Appendix I

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

The biographical sketches are mainly based on the Dictionary of Indian Biography by C.E. Buckland and Dictionary of National Biography:

1. **Azim-ud-Dowlah Nawab of Carnatic (1775-1819)**: He was grandson of Muhamad Ali. After the death of his uncle Omdut-ul-Omrha, he accepted the British terms which Ali Hussain had refused. On that account he was given succession. An engagement was made with him by which he gave up the East India Company, the Government of Carnatic. Allowances were assigned to him and his family.

2. **Barlow, George (1762-1846)**: He was appointed in Bengal Civil Service in 1778. He was sub-Secretary in Revenue Department in 1788, Chief Secretary to Government in 1796, member of Supreme Council, 1801, Governor-General 1806-1807. He was Governor of Madras in 1807-13 where he caused a great discontent by his economic reforms in the army, which resulted in an unsuccessfully mutiny. He was recalled in 1812. (Dictionary of National Biography, 62).

3. **Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish (1774-1839)**: He at first served in army in Europe. From 1803-1807, he was Governor of Madras. He was recalled on account of the Vellore Mutiny. He again joined army and served in Sicily in 1811, Spain in 1813 and Geneva in 1814. He was again appointed in India as the Governor-General from 1827 to 1835. He effected important financial reforms and greatly improved matters relating to the revenue and judicial departments. He initiated appointment of Indians to official positions.

4. **Brathwaite, Sir John**: He was a noted officer of the Madras Army, where he held a high command in 1792. He took Pondicherry in 1800.

5. **Burke, Edmund (1729-1797)**: His connection with India extended over many years. He criticised the Company's oppressive policy in India from 1766 to 1789 in the Parliament.
6. Chamier, John: He was appointed a writer in 1772 to the East India Company's service at Madras. A factor in 1778 and junior merchant in 1780. In 1787 he became senior merchant. His appointment was directed from the Court as Chief Secretary in place of Webbe. He was Secretary in the military, political and secret departments. He became Judge and Advocate-General from time to time. He was a member of Governor's Council at Madras from 1802-1806.

7. Close, Sir Barry (1786-1813): He entered the Madras Army in 1771 was present at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792, 1799. Resident of Mysore in 1799 and of Poona from 1801 to 1811.

8. Cornwallis Charles, the first Marquis and second Earl Cornwallis (1738-1805): He joined army and became a Lieutenant Colonel in 1761. He succeeded as second Earl Cornwallis in 1762, and acted in concert with whig Peers from 1765-69. He became Major General in 1775. He was sent to America with reinforcements in 1776 where he held various commands. He sent a petition to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in order to reform abuses in India. He took command in Calcutta as Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General in 1786, where he spent three years in reforming Civil and Military administration of the Company. He took command against Tipoo Sultan at Madras in 1790, took Bangalore in 1791, defeated Tipoo near Seringapatam in 1792, dictated terms of peace to Tipoo Sultan. He established Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue in Bengal in 1793. He resigned and went back in 1793. He was again sent to India in 1806 to conclude lasting peace with Indian powers. He died at Ghazipur in 1805.

9. Craddock, John Francis (1762-1839): He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in 1806. He was held partly responsible for the Sepoy Mutiny of Vellore and was removed from his post.

10. Dundas, Henry (1742-1811): He was the first Viscount of Melville. He was Home Secretary from 1791 to 1794 and was President of the Board of Control from 1793 to 1801. He spoke in favour of the Company having greater control in 1793, and was also Secretary of War from 1794 to 1801. He initiated and supported the expansionist policy of Wellesley.
11. **Dundas, Robert (1771-1851):** He was son of Henry Dundas, and was President of the Board of Control in 1807 and 1809.

12. **Gillispie, Robert Rollo, Sir (1766-1814):** He was an Officer in the King's army. As Adjutant General in San Domingo 1796, was attacked by eight assailants, he killed six and escaped. He left Jamaica in 1801. In 1806 he commanded 19th Dragoon, and rescued 69th Regiment, in Vellore. In 1809, he commanded a Cavalry against Ranjit Singh. As a Brigadier he had Auchmuty's Jawa expedition in 1811. He was killed in an attack on Kalunga, Nepal and was buried in Meerut.

