of England but of Europe, ever rests on the years of fighting intervening between Assaye and Waterloo." His *Despatches* constitute an important record of historical, geographical, diplomatic and military knowledge of the memorable period of his career. "Col. Wellesley's services during the siege and storming of Seringapatam," writes a contemporary, "acquired for him the public thanks of General Harris; and Lord Mornington, in his congratulatory address, stated that the success had raised the reputation of the British arms in India. . . ." As Governor of Seringapatam, 1799-1805, he exhibited "firmness, moderation and sagacity". His farewell letter, dated March 2, 1805, to Dewan Purnaiya, refers to the wisdom of the arrangements for the Government of Mysore. *The Wellington Lodge*, Railway Station Road, Mysore, the head-quarters of the first Commissioners, 1799, and the residence of the Duke at Mysore, during 1799-1801, perpetuates his connection with Mysore. A picture of his, sent from Bengal in 1805 to Dewan Purnaiya in token of his "sincere regard and gratitude for many acts of personal kindness and attention," adorns the Residency, Bangalore. "A large portrait of the Duke painted soon after the siege of Seringapatam while His Grace was yet a young man," was among the rare *khillats* sent by H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1861. His Highness always highly prized the picture, a duplicate of which is to be seen in the Jagan Mohan Palace.

White, Major-General W. G.

Officer commanding Resident's escort, Mysore; Acting Resident in Mysore, 1809, till relieved by the Hon'ble Mr.

Henry Arthur Cole. Major White was a friend of H. H. Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Whitelock, Colonel

Served in Hyderabad in 1842, as Assistant Resident with Lieutenant J. D. Leckie; subsequently became a Brigadier in Bangalore, under General Sir Mark Cubbon.

Wilkinson, Walter Hugh John

Educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1896; arrived in Bombay, 29th November 1897; served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate; Assistant Collector of Customs, etc., and Chief Inspector of Factories, 1902; Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, 1903; Tutor to Maharaja of Kishengarh, 1904; Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, June 1906; Political Assistant, Ajmere, November 1907; Officiating Principal, Mayo College; Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, 1909; Political Agent, Rajputana, October 1909; Tutor and Guardian to second surviving son of H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda, March 1910; First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, 1911; First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, September 1912; Officiating Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Foreign Department, April to October 1913; Assistant Resident in Mysore, from March 12 to April 21, 1919, under Mr. H. V. Cobb.

Young, Sir William Mackworth (1840-1924)

Son of Captain Sir George Young, R.N.; born, 1840; educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; Fellow; entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1863; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1889-95; C.S.I., 1890; Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, 1893; Resident in Mysore, February 1895 to December 1896; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1897-1902; K.C.S.I., 1897; retired, 1902; took keen interest in ecclesiastical affairs; died, 1924. Sir William Young was the 14th Resident in Mysore after the Rendition.

Wood, Sir Charles, First Viscount Halifax (1800-1885)

See under *Halifax*, Charles Wood, First Viscount.

II. INDIAN PORTRAITS

Abdul Majid Khan

Nawāb of Cuddapah; contemporary of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar II of Mysore and Haidar Alī; in the war of succession between Nāsir Jung and Muzaffar Jung (1750), supported Nāsir, but turned a traitor incited by French intrigues, and slew him in the camp on the spot known as Dupleix Fathābād on 5th December 1750; was foiled in his project of supporting Muzaffar Jung, and killed by the Mahrattas in 1757.

Abdul Sala Khan

Nawāb of Cuddapah, in succession to Abdul Majid Khān; entered into a treaty with the Mahrattas and secured to them the strong fortress of Gurramkonḍa, 1757; was overrun by Haidar Alī of Mysore, who levied contributions from him, 1770, 1774; was utterly defeated by Haidar, who took him prisoner to Seringapatam and put all his family to death, except his sister who was placed in the zenana, 1778. Cuddapah was a part of Mysore dominions till 1792, when it was ceded by Tipū Sultan to the Nizām under the Definitive Treaty of Seringapatam (March 18, 1792). It was again ceded by the Nizām to the British in 1800, in payment for a Subsidiary force stationed in his territories.

Adil Shah of Bijapur, The

The reference here is, possibly, to Muhammad Adil Shāh (1626–56), during whose reign the Bijāpur general, Raṇadulla Khān, invaded Mysore, but was repulsed with great slaughter at the siege of Seringapatam (1638–39), by Kanṭhīrava Narasa Rāja Waḍiyar of Mysore (1638–59). The Shāh is represented as seated with two attendants.

Akbar Padshah (1542–1605)

The great Mughal Emperor of India, 1556–1605; represented as seated with Birbal, his witty Brahmin minister. There is no evidence of Akbar's direct connection with Mysore. Kīrmāni, the Persian historian of Tipū Sultan, narrates the following interesting episode in the life of his master, which shows the vanity of Tipū in considering himself the prototype of Akbar: In 1793, "the throne of the kingdom (of Mysore) was also at a fortunate period finished as was desired, but as according to the customs of the kings of Delhi, first introduced by Sultan Jalaluddin Akbar, for they previously demanded the daughters of the family of Jaswant (*i.e.*, the Rajput Princes of Hindustan), previous to the Sultan's ascension, a certain ceremony remained unperformed; the Sultan having despatched hundreds of thousands of pounds to the *Raja of Kutch*, by his presents and favours made him obedient and willing to send his daughter to him in marriage."

Alam, Bakshi

Musāheb under His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Alamgir Padshah (Emperor Aurangzīb)

Mughal Emperor at Delhi, 1658–1707; extended the Empire to the Deccan, on the fall of Bijāpur and Golkonda, 1687–88; formed a new province in the Deccan with Sira (in the present Tumkur District) as capital having jurisdiction over seven *parganas*, and levying tribute from Mysore among the southern powers; appointed Khāsīm Khān as the first Governor of Sira; was a contemporary of Chikkadēvarāja Waḍiyar of Mysore (1673–1704), who sent an embassy to his court at Ahmadnagar, about 1700, and received from him the signet ring bearing the title *Rāja Jagad Dēva Rāja* and permission to sit on the ivory throne.

Amar Singh

Mahratta Rāja of Tanjore, 1787–98; succeeded, in 1787, his brother Tulsāji (1763–87) superseding the claims of Tulsāji's

adopted son Sarabhoji, which were declared invalid; Sarabhoji's claims were, however, upheld and he was reinstated in 1798. On this, Amar Singh was awarded a pension of £ 10,000 by the British Government.

Annaji Rao I

Bakshi of Savār Cucherry in succession to Bakshi Rāma Rao, under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore. The Savar Cucherry was one of the eighteen Palace Departments organised by His Highness in 1811.

Annaji Rao II

Bakshi of Shāgirdū Pesh Cucherry (one of the eighteen Palace Departments) under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Asaf Jah (1671-1748)

Famous as Nizām-ul-Mulk (the First); Subādār of the Deccan and founder of the Asaf Jah Nizām family; born, 1671; son of Ghāzi-ud-din I; served in Deccan under Aurangzīb, receiving the title of *Cheen Killick Khān* in 1699; successively Faujdār of the Karnatic and Bijāpur (1700) and Subādār of Bijāpur (1702); Subādār of Burhanpur under Prince Azim, 1707; Subādār of Oudh and Faujdār of Lucknow with the title of *Khān-ee-Dowrur*, under Bahadur Shāh, 1708-12; took part in the Battle of Agra, 1712-13; received the title of *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (January 1713) from Farruksiyar and was appointed Viceroy of the imperial dominions in the Deccan, with Aurangabad as his head-quarters together with the Faujdārī of the Karnatic; restored his authority in the Deccan and held the government of Morādābād till 1717; Subādār of Mālwa and Vazir at Delhi (1722) under Muhammad Shāh, 1720-48; resigned at Delhi in 1724, and proceeded to the Deccan, regained his position at the battle of Shakar Khelda (1724) and annexed Berar fixing his residence at Hyderabad; reconciled Muhammad Shāh by repelling the advance of the Mahrattas, restored the government of Mālwa and Gujerat, concluded treaty with the

Pēshwa (February 11, 1738) and was invested with the title of *Amir-ul-Omrah* (1740), after Nādir Shāh's invasion of Delhi, 1739; returned to the Deccan (1741) and forced his rebellious son Nāsir Jung to submit; established his power in the Karnatic and restored tranquillity there (1742-43); recognised Murāri Rao as Chief of Gooty and evacuated the Karnatic, 1743; refused Vazīrship at Delhi offered by Emperor Ahmad Shāh; died, June 19, 1748. He was a great soldier and diplomatist. His successful attempts at carving for himself an independent position constitute an important episode in Deccan history. He was a contemporary of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar I and II of Mysore.

Azam Jah (1792-1825)

Nawāb of the Karnatic; son of Nawāb Azim-ud-Daulah; born, 1792; installed on the *musnad*, 1820; died, 1825; was only a titular Nawāb under the treaty of 1801. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Azim-ud-Daulah (1775-1819)

Son of Amir-ul-Umara (1750-88) and grandson of Muhammad Ali Walajah; born, 1775; Nawāb of the Karnatic (1801-19) in succession to Umdat-ul-Umara (1748-1801). He was the first titular Nawāb under the treaty of 1801, in consequence of the exposure of the secret correspondence between Umdat-ul-Umara and Tipū Sultan during 1749-99.

Babu Rao

Head of the Mohalla Cucherry under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore. Commonly called Gubra Cucherry Babu Rao, because he was at the head, at one time, of that office. Thrice Dewan of Mysore during the reign of His Highness (1817-18, 1820-21 and 1822-25). 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 His Highness and under the advice of Mr. Casamaijor, the Resident. His previous career was as follows: Entered service, in his youth, under Haidar; present at the battle of Perambākam at the defeat of Baillie; served in the army till Haidar's death; entered Gubra Cucherry, subsequently called the Dewan's Cucherry; considered the rival of Purnaiya, and treated by His Highness Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar "next to that distinguished individual as most fit to perform the office of Finance Minister". First appointed Dewan in 1817 in succession to Bārgir Bakshi 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 Cucherry amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Mysore. *Baburayan-Koppal*, near Seringapatam, is named after him.

