CHAPTER-III

THE FIRST PHASE MYSORE RESIDENCY AND ITS WORKING

The subsidiary treaty which was concluded on the 8th July 1799 between Raja of Mysore and the company’s Government at the Nazarted fort. Article 4 of the partition treaty between the company and the Nizam had provided for the establishment of separate Government in Mysore as well as for Chamaraja Wodeyar IX. In article a of the same partition treaty provision had also been made for the maintenance of a subsidiary force for the assistance of the Maharaja exclusively by the company’s Government concluded between the Company’s Government and the Raja.\(^1\) Subsidiary treaty, a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance concluded on the one part by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, commander in chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India company be hander in the carnatic and on the cast of Malabar the honorable colonel Arthur Wellesley the honorable Henry Wellesly lieutenant William Kirkpatrick and lieutenant colonel Barry close on behalf and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Morington. Governor General for all Affairs, civil and military of the British Nation in India, by virtue full powers vested in them for this purpose by the said Richard Earl of Monington Governor General and on the other part by Maharajah of Mysore Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur Rajah of Mysore\(^2\)
Marquess Wellesly’s view was that the possession of Srirangapattanam and the subsidiary treaty with his highness the Rajah would give the company \(^3\) “a sufficient command over them”.

The subsidiary treaty consisted in all of 16 articles, which were binding upon the contracting parties. The tribute Mysore which on account of the magnitude of the burden imposed on the state, has assumed great importance and has figured predominantly in the debates on Indian Constitutional reform in the House of Commons. It has a unique history behind it and has played a persistently prominent part in the relations of the Mysore state with the British Government.\(^4\) Its origin goes back to the closing days of the eighteenth century when British ascendancy was but imperfectly established and political conditions in society were still unstable. The authority of the East India Company was hotly disputed and its territories were threatened by the restless aggression of the French and by their powerful ally Tippu Sultan who after setting a Jure a Hindu dynasty of Mysore had combined his forces with three of the French to extinguish the Company’s power in India. To secure its possession the company had entered into a series of alliance as with the other existing power in India and had conducted a treaty with one of the representatives of the deposed Hindu dynasty in 1782, to reestablish that dynasty in its hereditary possession by permitting and to the pretensions of Tipu Sultan seventeen years later in 1799 the Company defeated Tipu in the memorable battle of Srirangapattanam and carried out the obligation
undertaken by it in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1782, restoring the country to the Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur-III.5

A treaty generally known as the subsidiary treaty of Srirangapattanam was then concluded between the Maharaja, a boy then hardly six years old and the East India Company. By one of its provisions of tribute of 7 Lakhs of star pagoda equivalent to Rs.24½ lakhs in modern currency was imposed on Mysore in consideration of troops maintained by the company for the defense and security of his highness ‘dominions’. To ensure the prompt payment of the sum stipulated it was further provided that in case of difficulty, the Company should have the power of assuming temporarily the direct management of such part or parts of the territories of Mysore as would of the treaty seem to suggest that the tribute was to be levied temporarily until a government was effectually established for the country, which had just been conquered and was therefore in a disturbed condition. But it has come to assume a permanent character and continue to be levied even after the administration of Mysore has been merely been effectually established but has been often acknowledged to be a model and progressive one.6

Under the subsidiary treaty of Srirangapatnam which set out the company’s relationship with the kingdom Mysore was to have no independent foreign policy and was required to support a subsidiary force of British troops. The treaty also contained a clause that gave the company
the right to assume the government of the kingdom in whole or in part, if it appeared that the subsidy due to it could not be paid. Barry Close, the Resident of Mysore was instructed to supervise closely the raja’s officials in order that the subsidy be paid punctually and the kingdom’s resources improved. He had orders to see that Purnaiah did not became too personally powerful and to monitor the raja’s correspondence with neighboring rulers. The Resident thus was intimately involved in the running of government and in this he was aided by his military counterpart. Arthur Wellesley, before proceeding further though certain points need to be noted. First the Island Srirangapattana was not included within the raja’s territory and remained under direct British control. It was in effect a company territory and Wellesley, in addition to military duties was responsible for its administration. Second, it is one thing to install a ruler on the throne and another to have him acknowledged as such. Almost two hundred years since the elevation of Krishna Raja-III the position of the incumbent maharaja of Mysore whatever his official status might be is unchallenged. In 1799 this was not the case. Thirdly, while the British had ostensibly formalized arrangements through the treaty, on the ground, as well be seen, the situation was a great deal more confused and would remain so for some time. Part of this confusion sprang from the different British and India conceptions of political power. His highness Maharaja made it a point however to be very regular in meeting his treaty obligation, although he was enabled to do so only by sacrificing even the bare
necessities of administration and keeping the pay of his own troops in arrears in 1831. Never the less, it was represent by the Madras Government of the day to Lord William Bentinck the then Governor General that the revenues of Mysore were fast destining as a result of gross mismanagement and that the Maharaja was very unpunctual in paying the tribute, and that in fact he had allowed it to fall in to arrears. The Governor General decided at once the entire penal provision of the treaty and wrote to the Maharaja Calling up on him to surrender the administration of the state to the company. This letter was delivered to the Maharaja when he was celebrating the Dasara festivities in 1831.10

