CHAPTER THREE

TIPU'S PRINCES AT VELLORE AND THE MUTINY

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A. TIPTU'S FAMILY AT VELLORE

On 4th May 1799, Tipu Sultan died at Seringapatam in the war. All the high and low had been greatly attached to him and considered him as a martyr to the Islamic faith. They considered him as a prince who fell gloriously in the cause of his religion. His epitaph says: "Tipu Sultan vowed to wage a holy war, the Almighty conferred the rank of Martyrdom upon him." The followers of Tipu could not forget the greatness of this mighty prince. People had been lamenting upon his death for a long time. The dirge of Tipu says, "How proud his conquering banners flew, how proudly marched his dread array. Soon as the King of Earth withdrew his favouring smile, they passed away."

After the fall of Tipu his family was transferred to Vellore. The fort at Vellore, where Tipu's family was housed, with its strong defence, was considered to be a place of safe residence for them. Tipu's family consisted of 12 sons and 8 daughters. The six elder sons and four daughters were married. Their families with their connections
and followers formed an assemblage of several hundred persons all living in the former palace of the Nawab of Carnatic within the fort. There were five mahals inside the palace within the fort, in which the entire family was housed. The names of mahals were the Guasur, Kandi, Tippoo, Patcha Bezam and Palkonda.

No officer other than Lt. Col. Marriott, the Pay-master of Stipends, was allowed to enter the palace without the permission of the princes and no European sentinel did duty within its precincts. The first reception of the princes was by Col. Daveton at Vellore, who posted some European sentries near the temporary tent, walls and around the apartments of the women, for the sake of protection. After the completion of the permanent buildings no European sentry was posted. Since 1902 when Lt. Col. Marriott came and took charge of the princes, their guard had been exclusively formed of the sepoys. At the gate of the princes' houses the servants and the followers of the princes had each a ticket bearing the seal and signature on which were written the domestic's or follower's name and that of his master or patron. This ticket was his passport and without it he could not enter the palaces.

At the gate of the garrison four Hindu writers were
posted, to admit, and one or more of them was to be constantly at the gate both day and night. These writers had a register containing the names of all the domestics and followers of the princes. The writers noted the ingress and egress of every person to and from the fort, and identified to the sentinels and guards. The families of Tipu were watched with utmost care and their escape would be impossible. Though the sons and brothers of Tipu had been placed as state prisoners at Vellore, they were allowed every degree of reasonable comfort and convenience consistent with the security of their persons and with an idea of prevention of the means of intrigue and corruption. The servants of the princes generally lived with their families outside the fort and only came to the palace to perform their offices in the daytime with the exception of some few who came, in turn, to sleep near their master's doors. The princes' servants and their families residing in the pettah of Vellore, men, women and children numbered 1812. At the palace, inside the fort, including children there were 1373.

The princes were given a suitable residence and ample privacy which was undisturbed by the occasional visit of the officer commanding the garrison. In the beginning their behaviour was generally distinguished by modesty and
unassumption of pomp and readiness to demonstrate themselves to everything that was proposed. After some period of time, there was the most astonishing change in their behaviour, their conduct now changing over to one of arrogance and near insult. Few princes disputed every proposition and some of them took singular pride in having the state pomp and ceremony of the household, conducted on or as near a plan as possible to that followed by Tipu himself, for a veneration or admiration of a large kingdom. Some of them conducted surbars surrounded by a number of their followers and assumed the title of Sultan. The whole neighbourhood of the Vellore Fort swarmed with the followers of the princes.

