

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The short biographical notices of persons, Indian and European, connected with Mysore, given in the list below, should not be considered as exhaustive. An attempt has been made to include in it only the names of the more important of those who have attained to historical or administrative celebrity. The names of many others will be found referred to in their proper places in the body of this work, especially in Volumes I, II and IV. Accuracy and brevity have been aimed at, though the narrative style has not been altogether excluded in certain cases. The list is capable of addition but exigencies of space have not permitted a more comprehensive collection of names.

**ABERCROMBY, SIR ROBERT (1740-1827).**—Distinguished himself in the first war against Tipū Sultān. Younger brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby; entered the Army in 1758; served in North America till the peace in 1763; and again, from 1776 to 1788, throughout the war to the capitulation of York-town; went to India 1788, and in 1790 was Governor of Bombay and C. in C. there; Maj-General, 1790. After operations on the Malabar coast, he joined Lord Cornwallis in attacking and defeating Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam in 1792; K. B.; succeeded Lord Cornwallis as C. in C. in India, October 1793, being at the same time Member of the Supreme Council till February 1797; he defeated the Rohillas at Batina in Rohilkund in 1794; Lieutenant-General in 1797; M. P. for Clackmannan County in 1798; Governor of Edinburgh Castle, 1801; General, 1802; died in November 1827.

**ABDUL RAHIMAN.**—Member of Council, (*Retd.*) 1895; made Khan Bahadur.

**ADAM, WILLIAM PATRICK (1823-1881).**—As Governor of Madras, took part in the installation of Sri Chāmarājendra Wodeyar, 1881; son of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B.; born 1823;

educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A.; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, 1849; Private Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, 1853-58; M. P. for Clackmannan and Kinross, 1859-80; Lord of the Treasury, 1865-66, and 1868-73; First Commissioner of Works in 1873, and Privy Councillor; 'Whip' of the Liberal party, 1874-80, and Governor of Madras, December 20, 1880; died at Ootacamund May 24, 1881; his eldest son was created a Baronet in recognition of his father's public services; his widow was given the rank of a Baronet's widow and made a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

**ANANDA RAO, TANJORE, C. I. E.**—Dewan, Mysore State. Born 15th May, 1852; eldest son of the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, the well-known Dewan of Travancore and Baroda; educated at Presidency College, Madras, and Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Travancore State; had a brilliant scholastic career, matriculating in 1st class, 1867; F.A. 1st class, 1869; B.A. (Madras) 1871, 1st class in History, Logic and Psychology; first employed in Madras, Board of Revenue; Tutor to the sons of late Maharaja Tukaji Rao

Holkar; joined as an Attache, Mysore Commission 14th November 1873; Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore, 7th July 1876; in charge of Palace, 1st December 1879; settled Palace accounts, January 1883; served as Assistant Commissioner, Hassan and Kadur 1883; Acting Deputy Commissioner, Hassan and Mysore, 1st April 1886; Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, November 1889; Director of Agricultural and other Statistics in Mysore, 1897; Census Superintendent, 14th March 1904; his Report on Mysore Census has been described to be a delight to those "who, not satisfied with dry statistical details, wish to wander in the by-paths of Ethnology." Revenue Commissioner, Mysore State, 14th March 1904; First Member of Council, Mysore State, 30th March 1906; Dewan of Mysore, 1st April 1909; retired, 1912; C. I. E. 1910. Died, July 1919.

ACHMUTY, SIR SAMUEL (1756-1822).—General; took part in the first war against Tipū Sultān; born in New York, 1756, the grandson of a Scotch settler in Boston; saw service, first as a volunteer, from 1777 in the Army, in North America; went to India in 1783 in the 52nd regiment; became Adjutant; promoted to Captain in the 75th, in 1788; was in the campaigns of 1790-91 against Tipu Sultān, and at the first siege of Seringapatam under Lord Cornwallis in 1792; D. Q. M. G. at Calcutta; Military Secretary to Sir Robert Abercromby (q. v.) when C. in C., 1795-97, in his campaign against the Robillas; returned to England in 1797; commanded a force from the Cape to Egypt to co-operate with Sir D. Baird and Sir Ralph Abercromby against the French; Adjutant-General in Egypt; K. C. B. in 1803; in 1806-07, Brig-General in S. America at Monte Video and Buenos Ayros; Major-General in 1808; went out to Madras as C. in C., May 1810; in 1811 took Java and Batavia, and defeated the Dutch at Cornelis and Samarang; left Madras for England in March, 1813; Lieutenant-General; G. C. B., 1815; C. in C., and Privy Councillor in Ireland, 1821; died August 11, 1822.

