CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Nature of the Study

The present study is aimed at examining the relations between the early Wodeyars of Mysore and Tamil Nadu in the 17th and 18th centuries in the light of the Rajamandala Theory enunciated by Kautilya in his Artha Sastra. The Rajamandala Theory of the Smruthi and the Nithi writers presupposes the division of the country into a number of small States and the presence of an ambitious conqueror, anxious to establish his hegemony over there. According to Kautilya's, "the Rajamandala consists of twelve constituent mandalas of kings. These mandalas are like circles within the circles with political relations with each other. For instance two neighboring are enemies of each other at all times. The corollary of this theory would be that two States neighboring the third State is assumed to be in friendly alliance. Next to ari (the enemy) and mitra (ally), arimitra (enemies ally), then mitra - mitra (once ally's ally), and ari mitra - mitra (enemy's ally) in the Rajamandala as conceived by Kautilya". The kings in the front enumerated above are five in numbers.

The kings in the rear of the conqueror are given different names by the political thinkers. But their presumed relationship is similar. "The immediate neighbour in rear is called parshimigraha one who attacks in the rear and next one is called akranda (ally in the rear) then come parashigraha
sara (ally of the rear ward enemy) and akranda sara (ally of the rear ward ally). The kings rear are thus four in number.

There were, however, some kings who were not interested in this rivalry. Such neutral indifferent kings were called the madhyama. They were also called unasina and vijigishu. The Niti writers have been watchful about the motives and movement of the constituent members of the mandala in order to secure peace and safety for his dominion and extends to its boundary by system of alliances. The basic assumptions which Rajamandala Theory conceived by the political thinkers of ancient are applicable to Medieval Indian polity as well as to early Modern Indian history. The present study is undertaken to apply the concepts of the Rajamandala Theory to examine in the context of the Early Wodeyars of Mysore and Tamil Nadu.

The present study falls in the area of international relations during medieval times, especially inter-state relations between two regions of Medieval South India in the 17th and 18th centuries. It focuses mainly on political relations and also socio-economic and cultural relations. It involves investigations of diplomatic history, and the policies of war and peace. The concept of mandala or circle of States was deep rooted in Indian polity. Every State in the Mandala exhibited an ambition to dominate over the circle of States by falling specific means of policy. Four types of policies were suggested in the inter-state relations. They are, Sama (conciliation), Dana (Gift), Bheda (division), Danda (coercive power). The war (danda) was used...
as final means of foreign policy in the Rajamandala in order to build samrajya and also to acquire more territory and wealth for swarajya. So the inter-state relations underlined how basic concepts namely samrajya and swarajya in a policy of state. Against this background the policy of the Wodeyars of Mysore, particularly Raja Wodeyar, Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, Dalavoy brothers namely Kalale Devarajaiah and Karachuri Nanjarajaiah towards Tamil Nadu in South India has been examined. Hyder Ali emerged as an important political leader, following the footsteps of his mentors namely Dalavoy brothers.

The research in field of political history dominated historical research during the colonial period. The post-independence period however witnessed a short decline in the study of political history. The scholars were attracted more towards socio-economic and cultural history than towards political history. The area of the political history was so exhausted but there was scope for further contribution in the field. The study of political history has been neglected during the post-independent period but it could be too much to assume that the political history especially with regard to ancient and medieval period has been completely exhausted and there is no scope for further research in this field. A huge number of inscriptions, copper plates, coins, Bakhshis, Kaifiyats and oral tradition have been brought to light throwing fresh light on major and minor dynasties. Moreover the study of imperial dynasties have been undertaken in isolation of the study of the inter-state relations in the light of ancient and Medieval Indian political thinkers and from the view of international relations in the modern age is found is
totally missing. The scholars like Burton Stein and Noboro Karashima are trying to apply statistical data and advanced political ideas to interpret the concept of structure of State in medieval South India. These ventures however have hidden the scope of political history for further research. These three factors attracted me towards the study of the relations between the early Wodeyars and Tamil Nadu.

The nature of this study is based on three hypothesis. Firstly, interstate relations bring about political and territorial expansion of one power in the area of other. Secondly, security, defence, accumulation of wealth, power and prestige are primary forces behind the origin of inter state relations. Thirdly, Political links in inter State relations often result in economic and cultural bonds between two different administrators, linguistic and cultural zones. Officials, merchants and religious leaders migrate from one region to another as a consequence of inter state relations. On the basis the hypothesis stated above the following questions related to the present study have been raised and answered. What led to the expansionist policy of Mysore towards Tamil Nadu which was situated in the South and East of Mysore Kingdom? What was the nature of impact of political penetration to Tamil Nadu in the 18th century? Why did Tirichinapally figured prominently in the interstate relations between Mysore and Tamil Nadu in the 18th century? Was the adventure of Tirichinapally inevitable to Mysore? Was there any tradition behind the push towards the South?
A Review of literature

The early writings on the early Wodeyars of Mysore started by the Gazetteer writers such as B. L. Rice,9 Hayavadana Rao10 etc. B. L. Rice wrote Mysore Gazetteer volumes I & II, London, 1897. He had given some political socio-economic aspects of early Wodeyars of Mysore. Hayavadana Rao a great historian had written Mysore Gazetteer, Bangalore 1929. He strove hard to get due representation to Mysore history since then a large numbers of modern scholars were attracted towards the Mysore history. Shama Rao11 wrote Modern Mysore, Bangalore, 1936. He tried to give the whole picture of Mysore history. Col. Mark Wilks works also a great significant in nature. These are the traditional historians. Buchanan's12 A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malbar (London, 1808) is highly informative work on the early Wodeyars of Mysore and Tamil Nadu. These writers have mainly concentrated on the general political and administrative history of early Wodeyars of Mysore with occasional references to socio-economic problems.

R. R. Diwakar's13 - *Karnartaka Through the Ages*, Bangalore, 1970, gives some aspects of general history of early Wodeyars. A. Satyanarayana's14 History of The Wodeyars of Mysore (1610-1748) is a major work on early Wodeyars. The purpose of the author is to show how the political relations existed between the Wodeyars and Tamil Nadu. He discusses the entire history of the Wodeyars' dynasty from rise to maturity. B. Sheikl15 in his work British Relations with Hyder Ali gives importance to the English and Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali's relations with Muhammad Ali and
his subordinate has received least importance. K. Rajayyan\textsuperscript{16} in his work History of Madurai dealt about Muhammad Ali's relations with the early Wodeyars. Mark Wilks\textsuperscript{17} a resident of Mysore wrote History of Mysore. He discussed the developments in Mysore and gave least importance to the early Wodeyars relations with Tamil Nadu. Although these historians and scholars made no attempt to bring out the relations between the early Wodeyars and Tamil Nadu.

**Scope of the Study**

The present study discusses the political, economic and cultural relations between the early Wodeyars and Tamil Nadu in the 17\textsuperscript{th} and 18\textsuperscript{th} centuries. The special emphasis is given on the political relations between them. The present thesis is divided into 7 chapters. Besides, it contains abbreviations, glossary, maps, photos, appendices and bibliography.

The First chapter is in the form of introduction and deals with the nature, scope and sources of study. It gives hypotheses and questions related to the main theme of investigation. Sources of various kinds are briefly described. Origin and expansion of the Wodeyars' kingdom of Mysore up to 1761 is outlined and it serves as a background for the study. Besides, some important places, powers and personalities who figured in Mysore-Tamil Nadu relations are briefly described, with the view to understanding their significance in the present study. The introductory chapter also includes a theoretical discussion, review of literature and methodology.
The Second chapter is devoted to the study of political relations of Mysore under early Wodeyars with Tamil Nadu up to 1673. Mysore State emerged as a small but relatively independent entity in 1610 under Raja Wodeyar. The gradual disintegration of Vijayanagara empire after the battle of Talikota in 1565, facilitated the evolution of Mysore kingdom and its subsequent natural expansion towards Tamil Nadu under Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar. By 1673 A.D. the push towards the South at the cost of Madura, Tanjore and Jingi was quite evident. It has been documented in this chapter.