Bala Prasad, Raja

The only son of Rāja Chandoo Lāl, Dewan of Hyderabad. He was a Jaghirdār and contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Bale Urs, Dodda

Sarvādhikāri of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Bettada Chamaraja Wadiyar, Hiri, I (1409-1459)

Son of Adi Yadu Rāyaru; born, January 22, 1409; ruled Mysore, 1423-59. It is interesting to note that the practice of naming the members of the Mysore Royal Family after Chā-muṇḍēśvari, the tutelary Goddess of the House, originated with this ruler.

Bettada Chamaraja Wadiyar, Hiri, II (1492–1553)

Son of Hiri Chāmarājarasa Waḍiyar; born, September 29, 1492; ruled Mysore, 1513–53. *Hirikere*, a tank on the Chāmundi Hill, was built by him.

Bettada Wadiyar (1550–1580)

Son of Thimmapparāja Waḍiyar and grandson of Hiri Bettada Chāmarāja Waḍiyar; born, March 12, 1550; ruled Mysore, 1576–78; was deposed in favour of his cousin Rāja Waḍiyar.

Bhadrapa

Bakshi of the Palace Stables under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Bhima Rao, Badami

Savār Cucherry Bakshi under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja-Waḍiyar III of Mysore; a descendant of the celebrated military family of Bādāmi Bishtopant, which has played an important part in modern Mysore history; commanded with his uncle, Bakshi Rāma Rao, 4,000 Mysore Horse during the Pindāri-Mahratta War (1817–18); was the recipient from His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of a grant of a Jaghir yielding Rs. 4,000 annually. His services on the field were appreciated by Sir John Malcolm.

Bikrama Sah, Surendra

Son of Rājendra Bikrama Sāh; Mahārāja of Nepal (1846–81) and contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Chandoolal, Raja (1766–1845)

Eldest son of Rai Nārāin Dās; born, 1766; adopted and brought up by his uncle, Rai Nanak Ram on the death of his father in 1776; entered service in the Nizām's Excise

Department under his uncle and became Agent in charge of the districts of Ouncha and Purgool, 1794; returned to Hyderabad (1795) and made *Kurrorah* in charge of Muktul and some other districts to the south-west of Hyderabad, 1796; resigned, 1797; appointed to the charge of Bellary, Gooty, Cuddapah and a large portion of the districts afterwards ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of October 1800; confidential agent to Mir Alam, the Prime Minister, 1804; *Peishkar* (Finance Minister) to Mir Alam, 1806; Minister of the Nizām's Government, 1808; nominal minister and actual Dewan under Munir-ul-Mulk, the titular Dewan, till his resignation in September 1843, on a monthly pension of Rs. 30,000; died, April 15, 1845. He was an efficient minister and occupied a prominent position for thirty-five years, winning golden opinions about his character and talents from British officers. He was greatly trusted by Henry Russell, Resident at Hyderabad (1811–20). He was a distinguished contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Chamappaji Urs

Bakshi of Zillo Cucherry under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Chamaraja Bahadur (1816–1836)

Also called Puttaswāmiyavaru; a son of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore; born, March 22, 1816; held the office of Commander-in-Chief (Dalavai); died, May 23, 1836.

Chamaraja Bahadur, Kempina

Third son of Chāmarāja Bahadur (Commander-in-Chief); born, September 16, 1834.

Chamaraja Urs

Son of Chamāl Nanjarāje Urs; a relation of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Chamarajarasa Wadiyar, Hiri (1463–1513)

Son of Timmapparāja Waḍiyar; born, May 24, 1463; ruled Mysore, 1478–1513.

Chamaraja Wadiyar, Bola (Bald) (1518–1576)

Youngest son of Hiri Beṭṭada Chāmarāja Waḍiyar; born, April 17, 1518; ruled Mysore, 1572–76; erected the fort of Mysore, defeated Rēmaṭi Venkaṭa, Commander-in-Chief of Rāma Rāja (the Vijayanagar Viceroy at Seringapatam) and overawed the opposition of hostile neighbours.

Chamaraja Wadiyar (1606–1637)

Son of Narasarāja Waḍiyar and grandson of Rāja Waḍiyar; born, July 15, 1606; ruled Mysore, 1617–37; consolidated the conquests of Rāja Waḍiyar; extended the limits of Mysore up to Channapatna and built up a prosperous kingdom; settled religious disputes at Śravaṇabelagoḷa and showed toleration to the Jains; continued the policy of Rāja Waḍiyar towards the Vijayanagar Empire with a partial declaration of independence; author of *Chāmarājōkti Vilāsa* (a commentary on the Rāma-yaṇa), *Tika on the Brahmōttara Khaṇḍa*, etc.

Chamaraja Wadiyar I

Belonged to the Hemmanahalli family; adopted son of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar I; ruled Mysore, 1732–34; was deposed and sent to Kabbāḷdurg by the powerful court party owing to differences between him and the latter.

Chamaraja Wadiyar II (1759–1776)

Another son of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar II and brother of Nanjarāja Waḍiyar; born, August 28, 1759; ruled Mysore, 1770–1776.

Chamaraja Wadiyar III of Arikuthara, Khasa (1774-1796)

Brother of Chāmarāja Waḍiyar II; born at Arikuthāra, February 27, 1774; ruled Mysore, 1776-96. His name is perpetuated by *Chāmarājanagar* (originally Arikuthāra), named after him in 1822-24 by his son, His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Chamarajendra Wadiyar IV, H. H. Sri (1862-1894)

Descendant of the celebrated Bettadakōṭe Arasu family and last son of Chikka Krishṇe Urs; born, 1862; adopted by His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore, June 18, 1865; succeeded His Highness and was installed on September 23, 1868, the adoption having been recognised in April 1867; married Kempa Nanjammaṇṇi Avaru Vāṇi Vilās Sannidhāna (afterwards Her Highness the Mahārāṇi Regent, C.I.), May 26, 1878; was invested with ruling power by the British Government, March 1, 1881; educated under Col. Haines, Col. Malleson and Mr. W. A. Porter, Principal, Kumbakonam College (1863-78); ruled Mysore, 1881-94; G.C.S.I., 1885; died of diphtheria during his visit to Calcutta, December 27, 1894. His Highness was an enlightened ruler. During his short reign of thirteen years, the resources of the country were developed, numerous rules and regulations passed and the foundations laid of a model State. His Highness' benevolent disposition and paternal regard for his subjects made him very popular, and his death at an early age was universally lamented. There is a fine marble statue of his in the Statue Square, Mysore; also an equestrian statue by Onslow Ford at Bangalore, to perpetuate his memory. Among other memorials to his name, mention may be made of *Chāmarājendra Technical Institute* at Mysore; *Chāmarājapet* in Bangalore, etc.

Chame Urs Bahadur

A relation of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Cheluve Urs

Bakshi of Kandāchāra Department under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Chikkadevaraja Wadiyar (1645–1704)

Son of Doḍḍadēvarāja Waḍiyar and nephew of Dēvarāja Waḍiyar; born, September 22, 1645; Yuvarāja (Crown Prince) under his uncle, Dēvarāja, and took part in the latter's southern campaigns; ruler of Mysore, 1673–1704; one of the foremost of the "Makers of Modern Mysore"; extended his sway over a powerful kingdom subjugating his opponents; arrested the progress of Sivāji towards Mysore and became famous as *Apratima Vīra* (unrivalled hero); drove back the Mahrattas from Seringapatam, killing their leaders Dādāji and Jaitāji; "emulated the sports of Krishṇa in conquering the Lord of Madura (Chokkalīnga)"; sent an embassy to Emperor Aurangzīb at Ahmadnagar and was the recipient of the title *Rāja Jagad Dēva Rāja* and other khillats, C. 1700; inaugurated the postal system, established the eighteen administrative departments and regulated the government of the country; acquired Bangalore from Ekōji (1687) and organised an efficient system of municipal administration; projected an embankment on the Cauvery to the west of Seringapatam; accorded patronage to scholars and gave an impetus to the renaissance of Kannaḍa literature; regulated social relations, established the finances on a sound footing and attained celebrity as *Karnāṭaka Chakravarti* (Emperor of Karnāṭaka). His grants were numerous. He was an author himself and the literary productions of his court illustrate the culture of the period to a great extent; died, 1704.

Chokkanatha, Vijayaranga

The Nāyak ruler of Madura, 1706–32; contemporary of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar I of Mysore; lost parts of Salem and Coimbatore in the Madura kingdom, as a result of the activities of the Mysoreans.

Cutchbuk Arasu

The reference here is probably to the Chief of Cutch, whose daughter Tipū Sultan wanted to marry in 1793.

Dara Shukoh

Eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan (1628–58); in the contest for succession which followed during the reign of Shah Jahan, was defeated by his younger brothers Aurangzīb and Murād Baksh at Sāmurgarh; was pursued and beheaded in 1659, a year after Aurangzīb's accession. He is reputed to have been a good Persian scholar. He was also deeply interested in religious and spiritual affairs. He had studied the *Vēdānta* and translated the *Upanishads*. His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore took interest in Mughal history and culture, being well versed in Persian himself.

Davud Khan

Nawāb of Arcot and contemporary of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Deva Parthiva Bahadur

Grandson of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore and son of Nanjarāja Bahadur; born, May 7, 1844. Dēva Pārthiva Agrahār in Mysore City is named after him.

Devaraja Bahadur I

Fourth son of Chāmarāja Bahadur.

Devaraja Bahadur II

Second son of Chāmarāja Bahadur (Commander-in-Chief); born, October 23, 1835; was also called Puttaswāmiyavaru.

Devaraja Wadiyar (1627-1673)

Third son of Muppina Dēvarāja Waḍiyar; born, May 24, 1627; adopted by Kanṭhirava Narasarāja Waḍiyar to succeed him; ruled Mysore, 1659-73; tactfully preserved the kingdom of Mysore against the encroachments of the Nāyaks of Madura and Ikkēri and maintained the integrity and independence of Mysore; a "Maker of Modern Mysore"; completely threw off the Vijayanagar yoke by the assumption of imperial titles, 1666; made numerous grants and organised works of public utility, among them the laying of steps to the Chāmuṇḍi Hill, and the construction of the big tank in Mysore naming it *Dēvāmbudhi*; patronised literary men; died, 1673.