BABU RAO.—Commonly called Gubra Cutcherry Babu Rao, because he was at the head, at one time, of that office. Thrice Dewan of Mysore during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (1817-1818, 1820-21 and 1822-1825). On the British Commission taking over the administration, 1831, he was recalled from retirement by Col. Briggs, the Senior Commissioner, and re-appointed Dewan. He accepted office at the instance of Krishna-Raja Wodeyar III and under the advice of Mr. Casamaijor, the Resident. His previous career was as follows:—Entered service, in his youth, under Haidar; present at the battle of Perambākkam at the defeat of Baillie; served in the army till Haidar's death; entered Gubra Cutcherry, subsequently called the Dewan's Cutcherry; considered the rival of Pūrnaiya, and treated by His Highness Krishna-Raja Wodeyar "next to that distinguished individual as most fit to perform the office of Finance Minister." First appointed Dewan in 1817 in succession to Bārgir Bakhshi Rama Rao; again recalled twice and appointed to that post; Col. Briggs re-installed him in that office on 15th May 1832; had extensive knowledge of the revenue administration of the country. Briggs remarked of him that his "experience of the revenue details of Mysore exceeds that of any man in the country." (See his Minute, dated 14th May 1832). Died: 1834, when the office of Dewan was abolished and his cutcherry amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Mysore.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM 1782.—Took part in the war against Haidar Ali., 1788. Entered the E. I. Co.'s service in the Madras N. I., 1759; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1775; served against Haidar Ali, 1767-8; held a command at Pondicherry, 1779, against the French; and in the Guntur Circars in 1780; defeated, in 1780, a portion of Haidar Ali's invading army under Tipu near Perambakam; was unable to join Sir Hector Munro's army, but on receipt of small reinforcements, advanced from Polilore to do so; was attacked by Haidar's force and overwhelmed, September 10, 1780; severely wounded

and captured; with the few survivors was kept prisoner at Seringapatam, generally in chains; died in captivity, November 13, 1782.

**BAIRD, SIR DAVID, BARONET** (1757-1829).—General; led the storming party in the last siege of Seringapatam, 1799; son of William Baird, of Newbyth; born December 1757; entered the Army in the 2nd foot, in 1772; came to England from Gibraltar in 1776; went to India in the 73rd in 1779-80; was in Colonel Baillie's force which was overwhelmed by Haidar Ali at Perambakam, September 10, 1780; was imprisoned by Haidar Ali at Seringapatam for 3½ years, and released at the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784. His mother, knowing his intractable temper, remarked, on hearing of his imprisonment, that "she pitied the man who was chained to our Davie." He commanded a Brigade, and served under Lord Cornwallis at the capture of Savandrug in 1791, and at Seringapatam in 1792; in 1793 he took Pondicherry; commanded a Brigade at the Cape of Good Hope in 1797, and, returning to India in 1798, as Major-General, led the storming party at the siege of Seringapatam on May 4, 1799, after which he considered himself slighted at Colonel Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington, (q. v.) being placed in command at Seringapatam; commanded the Dinajpur Brigade, 1800; led an expedition to Egypt down the Nile in 1801, to co-operate with the British Army, and was at the capture of Alexandria; led back the Egyptian Indian army, 1802; in 1802 he commanded a Division of the Madras Army, but, when again placed under General A. Wellesley for the Mahratta war, resigned and returned to England, being captured on the voyage by the French; was knighted and became Lieutenant-General; in 1805-06 was sent to retake the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch; served at Copenhagen, and in Spain, in 1808, losing an arm at Corunna; was made K. B. 1809, and a Baronet, and General in 1814; G. C. B., 1815; C. in C. in Ireland, in 1820; Governor of Fort George, 1829; died in Perthshire, August 18, 1829.