Political relations of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar with Tamil Nadu (1673-1704) is examined in the Third chapter. The disappearance of Vijayanagara as feudal-federal structure in South India encouraged Mysore to penetrate into Tamil Nadu towards Madura. It is highlighted in this chapter.

The eighteenth century was a period of political adventurers. Tamil Nadu in South India became the fertile ground for their activities. Europeans like the English and the French joined in this game of fishing in troubled waters. Tiruchinapalli became the focal point of their activities, including Mysore. The role of Karachuri Nanjarajaiah is analyzed in the Fourth chapter.

Economic and cultural relations between Mysore and Tamil Nadu during the period of the study are examined in the Fifth and Sixth chapters. Special mention is made of Parakala Matha as a cultural link between Mysore and Tamil Nadu. A brief background indicating Tamil Nadu's connection with Mysore region in pre-Wodeyars' period is provided to show
the continuity of relationship between the two areas. Melukote, a Tamil and Srivaishnava center, continued as a link between the two regions.

The Seventh chapter offers some general conclusions which have emerged from the study. Appendices and Bibliography are provided at the end of the thesis.

Methodology of the study

The subject matter of the thesis falls under inter-state relations hence broadly the topic may be assigned to political history of two regions in South India. However, it also involves cultural and economic in the context of inter-state relations. Primarily, the principles of historical method have been used in the preparation of the thesis. The principles of external and internal criteria have been used in evaluating the source materials. In addition to this, wherever required, inter-disciplinary method is also adopted. The native sources and foreign sources used in the thesis contained subjective elements. Hence care has been taken to identify and remove such elements.

Sources of the study

Sources of the study are varied and in different languages. They may be divided into two broad categories. i) Native sources; ii) Foreign sources. Under native sources, we have two types a) Epigraphical sources and b) Literary works. Karnataka is very rich in Epigraphical materials. The Wodeyars of Mysore issued a large number of inscriptions from about 1600 A.D. to end of the 19th century. These inscriptions are in Sanskrit and Kannada languages. Majority of the inscriptions are donatives in nature.
They are not of much value as far as inter-state relations of Mysore are concerned. But they throw light on internal administration and qualifications of the Dalavoys. For example, we have long donative inscriptions of Kalale Nanjaraja. They are partly in Sanskrit and partly in Kannada. They register Brahmadaya grants to learned and priestly Brahmans. The study of the grants of Kalale Nanjaraja reveals how he tried to consolidate his position in the territory of Mysore. Brahmans occupied a high social status. Usually they legitimized the political power of the rulers. The Dalavoy plates have to be interpreted in this historical sense. The timing of the grant suggests how the Dalavoy was anxious to placate the influential section of the society.

In addition to some internal facts, the inscriptions also provide the genealogy of the rulers and the Kalale Dalavoy family. No other source would provide this information and so they are valuable. The inscriptions further throw light on the mobilization as well as distribution of resources of rulers and Dalavoys of the period. The taxes collected by the Mysore Government were recorded in those epigraphs. A comparative study of the taxes collected in different periods of the history of the Wodeyars of Mysore might help us understand another dimension of taxation recorded in the inscription of the second half of the century. Why was it so? The answer would be that the government of Mysore under Krishnaraja Wodeyar II was under external pressure from all sides. It was a period in which Mysore was attacked by the Nizam, the Marathas, the British and the French and other minor powers to extract money from Mysore. So, the evidence from
epigraphy of the period has indirectly helped us to understand the external relations of Mysore.

The native literary sources in Kannada are innumerable. It is clear that in the Post-Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar period and particularly in the second half of the 18th century, Kannada works both in quantity and quality declined considerably. In addition to this Kannada works of the period were mostly religious and theological in character. The rulers of Mysore and the Dalavoys did have a good literally taste. Some of them were writers. For example, Kalale Nanjaraja composed works in Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit. The rulers of the period also patronized a large number of poets. From this point of view of inter-state relations are not of much significance. But, what is interesting is, that in spite of the fact that rulers were busily engaged in external wars, they were unable to devote some time for Fine arts and Literature.

A few historical and semi-historical works are of some use. Among them mention may be made of Mysore Doregala Poorvabhyudaya Vivara (1714); Mysore Nagarada Poorvothara (1740); Mysore Doregala Vamsavali (1800); Mysore Rajara Charitre (1800); Kalale Arasugala Vamsavali or Venupurada Kshatrigala Vamsavali (1830) and Devachandra's Rajavali Kathe (1838). These works were collected by colonel Mackenzie, in the late 18th century. He was an engineer in the British East India Company army. Wherever he went in South India, he collected all the information pertaining to historical religious places. His collection was so large that later on it was deposited in Calcutta, Madras and London. The above Kannada manuscripts
are deposited in the Madras Oriental Library, Madras. No doubt these works are valuable for the study of the History of Mysore. But Surprisingly they throw not much light on the relations of Mysore with European powers. It is difficult to understand why it was so. Probably, the persons who compiled the information were not interested in recording episodes which were not favorable to Mysore. Hyder Nama is a valuable work which throws light on the inter-state relations.

Among the sources available in English language, the most significant from the point of view of the present study are the records of Fort St. George. They are voluminous and varied. They are deposited in Tamil Nadu Archives, Egmore, Chennai (Madras). Broadly speaking, they may be classified as administrative and military records. The following are some of the valuable calendars, dispatches, diaries, letters and minutes available at the Tamil Nadu State Archives, Egmore, Chennai.

1. Consultations, January 1700-1761.
2. Dispatches from England, 1701
4. Country Correspondence.
5. Letters from Fort St. George.
7. Sundry books.
9. Press list of ancient records at Fort St. George, Madras.
The above records are extremely valuable. Basically, they refer to two important aspects, pertaining to inter-state relations in South India in the 18th century.

1. The political motives and military actions, the diplomacy of the French and the English employed in the diplomacy in the Carnatic area. 2. They describe the involvement of Mysore at various periods in the struggles for the acquisition of Tamil Nadu. There is a good deal of bias in the records of the French and other valuable material. Only the records of St. George are extremely significant.

There are two works in English, which are contemporary in character. 1. Orme Robert: Historical fragments of the Mughal empire and Military transactions in Hindoostan. 2. Wilks Lieutenant Colonel Mark: Historical sketches of South India in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore. These two works are valuable for the general description of wars in the Carnatic and personalities involved in them. The fact is that they represent pro-English views and opinions.

Another significant source in English is the ‘A private diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai’, published in twelve volumes covering from 1736 to 1761. These volumes are edited by H. H. Dodwell. Ananda Ranga Pillai maintained close contact with the French at Pondicherry and gave a detailed picture of events, personalities and places. He was an eye-witness to many deliberations.
The selections from Peshwa Daftars also form a very important source. In general, they record the activities of the Marathas in South India in the post-Aurangzeb period. Marathas were involved in the affairs of Carnatic. Marathas also very often invaded Mysore and collected money from the rulers and Dalavoys. Sometimes they were associated with the French. The Peshwa Daftars throw light on this problem. Originally, they were in Marathi language, and subsequently, they were translated into English. The political and economic interest of the Marathas are described in detail in these records.