At a later stage, in 1881 the subsidiary amount was increased by Rs.10½ lakhs and the enhanced payment of Rs.35 lakhs was made regularly for a period of 32 years from 1896 to 1928. Although in 1928 it was again reduced to 24.5 lakhs as fixed in the treaty the absolute practice continued for more than 136 years. Despite the persistent effort of the government of Mysore through Myriad memorials representations and personal correspondence to abolish it.11 The reasons that were sufficient in the latter half of the 18th Century for such a heavy dose of subsidy became extremely irrelevant with the passage of time. Mysore’s tribute formed almost 50% of the total contributions of all the 198 tribute paying states to the imperial exchequer when the share of about 198 native states was only Rs.72 laks per annum, why was the princely state of Mysore over burdened with Rs.35 lakhs almost fifty percent of the total contribution? was it a
calculated attempt on the part of the British to block the economic progress of princely Mysore by creating an artificial capital scarcity through a historically built system of wealth drain? or did the British secretly believe that a prosperous Mysore can revive yet another despot like Tipu to challenge the British paramountcy.\textsuperscript{12}

The Governor General stated that due to improved administration its cost had increased and a far larger portion of the revenue would be devoted to the interests of the people. Therefore an amount of 35 lakhs was considered reasonable. The Governor General also referred to the actuate financial problem in Mysore which had resulted from the great famine of 1876, 1878. According to Dewans’ address the revenue had fallen from 109 lakhs of rupees in 1874, 1875, to 101 lakhs in 1880-1881, and in this situation it was impossible to pay a subsidy of 35 lakhs from the state revenue.\textsuperscript{13}

The policy outline by the Governor General in the letter quoted. Above was accepted in London. Furthermore her Majesty Government “influenced by a sincere desire not to place on undue burden on the finances of Mysore in the early stage of the Maharajas rule”\textsuperscript{14} was willing to postpone for a period of five years the enhancement of the subsidy. In Mysore the hope had been that they would be no increase at all and even the last British chief commissioner, Gordon had advised against an increase. When the time for the postponed increase was approaching the Dewan of Mysore Sir. K.Sheshadri Iyer made a demand for further
postponement in this situation the British took advantage of the urgent need for a prolongation of the respite with the view to settle another controversial issue.  

The one feature common to all the states in that they are not British territory. The king does not run them and neither parliamentary legislation nor the enactments of the British Indian legislature are applicable to them. Each has its own system of laws and administrative machinery and is governed by its ruler who was the source of all authority in the internal affairs of a state is political and diplomatic and there was no assertion by the crown of any territorial sovereignty over it nor is there any claim of legislative power.

A more wise policy to appraise the Rajah distinctly at the moment of his accession of the exact nature of his dependence on the company, than to leave any matter for future doubt or discussion. The right of the company to establish such policy, Lord Mornington wrote a letter to Wellesley stating that his intention to abstain from the pressure upon the Rajah’s finances, which by embarrassing them might tend to the impoverishment of the country and to the distress of the people. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah the Brahmin Poornaiah was appointed by the commissioners to his Highness Dewan, the eminent Colonel Close added to his extraordinary skill. Lord Wellesley resolved to reserve to the company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore as well as an unlimited right of assuming the
direct management of the country (whenever such a step might appear necessary for the security of the funds destined to the subsidy) and of requiring extraordinary aide beyond the amount of the fixed subsidy, either in time of war or of preparation for hostility.\textsuperscript{18}

Under this arrangement Wellesley trusted that he shall be enabled to command the whole resource of the Rajah’s territory to improve its cultivation to extend its commerce and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants. Wellesley said that it appears that a more candid and liberal as well as of the company against any contingent increase in the expense main training Tipus family as well as against any possible misconduct in any of its branches. The tenth article which exempt his highness from any charge on account of any contingent increase of expense on the same head in the dispatches, minutes and correspondence of the Marques Wellesley during his administration in India. Vol-II\textsuperscript{19} stated that from the first to the ninth, tenth and eleventh articles contain the most eligible foundation of an arrangement for securing a provision for the Tipu Sultan. The general principle on which such a arrangement is founded was that the company and the Rajah of Mysore shall be charged exclusively with the expense of providing for the family of Tipu Sultan and therefore should hold cover and above their proportion in the general partition a territory equal in produce to the amount.\textsuperscript{20}

The tenth and eleventh articles are absolutely necessary for the security in country language and his experience in the manner, customs
and habits of the natives of India, induced him to select him for the important charges of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore. He was accordingly appointed to that office immediately after the subsidiary treaty of Srirangapatanam had been signed and the commission was then dissolved on the 3rd of July.²¹

Morington said in conclusion, within one month of two treaties so extensive in their consequences and complicated arrangements connected with this important settlement would appear the most unordinary effort of diligence and ability when it was necessarily made to him at Fort. St. George. The command of Srirangaptnam remained in the hands of Colonel Wellesley. It was a trust of great delicacy and importance which it was the duty of Lord Mornington to repose in a pension of approved military talent and to superintend with peculiar vigilance and care.²²

Resident’s correspondence in connection with the establishment of civil and military station at Bangalore.

British with the Raja of Mysore on 1799, accordingly to third provision of the treaty “it shall be necessary for the protection and defense of the territories of the contracting parties or of either of them that hostilities against any state or power, his said highness Maharaja Mysore Krishna Raja Wodeyer Behadur agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force and the unavoidable charges of was such a sum as shall appear to the
Governor General in council of Fort William on an attentive consideration of the means of his said highness.”