A reasonable revenue had been placed at their disposal which enabled them to purchase the services of a host of retainers. The Partition Treaty of Mysore made provision for distributing a sum of 1,12,116 Cantaria Pasa-as for the maintenance of the families of Tipu. Four eldest princes Fettah Hyder, Abdul Khalic, Mouhadeen and Moiz-ud-Deen each received Rs. 50,000 per annum in monthly payments. The next three in age namely Mouhadeen Yaseen, Mouhadeen Soobaun and Shucker Allah each received Rs. 25,000 per annum. Among the five minor princes two, Pirroor-ud-Deen and Imah-ud-Deen, each received Rs. 700 per month and three remaining princes
namely Manover-ud-Deen, Golam Mohammed and Golam Hameed each received Rs. 500 per month. The general condition of the princes has been described by S.S. Furnell thus:

"The place chosen for their residence was in the immediate neighbourhood of their former grandeur - the restraint under which they were placed, of the mildest character - the accommodation provided for them of the most splendid description, their allowances on a scale of Oriental Magnificence." 13

The princes were followed by numerous men of their faith from Seringapatam to Vellore. S.S. Furnell in his account says that as many as three thousand Mysoreans settled in Vellore and its vicinity subsequent to its becoming the abode of the princes. The general population of Vellore had astonishingly increased. 14 This was neither questioned nor checked by the British officials. 15

The first daughter of Tipu, Beebê Begam was married during Tipu's life time to Seat Shabhây, a relation to the family. They continued to reside at Chungal near Seringapatam. The second daughter Ismûlunînásâ Begüm was given in marriage by Tipu to his relative Meer Khader Ally, brother of Sultan Mohnûddîn's wife. They continued to reside at Yadatooree (Edatore), twenty miles from Seringapatam. They were invited to Vellore by Ismûlunînásâ's mother during the time of Mutiny. When they were proceeding towards Vellore
Meer Khader was taken sick on the way and so they were obliged to return. The third daughter Umme Ummisa Begum was married by the order of government, on the 7th February, 1806 to Reza Hussain Khan, son of Hyder Hoosain Khan, the killeedar of Bangalore, who behaved so well with the English that he gained confidence of the government. They had their residence in the pettah of Vellore. The fourth daughter Fatima Begum was married on the 13th March, 1806 to Mohamed Ibrahim, son of late Binky Nabob and grandson of Hyder Ali Khan's maternal uncle, Ibrahim Sahib. They also resided in the pettah at Vellore. The fifth daughter Budu Ummesa Begum was married on 8th June, to Said Homud, son of Tipu's cousin Syed Hussain. They were to reside in the pettah but at the time of the Mutiny they remained inside the fort. The sixth daughter was married on 28th November, to Hyder Hoossain Khan, son of Tipu's sister by the Sanoor Nabon. They too resided inside the fort. The seventh daughter Noor Ummisa Begum was the full sister of Sultan Moheeuddeen. Her marriage ceremony with Nizam-ud-Deen commenced on 3rd July 1806 but was interrupted by the Mutiny on the 10th July. The last daughter Kuluma Begum was another full sister of Sultan Moheeuddeen. Her marriage to Syed Kuttub-ud-Deen, son of late Tipu's maternal uncle, had been sanctioned by the government and was to have commenced as soon as the seventh daughter's marriage was over.
The important question is whether the princes took part in the conspiracy or the mutiny. The available evidences have proved beyond doubt that they actively supported the mutiny and launched a conspiracy for achieving their aim of reconquering the throne of Mysore. They were very cautious in engaging in open communication or correspondence hostile to the English.17 Long before the Mutiny at Vellore Fattah Hyder, the first son of Tipu, tried to form a conspiracy against the English and sought the help of the Marathas who were the powerful rulers in India then.18 A pocket containing original records was captured by the British. The records showed that two persons connected with the family of Tipu were engaged in a correspondence with the enemies of the British government (probably the Maratha leaders). A letter by Padshah Fattah Hyder offered to one Mirza Mohamdeen Beg one fourth of his kingdom and authorised his conquests.19 Fattah Hyder received secret letters from the polygams and the Marathas. One such letter assured him of help from the Marathas, and the French against the British. This letter was found in a mosque at Vellore.20 Long before, even during the lifetime of Tipu Sultan, they sought the help of the French who were hostile to the English. Everything relative to the war between France and England was highly interesting to the princes.21 The princes, ever since the
formation of the conspiracy in the South, encouraged the conspirators very actively and in fact their presence at Vellore gave the conspirators great courage. The followers of the princes gave it out that the French being in a position to dictate terms of peace to the English, Fettah Hyder was to be acknowledged by the latter as rightful sovereign of Mysore and to be put in immediate possession of his father’s throne. But, naturally they wanted to find an opportunity to kill all the Europeans and capture the throne of Mysore.