The records in the Archives of Pondicherry are significant because they are helpful to understand the French point of view. This perception helps to correct the biased views of the English records. Originally, they were French and many important documents at the time of Dupleix and his successors made them available in English.

The source material for the present study is not only varied but also rich in detail. The Tirichinapally affair is the focal point of Mysore's relation with Tamil Nadu. The sources are often different perceptions of the events. And a close study of the sources has been attempted to find out the actual situation and the role of Mysore in it.

**Historical Background**

The History of Wodeyars of Mysore is an important landmark in the History of Karnataka. They came to prominence in the later part of the 16th century. According to the existing traditions and evidence, the Wodeyar
The dynasty originated in 1399. Between 1399 and the 16th century, their history is very little and the evidence is not sufficient to get a comprehensive picture. The tradition points out to the usual mythological origin, when it says that two brothers Yaduraya and Krishnaraya belonged to the Yadava race and came from Dwaraka. In other words, the originators of the dynasty were attached to the mythology of Lord Krishna and the Lunar race. But they were the sons of the soil and later on to give them a glorified origin the myths were attributed. It may be said that the Wodeyar rulers in the beginning served the Vijayanagara Empire and followed the model created by Vijayanagara rulers. After the battle of Talikota in 1565, the Vijayanagara empire disintegrated. There was a power vacuum, and many local rulers made attempts to seize a part of the empire. Among them, the rulers of Mysore figured prominently in the Cauvery basin. Raja Wodeyar (1578-1617) was the first great ruler of the dynasty and the real history of the Wodeyars began with him.  

During the time of Raja Wodeyar, the Kingdom of Mysore was so small that it constituted 32 villages. Srirangapattana became the capital when it was conquered from the representative of Vijayanagara in 1610, by name Thirumala Raja. He also extended the Kingdom by conquering several places in Mysore and Mandya districts. The next outstanding ruler of the dynasty was Kanteerava Narasa Raja Wodeyar, who ruled from 1638 to 1659. His period was significant from the political and cultural points of view. Politically, it was a period of rivalry in South India among the rulers of Bijapur, the Marathas and the Nayaks of the Tamil country. And Kanteerava Narasa Raja Wodeyar had to face the aggressive policies of those states.
and at the same time expand and consolidate Mysore Kingdom. As he was
the man of ability suited to a political leader, he was able to achieve his goal.
The Mysore Kingdom extended South towards the Tamil country. In this
sense, it may be said that Mysore became an important power in the politics
of the Far South. Coimbatore, Dindigul, Salem, Tirichinapally became the
targets of Mysore expansion.¹⁹

Kanteerava Narasa Raja Wodeyar's period also witnessed the
implementation of the policy of consolidation within the kingdom. One
important office that had emerged in the administrative set up of the
Wodeyars of Mysore was the office of Dalavoy. It was Raja Wodeyar-I who
created this office in the 16th century. Dalavoy is a compound word
consisting of two words, namely Dala and Boyi. It means mouth of the army
or the man occupied this office was the mouth of the army or head of the
army. In addition to that primary responsibility to the army, Dalavoy also
looked after the general administration. He was chosen by the King and had
to be loyal to the King. It was sometimes hereditary and sometimes not and
the voice of the King was always uppermost. And, when the ruler was weak
the Dalavoy appeared to have become powerful. Sensing this danger to
royal authority Kanteerava Narasa Raja Wodeyar appointed many Dalavoys
in his reign so that no one Dalavoy dominated in the administration. He also
issued a coin in gold called Kanteeraya hana, which was popular until late
18th century. He patronized literature, established agraharas, constructed
new temples, donated money to temples of all religious sects and promoted
economic welfare.
The most outstanding ruler of the dynasty in the early phase of the history of Mysore was Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, who ruled from 1673 to 1704. There was an all-round development in Mysore during his reign. He laid the foundation for the future growth of Mysore in every sense of the term. From political and diplomatic point of view, his reign was a landmark because the future rulers, Dalavoys and Sarvadhikaris and even Hyder and Tippu basically followed the directions given by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. South India, during that time witnessed a period of significance in political and diplomatic changes. For example, the imperial power of the Mughals under the Aurangazeb had made a serious attempt to penetrate into South India through its arms. Even religious affiliation was not the positive policy in the diplomacy of the Mughals in the region. Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golkonda became regional centers when Muslim power collapsed before Aurangazeb. He even made attempts to penetrate further. And thus, Mysore under Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar came in contact with the Mughals. The challenging powers of the Marathas under Shivaji and his successors was another aspect to this inter-state relations. The Marathas challenged the Mughal imperial power and aggression and wanted to dominate in South India. On the western side of Mysore Kingdom was the strong power of the Keladi Nayaks, who were not friendly towards Mysore. Under these circumstances, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar had to decide the best policy options which promoted the interests of Mysore. He had the following options.
1) To join the Marathas.

2) To join the Mughals, because they were the super power in South India. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar chose pro-Mughal and anti-Maratha policy. He was so friendly with Aurangzeb, that he earned a title "Jagadevaraj" from him. He sent an embassy to Aurangzeb in 1699 and gave costly presents. In contrast to this, the Keladi Nayaks were following pro-Maratha and anti-Mughal policy.

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, as a diplomat did not simply depend upon the Mughal support for the survival. He believed in self-reliance and self-support. Accordingly, he tried to mobilize the resources internally to the maximum extent possible. For this purpose, he re-organized the administration of Mysore so thoroughly that it remained as a rock-bed for the future growth of Mysore. After securing safety at the Northern frontier, he extended the Kingdom in the east, west and the southern directions. And even penetrated many places in Tamil Nadu. Thus, by 1704 the Kingdom of Mysore had emerged as a prominent power in South India.

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar was also a man of culture. He patronized Kannada and Sanskrit literature in his court. He was himself a scholar of merit. He donated generously to temples and agraharas and thereby the ancient tradition was preserved. In short, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar's reign witnessed both the extension of the kingdom and the introduction of the efficient system of the administration. If Raja Wodeyar had laid the foundation of the dynasty, it was Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar who built its
superstructure, which was inherited by the Dalavoys of Mysore. His name is also significant in the cultural history of the dynasty. By 1704 Mysore was ready for further acts of adventure in inter-state relations in the context of the disintegration of Mughal empire after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.20

After Chikkadevaraja, his son Kanteerava Narasaraja Wodeyar II ascended the throne (1704-13). He was dumb, yet was able to rule for about a decade by means of sign language through his minister Tirumaliah and commander (Dalavoy) Kantharajaiah. Then his son Dodda Krishnaraja Wodeyar (1713-31) became the king. He was a very weak king. So the Dalavoys became more and more powerful. The king had to pay a tribute of one crore rupees to the Nizam, the Nawab of Arcot and Murari Rao Ghorpade of Gutthi attacked the kingdom. In 1727, Peshwa Baji Rao I who laid a seize to Srirangapattana collected a "Chowth" (tribute) of Twenty-one lakh from that area. As Dodda Krishnaraja had no male issues, he adopted Chamaraja of Ankanahalli. But Chamaraja could not rule for more than two years (1732-34) because of the mischief of the Dalavoys, Devarajaiah and Nanjarajaiah who were acting as dictators. As he too had no male issue, queen mother Devajammanni (widow of Krishnaraja I) adopted Krishnaraja II, son of Chame Urs of Ankanahalli in 1734. He was a king by name only. The kingdom was totally ruled by Dalavoys Devarajaiah and Nanjarajaiah. It was during Krishnaraja's regime that Hyder joined the army as a soldier and quickly attained prominence. Attracted by Hyder's deeds on the battlefield, Krishnaraja gave him the title - Bahaddur. After overthrowing the Dalavoys, Hyder Ali became Sarvadhikari in 1761.21
In 1758 Hyder was appointed in the place of two Dalavoys who had died. As time passed, Hyder started meddling with the affairs of the state. He became so powerful that the scared Krishnaraja took decisions only after consulting Hyder. Army was organized by him. Krishnaraja II was succeeded by his son Nanjaraja in 1766. But he too was a weak and inefficient king. So Hyder completely took over the administration of the kingdom of Mysore.  