General Wellesley the commandant of Srirangapatnam after the 1799 conquest, the Cauvery’s Island was “no longer fit for European habitation”. The dissenting arguments of the phlegmatic Iron Duke were cast to the winds and it was decided to canton the subsidiary British troops at Bangalore. The famous military cantonment of Bangalore was established. The Bangalore’s salubrious climate had long drawn the attention of the Madras Government and the ruling classes of East India Company in the south. As early as 1807 the Madras Government which controlled the provincial army had approached the Mysore Durbar to permit it to build Quarters for British troops near Halsoor Village situated about four miles north east of Bangalore fort. After the Srirangapatam exodus, however, barracks were built. However though Srirangapatanam loss was Bangalore’s gain the British garrison’s exodus, cost the state exchequers a sum of Rs.50,000/- annually which was paid to the Madras Government in consideration of the transfer of the Island fortress of Srirangapatnam to Mysore possession. When the British troops first condoned near the Halsoor village in 1809, they were laying the foundation of a city state close to the old town of Bangalore.

On 13th October 1914 the British Lieutent Colonel Marriot a commanding officer at Bangalore Cantonment wrote a letter to the Resident of Mysore about what tenure the whole of the cantonment was
held from the Raja of Mysore, and also he wanted to know about any particular limits or marked natural boundaries such as ravines bunds of tanks, roads etc. In response to the letter the Resident A.H. Cole replied on 19th November 1814 that the Engineer at the station was fully aware of the limits, Colonel Adams was aware of the map of the cantonment etc. An amount of European troops that the British Government recommended for the central force to be stayed at the cantonment the Forces that was collected at Bangalore did not exceed a Regiment of European Cavalry and one of European infantry.\textsuperscript{25} The military department of Bangalore cantonment requested A.H. Cole the Resident of Mysore on 29th December 1914, regarding the boundaries proposed for the cantonment of Bangalore as recommended by lieutenant Colonel Marriot. The ground occupied for the exercise of the troops whether for Regimental or Brigade purposes should remain uncultivated all other grounds within the limits unoccupied by buildings and inappropriate, as exercising ground should be left at the perfect disposal of the Mysore Government for the purpose of cultivation. To prevent all disputes related to the future transfer or sale of such property a register must be kept by one of the staff officers of the cantonment such transfers must be entered.\textsuperscript{26} Very soon private dwellings sprang up on the fringes of the military land. Prospects of profitable trade, public and private employment and more earnings rising out of the presence of British troops made natives to settle down in dazzling display.\textsuperscript{27}
Twenty two years later in 1831 the imperial government divested Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar III authority over the state and entrusted it to a British Commission which commenced its work at Bangalore. This political change introduced new threads in the social fabric of the cantonment. The boundaries of the cantonment were enlarged to $13\frac{1}{2}$ square miles constituting 18 suburbs at the expense of 15 villages. The parade ground two miles from East to West and surrounded Colonel Marriott’s position referred by Government through the Resident for the consent of the Raja of Mysore. The Resident reported that the Rajan while ready to afford whatever ground might be necessary for the troops was unwilling on financial grounds, as affecting his revenue to give additional land merely for the sake of the appearance of the cantonment.  

The transfer of the Government of Mysore to a British Commissioner, the authorities at Madras seem to have considered that the Bangalore cantonment had become a British possession and there upon issued grants of land under the rules applicable to all other cantonments within the company’s territories and so subjected the land to quite rent on behalf of government (letter from military dept. of Commissioner Mysore 15th June 1857) b a ride or mail the Rotten Row of the station became the centre of military activity. The population of the civil and military station was larger than the city’s due to the stationing of imperial troops. The civil and military station of Bangalore grew into prominence on account of its
good administration and increasing prosperity. Its population of 80285 in the city area of Bangalore.29

From the beginning of 1803 Mysore had to bear extra ordinary expenses incurred in helping the company. The third article of the subsidiary treaty of 1799 required that in the event of a war or preparation for it by the company, Mysore should contribute towards the expenses such a sum as the Governor General considered reasonable. Accordingly from the beginning of 1803 Mysore was called upon to send some of its troops and to recruit more on behalf of the company. Between January and July 1803 at silledhar crops of 1200 was raised and its equipment cost 34,183 star pagodas between September and November 1803, 1,045 more horses were recruited and 39,278 star pagoda as were spent on the equipping them.30

On 29th of January 1807 Wilks, the acting Resident forwarded to the supreme government the modified treaty for ratification and the final agreement signed by the Governor General was delivered to the Maharaja on the 20th of March 1807. The modified third article of the treaty consisted of four clauses. It was agreed that the Maharaja was to maintain all times, a body of 4,000 effective horses including 500 stable horse in lieu of the pecuniary contribution, that such part of the cavalry as was not wanted for the protection of Mysore should be at the service of the company and while employed beyond the territory of Mysore extra expenses for their maintenance such as Bhatta at the rate of four star
pagodas a month shall be regularly paid by the honorable company. In 1825 A.H. Cole, the resident believed the British government had made a real sacrifice to claims by amending the third article. The effect of the treaty however can best be expressed in the words of Wilks the acting Resident in 1807 who was mainly responsible for the modification in estimating the general results of the arrangement now submitted for ratification wrote Wilks in 1807. It is to be observed that the establishment of horses neither to be maintained at different periods by the government of Mysore had reference either to a state of commotion or to political considerations of a general nature.