Evidences indicated that on the eve of the Mutiny Fettah Hyder gained every private information possible to the politics of the Europeans and the Indian rulers and he employed Mahommad Mallick in regular pay as a secret agent, to visit Pondicherry to gain information. Mahommad Mallick was also despatched to Madras often to get secret informations. The intelligence report was received by Fettah Hyder every evening in secret meetings after the servants had retired to their houses. In the month of June 1806, Abdul Khalick, the second son of Tipu, was composing a letter to the French government in Europe. It was natural, under these circumstances, that the princes themselves looked upon the English as their enemies and destroyers of their families. Many witnesses proved that prince
Moiz-ud-Deen took active part in the Mutiny. When the Mutiny commenced he encouraged the sepoys by supplying them with food and drinks. He wrote letters to the Marathas and other Polygars seeking help from them to destroy the power of the English. 26 Alls-ud-Deen, a foster brother of Prince Moiz-ud-Deen, was the medium of intercourse between the palace and the sepoys. He frequently attended the meetings and reported the proceedings of the secret meetings to the princes. When the Mutiny was in good progress, the palace attendants supplied sweetmeats and other refreshments to the sepoys. 27

B. Responsibilies of the Princes in the Mutiny

The captive princes of Mysore were anxiously waiting for an opportunity for attempting their emancipation. 28 The British Indian army consisted of their own man who had formerly served in their own army and were ready to support their cause. Also, as the princes were surrounded by men of their own faith, they could command support from them. In fact, numerous men followed the princes from Mysore and they formed an assemblage of a hostile group. 29 The sentries posted within the palaces were exclusively Indian sepoys, and a prohibition existed for the European entry into the palace. These provided easy facility for carrying
on mutual communications between the sepoys and the princes without fear of being discovered or known. The confidential servants and followers of the princes were the mediators between the sepoys and the princes. They helped the princes to form a conspiracy at Vellore. Regular plan of operation was formed soon and the conspirators were gathered. The discontented and disaffected sepoys were further induced to become a hostile group by the introduction of the new turban and other dress regulations. The agents of the princes were sent to different stations and Vellore was visited by the emissaries of the Marathas and the local Polygars. All attempts were made to instigate the sepoys to join the conspiracy. The fact that the European officers were a numerical minority made the princes think that their plan could be easily carried out and they could re-establish the Mohammedan power in the South. The princes and their followers were actively supported by the Polygars as also the men from the Southern districts who were serving in the Native British army. It was shown that they had appointed 500 men in regular pay for assistance to carry out their plans into action.