**Political background**

History as a study of the past involves the study of three basic questions, namely where, what and who. The first question relates to the place element in history and the second is related to the powers involved in a place and the last is related to the individuals, who played their roles in the drama of politics in the context of time element. In this section, as an introduction to the analysis of the Mysore relation with Tamil Nadu, an attempt has been made to briefly describe places, powers and personalities who were part of the study.

**Arcot/north district**: It was an inland district on the eastern side of the Madras Presidency, with an area of 7386 square miles. The name was supposed to be a corruption of the Tamil aru-kadu (six forests), tradition stating that the country was once occupied by this number of forests in which dwelt an equal number of forests in which dwelt an equal number of rishis. On the north, the district was separated from Cuddapah by a portion of the eastern-ghats, locally known as the Tirupathi hills. North Arcot saw some
decisive battles. One of the Nawabs, Dost Ali, was defeated and killed in the
sanguinary action at the Dhmalcheruru pass, in the Chandragiri taluk, by the
Marathas, who had been called in by the Naiks of Tiruchinapally to avenge
the annexation of their capital. His two successors were murdered; and in
1749 the Nawab Anwauddin was defeated and killed at Ambur, 50 miles
west of Arcot, by his rival Chanda Sahib, assisted by the French and
Muzaffar Jang. During the war that followed on the Coromandel coast Arcot,
the capital of newly proclaimed Nawab Chanda Sahib, was captured by Clive
on behalf of Muhammed Ali, the son of Anwar-ud-din who was closely
besieged by Chanda Sahib and the French at Tirichinapally. Arcot fell into
the hands of French in 1757. But Eyre Coote singly defeated Lally, the
French general, at Wandiwase in 1760, and soon after retook every fortress
that had been lost to the enemy. Hyder Ali, the Muhammadan usurper of the
Mysore throne, during his invasion of the Carnatic in 1766 laid siege to
Amber.

**Arcot town**: Headquarters of North Arcot district, Madras situated in the
right bank of the Palar, 2 miles from Ranipet railway station in the Ranipet
branch of the Madras railway. Formerly, it was the capital of the powerful
Nawabs of the Carnatic; who were consequently often spoken of the history
as the Nawabs of Arcot. In 1712, in order to facilitate operations against
Mysore, Saadat-ullah-khan, commanding the Delhi forces, transferred his
headquarters to Arcot, and for the twenty years of his power, and during the
time of his successor Dost Ali, it remained the seat of government. But in
1740, the Maratha army of Raghuji Bhonsle over ran the district; Dost Ali was
killed in the battle. Safdar Ali, who succeeded Dost Ali, was murdered in 1742; and his successor, Saiyid Muhammad shared the same fate in 1744. During the next seven years, Arcot changed hands many times and in 1751 an English garrison occupied the fort. The capture and brilliant defence of Arcot in that year by Clive with a small force of 200 Europeans and 300 natives opposed to the large army Raja Sahib, the Nawab's son. In 1758, Arcot was surrendered to the French under Lally. In 1760 Colonel Coote captured Arcot.

**Arcot (south) district**: Aru-kadu was situated in the southeast of the Madras Presidency. It was bounded by East Bay of Bengal; South by Tanjore and Tirichinapally; West by Salem and North by North Arcot, and Chingleput. Within it lies the French settlement of Pondicherry.

In 1690, Fort St. David, about a mile north of Cuddalore, with all the country was purchased from the Marathas. On capture of Fort St. George in 1746 by French Admiral La Bourdonnais, Fort St. David became, for six years the headquarters of the company on the Coromandel coast for six years. During the Carnatic wars of 1749-61, when the English and the French first interposed in the internal politics of India, south Arcot played an important part, Cuddalore, Fort St. David, Girgee, Tyaga durgam, Vriddachalam, Tiruvannamalai and other places being the objects of repeated attacks and counter-attacks. In 1758, Cuddalore and Fort St. David were taken by the French and the fortifications of the latter were almost
leveled to the ground. In 1760, however, Eyre Coote recaptured Cuddalore and St. David fort.

**Tirichinapally district** was an island district in the south of the Madras Presidency, lying within an area of 3632 square miles. It takes its name from the famous city which is its administrative headquarters. The word is popularly derived Trisirapalli, meaning the town of Trisira (the three-headed), a rakshasa or demon, the brother of Ravana, the villain of the Ramayana, who was said to have ruled the place. The district was bound on the east by Tanjore, the dividing line for some distance being the Coleroon river on the north by south Arcot and Salem; on the West by Coimbatore and Madura; and on the South by the State of Pudukottai.

The history of Tirichinapally goes back far into antiquity. The capital of the Chola Kings, who are mentioned in the Asoka inscriptions of third century B.C., and by Ptolemy in the second century A.D., was originally at Uraiyur, now a suburb of Tirichinapally city, and in the 11th century at Gangaj Kondapuram in the Udaiyarpaliyam taluk. The ruins of a splendid temple and tank are still standing at the latter place. About the middle of thirteenth century the district passed under the Hoysala Balla's of Dorasamudra and soon afterwards under the Pandyas of Madura, who in spite of occasional interruptions, continued in possession of it till the beginning of the 14th century, when it was overrun by the Muhammadans under the Malik Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-din Khilji of Delhi. It became a part of the rising Hindu empire of Vijayanagara and during the 16th century, after the downfall of that
dynasty, passed into the hands of the Nayak rulers of Madura. Viswanatha, the founder of that time is said to have built the greater part of the fort and town of Tirichinapally; and about the middle of the 17th century, Chokkanatha, changed his capital from Madura to Tirichinapally and created the building known as the Nawabs’ palace using a great deal of material of the celebrated palace built at Madura by his grandfather, Tirumala Nayak, as it is said.

The last of the Nayak rulers died childless in 1731, and the subsequent disputes as to succession were taken advantage of by the Nawab of Arcot. Chanda Sahib, his Dewan seized Tirichinapally and treacherously imprisoned queen Minakshi, as one of the claimants. She poisoned herself and the rivals called in the Marathas, who took Tirichinapally in 1741 and appointed Murari Rao, the adventurous Maratha ruler of Gooty, Governor of the town. Two years latter the Nizam-ul-Mulk, Subhedar of Deccan invaded The Carnatic and Tirichinapally surrendered to him. He appointed Anwar-ud-din as Nawab of Carnatic in 1744, and from that date Tirichinapally passed under the nominal rule of the Nawab of Arcot. During the wars of the Carnatic in 1744, and from that date Tirichinapally passed under the nominal rule of the Nawab of Arcot. During the wars of Carnatic, between 1749 and 1761, the famous rock fortress of Tirichinapally underwent more than one siege. On the first occasion (in 1751), Muhammad Ali, son of Anwar-ud-din, and his allies the English were besieged by Chanda Sahib, an aspirant to the Nawabship of the Carnatic, and his supporters were the French. A number of engagements took place between
the two parties, chiefly on the Srirangam island and in the villages bordering on the old road from Tirichinapally to Madras. Clive took a conspicuous part in the operations, and in the end Chanda Sahib and the French were defeated.