Mysore subsidy was originally in the nature of indemnity is clearly shown by the partition treaty of the 22nd June 1799 which states in the preamble that then allies have resolved to use their “Power-for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war.” The policy of exacting war costs from a beaten energy has been formally repudiated in Europe by great Britain and her allies, and the exaction of tribute in perpetuity would not under modern conditions, be justified in Principal or attempted in practice. In 1831, the administration of Mysore was assumed by the Britain Government. In 1867 in connection with the accession of the young Maharaja to then throne of his adoptive father Sir Stafford North Code demand a revision of then subsidy on two grounds, first that then cost of maintaining troops had largely increased since the subsidiary treaty in 1799. And secondly that the resources of Mysore had
so increased under British administration that an enhancement of the subsidy would not be an undue burden. The argument were developed by lord cranbrook in 1880. The original subsidy was equivalent to Rs.24½ lakhs at the time when the revenues of Mysore were a little less than 55 lakhs. From 1799 to 1803 the average gross revenue of Mysore may be taken to have been nearly 71 lakhs. In 1831 it has fallen to 55 lakhs when the British administration began and by 1880. It was 110 laksh and growing. Lord Cranbrook waives the “incontestable right” to take full account of the fact than then states revenue have nearly doubled through the salt excise but allowed on then other hand for the reductions permitted in the number of horse maintained by Mysore for successive reduction had led to the force being 1000 instead of 4000 at a cost of about Rs.5 lakhs per annum Lord Cranbrook concluded that 10½ lakhs should be added to the subsidy, making 35 lakhs in all without liability to maintain any contingent for foreign service.

It would be considered in the light of the correspondence which passed in 1880. It was nothing short of any absurdity to pay any regard whatever to the calculators of equivalence by which the figure of Rs.35 Lakhs was established. The calculations involved a comparison of values between various currencies on the one hand, and between the various costs of maintaining troops in wholly dissimilar conditions on the other. They involve an assessment of the real burden of the subsidy whether reckoned terms of money or in the wider terms of economics in relation to then total
revenues of the State,\textsuperscript{35} and finally they proceed from an assumption which if the Government of India were challenged they would certainly not endeavour to maintain namely that “That states revenues of the country towards the cost of British troops for its general defense and security and also towards the additional charges of actual war.”\textsuperscript{36} The whole contractual basis of the subsidy by force of events even if not explicitly has vanished. The documents would appear to support the belief that even at the time there was a certain unreality about the claims put forward by the Government of India and that in 1880 the question of the subsidy. Through it was a real and practical question as it was being debated on both sides argues on altogether unreal and unpractical grounds. For what repeatedly happens was that the claimants make out in emphatic terms, a claim which to their own satisfaction was irrefutably established, and then proceed in practice to adapt themselves to the necessities of the case which dictatable an altogether different course of action from that which in theory and in writing has been propounded as the only defensible course. Lord Cranbrook elaborately arrives at his conclusion by which 10½ lakhs added to the original 24 lakhs results in a Demand for 35 but on one pretext or another account of the recent famine in Mysore or the debt of 80 lakhs due to the Government of India the actual amount to be exacted remains for five years where it was before representation of the chief commissioners of Mysore on the ground that has not the “capacity, now or hereafter to bear any material increase to the subsidy\textsuperscript{37} lead to an arrangement in which the
contrast between concrete reality and polite fiction was strikingly emphasized. The question of any eventual increase at all was left wholly indeterminate and the government of India content themselves with placing carefully on record that the contemplated maximum was in future circumstances which on can future still to be lord Carnabrook. This sum was included in the Instruments of transfer dated 1st March 1881 but a private letter to the Maharaja confirms that only 24½ lakhs in half yearly installments due on the 30th September and the 31st March would be payable until the 31st March 1886. 38

For the maintenance of any armed force in Mysore the argument concluded at the time of the Maharajas accession provided for the limitation of the Military forces maintained by Mysore to 1000 horses and 2000 footmen. In other words the British Government now insists on assuming responsibility for the defense of Mysore but at the same time requires to be paid for rendering this service. The truth is that it has in the meantime become at least as much an interest of the British Government as of Mysore that the state should be defended against all aggressions and peace established in India. And that the logical Justification of the subsidy has ceased to exist when the defense of Mysore becomes not a burden on the East India Company but a paramount Interest of the British Government. A contribution from Mysore could be justified but this contribution requires in the reality to be negotiated by agreement on a new basis and was altogether different in conception from a subsidy exacted in
the circumstances of 1799 because the balance of advantage was with Government of India and not with the Government of Mysore.\textsuperscript{39}

The implicit contradiction came to light very soon afterwards. In 1887 the Maharaja proceeded to avail himself of the opportunity offered by lord Dufferin’s policy of allowing the Indian states to improve a portion of their troops and to hold them in readiness for imperial defense his highness in fact regarded as a privilege the very service of which he was being required to pay to be relieved. So much so that in spite of the fact that in 1893 the Government of India refused his request to be allowed to commute into terms of military service the proposed increase in the subsidy. (Just as in 1807 the un assessed liability of Mysore in case of war had been commuted) the maharaja did actually train and provide troops and later pleaded that this contribution deserved to be set off against the subsidy, or at least considered in mitigation.\textsuperscript{40}

The Dewan was pressed for the postponement of increased subsidy. In 1885 a further postponement of ten years was allowed. At this time the revenue of Mysore improved beyond expectation. In 1890 the State had an invested balance of 50 Lakhs and it was useless to plead any longer that sheer incapacity made the effective exaction of the full subsidy impossible. The net revenues in January 1893 amounted to 122\(\frac{3}{4}\) Lakhs of rupees and Lord Cranbooks critention the subsidy of the percent of the gross income would have yielded an impossible result in spite of the “Incontestable right” of the British Government to demand it.\textsuperscript{41} It was this practice
consideration of increased revenue which tends, instead of leading to a practical solution to sharpen the legality of the arguments for and against the imposition of the full 35 Lakhs at the end of the stipulated ten years period.