Devaraje Urs I

A son-in-law of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Devaraje Urs II

Son of Subbarāja Urs, son-in-law of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Dost Muhammad

Ruler of Kābul, Kandahar; belonged to the Barakzai clan; contested with Shāh Shuja, the Durrani claimant to the Afghan throne; exiled him and occupied Afghanistan, 1834; was believed to be under Russian influence; surrendered to the English (1840) during the First Afghan War (1838-42), allowing Shāh Shuja to be enthroned with disastrous consequences familiar to students of Modern Indian History; a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Fath-Alli Shah

Pādshāh of Irān (1799-1834). In 1799, the Marquis of Wellesley sent Col. (afterwards Sir) John Malcolm to his court and the latter concluded two treaties with him; the first one

was commercial, and the second political, aiming at the counteraction of French designs and influence in Persia. Malcolm again visited his court in 1810 as English plenipotentiary, and was the recipient of Knighthood of the "Order of the Lion and the Sun (K.L.S.)" of Persia at the hands of the Shāh. The death of the Shāh in 1834, at a time when Russian influence was preponderant at his court, was the prelude to the First Afghan War (1838-42). The Shāh was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore, who took a keen interest in current history.

Gangadhara Rao

Musāheb under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Gopalaraja Urs

Nobleman of the Beṭṭadakote family; related to His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore through his grandmother, Mahārāṇi Lakshmmaṇṇiyavaru.

Gopalaraje Urs, Katti

Belonged to the Beṭṭadakote Arasu family; great-grandfather of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore, and father of Mahārāṇi Lakshmmaṇṇiyavaru; laid siege to Devanhaḷli assisted by Karāchuri Nanjarājaiya and Haidar Alī, 1749; commanded with Nanjarājaiya the Mysore army in the action against Trichinopoly (1752), and contributed to the reputation of Mysore arms.

Gulam Muhammad

Son of Nawāb Azam Shāh; Nawab of the Karnatic, 1824-55; was under a regent till 1842 when he was installed as Nawāb by Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras. He was the last Nawāb of the Karnatic and a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Haidar Ali (1722-1782)

Second son of Fatteh Ali Nāik; according to some, born at Būdikote, 1717; according to others in 1722; on the death of his father in 1738, was discharged by Daḷavai Nanjarājaiya from the Mysore army, and served with his brother Shābas Sahib under the Nawāb of Arcot, 1740-42; returned to Mysore and was re-employed by Nanjarājaiya in the corps of Fatteh Nāik, receiving the title of *Naik* in 1743; rose in service enjoying the full confidence of Nanjarājaiya and endearing himself to the military by his talents; distinguished himself as a volunteer at the siege of Dēvanhalli, 1749; took part in the civil war between Nāsir Jung and Muzaffar Jung, 1750; accompanied Nanjarājaiya to Arcot (1750-51) and played an important part at the siege of Trichinopoly (1752-54) under him, acquiring great skill and courage as a commander; was appointed Faujdār of Dindigal, 1754-55; strengthened the Mysore frontier, besieged and took possession of Chikballāpur (1758) and became virtual Commander-in-Chief, receiving the title of *Fatteh Bahadūr* in 1759; assisted the French at Pondicherry and was invested by the Nizām with the title of *Nawāb Haidar Ali Khān Bahadūr*, 1760; acquired a prominent position in the administration of Mysore affairs, 1761; captured Coorg and Hosur, 1761; was defeated by the Mahrattas under Mādhava Rāo I, 1762; besieged and took possession of Bednur, naming it *Haidar Nagar* and striking coins in his name (*Bahadūri-varahas*), 1763; marched against Coorg and Malabar, threatened Travancore, and took Chitaldrug and Savaṇūr, 1764-66; was again defeated by Mādhava Rāo, 1765, 1767; bought off the Nizām from his alliance with the English under General Smith (1767), and invaded the Karnatic (First Mysore War, 1767-69), leading to the Treaty of Madras, 1769; overran Cuddapah, levied contributions from its Nawāb and concluded treaty with the Bombay Government, 1770; was attacked for the fourth time by the Mahrattas and defeated (1771-72); acquired territories in Coorg and Malabar, 1773; expelled the Mahrattas from the districts ceded to them, 1774; plundered and retook Sira, 1774; overran Cuddapah, Kurnool, Adoni, Gooty and other

places, 1774-76; bought off the Mahrattas and repelled the Nizām's forces, 1777; overran Savaṇūr and invaded Cuddapah taking its Nawāb and his family prisoners, 1778; was placed in complete possession of the Karnātic Bālaghāt, 1779; entered into a quadruple alliance with the Mahrattas, the Nizam and the French against the English, 1778-79; lost Mahé, his port on the Malabar coast, on the outbreak of war between England and France, 1778; received Rev. Schwartz sent to him by the English to negotiate; declined the terms offered and declared war against the English, 1780; invaded the Karnatic; defeated Col. Baillie's detachment at Perambākam (September 10, 1780), taking him and other officers prisoners; took Arcot and other places; was defeated at Porto Novo by Sir Eyre Coote (July 1, 1781), who relieved Vellore and compelled him to raise the sieges of Wandiwash, Permacoil and Chingleput; sustained naval reverses at Calicut and Mangalore under Admiral Hughes (1781) and took part in the battles of Polilur, Sholingur and Arni with varying degrees of success, 1782; died of cancer in his camp at Chittoor near Arcot, December 7, 1782. "At his death, his dominions, exclusive of his conquests in the Karnatic, comprehended nearly 80,000 square miles. His territorial revenues amounted to two crores of rupees or about two millions sterling, and notwithstanding his army consisting of at least 150,000 men, his treasury contained several millions in bullion and specie." Haidar was a born soldier, a military genius, a first rate horseman, a precise marksman and blessed with a retentive memory. He was full of energy and resource, but cold, severe and cruel. He was a great factor in 18th century politics, feared and respected by his contemporaries.

Hakim Khan

Nawāb of Savaṇūr. A Paṭhan Chieftain; Deputy of the Nizām, 1730. In 1747, his territory was seized by the Pēshwa. Haidar Alī marched against Savaṇūr in 1765. He again overran it in 1778, making the Nawāb his tributary. In 1779, Haidar entered into a matrimonial alliance with the Nawāb; the latter's eldest son was married to Haidar's daughter, and Haidar's

second son, Karīm Khān, to the Nawāb's daughter, the marriages being celebrated with great pomp at Seringapatam. On this occasion, Haidar gave back the unrestored half of Savaṇūr to the Nawāb. In 1785, Tipū Sultan, notwithstanding the relationship between the two families, attacked the Nawāb on the alleged ground of treachery, and stripped him of much territory. The Nawāb allied himself with the Mahrattas, regained some part of it during Parasuram Bhao's campaign, and obtained from the Pēshwa a pension of Rs. 10,000 per month. The Nawāb's conduct was loyal. At the close of the last Mahratta War (1817-18), he was confirmed in his original possessions by the British Government, and received during his life-time an additional yearly grant of Rs. 6,000.

Hira Singh

Son of Dhian Singh, one of the Jammu brothers; overthrown and slain by the Sikhs on 21st December 1844, during the confusion caused by the deaths of Ranjit Singh and Sher Singh, a reputed son of Ranjit Singh; a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Ismail Padshah

Padshah of Roum (Constantinople); contemporary of Tipū Sultan of Mysore. In 1783 Tipū sent to the court of the Padshah, Gulām Ali Khān, Nunnoo Mean and others as ambassadors, with presents such as "new muskets, fabricated in the Sultan's arsenal, ten lakhs of rupees newly-coined, valuable cloths, gold and jewels of great value selected from all the departments of the State." The ambassadors returned from Roum in 1787 "with a sword and shield ornamented with jewels and friendly and congratulatory letters from the Vizirs or ministers" of the Padshah. We are told further that the rockets sent by Tipū were much esteemed by the Padshah. The Sultan, according to the suggestions of the Vizirs of Roum and the advice of his faithful Amirs, is said to have collected

all the treasures of his state and directed the formation of a throne of gold studded with jewels of great value in the shape of a tiger, employing English and French artists for the purpose. It is evident that Tipū recognised the Padshah of Roum as the "Head of the Muslim World" and the object of his embassy was, apparently, to enlist the Padshah's support for his cause. (To be distinguished from Ismail Pāsha, son of Ibrahim Pāsha, Khedive of Egypt, born in 1830 and died in 1895.)

Jaya Singh

Chief of Gingi; a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Janoji Bhonsla

Mahratta Chieftain of Nagpur; son and successor of Raghuji Bhonsla I, 1743-55; in 1750, he accompanied Nāsir Jung into the Karnatic, with 10,000 horse; succeeded his father, 1755; took part in the wars between the Pēshwa and the Nizām. Having betrayed both of them, they united against him, sacked and burnt Nagpur in 1765. On his death, his brothers fought for succession, and he was succeeded by Raghuji II, his brother Mudaji's son, whom he adopted as his son. Jānōji was a contemporary of Haidar Alī.

Jivanna Rao

Bakshi of Kandāchār Cucherry under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Kanthirava Narasaraja Wadiyar I (1615-1659)

Son of Beṭṭada Chāmarāja Waḍiyar, younger brother of Rāja Waḍiyar; born, May 2, 1615; succeeded as Prince of the senior line of Mysore rulers, on the death of Immaḍi Rāja Waḍiyar without heirs; ruled Mysore, 1638-59; successfully repelled the attacks of the Muhammadans of Bijāpur (under

Randulla Khān) on Seringapatam (1638-39); extended his territories in all directions, overcoming the local pāḷegārs and was victorious over Tirumala Nāyak of Madura; struck coins in his name (*Kanṭhirāya-ḥaṇams*) 1645, and did innumerable charities; was prominent as the supporter of the Emperor Śrī Ranga in the south, during the last days of the Vijayanagar Empire; was a devotee of Śrī Viṣṇu and popularised Vaishṇavism. He built the Nrisimha temple at Seringapatam, where his magnificent *bhaktavighraha* is to be seen. He is celebrated as *Raṇadhīra* (spirited warrior) and as a "Maker of Modern Mysore". The *Kanṭhīrava-Narasarāja-Vijayam* (1648), by Gōvinda Vaidya, gives a graphic account of his achievements from the contemporary standpoint.