The second siege occurred in 1753. Nanjaraja, the General of the Mysore army which had been helping the English and Muhammad Ali in the previous operations, claimed Tirichinapally as his reward, alleging that it had been promised to him by a secret treaty with Muhammad Ali. His claim being disregarded, he laid siege to the place and attempted to reduce it by famine. Major Lawrence came to its relief. The French had meanwhile been greatly strengthened by reinforcements sent by Dupleix, and quitting Srirangam they crossed the Cauvery and on the plain close by the present Fakirs Rock. And they were attacked by Lawrence and defeated in the engagement which the historian Orme calls the battle of the Golden Rock. Lawrence proceeded to Tanjore to obtain reinforcements from the Marathas. On his return, he found that the French had blockaded the city on every side. He provoked them to a general engagement and defeated them again at the battle of the sugar-loaf Rock (now called the Golden Rock) not far from the present central jail.

When the war broke out in 1756, the French under D' Autenil once again tried to take Tirichinapally. The vigilance of captain Calliand, who hurried to its relief by forced marches from Madura, frustrated their designs. Their last attempt upon the rock was in 1759, when a detachment sent by Lally occupied Srirangam. Lally's defeat at Wandiwash upset his plans, and
the fall of Pondichery early in 1761, which established the success of the British army in southern India. And the treaty of Paris in 1763, which recognized Muhammad Ali as Nawab of Carnatic and placed Tirichinapally under his government, ended the conflict between the two nations. In 1768, Hyder Ali of Mysore devastated the district, and on the renewal of the war in 1780 he invaded its capital. His defeat at Porto Novo in the succeeding year compelled him to withdraw. The only other attempt upon the fort was made by his son and successor Tipu in 1790 was futile. Tirichinapally city is the headquarters of the district and taluk of the same name Madras is situated on the right bank of the river Cauvery river, 195 miles from Madras by a road and 250 miles by the South Indian Railway. It is the third most populous town in the Presidency.

Tirichinapally is a very ancient place. Popular legend carries its history back beyond the days of Ramayana. Later, the capital of the Chola Kingdom was once at Uraiyur, a suburb of the town which is identified with the Opqorpa mentioned by the Greek geographer Ptolemy (about A.D. 130). The local purana or history contains a story of the destruction of Uraiyur by a shower of sand. There was a flower garden, says the tale, in the Tirichinapally Rock, in which the sage Sarmuni raised Servardi flowers (chrysanthemum) for the worship of Shiva. A gardener stole some of the flowers and presented them to the Chola King, Parantaka daily. When the theft was discovered and the gardener was brought before the King, the latter pardoned him. Shiva was full of wrath and threatened and turned his face towards Uraiyur and rained sand on it. The King and Queen fled and as
they ran he was buried in the storm of sand and she fell into the river, but was washed ashore and protected by a Brahman. She gave birth to a son who was afterwards called to the throne, and was identified as the rightful heir by an elephant and was consequently called Karikala. It has been surmised that this account has reference to a Pandyan invasion. The king Parantaka II, whose son was Aditya-II alias Karikala, reigned in the tenth century.

Inscriptions have been found in the Srirangam and Jambukeshwaram temples which show that as late as the 15th and 16th centuries descendants of the Chola dynasty reigned at Uraiýur as vassals of Vijayanagara. In the 13th century, the Hoysala dynasty appeared to have held away to a time with its provincial capital at Samayapuram. The Musalmans succeeded in the 14th century and then came the Vijayanagaraa dynasty. During the rule of the Nayaks of Madura, Tirichinapally was an important place and for sometime their capital. The founder of that dynasty, Viswanatha Nayak, was supposed to have fortified the town and constructed the Teggakulam reservoir. One of his successors, Chokkanatha erected the building known as the Nawab’s palace, obtaining the necessary materials by demolishing portions of the famous Tirumala Nayak’s palace at Madura. This is also known as Mangammal’s palace, after the Nayak queen’s name.

In the wars of Carnatic, Tirichinapally was a scene of frequent hostilities between the English and the French. After the country was handed to the company, it continued for many years to be an important military
station. Troops were first stationed within the fort, next at Uraitir, and subsequently in the present cantonment. The cantonment was formerly garrisoned by European and native regiments; but in 1878, when the Afghan war broke out, the whole European contingent was removed and the garrison was subsequently reduced to two regiments of native infantry.

Turaiyar: Town in the Musiri taluk, Tiruchinapally district, Madras, Picturesquely situated near Pachaimalai hills, and far from the Kollaimalais in Salem. The most noticeable objects in the town are the large reservoir with stone steps and parapet walls, on which the floating festival is held, the god being taken round it on a raft; and the irrigation reservoir closeby, in the center of which is a curious building, three-storey high, in which the zamindar used to spend short periods when the reservoir was full of water. The building is now out of repair and rapidly falling into ruins, which is unfortunate, because it is a picturesque example of a semi-moorish style of architecture.

The Turaiyar zamindari has had a very chequered career, which is typical of the fortunes of many similar properties in Southern India. During the siege of Tiruchinapally in 1752 a detachment of the Mysore army, assisted by some French troops, overran the estate deposed the reigning chieftain and put one of his cousins in his place. In 1755, the new chief having neglected to pay his tribute, a detachment of French troops and sepoys from Pondichery took the town, deposed him and reinstated his predecessor taking his palace. In 1758 Captain Calliand sent a detachment
under Captain Smith to restore the chief of whom the French had last expelled, as he was befriended by the chief of Ariyalur Udaiyar Palaiyam, who had always been bitter opponents of the French. Turaiyur was captured after some spirited skirmishing in the woods which then surrounded the place. The expelled chief was again reinstated and five companies of sepoys were left to protect him. The chief who had been ejected by captain smith escaped to Mysore. When, however, at the end of 1758, some of the troops had to be withdrawn from Turiyar, he took advantage of the opportunity to capture the town.

**Pondicherry**: The chief of the French settlement in India, the capital of which a town of the same name, is the headquarters of their governor. The town is situated of the Coromandel coast, about 12 miles north of the Cuddalore. The distance from Madras to Pondicherry is 122 miles by rail and 105 by road. French settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693 it was captured by the Dutch, but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765.

**The Coromandel coast**: Between the Southern hills and the Eastern an expanse (100 miles in width) the lowland forms of the richest section of the Madras Presidency. The heavy south-west monsoon rainfall of the Western Ghats is unknown in the plains of eastern Madras, but compensation is unknown in the North-east, monsoon which usually succeeds the currents of
the former about 40 to 50 inches of rainfall on the average and it is not sufficient. It is a broad coastal plain in eastern Tamil Nadu State, southern India. It extends over an area of about 8,800 square miles and bound by the Bay of Bengal of the `east, the Eastern Ghats on the west, the Cauvery delta on the south, and the Utkal plains on the north, the region derives its name from the Tamil Cola Mandalam (land of the Chola an ancient dynasty that ruled the region from the middle of the 9th century A.D. to 1279).

**Srirangam** : Town in Tirichinapally district, Madras-2 miles north of Tirichinapally city and almost in the center of the island formed by the bifurcations of the Cauvery into two branches known as the Cauvery and the Coleroon.