Dewan Pledged that:

1. The necessity imposed by the British Government at the time of the Rendition of Maintaining an expensive administration.

2. The necessity for famine protection.

3. The fact that through the salt excise Mysore makes an indirect contribution to the government of India.

4. The high proportion of the subsidy in comparison with other states.

5. The high proportion of military and quasi military expenditure.\(^42\)

On 2nd June 1917 Assistant Resident of Mysore wrote a letter to the secretary to the Government finance department making some slight changes in the date of payment in 1st installment stated that Article U of the Mysore Treaty of 1913 the subsidy was payable in two half yearly installment. The Durben considered that it would be great convenience if the payment of the first installment was allowed to be made in March instead of January, then grounds on which the proposal was made were, the January was the month in which the Durbar’s treasury balances reach their lowest level. In spite of the best efforts to move funds to head
quarters, it was sometimes not found possible to pay the first installment in January without having recourse to temporary advances from bankers.\textsuperscript{43} The subsidy was payable out of revenue and the land revenue collections, the chief source of revenue in Mysore, do not except in a small part of the state being February. That the Durbar’s proposal might be deferred as he considered that it would stand as much better chance of success if revived after the war was over. The Durban desired to renew paying the subsidy in one installment in the month of March. On 12th January 1921 Dewan of Mysore requested Hon’ble Resident of Mysore to obtain the permission of the Government of India for paying them subsidy in one installment in the month of March instead of in two installments first in the month of January and the second in March.\textsuperscript{44}

The principle laid down in a Memorandum accompanying the letter No. UU-1-B of the Government of India dated the 5th January 1921 and addressed to the Honorable the Resident in these circumstances, resident requested and approached the Government of India and obtain for the Durbar permission to pay the whole subsidy of 35 lakhs in one installment before the last day of March every year resident of Mysore on March 1919 wrote a letter to the Government of India and the Durbar’s letter dated 18th July 1919. Stated that during 4½ years of was mobilization and other charges came to Rs.11½ lakhs which Durbar was willingly borne from their general revenues declining to accept the Generous after made by the Government of India that they ay firm a charge against his majesty
Government. On 20th July 1917 Hon’ble Mr. H.V. Cobbs the resident of Mysore suggested Mysore, that “It should future be taken for granted that all the resources of the state would be at the disposal of the British Government in time of need” is consistent with the conditions on which an annual subsidy is required from Mysore under the treaty. What extent the Government of Mysore was entitled to claim a reduction in the amount of subsidy payable on the specific ground of the new method of calculations. Announced by his excellence the viceroy in his banquet speech at Mysore on the 29th November 1923.\textsuperscript{45}

The end of 1810 marked the beginning of an important change in the administration of Mysore. The Maharaja was sixteen years old and desired to participate actively in the conduct of the government so that the state might not suffer when Purnaiah retired, Purnaiah on the other hand was growing old and feeble but still looked upon the Maharaja as child. He was moreover becoming more tenacious of power. At the end of November 1810 the Maharaja complained of disrespectful behaviour on the part of some of the officers of the state and earnestly desire a share in the administration. Purnaiah then agreed to deliver over charged to the Maharaja and to continue as the Diwan and not the regent and to submit everything to the Maharajas for approval.\textsuperscript{46} The Maharaja therefore assumed charge on the 25th of November 1810. This was the first stage in the transfer of power from Purnaiah to the Maharaja. This change in the administrators was approved by the supreme Government.
The relationship between the Maharaja and his minister continued unruffled for some time, the former scrutinizing every detail of the administration and picking up experience. But the loss of power the feebleness of age and the influence of his relations were too much for Purnaiah. In the beginning of 1811 he requested the resident to be allowed to region about the end of April came the final rapture when the Dewan openly slighted his sovereign in the Resident’s presence. Believing all along that he was answerable only to British Government, and that his office was hereditary. These beliefs were however pronounced a mistake by Krishna Raja Wodeyar III being a child of between four and five years of age at the settlement of Mysore in 1799. The administration was entrusted under the supervision of the British Resident to Dewan Poorniaiah who was appointed by the company’s Government to till that office his capacity for such employment having been shown by his distinguished services under the former sovereigns of the country. The circumstances of his position virtually conjoined in his person the functions of the regent or we may use the term Vice Rajaiah with those of Prime Minister. His administration intent double capacity continued till towards the close of 1810.

The insurrection, which broke out in 1810 in the province of Bullum or Munjerabad headed by the representatives of the family of poligarhs by whom that part of the country was formerly governed and which was subdued not until the year 1802 by a Military force under the command of
the Duke of Wellington then the Honorable colonel Wellesley. Tranquility was maintained throughout this period. Vigour and energy appeared to have been the distinguishing qualities of then Government. In the month of November 1810 a serious difference between Poornaiah and the Rajah which led to the immediate assumption of then government by his Highness.