Kanṭhirava Narasaraja Wadiyar II (1672-1714)

Son of Chikkadēvarāja Wāḍiyar; born, December 27, 1672; ruled Mysore, 1704-14; maintained the traditions of his father's reign, but under him signs of decadence set in, leading eventually to the preponderance of the Daḷavai (Commander-in-Chief) over the administration of the country; died, 1714.

Kasturi Rangaiya

Commander-in-Chief of Vijayaranga Chokkanātha, Nāyak of Madura, 1706-32; led the latter's army against Mysore during the reign of Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar I.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar I (1702-1732)

Son of Kanṭhirava Narasarāja Wāḍiyar II; born, March 18, 1702; ruled Mysore, 1714-32; a pious and religious ruler; allowed the administration of the kingdom to be carried on by Daḷavai Devarājaiya and Sarvādhikāri Nanjarājaiya, who both became very powerful in the State; his charities and benefactions were many, as inscriptions testify; died, 1732.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar II (1731-1766)

Belonged to the Kenchangud family; adopted son of Krishnarāja Waḍiyar I; born, November 7, 1731; ruled Mysore in succession to Chāmarāja Waḍiyar I, 1734-66; was very pious and religious, and left the Government of the country in the hands of Daḷavai Devarājaiya, Sarvādhikāri Nanjarājaiya, Karāchuri Nanjarājaiya and others who became all-powerful; paved the way for the rise of Haidar Ali, who, in 1761, taking advantage of the bickerings among these State dignitaries, rose to the chief command of the Mysore army.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar III, H. H. Sri (1794-1868)

Son of Chāmarāja Waḍiyar III of Arikūṭhāra; born, July 14, 1794; was restored to the throne of Mysore by the English after the fall of Tipū Sultan; installed at Mysore on 30th June 1799 with Pūrṇaiya as Dewan-Regent, 1799-1811; assumed charge of the Government in 1811 and ruled till October 3, 1831, when the administration of Mysore was taken over by a British Commission of officers appointed by the Government of India; played a prominent part in the story of "Mysore Reversion" and the recognition of his adoption of Śrī Chāmarājēndra Waḍiyar, 1831-67; was the oldest and staunchest ally of the British Government and Her Majesty Queen Victoria; created G.C.S.I., May 24, 1867; died, May 27, 1868. His Highness was proficient in Sanskrit, Kannaḍa and Persian, and took much interest in the arts. He encouraged English education side by side with the Indian languages, and established an English school for the first time in Mysore in 1833. His court was adorned by learned men from different parts of India, and his patronage of Oriental scholars was proverbial. He was himself the author of the following among other works: *Śrītatvanīdhi*, *Chaturangasārasarvasva*, *Saugandhikāpariṇaya*, *Krishnarāja Vāṇī Vilāsa Mahābhārata* (a Kannaḍa prose version of the Great epic of India), etc. He performed pilgrimages to sacred places, made innumerable charities, and provided endowments to temples and other institutions. Mr. Bowring

says of him: "To considerable natural capacity, he added a retentive memory and was very shrewd." In the contemporary pictures, His Highness is seen seated with his English friends. Numerous *agrahāras* and donations perpetuate his memory. His birth-place near Śri Ranganātha temple in Seringapatam is commemorated by a *mantap* put up by his grandson, His Highness Śri Krishṇarājēndra Waḍiyar IV on 1st July 1915.

Krishne Urs I

First son of Chāme Urs Bahadur, a relation of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Krishne Urs II

Son-in-law of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Lingaraj Urs

Rāja of Coorg, 1811–20; younger brother of Vīrarājēndra (Vīra Rāja); induced his niece and ward, Dēvammāji, to abdicate in his favour and assumed the Government, 1811; strengthened the fortifications and carried out a survey; reduced the people to abject slavery. General Welsh in his *Military Reminiscences* gives an account of him. Lieut. Connor wrote of him thus:— "He is said to be disliked by his subjects, many of whom have fallen victims to his caprices." He was 34 years of age when he ascended the throne. He died in 1820. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Lingaraje Urs of Mavinahalli

Brother-in-law of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Lingaraje Urs II

Son-in-law of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Mahadji Sindhia (1730-1794)

Fourth son of Rānōji Sindhia, Patel and personal attendant of Pēshwa Bālāji Bāji Rao; born 1730; distinguished himself—with his brother Dattāji—against the French and the Nizām in the war of 1751; he'd the Mahrattas in Hindustan under his command, 1759; took part in and escaped from the field of Pānipat (January 15, 1761), wounded and crippled on the knee; succeeded to the command of a choice body of 15,000 cavalry and made himself virtual master of territories between the Nurbada and the Chambal, 1764; re-established his power in Mālwa, expelled the Rohillas from the Doab (1770), repressed the Jats, escorted Emperor Shah Alam II to Delhi (December 25, 1771) and proceeded to Poona (1772); played an equally diplomatic role in the civil war which followed the murder of Peshwa Nārāyaṇa Rao by Raghoba (1773), till (1780), coming into contact with the British power; opposed Major Popham and lost Gwalior, 1780; concluded with Warren Hastings the Treaty of Salbai (May 17, 1782), and was recognised by the British as an independent Mahratta Chief; became supreme in Central India and Hindustan, being assisted in his projects by De Boigne, the French Military adventurer; reinstated Emperor Shah Alam on his throne at Delhi (1785), receiving from him the title of *Deputy Vakil-ul-Mutluk* (Vice-Regent of the Empire) for himself, and that of *Vakil-ul-Mutluk* (Regent) to be conferred on the Pēshwa; went to Poona (1792) and invested the Pēshwa with the insignia of *Vakil-ul-Mutluk*, in great humility; aimed at the establishment of supremacy over the Mahratta Confederacy and became an object of jealousy to Nana Farnavis and Holkar at the court of Poona; died at Wanowri near Poona, February 12, 1794. His death left Nana Farnavis in possession of undisputed authority. "Mahadji Sindhia," observes Keene, author of a monograph on him in the *Rulers of India* Series, "was an Indian ruler of exceptional capacity in times of exceptional difficulty." He was a distinguished contemporary of Haidar Alī and Tipū Sultan of Mysore, with whom he conducted diplomatic relations (1779-84).

Matyar Khan

Senior Bakshī of Bārā Cucherry under His Highness Śri Krishnarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Madhava Rao (1744–1772)

Second son of Pēshwa Bālāji Bāji Rao, 1740–61; born, 1744; his elder brother Vishwas Rao having fallen at Panipat in 1761, he succeeded his father in the position of Pēshwa; Pēshwa, 1761–72; checkmated his uncle Raghoba; played off the Nizām against Bhōnsla; repeatedly defeated Haidar Alī, 1762, 1765, 1767 and 1771; re-established Mahratta influence at Delhi (1770–72) and organised the Government of the Deccan; died, 1772. He was the ablest of the Pēshwas. He retrieved the position of the Mahrattas after the last Battle of Panipat (1761) and successfully arrested Haidar's advance on the Mahratta territories. Grant-Duff, the historian of the Mahrattas, writes thus of him:— "The plains of Panipat were not more fatal to the Mahratta Empire than the early end of this excellent prince. Although the military talents of Mādhava Rao were very considerable, his character as a sovereign is entitled to far higher praise and to much greater respect, than that of any of his predecessors. He is deservedly celebrated for his firm support of the weak against the oppressive, of the poor against the rich, and, as far as the constitution of society admitted, for his equity to all. Mādhava Rao made no innovations. He improved the system established, endeavoured to amend defects without altering forms; and restrained corruption which he could not eradicate." Mr. Kincaid is equally lavish in his praise of Madhava Rao.

Madhava Rao, Narayan (1774–1795)

Pēshwa, 1774–95; posthumous son of Pēshwa Nārāyaṇa Rao, 1772–74; born, April 18, 1774; was proclaimed Pēshwa by Nāna Farnavis, the minister, when he was a child of 40 days, thus giving a blow to Raghoba's pretensions to Pēshwaship;

remained under the tutelage of Nāna to the last days of his life, allowing the actual administration of Mahratta affairs to be conducted by the ministers; fell a prey to the intrigues of his cousin Bāji Rao—then in prison—to resent his position under Nāna; committed suicide by falling from the terrace of his palace at Poona (October 25, 1795) and plunged Mahratta politics into confusion and endless intrigues till the accession of Bāji Rao II (Pēshwa, 1796–1818), the second son of Raghoba, and the last of the Pēshwas. Mādhava Rao Nārāyaṇ was a contemporary of Haidar Ali and Tipū Sultan, who maintained diplomatic relations with the Poona court.

Martanda Varma Kulasekhara (1814–1861)

Mahārāja of Travancore, 1846–60; younger brother of Rāma Varma, eldest son of Lakshmi Rāṇi (1810–1815); contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore. He was succeeded by his nephew, Rāma Varma, who ruled from 1860–1880.