**BARLOW, SIR GEORGE HILARO, Baronet** (1762-1847).—Governor of Madras, when Purnaiya was Dewan of Mysore; helped in the making of the Mysore Supplementary Treaty 1807. Son of William Barlow, Bath; joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1778; when employed, 1788-96, in the Revenue Secretariat, he had to carry out the Permanent Settlement of 1793 in Bengal; was Chief Secretary in 1796; became Member of the Supreme Council from October, 1801, and Vice-President in Council until, on Lord Cornwallis' death on October 5th 1805, he, as provisional Governor-General, acted in that capacity until Lord Minto's arrival on July 31st, 1807; Baronet, 1803; and K. C. B.; though he had supported Wellesley's policy of extending British power, he continued Cornwallis' policy of neutrality and conciliation towards the Indian States, making concessions to Scindia and Holkar, and annulling protective treaties with Chiefs in Rajputana. In 1807 he went to Madras as Governor from December 1824; suppressed the mutiny of European Officers; he was recalled and made over charge at Madras on May 21st, 1813; G. C. B., 1815; died in England, December 18, 1846.

**BARTON, SIR WILLIAM PELL, K. C. S. I.** I.C.S.—Resident in Mysore. Educated at Bedford Modern School; Worcester Coll. Oxford; University College, London; entered I. C. S. 1893; Agent on special duty, Kurram, 1899-1902, Assistant Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province, 1903; Deputy Commissioner 1904; Divisional Judge, Peshawar, 1907; Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, 1907; Kohat, 1908; Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, 1910; officiating Revenue Commissioner, 1911; Judicial Commissioner at Peshawar, 1915-18; Resident in Baroda, 1919; served Afghan war; Resident at Mysore, 1920-24; Resident, Hyderabad, 1925, C.I.E., 1914; C.S.I. 1920: K.C.I.E., 1927.

**BELL, THOMAS EVANS (1825-1887).**—Major: Took a prominent part in the great "reversion" controversy of 1865. born November 11, 1825: son of

William Bell: educated at Wands-worth: went to Madras in the E. I. Co's military service, 1841: joined the 2nd Madras Europeans: appointed Assistant Commissioner at Nagpur, 1855; lost his appointment, 1860, for insubordination to the Chief Commissioner in advocating the claims of the dispossessed ruling family: all the measures recommended by Major Bell were, however, approved and carried out by Lord Canning, and he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police at Madras, 1861: retired 1863: devoted the remainder of his life to advocating measures for the benefit of India and its people: wrote *The Task of To-day*, 1852: *The English in India*, 1859: *The Empire in India*, 1864: *Remarks on the Mysore Blue-Book*, 1866: *The Mysore Reversion*, 1865: *Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy*, 1868: *The Oxus and the Indus*, 1869, 1874: *The Great Parliamentary Bore*, 1869: *Our Great Vassal Empire*, 1870: *The Bengal Reversion*, 1872: *Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor*, 1877: *Memoirs of General John Briggs*, 1886: died September 12, 1887.

BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM CAVEN-DISH (1774-1839).—Governor-General: was responsible for the assumption of Mysore administration in 1831; son of the 3rd Duke of Portland, born September 14, 1774: entered the Army 1791, saw service in the Netherlands, in Italy, with the Australian forces: Governor of Madras, from August 1803, to September 1807, when on account of the mutiny of sepoys against their officers at Vellore, for which he was held responsible, the Court of Directors recalled him: changes affecting the sepoys had been introduced by the C. in C., with the support of the Governor. He was employed in Portugal and commanded a Brigade at Corunna: as Lt.-General he was C. in C. in Sicily, 1811; served in Spain, and led an expedition against Genoa, 1814. After 13 years without employment, he was Governor of Bengal from July, 1828, was C. in C. from May, 1833, and the first Governor-General of India from November 1834, to March, 1835: it devolved on him to insist on economies