The acting resident of Mysore submitting an account of the disrespectful manner in which both the Dewan and the Killedar of the port of Mysore have treated the Raja and the peaceable manner in which it was settled and stating that the Dewan has given up the seals of Government to the Raja. Resident received the information that his Highness the Raja was greatly displeased at some insolent conduct towards his persons by the Killedar of the fort of Mysore. A.H. Cole instantly called upon Bache Rao (The Treasurer of the government and confidential friend of the Dewan) who was confined to his house by indisposition and informed him of his regret at such an occurrence and his opinion that the Killedar should be suspended from his employment until the return of the Poornaiah which was to take place on the following day. Dewan returned and received the satisfactory intelligent from him that the Killedar was dismissed and would be treated according to the wishes of the Raja.

A.C. Cole an acting resident of Mysore reported to the Madras Government that the Raja had considered some part of Poornaiah’s conduct as deficient in respect towards his, insinuations had been instilled
into his mind that he was to be considered a child all his life or to deposed to make for another minor to the throne and that the Dewan intended to usurp that authority over his person and country which had obtained in general under the influence of Dalvays of former time. In short several circumstances had concurred to infuse suspicion in to the Raja’s mind end to include him to throw himself of entirely upon the protection of the British Resident.  

His highness said he had every confidence in the Justice of the British Government and such an opinion of the Dewan that it was with the greatest difficulty he could at all admit the truth of the reports which had reached him. 

Papers of consequence, the British resident submitted all matters of management and wisdom of the Dewan. The Rajah had on the previous occasion advanced a claim to participate in the management of affairs and his impatience of to assume the reins of Government naturally increased with his age. But the change which now took place appears to have been precipitated of then Rajah on an occasion in itself of no importance and by an apprehension in his Highness’s mind that it was Poornaiah’s design to keep him in a state of perpetual tutelage and to exercise over his person and country that unlimited authority which the Dewan of former times had usurped from his ancestors.
For this apprehension the conduct of Poornaiah was unquestionable calculated to afford some grounds not only in his having neglected to initiate the Rajan into a knowledge of public affairs and in having solicited the supreme Government to make the office of Dewan Heriditary in his own family.

The struggle made by Poornaiah to retain his supremacy over the Rajan and operated with considerable influence in the formation of his highness character and to have confirmed that jealous fear of suppression in power of which he had already given indications and which he is stated to have ever afterwards convinced by the with holding from his ministers even those of his own choice the degree of authority necessary to make them use full instruments of Government and by resisting and resenting the counsel of other resident as an encroachment upon his sovereignty in a dispatch from the resident to the Madras Government dated 18th of December 1813 and again in his letters of then 28th of January and 10th of February 1814. His highness is described as utterly in-capable of managing his own affairs and too jealous to delegate the necessary authority to the Dewan. It was stated in those papers that he had fallen into habits of extravagance and sensuality wasting his treasurers upon the wretches who pandered to his pleasures even by the prostitution of their wives and daughters while the pay of his troops remained five or six months in arrears that he was sunk in super situation and much under the influence of Brahmins, that he encouraged servants. He treated with
disregard the advice of then-resident showed an anxiety to conceal from him the acts of his Government that he had no steadiness of purpose or attachment, no regard for truth or good faith. He was prone to dissimulation and intrigue that low and improper persons had been introduced into the district officers and the old and efficient servants removed at the caprice or enmity of a menial or a mistress. The public servants had no confidence in him and were led by the instability of their tenure of office to commit every sort of abuses. He was not accessible to the complaints of his people. He threatened with punishment those who should complain to the resident and used every artifice of falsehood and intrigue to support the very persons who defrauded his Government. The royats despairing of redress elsewhere had crowded around the resident crying for justice. The interposition of the resident however delicately exercised had produced nothing but irritation in his Highness mind and had induced him to send an agent to Madras for the express purpose of complaining of that interference and obtaining imposed upon him by the treaty of attending to the counsel of the British representative. The resident in the same dispatches after enumerating the most prominent abuses which had crept into the administration of the country subsequently to Poornaiah’s retirement suggested that a new code of instructions might be furnished for his own guidance adapted to the character of the Rajan and calculated to avert the evils likely to result from in it future.
Raja reported to the Resident and resident probed then Dewan a good deal on the subject and he could not avoid admitting that perhaps his age and habit had made him unintentionally deficient in many points of etiquette and considerations which the Raja was entitled to expect should be paid to his situations and character.

British Government owned to him every proper support as well as infinite gratitude for the excellence of his administration and the sincerity of his friendship. Resident mentioned that the Dewan personally any infringement of that respect which he thought due to his situation people employed by him had in several instances which he started acting indecorously and as the Dewan was too old to wait on him in person to clear up these several points the individuals immediately employed had not given him seats faction. Resident wrote a letter to the Madras Government mentioned his age and occupation trusted. That he should not consider it extraordinary if he expressed a wish to look into matters himself. He had not employment and he was ashamed to remain shut up in the palace idle and bearing the name raja without having at all studied business of his exalted station or made himself in the nature of those duties which he would one day be called upon to fulfill.\textsuperscript{59} He looked up to the Dewan as the person who had brought him to the notice of the British government had reared and educated him. He should like to see the rajas signature and seal were put upon all Madras Government. In their letter of 7th June 1811, the Supreme Government recommended the retirement of Purnaiah with
every possible distinction and indulgence and with a pension in addition to the Jagir of Yelandur granted to him in December 1811, Purnaiah appears to have finally retired from the service of the state.60

Colonial annexure policies maharaja’s Claim. The policy of territorial aggrandizement reached its zenith during the days of Lord Dalhousie. He gave new edge to the company’s policy and in pursuance of what is known as the “Doctrine of Lapse” annexed as many as seven states,61 on 14th October 1860 a famous circular issued by the British Government regarding “adoption as affecting the succession to the Native states and principalities of India”,62 had been addressed to the commissioner of Mysore as well and acknowledged by him, though not extended to his highness in person notwithstanding the decision. His highness adopted on the 18th June 1865 Sri. Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur a child of 2½ years of age and a member of the Bettada Kote family the third son of Chikka-Krishna Arasu.