Princes Fattah Hyder and Moiz-ud-Deen in particular were very active in the planning and execution of the Mutiny. Tipu’s flag which was hoisted during the Mutiny was brought out from prince Moiz-ud-Deen’s palace. Their followers were
ready to assist them in escaping from the fort and join them. 37 Prince Moiz-u'd-deen despatched letters to the Marathas. 38 He despatched Sain Gaffer's son to collect a force and take possession of the hill Fort at Vellore. On the morning of the Mutiny, prince Moiz-u'd-deen having exchanged beatle with him, gave him a party of sepoys and a sword and ordered him to go and take possession of the hill Fort. 39 He further asked the sepoys to take and keep the fort for 8 days only by which time he could collect ten thousand men from Gurrumondeeg. 40 He wrote letters to the Polygar of Gurrumondeeg a close friend of his and also to the Polygars of Venkatagherry and Calastry. The letters to latter two had been kept ready for despatch at the time of the Mutiny. Sultan Mohudaeen (another Prince) told the sepoys that he was ready with 500 men in his own pay, outside to assist on the morning of the Mutiny. At the time of Mutiny he was engaged in distributing beatle and food to the sepoys. The evidences proved that the causes of the disaffection arose principally from the intrigues of Tipu's family and their followers. 41 The agents and friends of the Tipu's family were employed all over the country and their intrigues extended to every place in the South. 42 Prince Moiz-u'd-deen encouraged the sepoys by promising them increase of pay if they succeeded. 43
Subedar Shaik Nutter deposed before the Court of Enquiry that Jammal Deen, the foster brother of Moiz-ud-Deen was the first to acquaint the palace people the intention of the sepoys to Mutiny. 44 On 9th July, 1806, the day before the Mutiny, Moiz-ud-Deen asked permission to allow his male servants to remain with him during night hours and also to allow his first cousin Hyder Hussain Khan to spend that night in the palace. The Mutiny was to commence during the same night, and the same was expected by the princes with preplanned conspiracy. 45 Prince Moiz-ud-Deen asked permission to purchase a horse but Col. Marriott refused. Yet, the prince purchased the horse and the same horse was saddled and kept ready before the palace of Moiz-ud-Deen on the day of the Mutiny. 46 At about 7 o'clock on the 10th July, after killing all the European Officers, the sepoys went to the palace and called out, "Come out Navab, Come out, (we have killed all and so) there is no fear." This was supposed to be addressed to Fettah Hyder, the first son of Tipu, who lived in the palace close to Col. Marriott's quarter. 47 The mutineers proclaimed Fettah Hyder as the "King". 48

Different witnesses gave evidences that the followers of the prince in the Palace were actively employed during the course of the Mutiny by way of assisting in getting out the guns, in laying them, in encouraging the sepoys to
destroy the Europeans and actively doing so themselves in some instances. The flag of the late Tipu Sultan was hoisted upon the garrison flag staff by the sepoys in conjunction with the followers in the palace. The princes, Mohudddeen and his brother Moiz-ud-Deen, themselves were assisting the sepoys and ordered that refreshments of betel, meat etc. be given to the sepoys. Prince Moiz-ud-Deen acknowledged to Col. Marriott that the flag had come out of his house. The flag looked old, and was bearing the late Sultan’s insignia, a sun in the centre with green tiger stripes on the red field.

The Commission of Enquiry enquiring into the causes for the Mutiny gave a concluding remark that the residence of the family of the late Tipu Sultan also was one of the leading causes of the Mutiny. Witness Hircarrah Shaik Abdul gave evidence that Tipu’s sons were destroying the Europeans. Several of the princes’ men entered into the fort by means of ropes in the morning of 10th July. Cawsey Jing, Havilder of the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Regiment gave evidences that all the doors of the princes were shut but the doors of prince Moiz-ud-Deen and prince Mohudddeen were kept open during the Mutiny. It was reported that prince Moiz-ud-Deen and his family had been at prayers, the whole night, a thing very unusual, showing that the same night of 9th July was chosen for the mutiny.
Three days before the Mutiny prince Moiz-ud-Deen attended the secret meeting and took the Oath with the sepoys. The conspirators held their meetings in the stables of the princes. It was later proved that the sepoys came to the palace of prince Moiz-ud-Deen in the early morning of 10th July. Prince Moiz-ud-Deen addressed the Subedars and sepoys that if they succeeded in the Mutiny every sepoys would get Rs. 200 per month and in case of accidents their families would be provided all assistance. Causy Sing, havilder deposed before the Court of Enquiry that two Subedar, Jamadars and Sepoys about twelve in number were speaking with prince Moiz-ud-Deen during the Mutiny. The prince said to them, "Don't be afraid, my children. Kill the remaining Europeans that are alive." The sepoys, when the Mutiny was in progress, engaged themselves in plundering. A sudden change in the course of the Mutiny prevented the princes from taking the assistance of the people in the Pettah. Or else, the princes would have come out and headed the Mutineers since they had collected a large number of men ready to join them. Sepoy Ramasamy deposed before the Enquiry Commission that the conspirators planned to take possession of the hill Fort and after killing Col. Marriott they would exhibit the body throughout the city and that prince Moiz-ud-Deen promised that they would see his flag flying at Madras, within
twelve days. 62. Ramasamy further said that at day light, on the morning of 10th July, four sepoys went into the palace and reported that all the Europeans were killed except Col. Marriott. 63. Princes Moiz-ud-Deen and Mohudddeen ordered the sepoys to search for him. The sepoys went out in search of Col. Marriott. Another evidence proved that a bundle of swords were passed by the way of the stables to the palace during the Mutiny. 64. Munniappan, a sepoy deposed before the Enquiry Commission that he saw five men of the palace bringing out from the stores pistols and swords as many as they could carry and went towards the palace.