13. **Grant, Charles (1748-1823):** He came to Bengal as a writer in 1772, became a factor and the Secretary to the Board of Trade at Calcutta. In 1784 he became fourth member of the Board of Trade at Calcutta. He supported Mission work in Bengal. He retired from India in 1790. He was Chairman of the Court of Directors in 1805, 1809 and 1815. He took a leading part in the discussions of Parliament on the East India Company's affairs, and renewal of Charter in 1813. He opposed Wellesley's warlike policy and supported in 1808 the motion for his impeachment. In the new Charter of 1813, he obtained an annual grant for education in India, for the appointment of Bishops in India and greater freedom for missionary work. He was a prominent member of the Clapham Sect and of the religious societies and had much influence in the selection of military chaplains for India. Charles Grant laboured hard to raise moral conditions in India and for the improvement of its officers and inhabitants. He exercised a great influence in Indian affairs as a Director of the East India Company and as an M.P. He possessed remarkable moral courage, a masterful hand, a determined will and a hot temper.

14. **Hewit, Sir George (1750-1840):** An Officer of the King's Army, Inspector General of Royal Reserve in 1803. He was Commander-in-Chief of East Indies, 1807-11, and was in Ireland.

15. **Malcolm, Sir John (1760-1833):** He joined the East India Company's military service in 1782. He arrived in Madras in 1783 and took part in siege of Seringapatam. He acted as a Persian interpreter to Nizam's troops and was appointed Assistant Resident at Hyderabad in 1798. He worked as a Secretary to the Commission for the Settlement of Mysore. After that he was Secretary to the Governor
General, Lord Wellesley, 1801-3. He served in various diplomatic missions and administered Central India including Malwa. He was disappointed when he was not made the Governor of Madras or Bombay, and returned to England in 1822. Later he was the Governor of Bombay from 1827 to 1830. He had a great experience and skill as a diplomat, and was very successful and influential with all the classes.

16. Metcalfe, Charles (1785-1846): He joined the East India Company’s service as a writer in Bengal in 1801. He was Assistant Resident at Dawlat Rao Scindia’s Court in 1803. He was a Political Officer with Lake in 1804. He was assistant to the Resident in Delhi in 1806, from where he was sent on a special mission to Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Lahore in 1808, and helped in the drawing of the Treaty of 1809. He was Deputy Secretary with Minto and occupied various diplomatic posts. He was member of the Supreme Council (1827-1834) and was made Governor of Agra. He was Lieutenant Governor of N.W.P. from 1836 to 1839. He was disappointed when he was not made the Governor of Madras.

17. Mill, James (1773-1836): He was utilitarian philosopher. He published in 1818, his History of India. He was appointed as an Assistant to the Examiner of Correspondence in India House in 1819 from where he rose to be a Second Examiner in 1821, Assistant Examiner in 1823, and Examiner in 1830.

18. Mill, John Stuart (1806-1873): The philosopher son of James Mill, who never came to India but was connected with it, having joined India House as a Junior Clerk in 1823.

19. Minto, Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto (1751-1814): He was the President of the Board of Control in 1806 and was Governor-General of India from 1807-13.

20. Mohamad Ali Omdut-ul-Omrah (1748-1801): He was son of Mohamad Ali Omdu whom he succeeded in 1795 as Nawab of Carnatic. After the fall of Seringapatam in May, 1799, the treasonable correspondence of Mohamad Ali and Omdut-ul-Omrah came into light. The British Government repudiated the treaty of 1792 with the Nawab of Carnatic, resolved to assume the direct management of Carnatic, by making provisions for his family. Before the proposed arrangement could be finalised the Nawab died on 15th July, 1801.
21. **Mohamad Ali Khan Walljah, the Nawab of Carnatic (1717-1795):** He was second son of Anwar-ud-din Khan. On his behalf Lord Clive took Arcot in 1751. He was successfully supported as Nawab by the English against Chanda Sahib the French candidate and the rebellious Poligars. He contracted large debts from the East India Company and the English adventurers who crowded his Court and prayed upon him. He assigned revenues of districts for their re-payment. By the Treaties of 1763, 1781, 1785, 1787 and 1792 the arrangements were made for the liquidation of those debts. He died on 16th October, 1795.

22. **Moira, Francis Rawdon Hastings (1754-1826):** He was soldier-statesman. He fought in America in 1775-76 after that in Europe. He was appointed Governor-General of Bengal from 1813-1822. He carried a successful war against Nepal, exterpated Pindaris and defeated Marathas in 1818-18. He pursued a liberal policy towards Indians.

23. **Mountstuart, Eliphinstone (1799-1859):** He came out to Bengal as a writer, in East India Company's service in 1796. He filled various diplomatic posts and was sent on mission to the Maratha Chief. He was a successful Resident at Poona. He was Governor of Bombay from 1819-1827, where he instituted legislative and judicial reforms and had the code of regulations drawn up and advanced popular education.