**Tanjore district** : It is a West coast district in the south of the Madras Presidency. On the north the river Coleroon separates it from Tirichinapally and south Arcot districts; on the west it is bound by the state of Pudukottai and Tirichinapally district; and on the south by the district of Madura. During the reign of Raja Raja Tanjore was built up as a powerful Nayak dynasty. This ended by the invasion of Chokkanatha of Madura, in 1662-Bijapur Sultan safeguarded the lien of Nayaka. He placed his general Venkaji to administer Tanjore kingdom. Gradually Venkaji declared himself the king of Tanjore. For 70 years, the Marathas managed their power in Tanjore by remaining as vassals to Bijapur Sultan.

The English first came in contact with Tanjore in 1749, when they espoused the cause of a rival to the throne and attached Devikottai, which
the Raja eventually ceded to them. The Raja joined the English and
Muhammad Ali against the French, but on the whole took little part in the
Carnatic wars. The capital was besieged in 1749 and 1758, and parts of the
country were occasionally ravaged. In 1773, the Raja fell into arrears with
his tribute to the Nawab of Arcot, the ally of the English, and was also
believed to be intriguing which Hyder Ali of Mysore and with the Marathas for
military aid. Ultimately it became the British territory.

**Tanjore City** : Tanjore was successively the capital of the Chola, Nayak, and
Maratha powers. It stood a siege by Chanda Sahib and the French in 1749,
and afterwards captured by colonel Joseph Smith in 1773.

**Tinnevelly district (Tirunelvely)** : It is a district of the Madras Presidency
which occupies the eastern half of the extreme southern and of the Indian
peninsula. In shape it is roughly triangular having the Western Ghats and the
sea as its eastern and southern boundary. On the north it is separated from
Madura district by no natural features, but by a parallel drawn east and west
through the town of Irudupatty. The capital of the rulers of Madura were the
Pandyas. Then from the Nayak dynasty of Madura Tirumala Nayaka was a
ruler.

In 1743, when the Nizam-ul-mulk, the Subhedar of the Deccan,
expelled the Marthas from most of southern India, Tinnevelly passed under
the nominal rule of the Nawabs of Arcot. All actual authority, lay in the hands
of a number of independent military chiefs called Palegars, originally feudal
barons appointed by the Naik deputies who on the fall of that dynasty had
assumed wider powers. They had forts in the hills and in the dense jungle with which his district was covered, maintained about 30,000 brave (though undisciplined) troops, and were continually fighting with each other or in revolt against the paramount power. A British expedition under Major Heron and Muhfuzkhan in 1755 reduced Tinnevelly to some sort of order, and the country was rented to the latter. He was, however, unable to control the Palegars, who formed themselves into a league for the conquest of Madura and advanced against him. They were however, signally defeated at a battle fought 7 miles north of Tinnevelly. But the utter failure of Mahfu's government induced the Madras government to send an expedition under Muhammed Yusuf, their sepoy commandant, to help him. It eventually became center of Tinnevelly, but rebelled in 1763 and was taken and banged in the following year. Henceforth the troops in Tinnevelly were commanded by British officers, while the country was administered, on behalf of the Nawab, by native officials. As this system of divided responsibility was not conducive to the general pacification of the country, the Nawab was induced, in 1781, to assign the revenues to the East India Company, and civil officers called superintendents of assigned revenue, were appointed for its administration. The British, however, were at that time too busy with the wars with Hyder Ali to be unable to pacify the country thoroughly, and the palegars continued to be troublesome.

**Madras**: Madras was founded in 1639, in the reign of Charles. The capital of Madras Presidency and the third largest town in the Indian empire, is built in a straggling fashion on the strip of land 9 miles long, from 2 to 4 miles wide.
and 27 sq. miles in extent, on the shore of the Bay Bengal. Masulipatam, then the company’s headquarters on the Coromandel coast, was hampered by the unfriendliness to the officials of the kingdom of Golconda, and it lay its distance from the native weaving and dyeing centers. In August 1639, Francis Day, built a fort namely Fort St. George.

French general, Za Bourdornais captured Fort St. George in 1746 and retained up to 1749 and gave back as the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The French attack, for the second time was by Lally on this fort in 1759, and ultimately resulted in great failure.

Madurai district: It is in the Southern portion of the east coast of the Madras Presidency. It consists of a section of the plain stretching from the eastern slope of the mountain range of the Western Ghats to the sea, and includes the drainage basin of the Vaigali river. Parts of its south western and western border on the Western Ghats, were known as the Travancore hills, which divide the district from the native state of Travancore, and the north-western boundary runs over the highland plateau which separates two other sections of the same range, the Annamalai and the Palini hills, from one another. On the north, Madura is bound by the districts of Coimbatore and Tirichinapally and the native State of Pudukottai, or the north-east by Tanjore on the east and south-east by the waters of Palk strait and the gulf of Mannar; and on the south and south-west by Tinnevelly district.
Early rulers Pandyas - Mallikafur's invasion 1310 - Muhammadans lost their grip in 1372, due to the political domination of Vijayanagara's rulers -Nayak's rule - famous Tirumala Nayak - Chikkadeva Raja Wodeyar invaded Madurai and invaded Tirichinapally - Madura faced political instability due to the weak rulers. Manganamal was reduced to instability.

Meanwhile the Nawabs of Arcot had become powerful enough to attack the south; and Chanda Sahib, son-in-law Chief Minister of the Nawab; Dost Ali, obtained Tirichinapally by cunning and the Madura by force. The Nayak ruler of the time thereupon called for the aid of the Marathas of the Northern Deccan; and in 1739 they marched south, defeated and killed Dost Ali at the pass of Damalcheruru between north Arcot and Cuddapah, levied an enormous indemnity from his son, captured and carried off Chanda Sahib to Satara, overran Madura and Tirichinapally and put Maratha Governors in charge of both towns. This was the last scene in the history of the Madura kingdom. And then, it was split up into a number of small principalities which hand no connected existence.

In 1743, the Subedhar of the Deccan drove out the Marthas, and the country again came nominally under the rule of the Nawabs of Arcot. Twelve years later, the English first appeared upon the scene. Major Heren marched south to force Madura and Tinnevelly to acknowledge the Nawab, Mohammed Ali, the company's chief motive in sending him being the expectation that the tribute thus obtained by the Nawab would help him repay the money he owed for assistance in the Carnatic wars. Little
resistance was met with and Madura and Tinnevelly districts were taken and were rented for 15 Lakhs to Muhfuz Khan, the Nawab's brother. The disorderly behaviour of the Palegars and the kallans (the colleroes of Orme) prevented him, from realizing his dues, and the company therefore sent Muhammad Yusuf, its commandant of Sepoys, to assist him. The latter restored to some extent, but in his turn rebelled, and was accordingly attacked by the company's troops and taken and hanged in 1764.

**Madura city**: Headquarters of the district and taluk of the same name Madras. The history of Madura city is largely that of the district, the religious and political life of which has from time immemorial centered in it. It is situated on the south bank of the Kigai river and on the main line of the South Indian Railway, 345 miles from Madras city. A branch railway has recently been opened to Mandapam on the end of the tongue of land which runs out into the sea to meet the island of Pamban. Nayak's period brought notable progress specially in art and architecture. For example, Sahassrasthamba mantapam, or hall of thousand pillars, one of the principal structured in the building, was erected by Arya Nayak Mudali, the general and minister of Viswanatha, the first ruler of the time. The temple forms parallelogram 850 feet long from north to south by 750 feet broad, surrounded by nine gopurams one of which is 150 feet high. These are conspicuous features in the landscape for miles around. The building is profusely ornamented which sculpture and painting, and contains a number of valuable jewels. The groups of figures carved from single huge stones in the Hall of a thousand pillars and elsewhere are marvels of industry and
elaboration. The temple is sacred to Siva in his form Sundareswara and to the local goddess Minakshi.