All these evidences only proved that prince Moiz-ud-Deen had close contact with the conspirators and the disposition of the various evidences clearly brought out different transactions of the Mutiny. From all the evidences the following points were found to be established by the British Officers:

1) That Moiz-ud-Deen not only knew of the intended secret meetings but encouraged the sepoys through the channel of his agents to commit it with a view to establish a Musselman government in his own person; (2) That during the Mutiny Moiz-ud-Deen directed the son of Syed Ghafoor to go and take possession of the hill fort which commands the
Fort of Vellore; (3) That Moiz-ud-Deen either gave battle and refreshments to the mutineers or directed his people to take part in the Mutiny; (4) That the Mysore flag was hoisted in the fort by the direction of the prince Moiz-ud-Deen; (5) That during the Mutiny Moiz-ud-Deen appeared on the outside of his house and personally communicated with the ring leaders and encouraged them to proceed in the project which they had undertaken; (6) That Moiz-ud-Deen was prepared to head the mutineers when the Mutiny was in progress and (7) That Moiz-ud-Deen had prepared letters to several powerful chiefs inviting them to join his cause.

*HAVILDER (name could not be traced) of the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Regiment, deposed before the Enquiry that Tipu's sons were all ready and had got 30 horses ready and that the general instructions circulated among the sepoys were that they were to go out and fight and kill every European. This was the only evidence to show that all the princes were connected in the Mutiny was that several of the servants of some of the princes besides Moiz-ud-Deen were taken up either in acts connected with the Mutiny or in the conspiracy. This point was noted by N.R. Edmonston, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Another report says that Moiz-ud-Deen was the only prince who took active part in the Mutiny. The time was
favourable for the sepoys and conspirators to act according to the directions of their masters. Seven persons, who were said to be very active in the Mutiny, were despatched to Chittoor for trial before the special Commission of Enquiry. Fourteen persons who had spent during the previous night inside the fort were arrested near the palace on the morning of 10th July. Numerous servants of the princes were seen actively employed with the mutineers. All the above said persons were private men about whom the government decided to take strong action.

Before the Court of Enquiry Col. Marriott deposed that the princes first tried to take possession of the Vellore Fort since it was their stronghold where they could establish themselves securely until a general insurrection had taken place in the south. It was reported that Tipu's princes had a considerable treasure not only in the fort but also in the neighbourhood at Chittoor. A special detachment was formed to guard 3 lakhs of pagodas kept in a secret place. In other stations in the south, the princes had not yet gained hold to achieve their aims. The strongest evidence existed that one of the younger sons of the late Tipu Sultan either had or was about to establish a correspondence with the disaffected persons in different parts of the country and particularly in Mysore. Just a day before the
Mutiny, on 9th July, numerous men, pensioners, gunners and others were brought into the fort and made to sleep inside. Jamaider Rangappa deposed before the Enquiry Commission that he had been doing duty for the past 15 months in Vellore garrison and never before saw so many horsemen or crowd of people and attendants in the palace as on the afternoon of 9th July.