24. **Munro, Sir Thomas (1761-1828):** He joined the Madras in 1780 and was in Mysore Wars of 1780-3 under Eyre Coote. After 1793, he served in Baramahal under Col. Read in civil administration. He administered Canara on Malabar Coast and suppressed disorders there. From 1800 to 1806, he ruled Ceded District, south of Tungbhadra and elaborated the Ryotwari system of Tenure Land. He was in England from 1807 to 1813 where he was examined by the House of Commons, regarding the renewal of the Company's Charter and on the important questions connected with the Company's Civil and Military administration in India. In 1814, he was employed on Commission for improving judicial and police department in the Madras Presidency. He was appointed the Governor of Madras in 1820. His administration was very successful, based as it was on his thorough knowledge of the country and its languages, his ability, capability for work and firm authority. Throughout his career he carried on the dual responsibility of an army officer fighting and winning battles (he became a Major-General) and proved a very successful administrator of the Company's Government.
25. **Pitt, William (1759-1806):** He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1782 and Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1783-1801, and 1804-6. His influence on Indian affairs was exerted on many occasions. His second India Bill passed on May 16, 1784, as Statute 24 Geo III C 25, established the Board of Control, commonly called the India Board to consist of Commissioners for the affairs of India, with very extensive powers. The Home Government of India nominally passed from the East India Company to the Crown, but the Statute left large powers to the Court of Directors. The complex system of Government thus created endured till 1858. In 1786 he passed an Act, which gave power to Governor-General by which he could override the decisions of his Council. He passed Declaratory Act of 1788, which required the Board of Control to maintain a permanent body of troops, out of the funds of the East India Company.

26. **Stuart, James (1741-1815):** He entered army, and fought against Hyder Ali under Eyre Coote in 1788, under Meadows in 1790 and Cornwallis 1791-2, against Tipu Sultan. He commanded forces in Madras in 1796, and Bombay forces against Seringapatam in 1799. He was Commander-in-Chief of Madras in 1801.

27. **Tipu Sultan (1755-1799):** He was son of Hyder Ali, and was the most formidable enemy of the Company. He defeated English in 1784. In 1786, he attacked Coorg. In 1787 he called himself Padshah. In 1789 he fought against Nizam and Marathas and defeated them. In 1790 he attacked Travancore and inflicted great damage. Cornwallis, the Governor-General, made a coalition with Nizam and Marathas against him, who again proved invincible. In 1791, Cornwallis himself besieged and took Bangalore, attacked Seringapatam but failed to occupy it and had to retire. Cornwallis in 1793 again fought with Tipu Sultan in which the later was forced to cede some territory. In 1799, Lord Wellesley declared war on him. The English generals combined and defeated him. He was killed fighting at the time of siege of Seringapatam. His sons were made prisoners and interned at Vellore Fort. His country was divided between the Company and the Nizam.

28. **Webbe, Josiah (1768-1804):** He was appointed as a writer at Madras in 1783. He was Secretary to the Board of Revenue in 1794 and Secretary to the Government in 1797, and the first Chief Secretary in 1800. His removal from the post of Chief Secretary caused a rift between Edward Clive the Governor and the Court of Directors. In 1804 he was appointed Resident of Mysore and was again transferred to Gwalior where he died heart broken. He was a friend of the Duke of Wellington, who said of him "he was one of the ablest men, I ever knew and what is more, one of the most honest".
29. **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852):** He was Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister. He commanded Nizam's troops against Tipu Sultan in 1799. After Tipu's defeat, he was placed in command of Seringapatam to stop plundering and restore order; later he was made its Governor. His later career is very distinguished when he defeated Napoleon.

30. **Wellesley, Robert (1760-1812):** He was the Governor-General of India from 1798-1805. He revised his predecessor's policy of non-interference in the affairs of the Indian States. When he found Tipu Sultan carrying on negotiations for help with the French, he personally instituted operation against him by staying in Madras and ultimately defeating Tipu Sultan. He assumed the administration of Tanjore, and annexed Carnatic by pensioning off the Nawab, at one-fifth of his revenues. He was inspired by Pitt, and Dundas to carry out the policy of expansion and annexation of the Indian Empire. He was the first of British Imperialist Governor-General. He totally disregarded the Court of Directors, calling it "loathsome den", who exercised tremendous influence on the Court of Directors.

31. **Wilberforce, William (1759-1833):** Anti-Slavery Movement, a question already existing interest - in accepting Parliamentary leadership of the cause, acquired an honourable position. He was fitted to represent and stimulate the national conscience.