**Hyderabad State**: A native state better known as the dominions of His Highness the Nizam; It forms a polygonal tract occupying almost the center of the Deccan Plateau. Berar and the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency on the north-east, on the south it is bound by the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, which separate it from the Guntur, Kurnool and Bellary districts of Madras. On the West it is bounded by the Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharawar districts of Bombay; and on the east by the Wardha and Godavari river, and the Krishna district of Madras. The state in equal is area to the Madras Presidency, minus the Coromandel coast and Coimbatore, or a little more than two and half times the area of Ireland, or one and two-fifths of the combined areas of England and Wales.

Asaf jah was the founder of Hyderabad state. He was the distinguished general of Aurangzeb. After long service under the Delhi emperor, distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed Subebdar or Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, which had become the hereditary title of the family. The Mughal empire at this period was on the verge of decline, owing to internal desertion and attacks from without. Amid the general confusion, Asaf Tab had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the degenerate and weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, but had to repel the inroads of the Marathas, who were harassing the west of his newly acquired territory. His
independence was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi, and the court party secretly instructed Mubariz Khan, the Governor of Khandesh, to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought Shakarkhelda (Fathikhelda) in the Buldana district of Birar in 1724, when Mubariz Khan was totally defeated and lost his life. That battle established the independence of Asaf Jah, who annexed Birar, and fixed his residence at Hyderabad. At the time of his death in 1748, he was fairly established with the present state, including the province of Berar.

After his death, Nasir Jang, his second son, and Muzaffar Jung, his grandson by his daughters, strove for the succession. At this time the English and the French were contending for supremacy in the East, and each of the claimants secured the support of one of these powers; Nasir Jang's cause was espoused by the English, while Muzaffar Jang was supported by the French. The latter, however, fell a prisoner to his uncle, but, on the assassination of Nasir Jang, Muzaffar Jang was proclaimed the sovereign. Dupleix, the French Governor became the controller of the Nizam's authority. Muzzafar Jang was killed by some Pathan chiefs, and the French then selected Salabat Jung brother of Nasir Jang, as ruler. Ghazi-ud-din the eldest son of Asaf jah, who, it was alleged, had relinquished his claim at first, now appeared as a claimant, supported by the Marathas, but his sudden death put a stop to further struggle. The English and the French were now contesting power influence in the Deccan; but the victories of Clive in Carnatic caused the latter to turn their attention to their own possessions which were threatened, and to leave Salbat jang to shift for himself. Nizam
Ali Khan, the fourth son of Asaf jah at this juncture obtained the support of the English on the promise of dismissing the French from his service. Salbat Jang was dethroned in 1761, and Nizam Ali Khan was proclaimed ruler.

The advent of the Europeans makes the beginning of an era on the History of India. The arrival of Europeans was different from that of the earlier invasions of the foreigners from the Aryans to the Mughals. All the earlier invaders had come to India by land. The Europeans came by sea and sea-power was their source of strength and that was India's weakness. Another point of difference was, the Europeans in the beginning came as traders and subsequently entered politics and built the empire. They believed that they were superior to Indians. Industrial revolution in the early 18th century had given them some additional power. As far as the present study is concerned only the English and the French figure very prominent.

The French: Like other European powers, the French in the beginning came to India for the purpose of trade. They established their company in France in 1615, called the French East India Company for this purpose. It was sponsored by the Government of French East India Company. This distinction between the two companies had important consequences for the respective power in India. The company was given monopoly of trade in India for a period of 12 years in the beginning and afterwards it should be renewed.

The French first established their trade center on the west-coast and not on the east-coast. Surat in Gujarat was their first trade center.
Afterwards they captured Trincomale from the Dutch. They did not stay for long in that place when they were driven from that place. And in 1672, they took a place near Madras called San Thome from the Dutch. In 1674, they lost that place again to the Dutch. Meanwhile on 1672, they had obtained on lease a place called Pulicherry, near Kadalur on the east-coast. A few French merchants had settled there. When the French lost San Thome, they moved to Pulicherry under the leadership of a French Officer by named Francois Martin. About 60 Frenchmen moved from San Thome to Pulicherry. Martin after his arrival began to construct fortification in Pulicherry. This place later came to be known as Pondicherry. In 1673 the French also occupied Chandranagore. Martin died in 1706 and was succeeded by Lenoir. He followed the policy of Martin. After Lenoir, M. Dumas became the administrator of Pondicherry. He converted a small rural settlement namely Pondicherry into an attractive settlement. The visitors were attracted to this place. Dumas maintained friendly relations with the Nawab of Arcot, namely Dost Ali and his son-in-law Chanda Sahib. Dumas’ aim was to protect the settlement from the possible attack of native powers. He inspired confidence in French power and French statecraft in the mind Dost Ali. It is said that Dumas was the first Frenchman in India to visualize the possibility of building a French empire in India.

We may note this basic idea because it was significant in the context of the inter-state relations in south India in the near future. Dumas’ diplomatic policy in essence was to use Indians to subdue their people for France. It did
not involve direct control of Indian territory by the French. It suggested that the indirect contract was less risky and more profitable.

To implement the above scheme on the Indian soil, it was necessary for Dumas to make the French as a model and modern military power in India. That is why he made Pondicherry a center of attraction for native rulers. He first strengthened the fortification of Pondicherry by installing guns and equipping with modern arms. He raised a European army consisting of 12,000 soldiers. He raised a separate army consisted of Indians. For this purpose be recruited 5000 Indians. Indian soldiers unlike in the native army were armed and drilled in European manner by Dumas. In short, it was said that Dumas was responsible for the first time to bring into existence a modern Indian army.

The administration of Dumas at Pondicherry was also significant because of the beginning of the French policy of interference in the internal affairs of the native powers. At that time, the Nawabs of Arcot and Marathas were rivals. Marathas in their quest for expansion had entered the Carnatic. They had to be checked if the Nawab of Arcot had to survive. Dost ali and Chand Nawab looked towards Dumas for help in order to check the aggression of the Marathas. Marathas were prevented from entering Carnatic because of the help given to Dumas. Marathas were a terror to Mughals and if they had succeeded in putting down the Nawab of Arcot, then they had become the source of trouble to the foreigners. The policy of Dumas was so impressive that the emperor conferred a title, Nawab on
Dumas and a command of 2000 horsemen as a guard. He was also officially made an officer of the Mughal empire. The French under Dumas at Pondicherry laid the foundation of the French policy in South India and his successor Francis Dupleix carried the policy intensively when he came to power in 1741. The French by the beginning of the 18th century were well established at Pondicherry and had laid down a particular line of policy to be followed in South India. This policy was responsible for bringing Mysore into the affairs of the Europeans in the second half of the 18th century and this aspect would be discussed in detail elsewhere.

**The English:** Like other European powers, the English came to India on a purpose of trade. A group of merchants, pooling their resources in the form of an established company called the East India Company. The Government of England gave charter to the company and also a monopoly of trade in India. When the Company was established, the Mughals were ruling the country. The Company established various trading centers both on the East-coast and the west-coast.

They contacted the Mughal emperors to secure trade privileges and also to establish trading center. They established a factory at Surat in 1612. They also established factories in the interior part of North India like Gogra, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Ajmir. They fought against Portuguese and the French for the monopoly of the trade.

In course of time, three important centers emerged as the English strong holds. They were Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. In 1639, they
established their settlement at Madras called St. Fort George. At Calcutta they established Fort St. William in 1644. They secured Bombay in 1688 when the company purchased it from king Charles II.