Col. Harcourt and Lt. Col. Forbes reported:

"We firmly believe the conspiracy to have originally projected by the princes with a view of recovering their independence and the defection and revolt of the Troops to have resulted from the intrigues of the princes' adherents who spared no pains to make them discontented and by gradually undermining their attachment prepared their minds for the traitorous impressions they afterwards gave them and for open revolt."

Marriage celebrations of Sultan Vuneeruddeen's sister with Syed Nizam-ud-Den had commenced a few days before the Mutiny. It was customary that previous to the final ceremonies dinners should be given to their respective relatives and friends. According to this the four daughters of Tipu lately married had each of them given two dinners and their bridegrooms were also given two dinners. The evening of the 9th July was fixed for the first or second entertainment to be given by Mohuldeen Sahib, which was to be attended by their relatives living outside the fort.
Probably, the princes wanted to divert the attention of the British Officers from the alleged conspiracy and the direct action on 10th July. The dinner was attended by ten of the close relations of the princes whose names were entered in the register at the gate. After the feast they retired to their houses outside the fort at 9 O'clock, at night, on the same day.

C. Departure of the Princes to Bengal

It was considered dangerous to keep the princes at Vellore. The British officials were afraid that the dependants and followers of the princes, in thousand, would continue to surround them and naturally engage in intrigues and machinations as opportunities might offer. It was decided highly advisable, that the chief members of the family should be permanently removed to such a distance from the scene of their former greatness which must preclude all hopes and projects of ambition directed towards restoring the government of the house of Tipu. The officials thought that the security and tranquillity of Mysore and Carnatic would be promoted by eradicating the extended interest of the family of Tipu from the vicinity of those places. Restoring late Tipu's families at Vellore while their principle members and adherents resided in the Carnatic might
be combined with any plan of internal disorder. It was feared that a time might come when an effort for the restoration of the Tipu's princes might successfully be made.

The primary cause of the Mutiny was the deep-rooted hatred of Mohammedans and Hindus to the rule of a Christian nation. It was this hatred which was always lurking in the minds of the Indians, that made them ready to break forth on the slightest encouragement or provocation and every outbreak of the natives against the English would be a war of extermination. Therefore it was consistent with the principles of wisdom and prudence, specially after the transaction at Vellore on 10th July, 1806, that it was decided to transport the princes of Tipu to Bengal. Three distinct decisions were taken on this point. Firstly, it was decided to remove the principle members of the Tipu's family, preferably all male princes, to Bengal. Secondly, the allowances granted to them should be reduced considerably. Thirdly, the willing followers and adherents of the princes, would be permitted to go back to their native places at Mysore. After deep considerations and negotiations, the British government took these three courses of action to put an end to further danger. To remove the families of late Tipu it was decided that a native army should escort them up to Danjam where the Bengal regiment
should relieve the escorting army. The princes were informed of all the above courses of action against them. At that time the princes had incurred debts and were unable to redeem them entirely, although many of them sold away all their plates and furniture. The above statements were reported by the wives of the princes to the government but there was no truth in them. Some of the servants of the princes were nominated to take charge of the baggage of the departing princes. When the orders to the effect that the allowances of the princes were reduced, was made known, many of them became clamorous to the last degree and all of them at first determined to starve themselves to death. They shut the doors of the palace and refused to admit their attendants. The next day Col. Marriott went to them and conducted a conference. After a deep argument Col. Marriott succeeded in prevailing on them and convincing them to take their meals. Col. Harcourt the Commanding Officer at Vellore, reported that there would be no alternative than meeting the demands of the princes and despatching them to Bengal without loss of time.

Col. Richardson was appointed to take charge of the princes. He was directed, in concert with the sub-treasurer, to examine the baggage of the princes and that
the sub-treasurer was directed to take charge of the money and jewels and deposit the same in the treasury. The same principle suggested the necessity of entirely suspending or considerably reducing the amount the stipends originally given to the princes. The Commission of Enquiry later on recommended that Prince Moiz-ud-Deen should be separately confined in the apartments in the Calcutta Jail, under European sentries until a proper place of separate confinement could be provided for him. The inhabitants of Mysore who had accompanied the princes to Vellore expressed their decision to go back to Mysore. As an act of favour the British Company decided to provide opportunity to such people to resettle in their native land.