In 1861 the Raja aged and child less appealed to canning for the restoration of Mysore. Three years later he requested permission to adopt an heir to the Raj. As he was not governing Mysore in 1860. Canning had not issued sannad of adoption to him. Over ten years in 1861 three governor-generals and as may secretaries of state with the questions of restoration and adoption.63
Charles Wood confessed in 1861 to having a covetous eye on Mysore. He was anxious for the Raja to die without adopting whereupon he proposed to graft the state on the territories administered by the government of Madras. However from a reading of the declarations that Benticks and the court of directors had made about the temporary character of the resumption of Mysore, he could see no presence to withhold it from him. He hoped that Canning would placate the raja by increasing his share of the administration and somehow prevent an adoption. On 10th January 1862 he wrote to Canning that anything worthwhile of present sacrifice to ensure us against adoption.64 A good resident might govern as well as a commissioner for the probable remainder of the Rajah’s life, but Canning should seek some security against his adopting. However Canning denied utterly the Raja’s right to claim the administration. He argued that the Raja had received Mysore as a revocable grant from Britain which held it by ‘right of conquest’ the treaty of 1799 had given him the administration on condition that he managed it well. Britain had resumed the state in 1831 because of the continued breach of this condition and was under no obligation to restore it. Bentinck’s proposals for restoration fell to the ground when the court disallowed them and the court gave no undertaking to return the state to the Raja for Canning the question of adoption to the raja did not arise. He contended that Raja’s treaty rights were personal to him, and that he had therefore never held ‘any patrimony in the soil. However hinted that the Government might, of its own grace be
disposed to deal liberally with a claim by the Raja for an adoption to the private estate that a subsidiary treaty of 1799 had secured him. This replay to the Raja’s request was somewhat at variance with Canning’s earlier expression of views upon the question. In Madras 1860 Woods expressing then hope that the Raja would not adopt an heir and that he would bequeath the state to Britain Canning had referred to the claims which he and his heirs hang for the restoration of the Government of his Country.

The Raja appealed to Elgin complaining of Caning’s extraordinary asperity, and requesting that his protest be referred to then Secretary to state. In reply Elgin expressed confidence in the property of his predecessor’s decision but assured him that the protest would be sent to home. Upon receiving the Raja’s protest Wood feared that the Governor’s Generals blunt treatment of the case would alienate the co-operation of the Raja. Woods received the letter of Rajas protest he became aware of a very curious proposal from himself, direct through an indirect channel. In his letter Raja claimed which was carried to England by Camp Bell, his Medical attendant and confidential adviser he declared his intention of bequeathing the administration to the Prince of Wales. For some months, Wood knew of the existence of the letter and of its substance without actually having seen it and without being sure Camp-Bell’s authority for delivering it.

To restore Mysore would quiet prompting of his conscience to provide of its later resumption to British rule would meet the objective of
imperial consolidation. In August 1862 Wood sketched the following outline for treaty with Raja. Britain gave him the government of Mysore providing for:

1. A resident’s sanction of chief appointments.
2. The maintenance of the present system of administering justice and revenue.
3. That at his death, Mysore with the exception of certain district should come to the British crown
4. That a certain district should go as a Jahgeer to some connection of his for who he wish to make provision.

On 17th October 1862 Wood wrote to Elgin that he might upon receiving the Raja’s statement of his intended bequest ask the Raja to put it into the shape of binding treaty, enforceable regardless of any subsequent adoption. At this stage wood raised the subject with Lord Stanley, who was regarded as the Tory expert on Indian affairs in the House of commons. He returned the documents on the case that ‘we must have Mysore’.

However on February 1863 when the commissioner acquainted the Raja formally to the home government decision. That lord canning wished to grant them the right to adopt in the absence of a natural heir. There never was then wrote to wood such a time for the stroke end if we are to have troubles at home and troops are taken from here we must lay out all
the anchors we can. The sanction of adoptions would be less spectacular measures than the lavish durbars and the bestowal of large rewards but its effects would be for more general and its results would last forever. It was the indispensable foundation of the policy of reliance on the great Indian influence.⁶⁹

An occasion soon arose for implementing this policy and testing the bonafides of the home Government. Lord Canning deliberately and repeatedly suggested the Home Governments orders asking him to restore the Raja who was then a minor and had never been disloyal to the British. No less glaring was Cannings treatment of Maharaja of Mysore who was deprived of the benefit of an adoption Sannad on the ground that he was not a ruling prince at the time, and ultimately denied his right to the throne of Mysore the motive behind these measures was to acquire this state permanently under British rule after the Maharaja Died. Maharaja of Mysore who was deprived of the benefit of an adoption sannad on the ground that he was not a ruling prince at the time, and ultimately denied his right to the throne of Mysore. The motive behind these measures was to acquire this state permanently under British rule after the Maharaja died.⁷₀