Mir Alam (1752–1808)

Originally known as Mir Abdul Kāsim; eldest son of Mir Saiyid Ruzee and Padshah Begum; born, 1752; Agent of Azim-ul-Umrah (Mushir-ul-Mulk), Minister of Nizām Ali, on a mission to Lord Cornwallis at Calcutta (1789) to enforce the terms of the treaty of 1768; accompanied the Nizām's army to Seringapatam as Vakil, 1790–92; on deputation to Poona (1794) to negotiate peace between the Nizām and the Mahrattas, but failed, bringing about the battle of Kardla, 1795 and the surrender of Mushir-ul-Mulk to the Mahrattas; commanded the force sent in pursuit of Ali Jah, the eldest son of Nizām Ali who had rebelled, and made him prisoner at Aurangabad, 1795–96; Minister for English affairs; negotiated with Colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick (British Resident at Hyderabad) the Subsidiary Treaty of September 1, 1798; commanded the Nizām's army (6,000 cavalry) in the Mysore campaign of 1799 and visited Lord Wellesley at Madras after the fall of Seringapatam,

May 4; was received with great distinction at Hyderabad on his return, 1799; became a prey to the jealousy of Azim-ul-Umrah and was out of office in April 1800; lived in his Jaghir till 1803; on the death of Nizām Ali in 1803 and the succession of Sikandar Jah, his second son, to the throne of Arastu Jah, the Prime Minister, continued in office. Arastu died in 1804, when Captain Sydenham, the Resident, secured the appointment of Mir Alam to the vacant Prime Minister, Chandoo Lal being appointed Mir Alam's assistant in 1806; held office of Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1804-08; died, December 1808. His death caused widespread sorrow. The saying goes:—*Mir Alam margaya, gharghar pani hogaya*: Mir Alam died and every household was drowned in tears. His talents were highly appreciated by Lord Wellesley. Mir Alam played an important part in the Mysore Wars of 1790-92 and 1799. He commanded nominally the Nizām's Army of 10,000 on its march to Seringapatam, its actual commander being Col. Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington. He negotiated the Definitive Treaty of Seringapatam (March 18, 1792) and the Partition Treaty of Mysore, June 22, 1799. He was present in Mysore at the installation of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III, on June 30, 1799. He was granted a pension of Rs. 24,000 by the British Government. His average annual commission on the revenue collected in the State, when he held office, was about Rs. 17½ lakhs. Col. Wilks describes him as "a man of real merit" in his *History of Mysoor*.

Muhammad Ali Wallajah (1717-1795)

Nawāb of Arcot, 1755-95; second son of Nawāb Anwar-ud-din; born, 1717; was present at the Battle of Ambur, 1749; escaped with the remnant of his father's army to Trichinopoly; was supported by the English in his claims to the Nawābship of Arcot; was defeated near Tiruvidi (1750) and forced to fly to Arcot, 1751; invested as Nawāb of Arcot (1755), after the successful repulse of the French by Lawrence, and the death of Chanda Sahib at Trichinopoly; received the title of *Walajah* (1765) from Emperor Shah Alam II; settled in Madras at the

Chepauk Palace; became involved in debts; maintained Sir John Lindsay as Minister Plenipotentiary at his court (1770); he was a man of extravagant habits; his debts were settled by the Board of Control in 1785, the settlement being modified by Lord Cornwallis in 1792; invested Sir John Lindsay (1771) with the insignia of the Order of the Bath at Chepauk, Madras; died, 1795. He was a friend and ally of the English, who espoused his cause. Of his intrigues, Wilks, the historian, writes at length in his *History*. After his death, Lord Wellesley determined in 1801 to put an end to his debts and by the treaty of that year, the English took over the whole of the Karnatic and agreed to liquidate the same. *Wāllajah Road* and *Wāllajapet* in North Arcot District are named after him. He was a contemporary of Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar II of Mysore, whose help he sought in the Karnatic War, 1750-52. He was also a contemporary of Haidar Alī and Tipū Sultan.

Mushir-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Umrah (1734-1804)

Dewan of Hyderabad; son of Taze Khān and grandson of Hussain Muhammad Khān; born at Ellichpore, 1734; was originally named as Ghulam Syed Khān; entered service under the Nizām of Hyderabad and served in varied capacities till 1758; Subādār of Aurangabad, and later, Killedār of Ousa under Ruknoodoulah, the minister; recalled to Hyderabad by Shams-ul-Mulk but went out of office under Vikar-ud-Doulah; appointed Vakil of Zuffer-ud-Doulah and returned to the capital; took part in the Government of Shams-ul-Omrah, 1783; accompanied Sikander Jah (the heir apparent) to Seringapatam (1791) during the Third Mysore War; was delivered up by Nizām Ali as hostage to the Pēshwa (Mādhava Rāo Nārāyaṇ) under the Peace of Kardla (1795); took part in the revolution at Poona, by which Bāji Rao II, the Pēshwa, was fixed in the Government (1796) and in return for his assistance released the Nizām from the stipulations of Kardla; returned to Hyderabad, 1797; Dewan, 1797-1804; concluded important negotiations with the English, such as the

Subsidiary Treaty, etc.; was awarded a pension of Rupees one lakh by Lord Wellesley in October 1800; died in May 1804. He was a contemporary of Haidar Ali and Tipū Sultan and Dewan Pūrṇaiya. He guided the Nizām's policy towards Mysore in the wars of 1791-92 and 1799.

Mutuwussil Khan, Nawab

Governor of Molhair; son-in-law of Asaf Jah (Nizām-ul-Mulk), and brother-in-law of Nāsir Jung; in 1741 he helped his father-in-law to put down the rebellion of Nāsir Jung, who had a narrow escape from death at his hands. He was a contemporary of Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar II of Mysore.

Mugur Urs

A relation of the Mysore Royal House and contemporary of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III.

Nanjaraja Bahadur I

Eldest son of Chāmarāja Bahadur and grandson of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III; born, December 28, 1833; was also known as Puṭṭaswāmiyavaru; succeeded his father to the office of Commander-in-Chief.

Nanjaraja Bahadur II

Son of His Highness Sri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III; born, 1820; was also known as Puṭṭaswāmiyavaru; was well educated in politics, etc. His death on 4th September 1846 was much lamented.

Nanjaraje Urs, Chamal

Second son of Chāme Urs Bahadur; a relation of the Mysore Royal Family.

Nanjaraje Urs II

Son-in-law of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Nanjaraja Wadiyar (1748–1770)

Eldest son of Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar II; born, April 28, 1748; ruled Mysore, 1766–70.

Narasappa, Bakshi

Bakshi of the Palace treasury under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore; a good friend and adviser to His Highness; acted as his Chief Executive Officer; advocated the adoption by His Highness of an heir to succeed him. In the adoption picture of 1865, he is seen prominently; *Rai Bahadur*; was in charge of Palace affairs, immediately after the death of His Highness. A choultry and a temple in Mysore perpetuate his memory.

Nasir-ud-Dowlah (1792–1857)

Nizām of Hyderabad; eldest son of Sikander Jah; born in 1792; known at first as Mir Furkoondah Ali; ruled, 1829–57; served by Raja Chandoo Lal as his Minister; on latter's resignation in 1843, Nasir-ud-Dowlah carried on the administration with Raja Ram Baksh, nephew of Raja Chandoo Lal, as Peshkar, who later was appointed Minister, which office he held till the end of 1846; Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk succeeded him; prohibited *Sati* throughout the State. Siraj-ul-Mulk resigned in 1848 and was succeeded by Amjad-ul-Mulk and Shams-ul-Umra; both vacated office within a year, 1849; Raja Ram Baksh became again Peshkar; Siraj-ul-Mulk recalled, 1851; continued till 1853 as Minister; he was succeeded by his nephew Salar Jang, with whom a new chapter began in Hyderabad history; Nasir-ud-Dowlah proved himself amenable to the reforms inaugurated; died, March 11, 1857. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Nadir Shah

Famous Persian adventurer who delivered Persia from the rule of the Afghans, and became its king in 1736; captured Kandahar in 1738 and requested Muhammad Shah, the Delhi Emperor, to hand over to him his enemies who had fled into the Mughal territory. This not being complied with, Nadir Shah took Kabul, Peshawar and Lahore; was opposed unsuccessfully at Karnal; overran Northern India and sacked Delhi (1739), carrying away enormous treasures as booty to Herat in Afghanistan; was assassinated, 1747. He was a contemporary of Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar II of Mysore.

Nana Farnavis (1742-1800)

The famous Mahratta Minister. Son of Janārdhan Balhal Bhānu and Rakhma Bai; born, February 24, 1742; his real name was Balāji Janārdhan; lost his father and was invested with the latter's office (Deputy Auditor and Accountant under the Pēshwa), 1757; proceeded on a tour to Hindustan (October 1759); was present at and had a narrow escape from the last Battle of Panipat (January 15, 1761), meeting Pēshwa Bālāji Bāji Rāo at Gwalior; went to Poona (June 24, 1761) and took part in the investiture of the new Pēshwa, Mādhava Rao (July 21, 1761), whose bosom friend he became; personal *Kārkun* (clerk) of Mādhava Rao (1762); confirmed in the appointment of *Farnāvis* (more properly *Phadnavis*) (1763); eventually became Prime Minister; played an important part in the revolution in Poona caused by Raghoba's murder of Mādhava Rao's brother and successor, Pēshwa Nārāyaṇa Rao (1773) and gave a blow to Raghoba's pretensions to Pēshwaship; made the Treaty of Purandhar with the East India Company (March 1, 1776); guided the Mahratta policy towards Haidar Alī of Mysore and the Nizām of Hyderabad; was a party to the Treaty of Salbai, May 17, 1782, which made the English a dominant power and loosened the bonds of the Mahratta confederacy a great deal; negotiated for the restitution of Mahratta territories from Tipū Sultan and guided the Mahratta

campaigns against Mysore; maintained diplomatic relations with Mahadji Sindhia, who was jealous of his ascendancy, the Nizām and the English, and became the predominant factor in Mahratta politics, keeping the young Pēshwa Mādhava Rao Nārāyaṇ, virtual prisoner under him; obtained a signal victory over the Nizām at Kardla (March 15, 1795) and increased Mahratta prestige; suffered a reverse in his fortunes by the suicide of Mādhava Rao Nārāyaṇ (October 25, 1795) and the elevation of Pēshwa Bāji Rao II, son of Raghoba (1796); and was eclipsed for a time by Daulat Rao Sindhia in the Pēshwa's court; resumed office as Prime Minister (1798) under Bāji Rao II; was in favour of war against Tipū in 1799; died, March 13, 1800. Nāna was a great statesman and a sincere patriot. He aimed at ensuring an independent position to the Mahrattas and preserving the Mahratta Confederacy in tact. His diplomatic relations with Mysore during 1782-99 indicate this clearly. Lieut.-General William Palmer, who was at Poona between 1798-1801 and had been Military Secretary to Warren Hastings, and Resident at Sindhia's court, said on hearing of his death:— "With him has departed all the wisdom and moderation of the Mahratta government." Grant-Duff spoke of him thus:— "Nana Furnuwees was certainly a great statesman.... The life of Nana may be said to have been entirely public; and its events have been so fully recorded, as well as the motives for his conduct, that it is unnecessary to enlarge on his character. In private life, he was a man of strict veracity, humane, frugal and charitable. His whole life was regulated with the strictest order, and the business personally transacted by him almost exceeds credibility."