Among the family of the Tipu's princes a certain number of the females of their respective families and all their children were permitted to join them on their departure. The princes and their families were provided with selected attendants. Their stipends were either entirely suspended or considerably reduced. The younger princes on their willingness, were given the option to live in Bengal on moderate pensions or to settle at Mysore. Some of them expressed their willingness to proceed to Mysore. The Company, thus, decided to divide Tipu's family so that they could be relieved of the burdens and further problems. Total number from the
princes' family to be removed to Bengal, was 42, of which 15 were adults, 13 minors and 14 infants. The adults would require upon an average 4 personal attendants each, the minors would require 2 attendants and the infants would require 2 females including the mothers and the total number of attendants and the palanquin bearers was 548. Lt. Col. Marriott was the accompanying officer. The whole party including the escort exceeded 7,000 persons.

The party left Vellore on 20th January, 1807. A complete Company of 100 Europeans and five companies of Indian sepoys and a troop of 90 men of the Indian cavalry were thought of as necessary to escort the party. It was reported that prince Fattah Hyder, the eldest son of Tipu, did not manifest the least degree of apprehension on quitting the Fort of Vellore. Palanquins were prepared for the party and the escort was assembled and the whole party moved out perfectly and in good order without any disturbances. On the way, Kader Ally, the nephew of late Tipu died because of serious illness. The removal of the princes to Bengal had its own effects upon the minds of the sepoys. They tried, as a last effort in continuation of the Southern Rebellion, to carry out the instigations but did not succeed.
Suitable houses were ordered to be constructed at Calcutta to house the party. The families of the princes, except Kader Ally, safely reached Calcutta and continued to live there till recently. There were controversies in the dispositions of Lt. Col. Marriott about the responsibilities of the princes in the Mutiny. So, a separate Enquiry Commission was appointed to enquire the conduct of Lt. Col. Marriott, who was the Officer-in-charge of princes. The Commission consisted of five leading officers. They were, J. Peter, Major General (The President), Lt. Col. Rods Worth, Nathl. Webb (First Judge, North Division), J.H.D. Ogilvie (Second Judge, Centre Division), and Major William Downes. Col. Harcourt and Col. Gillespie were also interrogated in the Enquiry Commission. The Commission said in its final report that Lt. Col. Marriott had not committed any error of omission or showed neglect of duty. It was reported that the Lt. Col. had carried out his duties most efficiently and effectively, preventing the escape of the princes and providing all facilities to the families of the princes.

In 1806, Tipu's sons requested the government to grant a place for the burial of the royal family at Vellore. The government granted 15 acres of land on the western side of Arcot Road within the limits of Arivandampundi. There
are tombs of several members of Tipu's family built of brick and mortar. After the Vellore Mutiny the princes were removed to Calcutta and so they were not buried there but the female members of the royal family were allowed to remain in the mahals of the Fort at Vellore. The chief monuments still exist in the burial place. Besides the main tombs of the female members of the Tipu's family, there are four hundred minor tombs of relatives, family servants, eunuchs and other dependants.
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23 Ib14., p. 1058.
24 Ib14., p. 1065.
25 Ib14., p. 1038.
26 Ib14., p. 703.
30 Ib14., p. 3549.
33 Ib14., Vol. IV, p. 2077.
38 Ib14., p. 311; Vol. IV, p. 1879.
41 Ib14., Vol. II, p. 714.
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63  Ibid., p. 1914.
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73  Ibid., Vol. 19, p. 883.
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83  Ibid., p. 2106.
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85  Ibid., Vol. II, p. 815.
86  Ibid., Vol. VIII, p. 383.
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90  Ibid., Vol. V, p. 2245.