The policy of territorial expansion at the cost of allied and subordinate princes which had its roots in the days of the company was based upon two main grounds. (1) Failure of natural heirs and misgovernment. The queens proclamation which should be regarded as a
policy statement of then crown’s government gave a definite pledge in this respect by ensuring the princes that there would be no further encroachment upon their territories, cunnings. Adoption Sannad’s were concrete steps in this direction, these were a formal repudiation of dreaded doctrine of lapse.\textsuperscript{71}

In the case of Mysore the Indian Office at England entered into direct correspondence with the Raja and according to Canning, jeopardized the arrangement and demonstrated that the Viceroy had no voice in and not even knowledge of decision taken in a matter under the direct supervision. For the Raja was informed that Mysore affairs would hereafter be the responsibility of the Government of Madras, Because of Canning’s protest this particular decision was revoked, but the influence of the Government of India had been weakened and the Raja began to reconsider his proposal to bequeath his kingdom.\textsuperscript{72} Canning therefore wrote a vigorously worded minute protesting against the manner in which the home government had ignored the government of India. He explained to wood’s that personally he would have preferred to have been silent. Woods agreed that the autocracy of the Governor General should be maintained and nothing derogatory to his authority should be done through he could not understand in what way the vice regal authority had been shaken in this matter of Mysore. He was anxious to secure possession of Mysore as a bequest or with the consent of the Raja but realized that he could not be forcibly taken. So he urged Canning who had more influence than any other
Englishman with Raja to do all he could before his departure from India to proven the Raja adopting and he was greatly disappointed that Cunnings, instead of confirming the Raja’s half promise to Lady Canning of bequest had been willing to permit the Raja to adopt a successor.\(^{73}\)

Lord Elgin who succeeded Canning in Feb. 1862 was inclined to agree with Canning but he was informed that the home government were keen that the state should revert to the crown after the Rajas death with the exception of any one district which the raja might grant to any relative for whom he wished to provide the viceroy was anxious to fall in line with the cabinet and suggested somewhat uneasily that the Raja could perhaps be bribed into abstaining from adoption. But then Indian council advised the Secretary of state to restore the administration to the raja and to trust to his avowed intention of making it over to the British on his death. Wood was not pleased between what seems to be our honest course and my wish to secure Mysore. It was finally decided not to alter Canning decision.\(^{74}\)

John Lawrence who came out as viceroy on Elgins death in December 1863 argued that if the administration of Mysore were to be retained in British hands, it was the Government’s clear duty and prerogative to refuse to recognize the right of adoption. Borne Car and Salisbury Secretary of state in the conservative Government replied that he had no particular sympathy for these princes who will certainly cut every English throat they can lay hands on when ever they can do it safely, but the government should be scrupulously just to them and give them no
reason for saying that Britain treated her promises lightly. He decided that while rajas treaty right would terminate with his death, his adopted son if he proved if might be given a portion of the kingdom under such condition as the Government might impose. Lawrence welcomed this decision.\textsuperscript{75}

North Cote who succeeded Cranborne disclosed that his predecessor had announced his decision without consulting his council. North Cate himself wished to transfer the whole kingdom to the adopted heir on the attainment of his majority on such conditions as the government might like to impose. Lawrence regretted the failure to apply Dalhousie’s doctrine of lapse to Mysore but agreed to abide by North Cote’s decision. Woods wrote a succession of letters to northcote objecting to this course and he tried to enlist Stanley’s support but Stanley’s hands were too full at the Foreign office to make a discussion with lord Halifax possible. In any case northcote was not prepared to raced from his position. The direct and ultimate consequence of his determination was the rendition of Mysore in 1881.\textsuperscript{76}

When the young Raja came of age European influence would still present in the shape of Resident and his assistant officer only the main object should to leave the general administration as much as possible in the hands of Native officials. The Residency if inspired by something better than the sinister ideas of the Calcutta foreign office would be standing guarantee against the appreciation of the populations by the emissaries of the Prince.\textsuperscript{77}
His highness did not long survive the Durbar at which he returned thanks for the good news conveyed by the North Cote dispatch with in less than nine months, eight months and ten days to be exact his highness in death’s was announced. He had been availing for some time and serious symptoms showed themselves about the close of February 1869. He soon rallied but on 23rd March following, he had a serious replace which combined with his great age caused serious apprehension. “His wonderfully vigorous constitution” gave some hope but even that gave way to the effects of a swelling in the neck attended by hiccough. His highness expired in palace amidst the members of his family and relations. On the 27th March at about 11 p.m. his demise was universally regretted.\textsuperscript{78}

The Commissioner L.B. Bouring took the necessary steps to guard his highness treasure and records the regiment at the French Rocks being moved for the purpose. Next he issued proclamation at Bangalore which had been sent out by the governor General in council. This was publicly read out by the commissioner on the afternoon of the 28th March in the presence of Troops of the garrison and such officials and leading people as could be summoned on so short notice.\textsuperscript{79}

On the 4th April the commissioner proceeded to Mysore and conveyed in person the condolence of his Excellency the viceroy to the young Maharaja and the Ranees on demise of his later Highness and his good wishes for the welfare of his highness Sri. Chamarajendra Wodeyar. Three days later he commenced to the Governor General in council in
order to facilitate the suitable upbringing of the young Prince. The young Maharaja having undergone certain preliminary Religious Ceremonies in the morning took up a position in a corner of an enclosure on the ground floor in the centre of the palace.
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