Narana Babu

Son of Vijayarāmarāju; Zamindar of Vijayanagaram, 1802-45; died at Benares, 1845. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Naranappa, Bhagavata

Munshi of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III's time.

Narayana Rao, Peshwa

Brother and successor of Pēshwa Mādhava Rao, 1761–72; was murdered on 30th August 1773 by his uncle Raghunātha Rao (Raghoba), who began a revolution in Mahratta politics. His ministers maintained diplomatic relations with Haidar Ali.

Nasir Jung

Subādār of the Deccan (Hyderabad); second son of Asaf Jah (Nizām-ul-Mulk); succeeded to the Subādāri, 1748; was opposed by his nephew Muzaffar Jung, who was supported by Chanda Sahib and the French; was assisted by the Jaghirdar of Gooty, the Rāja of Mysore, the Nawābs of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Savaṇūr, and by an English detachment under Major Lawrence; took Muzaffar Jung prisoner in the civil war that followed, but was himself treacherously slain at *Dupleix Fathabad* on December 5, 1750. Nāsir Jung was a contemporary of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar I of Mysore and Haidar Ali. He invaded Mysore in 1746 and sought Mysore support in 1750.

Nizam Ali Khan (1732–1803)

Subādār of the Deccan (Hyderabad); fourth son of Nizām-ul-Mulk; born, June 13, 1732; took part in the action against Muzaffar Jung and was wounded, 1751; was invested with the Government of Berar, 1755–56; suppressed the revolt of Shāh Nawāz Khān, 1757–58; defeated Jānōji Bhōnsla of Nagpur and proceeded with his victorious army to Hyderabad, 1758; became the virtual ruler of the Deccan under Salābat Jung; was defeated by the Mahrattas under Pēshwa Bālāji Bāji Rao, 1760; usurped the Government, 1761, securing from the Mahrattas cession of territories valued at Rs. 27 lakhs as the price of peace (1762); dethroned and imprisoned Salābat Jung at Bidar (1762), becoming *de jure* sovereign; plundered Poona (1763) and concluded treaties with the Mahrattas, 1763, 1765 and 1766; invaded the Karnātic (1765) and concluded with General Calliaud the treaties of November 12, 1766 and 1768;

he made over in 1788 to the English, on certain payments, the Guntur Circar; was a party to the *Tripartite Treaty* of 1790 against Tipū Sultan, and took part in the Third Mysore War (1790-92); was defeated by the Mahrattas at Kardla (1795) and forced to sue for peace; put down the rebellion of his eldest son Ali Jah (1795-96); concluded with the English the treaty of Subsidiary Alliance, September 1, 1798; took part in the last Mysore War (1799), and again concluded with the English a treaty of general offensive and defensive alliance (October 12, 1800) and a treaty of commerce, April 12, 1802; died, August 7, 1803. He was a consummate politician and diplomatist. Both for Haidar Ali and Tipū Sultan, he was an important factor to reckon with.

Pratap Singh I

Fifth and youngest son of Tukoji, Mahratta ruler of Tanjore from 1728-35; he ruled from 1740-1763; on his father's death, revolutions followed; he was placed on the throne "by the general concurrence of the principal men of the kingdom". He resisted stoutly Lally's attack of Tanjore and compelled him to raise his siege in 1758; he held aloof when the French besieged Madras shortly thereafter; lack of decision and character rendered him open to attacks by the French, Haidar and Muhammad Ali; was a contemporary of Haidar Ali.

Pratap Singh II

Son of Sher Singh of Lahore, the reputed son of the famous Ranjit Singh; when Sher Singh was murdered in 1843, Dalip Singh, another son of Ranjit Singh, was proclaimed King under the care of his mother Rani Jhingan Kaur, Pratap II being left alone; a struggle for obtaining the Regency and the office of Wazir arose between the various Sikh chiefs, and the Army became all powerful and the first Sikh War followed and ended with the cession to the British of the Jullundar Doab and all territories on the left bank of the Sutlej. Pratap Singh II was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Purnaiya (1732-1812)

Born at the village of Kunjimēḍu in the Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District, 1732; entered service as an accountant under Annadāna Shetti, a banker at Seringapatam; attracted the attention of, and was later employed by Haidar as a Kannaḍa accountant under him, being placed in charge of the *Toshikhāna* also; Munshi in charge of Kannaḍa *Daftar*, 1768; accompanied Haidar to the Karnātic during the Second Mysore War, 1780-84; on Haidar's death (December 7, 1782) in the camp at Chittoor, maintained order in the army till Tipū's arrival from Malabar; served Tipū as *Dewan* or Finance Minister; accompanied him on an expedition to the Mahratta territories, 1785; promoted by Tipū to the rank of *Meer Meerān*, 1792; commanded an army of 4,884 infantry and cavalry near Arakere during the last Mysore War, 1799; on the death of Tipū (May 4, 1799) surrendered himself to General Harris; nominated by the Marquis of Wellesley as Dewan and Regent of Mysore on the restoration of the kingdom to His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III, June 30, 1799, then a child of three years; Dewan and Regent of Mysore, 1799-1811; he was greatly respected by successive Residents; won the esteem and admiration of the Marquis of Wellesley and his brother Col. Arthur Wellesley; restored order and the finances of the country, attended to conservation and execution of works of public utility, and to the prompt performance of treaty engagements; one of the last gifts of Col. Arthur Wellesley was a portrait of his own to Pūrṇaiya, which now adorns the Residency (Government House) at Mysore; in his last letter to Pūrṇaiya, dated 2nd March 1805, Col. Wellesley bore warm testimony to the success of his administration of Mysore; was the recipient of Yelandur as Jāghir from His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III in recognition of his valuable services to the State, 1807; retired in December 1811, leaving a surplus of two crores of rupees in the treasury, as a result of his sound financial policy; died at Seringapatam, March 29, 1812. Pūrṇaiya's letters, written in elegant language, excited considerable curiosity in Earl Powis (son of Lord Clive), who

expressed a great desire to see him, a wish that was never realized. As a statesman of first-rate ability, he won golden opinions from his English contemporaries—Col. Arthur Wellesley, Sir John Malcolm and others.

Raghoba

Also known as Raghunātha Rao; uncle of Pēshwa Mādhava Rao, 1761–72; took part in the campaigns against Mysore and the Nizām; murdered his nephew Pēshwa Nārāyaṇa Rao on 30th August 1773, and proclaimed himself as Pēshwa; was opposed by the ministerial party at Poona headed by Nāna Farnavis; received a death-blow to his claims to Pēshwaship on the installation of the infant Mādhava Rao Nārāyaṇ as Pēshwa, May 1774; intrigued with the English (at Bombay) and the Gaekwad of Baroda to regain his position, leading to the First Mahratta War; concluded the Treaty of Surat (March 6, 1775) with the English, which was disapproved by the Supreme Government; intrigued with the Poona court, 1777; was foiled in his attempts by the Treaty of Purandhar (March 1, 1776) between the Poona court and the East India Company; was compelled to surrender to Mahadji Sindhia, 1778; escaped to Broach and sought the protection of the English, from whom he received an allowance of Rs. 50,000, June 12, 1778; was again foiled in his attempts to come to favourable terms with Nāna Farnavis, 1780; was allowed by the Treaty of Salbai (May 17, 1782) a pension of 25,000 rupees a month and to choose a place of residence; died, 1784. Raghoba was a contemporary of Haidar Alī, who, in 1773, entered into a treaty with him, by which he agreed to support Raghoba's claims to the Pēshwaship on certain conditions. He lacked the foresight of a statesman; he was fond of intriguing; he entered hastily into treaties which sapped the foundations of the Mahratta power.

Ranjit Singh (1780–1839)

Son of Sirdar Mahan Singh; born, November 2, 1780; succeeded as head of the Sukarchakia branch of the Sikh

Confederacy, 1792; obtained from Zamān Shāh of Kabul a grant of Lahore as price of his assistance to him during the latter's invasion of the Punjab; seized Lahore by force of arms, 1799; attacked and annexed Amritsar, 1802; became master of the two Sikh capitals; concluded a treaty with the English, excluding Holkar from his territory, 1805; came into conflict with the English on the territorial question, and ultimately concluded with them, through Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Treaty of Amritsar, April 15, 1809; captured Multan, 1810; consolidated the whole of the Punjab between the Sutlej and the Indus under his dominion, 1820; made the city and province of Peshawar tributary to him; afforded shelter to Shah Shuja (1833) and disapproved of Lord Auckland's policy of substituting Shah Shuja for Dost Muhammad on the *musnad* of Afghanistan; became a party to the *Tripartite Treaty* (1838) with the Government of India and loyally supported the English with his troops during the First Afghan War; was a good friend of the English for thirty years (1809-39), closely observing the treaty engagements of 1809; was known as "the Lion of the Punjab"; died of paralysis, June 27, 1839. He was a military genius; also an ambitious, capable and skilful general. But he was no statesman. He was a contributory to the break-up of the Mahratta power in India. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishnarāja Wadīyar III of Mysore.