The English for about a century after 1600 restricted themselves mainly to trade. There was a difference between the policy of the French and the English in this respect. If the French under Dumas showed interest in native affairs, the English hardly showed any interest in the political affairs of the native powers, however, the English carried on the fortification of their trading centers. The English began to enter the political arena in India in about 1748. And the English later on adopted the French model for their protection, Dumas was the founder of this policy and Dupleix unsuccessfully tried to implement the policy and the English were marvelously successful in adopting that policy in the inter-state relation of South-India in the second half of the 18th century under Robert Clive.

**Hyderabad**: Hyderabad was a very important power in South India. It was created by Asaf Jah in 1713. Until his death in 1748, Hyderabad was active in the struggle for power along with the Marathas and Mysore. After 1748, there was a war for succession to the throne in which Europeans took inter-state relations in South India.

**Marathas**: The political power of the Marathas was established by Shivaji in 17th century. After his death the real power went into the hands of Peshwas. The Peshawa was an office created by Shivaji. Peshwa was a Chief Minister looked after the general administration of the kingdom. The headquarters of
the Peshwas was Poona. During the period of our study the Maratha power was lead by Balaji Vishwanatha (1714-1720); Baji Rao (1720-40) and Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761). The Marthas were interested in the Carnatic and also very often invaded the Wodeyar’s kingdom of Mysore. They claimed that they had right to collect the 'Chauth' from different districts of South India. They also opposed the ascendency of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

**Arcot** : Arcot was a center of political power in South India in the 18th century. The rulers of the region were called Nawabs. Arcot was politically under the control of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Nawab Sadatulla Khan (1780-1733), Ali Dost khan (1733-1740), Safdar Ali (1740-1742), Anwar-ud-din (1744-1749) and Mohammed Ali Walajah (1751-1795) were important Nawabs of Arcot. Like Hyderabad, Arcot was a focal point of South diplomacy and conflict between the English and the French in the 18th century.

**Minor chieftains** : After the disintegration of the Vijayanagara Empire, Madhura, Tanjore and Ginge came under the control of the chieftains called Nayaks. The area was located in the lower Cauvery basin. It was rich in agricultural and natural resources. Later on Tanjore came to be controlled by the Marthas. The Nawabs of Arcot claimed paramountcy over this region. Mysore was interested in Tirichinapally. So the small political units of the area were caught in between the major powers of South India. European powers also joined for the control Tirichinapally, Tanjore and Madhura in the
second half of the eighteenth century. Mysore was deeply involved in the affairs of Tirichinapally.

**Asaf Jah**: He was the founder of Hyderabad state in 1713. He was called Nizam-ul-Mulk. In the beginning, he worked as the Viceroy of the six Mughal provinces of the Deccan. The Nizam was ambitious and unscrupulous. He decided to rule the Mughal provinces independently of Mughal authority in Delhi. He even fought war against the Mughal forces and became victorious. After 1720, he became the master and independent. He followed anti-Maratha policy. He died in 1748. He was successful in making Hyderabad a stable political power.

**Balaji Viswanatha (1714-1720)**: He was the founder of the Peshwa rule in Deccan and South India. He was in power between 1714-1720. He made Maratha power prominent, peaceful and prosperous. It is said that Balaji Viswanatha won the Swarajya from the Mughals without a battle. He impressed the Mughal emperor with the prestige of the Maratha arms. He strengthened the position of Sahu, the Maratha king on the throne. He founded Maratha confederacy consisting of various Maratha chiefs. He acquired the right of collecting Chauth and Sir Deshmukhi over the 6 provinces of the Deccan.

**Baji Rao-I (1720-1740)**: He was the son of Balaji Viswanatha. Sahu appointed him as Peshwa. As Peshwa, he further strengthened the Maratha power. He was a great soldier and leader of men. He fought against Nizam and forced him to pay 50 lakh rupees as war indemnity. His contributions to
Maratha power were two: 1) he tried to expand the Maratha power in the north 2) he tried to ensure harmonious cooperation of the Maratha confederacy.

Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761): He was the son of Baji Rao. Maratha glory rose to greater heights and at the same time faced disaster. In the historic battle of the third battle of Panipat he fought in 1761. In this war the Maratha and Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan participated. The Marathas were defeated. This defeat led to the disintegration of Maratha power.

Nawab of Arcot: During the period of our study Arcot was ruled by five Nawabs. The Nawab Sadatulla Khan (1708-1733), Ali Dost Khan (1733-1740), Safdar Ali (1740-1742), Anwar ud-din (1744-1749), Muhammad Ali Walajah (1751-1795). These Nawabs were puppets in the hands of outside powers. Originally, they were controlled by the Nizams. The inter-quarrel among them for power led to the European interference. The English and the French sided with rival candidates for the throne. Mysore was also involved in the internal conflict at Arcot. The details of these affairs would be discussed in the appropriate chapters.

Joseph Francis Dupleix: He was the most important personality in the history of inter-state relations of South India in the 18th century. He was the Governor of Pondicherry and the French empire in India between 1744-1754. He succeeded Dumas to the position at Pondicherry. At Arcot, Dupleix supported the cause of Chanda Sahib against Muhammed Ali, and English for the Nawabship of Arcot and Tirichinapally. Dupleix tried to enlist the
support of Mysore and other native powers on the side of Chanda Sahib in 1751. He upheld the claims to succession of Raja Sahib, son of Chanda Sahib between 1752-1753. Dupleix also tried to seek Maratha leader Murari's assistance against Muhammed Áli in 1752. It is interesting to note that Dupleix also tried to negotiate alliance with Mysore to secure Tirichinapally to Kalale Nanjarajaiyya between 1752-1753.

Godeheu: He succeeded Dupleix as the French governor of Pondicherry. He was in power between 1754 and 1755. He concluded the provisional treaty with British commander Saunder, during Carnatic war of 1754. Between 1754 and 1755 he tried to follow the policy of pacification. That policy had an adverse effect on Mysore. Kalale Nanjarajayya of Mysore corresponded with Godeheu on the Tirichinapally issue between 1754-1755.

De-Leyrit: He succeeded Godeheu as French Governor of Pondicherry. He was in power between 1755-1758. De-Leyrit's relations with Nanjarajayya was interesting. He pressed him for the dues to the French. De-Leyrit's attitude on Salabat Jung's invasion of Mysore in 1755 was unfavourable to Mysore. In short De-leyrit is relation with Mysore was something different from that of Dupleix.

Robert Clive: He was a clerk in the East India Company in Madras. He came to prominence during his siege and capture of Arcot in 1751. His role in Srirangam was an important event. He jointly participated with Lawrence in this campaign. His role in the Carnatic wars gave a new turn in his career. He laid the foundation of British power in India.
**Thomas Saunders**: He was the Governor of Madras from 1750-1755. He played a very important role in Tirichinapally affairs. He concluded provisional treaty with Dupleix in 1754. He resigned in 1755.

**Captain Dalton**: He was a commander of the English forces. He commanded an English detachment at Tirichinapally for Nawab Ali in 1752. He had ably served the British army in various capacities. He was in contact with kalale Nanjarajaya. He made a surprise attack on Srirangam in 1753. He repulsed the Mysore army at Tirichinapally and ably defended it.

**Thomas Cooke**: He was an officer in the British army. He acted as commissioner for effecting an accommodation between Nawab Muhammad Ali and Karachuri Nanjarajaiah in the Tirichinapally affairs in 1753. He also negotiated with native power during Carnatic wars.

Several places, powers and personalities interacted in the inter-state relations of South India and Mysore as a power of considerable importance was in contact with those places, powers and personalities.

**Notes and References**


3. Ibid., p.2.

4. Ibid., pp. 14-16.