Rangacharlu, Chettipanyam Viravalli (1831-1883)

Born, March 1831; Deputy Collector, Madras; Assistant, Inam Enquiry; entered service in Mysore under Mr. Bowring, Chief Commissioner, 1868; on Palace duty; Controller of the Palace, 1868-79; C.I.E., 1878; Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 1879-81; first Dewan of Mysore after the Rendition, 25th March 1881 to 1883; died at Madras, January 20, 1883. Author of *Fifty Years of British Administration in Mysore*. Wrote English worthy of a classical scholar. He is popularly known as the "Father of the Mysore Representative Assembly," which he instituted

in 1881. He took keen interest in the educational advancement of the country. His Highness Śrī Chāmarājēndra Waḍiyar said of him that he was “a valued public servant, an able, faithful and devoted counsellor, and a true and sympathetic friend” of the people. *The Rangacharlu Memorial Hall* (1884), erected partly by public subscription and partly by Government grant, perpetuates his name in Mysore City.

Raja Wadiyar (1552–1617)

Eldest son of Bōḷa Chāmarāja Waḍiyar; born, May 30, 1552; installed at Mysore in succession to Beṭṭada Waḍiyar, April 22, 1578; subdued his enemies—particularly the Chief of Kārugahaḷḷi; acquired by prowess the throne of Bhōja from Tirumala, the Vijayanagar Viceroy at Seringapatam, which became the capital of Mysore, February 8, 1610; converted Mysore into a powerful kingdom dominating a number of local pāḷegārs; ruled till 1617; organised the Dasara Festivities in the Palace on the Vijayanagar model; endowed *Rāja Muḍi* (a jewelled crown) to the shrine of Tirunārāyaṇa-Swāmi at Melkote, and performed numerous deeds of charity. He is the first important ruler known to recorded history of Mysore, and is entitled to be called “the Maker of Modern Mysore”. There is a tradition that in his last days he entered the temple of Tirunārāyaṇa-Swāmi at Melkote and became one with the deity there. His *bhaktavighraha* is to be seen in that temple.

Raja Wadiyar, Immadi (1617–1638)

Posthumous son of Rāja Waḍiyar; born, December 7, 1617; ruled, 1637–38; carried on the work of conquest and annexation of teritotries.

Rama Rao, Annu

Musaheb under His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Rama Rao, Bakshi

Dewan of Mysore in succession to Dewans Pūrṇaiya (1799–1811) and Bārgir Bakshi Bālāji Rao (1811–12); held office from February 1812 to October 1817; also known as Savār Bakshi Rāma Rao; a brother of Bādāmi Bishtōpanth of the famous military family of Mysore; distinguished himself along with his nephew Bakshi Bhima Rao, during the Mahratta-Pindāri War, 1817–18; led the Mysore Horse (4,000) at the Battle of Mahidpur (November 1817) and won the encomiums of Sir John Malcolm and Lord Hastings on the field; was rewarded by His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III by the grant of a Jaghir yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 6,000 (October 14, 1818).

Rama Rao, Hagu Byale

Bakshi of Bar Cucherry under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III.

Rama Rao III

Munshi of Bārgir department under His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III.

Ramachandra, Raja, Tondiman Bahadur

Raja of Pudukottai; fifth in descent from Raghunātha; adopted H. H. Rāja Śri Mārtāṇḍa Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur (born, November 27, 1875), his grandson by his eldest daughter, in 1877; ruled till 1886; a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Ramaraja Kiriti (1724–1798)

Born, 1724; nephew of Mārtāṇḍa Varma Rāja, 1729–58; ruler of Travancore, 1758–98; constructed the historic Travancore Lines; granted free passage through his territories to the

British contingent sent to attack the French settlement of Mahê, 1778; mentioned expressly as the friend and ally of the British in the Treaty of Mangalore, 1784; threatened by Tipū in 1788; entered into an agreement with the English, by which two battalions of British Sepoys were stationed on the frontier at his own expense. Tipū invaded his dominions and was utterly defeated and narrowly escaped being slain, 1789; Tipū compelled to restore all invaded territory, 1792; entered into a protective treaty with the British, 1795; died, 1798. Aably assisted by his Dewan Rāja Kesava Das, who is still remembered in the State. Contemporary of Haidar Ali and Tipū Sultan who had relations with him between 1766–1790.

Rama Varma Kulasekhara (1811–1846)

Mahārāja of Travancore, 1829–46; eldest son of Lakshmi Rāṇi, Regent till 1815; attained majority, 1829; instituted many administrative reforms; died, 1846. Contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Rama Varma Raja

Contemporary of Tipū Sultan and H. H. Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III. Raja of Cochin, 1790–1805; ascended the throne in 1790, just before the conclusion of the treaty with the English on 6th January 1791; he superseded the Eḷaya Rāja; became virtual ruler of the State in 1769 as Virakēraja Varma, who came to the throne in September 1775 was unequal to the responsibilities of his time; during the fifteen years of his reign, he kept the reins of administration in his own capable hands; his rule was characterized by a vigour and harshness to which the people had not been accustomed for long. Of him, Fra Bartolomeo, a Carmelite Missionary who resided on the Cochin Court for many years, wrote:—"I had several times an audience of him at Mottincera, where he frequently sent for me to the palace, as he wished to be made acquainted with different

particulars respecting the affairs of Europe. He spoke Dutch exceedingly well, and was desirous of learning English also. As he was a brave and enterprising man, possessed of considerable talents and no little share of pride, he could not bear the idea of being satisfied with the income enjoyed by his predecessors. He therefore exercised every kind of oppression against the merchants; caused three of the overseers of the temple Tirumala devassam to be put to death, because they would not resign to him any part of the treasure belonging to it; plundered the shops and carried away the merchants' property. Another means adopted by the Rāja to enrich himself was the confiscation of the properties of officers guilty of corruption. He issued detailed instructions in writing for the guidance of officers of all grades, and placed over them a number of officers designated Captains of Soubahs—each Soubah consisted of two Taluks—whose sole duty was to watch closely and report on the conduct of all officers in their respective Soubahs. Officers found guilty of corruption on their reports were sentenced to whipping and imprisonment, and their whole property, ancestral as well as self-acquired, was confiscated to the State. As peculation was very rife in those days, this was a never-failing source of income to the Raja. He also added to his income by trading on his own account. He owned a number of coasting vessels commanded by European Captains, and carried on a brisk trade with all the ports from Bombay to Masulipatam." Rama Varma is in popular parlance still spoken of as *Saktan Tamburan*, or the strong king, from the vigour of his rule and severity of his punishments. He was an active, energetic and wide-awake ruler, and looked into every detail of the administration himself. Nothing escaped his vigilance: his officers as well as his subjects stood in mortal dread of him. Though he subjected individuals, especially wealthy ones, to oppression and extortion, the generality of the people in his time enjoyed an amount of security and happiness unknown in most of the preceding reigns. He pursued robbers and evil-doers of all kinds with such untiring vigour and punished them with such unrelenting severity that grave crimes

were of rare occurrence during his reign. In fact, he reserved the privilege of wrong-doing to himself and exercised that privilege on an extensive scale, but he never allowed any one else to oppress or plunder his subjects. Though he had no friendly feelings towards the English, he had acquired a fairly correct conception of the power and resources of that nation. On his death-bed, therefore, he advised his successor to live in friendship with the English and never to give them cause of offence.

Sadulla Khan, Nawab

Minister of Emperor Shah Jahan (1627-58). He was the grandfather of Nizām-ul-Mulk (Asaf Jah), Subādār of the Deccan.

Sahu

Also called Śivāji Junior; son of Sambāji and grandson of Śivāji; Mahratta Rāja of Satāra, 1708-48; contemporary of Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar I and II of Mysore.

Salabat Jung

Third son of Nizām-ul-Mulk (Asaf Jah) and uncle of Muzaffar Jung; succeeded to the Subādāri of the Deccan (Hyderabad), on the latter's death by conspiracy on 14th February 1751; established himself with the help of the French under M. Bussy; invaded Mysore, 1755; assigned districts in the *Northern Circars* for payment of French troops in his service; ceded Masulipatam to the East India Company, when the *Northern Circars* were invaded by Col. Forde, 1757; became a puppet in the hands of his brother, Nizām Ali Khān, 1758; was defeated by the Mahrattas (1760), and ceded to them Daulatabad, Bijāpur, etc., 1761; was recognised by the French and the English as Subādār of the Deccan, 1763; was dethroned and imprisoned by Nizām Ali and died as the result of the latter's intrigue, 1764. He was a contemporary of Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar II of Mysore.

Salar Jung Bahadur I, Nawab Sir (1829-1883)

Born, January 2, 1829; his real name was Turah Ali Khān; son of Mir Mahomed Ali and great grandson of Mir Alam Bahadur; a scion of a noble family settled in Hyderabad; educated privately; succeeded his maternal uncle, Surāj-ul-Mulk (1851-53) as Dewan of Hyderabad in May 1853; in office between 1853-83; disbursed Arab troops; subdued robber chieftains; put down lawlessness; refilled the Treasury; rendered valuable service in the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857; co-regent of the State, 1869; revisited England, 1876; tried for restitution of the Berars, the ambition of his life; returned to India and continued to administer the State till his death; died of cholera, February 8, 1883; his sudden death attributed to poison, but there was no evidence for this. He has been described as a remarkable man, a statesman, in every sense of the word, of undoubted ability, ever loyal to the Nizām. Made G.C.S.I. and D.C.L. (Oxford). He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Sarabhoji

Only son of Tulsāji and nephew of Amar Singh; Mahratta Rāja of Tanjore, 1798-1824; ill-treated by his uncle, he was removed to Madras for safety in 1792; his adoption held valid, 1798; Sarabhoji was reinstated and made over Tanjore to the British by a treaty signed on 25th October 1799; died at Tanjore, 1824. He was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishnarāja Wāḍiyar III of Mysore.

Shah Abbas

Padshah of Iran; developed sea-borne trade of Persia with Egypt and the Port Gombroon (afterwards Bandar Abbas); encouraged the English in the control of commerce of the Persian Gulf, 1619; he was a contemporary of Chāmarāja Wāḍiyar (VI) of Mysore, 1617-37.

Shamshir Bahadur

Son of the Nawāb of Bānda; contemporary of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Sher Singh

Reputed son of Ranjit Singh; succeeded Khārak Singh, legitimate son of Ranjit Singh, a weak and feeble ruler, being proclaimed Mahārāja by a section of the Army, January 18, 1841; was murdered, 1843; a contemporary of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Shuja-ud-Dowlah (1731-1775)

Nawāb Wazir of Oudh; his real name was Jalal-ud-din Haidar; son of Safdar Jung; born, 1731; succeeded his father to the Wazirship of Oudh, 1753; Vazir to Emperor Shah Alam II; was present at the Third Battle of Panipat (January 15, 1761), taking sides with Ahmad Shah Abdali and Nazib-ud-Dowlah; supported Shah Alam's attempt on Bengal; assisted and received the fugitive Mir Khāsim, 1763; attacked the English in Bengal, 1764; defeated at Patna by Carnac, May 1764; again defeated by Major (afterwards Sir) Hector Munro at the Battle of Buxar near Benares, October 23, 1764; sued for peace and then fled to the Rohillas and then to the Mahrattas; concluded with Robert Clive the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) and with Warren Hastings the Treaty of Benares, 1772; died at Fyzabad, January 29, 1775. He was a contemporary of Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar II of Mysore and Haidar Ali.

Siddaraj Urs I

Son of Nanjarāj Urs and grandson of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Siddaraj Urs II

Head of the *Toshikhāna* under His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Sikander Jah (1771-1829)

Second son of Nizām Ali Khān; born, October 19, 1771; originally named Akbar Ali; Nizām of Hyderabad, 1803-29; died, May 21, 1829. During Nizām Ali's rule, Sikander Jah, as a youth of 21, commanded the Nizām's Cavalry (estimated at 18,000) under General Medows in the action of 1st February 1792 against Tipū Sultan. On that occasion he was accompanied by Mir Alam, then the Nizām's Vakil. Sikander Jah was also a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Sitaramabhupala

Chief of Gadwāl; contemporary of His Highness Sri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Sitaramaraja

Dewan of Vizianagaram, a Zemindari in the Vizagapatam District; grandson of Pedda Viziaram Rāz, Zemindar of Vizianagaram, 1710-1757; and son of Anand Rao, Zemindar from 1757-1759; virtual ruler of Vizianagaram during the minority of his half-brother, Viziarāmarāz; temporarily retired, 1784; returned to power, 1790; summoned to and spent his last days at Madras from 1793; was a contemporary of Haidar Alī and Tipū Sultan. He has been described as "a clever, unscrupulous and grasping character". But he proved himself a successful ruler. He added to the power and prestige of his family. He wielded considerable influence in the Northern Circars and at Madras.

Sivaji

Son of Sarabhōji; tritular Mahratta Rāja of Tanjore, 1824-55; on his death without male heirs, direct or collateral, the title and dignity of the Tanjore Rāj was held to be extinct. Three of his queens survived him and resided in his palace and lived on his personal estate; he was a contemporary of His Highness Śri Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Somabhupala

Chief of Gadwāl, in succession to Sītārāmbhūpāla; contemporary of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Srinivasa Rao, Barakki

Mysore General; led an army with Haidar Alī, against the Mahrattas under Mīraj Gōpāl Rao when the latter besieged Bangalore in 1758; fought with the Mahrattas near Channapatna for three months, and was victorious over them, forcing them to come to terms favourable to Mysore; commanded Mysore forces in Haidar's expedition to Malabar, 1773; appointed Fouzdar of Malabar with Sirdar Khān as Assistant; levied contribution of 1 lakh of Ikkēri Pagodas from Cochin.

Subbaraj Urs

Son-in-law of His Highness Śrī Krishṇarāja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Timmapparaja Wadiyar I (1433-1478)

Son of Hiri Beṭṭada Chāmarāja Waḍiyar; born, October 3, 1433; ruled Mysore, 1458-78; died, 1478.

Timmapparaja Wadiyar II (1511-1572)

Eldest son of Hiri Beṭṭada Chāmarāja Waḍiyar II; born, September 17, 1511; ruled Mysore, 1552-72; died, 1572. He is famous for the acquisition by prowess of the title *Birudentembaragaṇḍa* (Lord of those who say they have such and such a title).

Tippaiya

Musaheb of Kille Cucherry under His Highness Śrī Krishṇaraja Waḍiyar III of Mysore.

Tipu Sultan (1753–1799)

First son of Haidar Alī Khān; also known as Fatah Alī Khān; born at Dēvanhalli, November 29, 1753; educated under tutors appointed by Haidar in the science of tactics and the art of war among other subjects; took part, for the first time, in Haidar's invasion of the Karnātic, 1767–68; accompanied his father during the Mahratta Wars, 1775–79; commanded an army of 18,000 cavalry, 6,000 regular infantry and 12 pieces of cannon under Hyder during the Second Mysore War, 1780; attacked Colonel Baillie near Perambākam (September 6, 1780) but retired plundering the opponents' baggage; took an active part in the action of September 10, 1780, in which Colonel Baillie was defeated, and won the applause of Haidar; was present at the siege and capture of Arcot, 1780; and actively employed in the sieges of Vellore, Permacoil, Chengleput and Wandiwash, 1780–81; attacked and defeated Colonel Braithwaite (February 18, 1782) on the banks of the Coleroon; opposed Colonel Humberstone in Malabar, but was worsted, November 20, 1782; received intelligence of Haidar's death, on December 11, 1782; reached Seringapatam, December 20, 1782; returned to Arcot and resumed command of the army; proceeded towards the west coast to checkmate the progress of English arms, March 1783; besieged Bednūr—then in possession of the English under General Mathews—and reduced it with disastrous results (April 29, 1783) for the latter; laid siege to Mangalore which was gallantly defended by Major Campbell, and obliged the English to conclude the Treaty of Mangalore, March 11, 1784; devastated Coorg (1784), overran Savaṇur, took Dharwar and Bādāmi and came into conflict with the Mahrattas, with whom he concluded a treaty in 1785; assumed the title of *Sultan*, sent embassies to Constantinople and Paris with little success, and took Adoni, Kurnool and Cuddapah, 1785; attended to internal regulations, 1786; subjugated the Rāja of Coorg and ruthlessly destroyed the Nairs of Malabar (1787–88), besides forcibly converting several of them to Islām; issued an edict for the destruction of Hindu temples (1787); prohibited the sale of liquors, etc.; again sent ambassadors to

the court of France, 1787–88; attacked Travancore and incurred the hostility of the English (1789–90), thus bringing about the Third Mysore War (1790–92) directed by Lord Cornwallis; after the loss of a series of forts including Bangalore, was attacked by the English and their allies (the Nizām and the Mahrattas) and was obliged to conclude with them the *Definitive Treaty of Seringapatam*, March 18, 1792; ceded a large portion of Mysore territory and paid a heavy War indemnity but retained the Capital; began a career of active intrigue after the peace; sent agents to the courts of Afghanistan, Kabul, Persia, the Mussulman Chiefs of Hindustan, the Pēshwa, Daulat Rao Sindhia, the Nizām and the Nawāb of the Karnātic, propagating the idea of a *jehād* against the British power and calling himself the Defender of the Muhammadan Faith, 1793–96; also sent ambassadors to Mauritius, the Isle of Man and to the French Directory, seeking French support for his cause, 1797–98; corresponded with Zamān Shāh of Kabul and Napoleon Bonaparte, with but little success, and established a Jacobin Club at Seringapatam; professed friendship with the English while expecting more help from the French; was offered a chance by the Marquis of Wellesley, who arrived in India, May, 1798, to improve matters by disbanding the French in his service but remained indifferent and continued his hostile attitude towards the English, thus bringing about the Fourth and last Mysore War, 1799; was proceeded against by the English under General Harris and General Stuart and the Nizām; was worsted in the action at Malavalli (March 27, 1799), and ultimately surrounded by the allied armies and shut up in his capital, which was besieged for over a month and stormed by Colonel Arthur Wellesley, General Baird and others; died a soldier's death in the defence of Seringapatam, at the northern water-gate, May 4, 1799. *Tipū Sultan's Palace* in the Fort at Bangalore, the *Daria Daulat* and the *Lalbagh* (containing the mausoleums of himself and his father) in Seringapatam, are important memorials of Tipū's régime. Tipū Sultan was the most prominent factor in 18th century politics and a source of terror and anxiety to his contemporaries. His businesslike

habits, respect for his mother, loyalty to friends and adherents, his soldierly bearing and bent of mind are features which somewhat tend to relieve the otherwise darker shades of his character, usually depicted in modern works.

Tulsaji (d. 1787)

Mahratta Rāja of Tanjore, 1763–1787; succeeded Pratāp Singh, who died in December 1763; a contemporary of Haidar Alī, who, in 1769, overran Tanjore, levying from him a contribution of rupees four lakhs; had alterations with Muhammad Ali, Nawāb of Arcot, which he surmounted with the aid of the English at Madras; the English later under the orders of the Court of Directors, dated 17th March 1769, supported Muhammad Ali against him; Tulsāji rejected the claims of Muhammad Ali; a force under General Smith was sent against Tanjore; the fort of Vallam was taken, but the siege was raised on November 15, 1771, when peace was concluded; Rs. 30½ lakhs was recovered from him partly as expenses of war and partly as arrears of tribute claimed; two districts were assigned by him as a guarantee towards the payment of this sum; the fort of Vallam was occupied by the British; Tulsāji fortified Tanjore in 1772; suspected of having applied to Haidar and the Mahrattas for help, in 1773, the English determined on reducing; General Smith again besieged Tanjore; captured it, and Tulsāji and his family were taken prisoners, in the same year and Muhammad Ali was put in possession of the country; the Court of Directors disapproved of the measures of 1771 and 1773, and ordered the restitution of Tulsāji's Kingdom; Tulsāji reinstated in power with great ceremony, April 11, 1776; he became, under a new arrangement with the E.I. Co., the direct ally of the English; his country devastated by Haidar, 1781, the worst kind of cruelties being inflicted on it and its inhabitants; the whole recovered with English aid (under Col. Braithwaite) before the end of 1782, when Haidar's death occurred; Tulsāji laboured to restore prosperity; died early in 1787, leaving a brother Amar Singh and an adopted son of Sarabhoji.

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