to restore financial equilibrium, to reform the land revenue settlement in the N. W. P., to establish a Board of Revenue in the N. W. P. and reorganize the judicial courts, to devote funds to education through the medium of English, and to increase the employment of educated Indians in higher offices. He also by Regulation abolished the practice of *sati*, and suppressed the Thugs. He took over the administration of Mysore on grounds afterwards declared by him to be wholly unjustified, and as the one act of his Indian administration which he looked back upon with a feeling of remorse; he met Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Punjab, on the Satlaj. In general, he reformed the administration in a liberal spirit, and established the principle that, in the Government of India, the interests of the people should have the first claim. His memory is still cherished by Indians. The eloquent inscription on his statue in Calcutta was written by Macaulay, Legal Member of Council from November 1834. Bentinck was greatly regretted on his retirement. He became M. P. for Glasgow in 1837: refused a peerage, and died June 17, 1839.

BEST, JAMES WILLIAM I.C.S. Bar-at-Law.—Entered Service, 1862; Judge, Madras High Court, 1892-5; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1895; Retired 1902; Fellow, Madras University, 1894; Member of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR.—I.-G. of Education in Mysore (Retd). *b.* 27, June 1852. *Educ.* Elphinstone College, Bombay and in England. *Senn.* Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1874-76, Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876; Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884. Educational Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General, Education, 1899-1909. *Publications*: Special Report on Manual Training in schools of General Education; made C. I. E.; *Munir-ul-Talim* (Mysore), 1909. Hon. D. Litt. (Mysore University), 1926.

**BOURDILLION, SIR JAMES AUSTIN, I. C. S.**—Resident in Mysore. Born at Madras, March 1848; son of J. D. Bourdillion, educated at Marlborough; went out to India, 1870: Superintendent of Census of Bengal, 1880-3; Acting Secretary to the Bengal Government, Financial Department. 1893-5; Commissioner of Patna, in the famine, 1897. C. S. I. 1898: Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 1900: Member of the Famine Commission in India, 1901: Member of the Board of Revenue, 1902: for some years, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, November 1902-1903. Resident in Mysore, 1903; K.C.S.I. January 1904. V. D. 1896, for long service as a Volunteer in the Calcutta Light Horse and Bihar Light Horse.

**BOWRING, LEWIN BENTHAM (1824-1890)** I.C.S.—Chief Commissioner of Mysore; born July 15, 1824; third son of Sir George Bowring; educated at Exeter, Leipzig and Haileybury, 1841-3; went out to India, 1843; Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, 1849-54; Private Secretary to Lord Canning, when Viceroy, April, 1858 to 1862; Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1862-70; the memory of his administration of Mysore is still cherished in the State; retired, 1870; C. S. I., 1867; author of *Eastern Experiences*, *Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, and contributions to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

**BRIGGS, JOHN (1785-1875).**—The First Senior Commissioner in Mysore, on the assumption of the administration of the State of Lord William Bentinck. Entered the E. I. Co's Madras Army in 1801; served in the Mahratta wars; accompanied Sir J. Malcolm on his mission to Persia, 1810; became Resident at Satara, and in 1831 was Senior Member of the Board of Administration of Mysore; resigned in 1832; Resident at Nagpur, 1832-5, when he retired; Maj-General, 1838. As Member of the Court of Proprietors of the E. I. Co., he opposed Lord Dalhousie's policy; he was one of the deputation that waited on the Secretary of State for India to secure the reversion of the State

in 1836; he translated Ferishta's *Muhammadan Power in India* and the *Siyar-ul-mutas' akhkhirin* from Persian into English; F. R. S.; died April 27, 1875. A nephew of his, Major Briggs of the 6 N. I., was for a time Town Magistrate of Mysore in 1867. His Highness Krishnaraja-Wodeyar III writing in 5th May 1867 said of his services in India:—"It had always been a matter of much delight to me to know that the whole of your career in India at the head of many important offices which you filled had indeed acquired you much fame and the high esteem of being on the one side a real well wisher of the Government and its subjects, and on the other side a zealous lover of justice and a true friend to Native Princes".

**BUCHANAN-HAMILTON, FRANCIS (1762-1829).**—Doctor. Author of a Report of a *Journey through Mysore*; born February 15, 1762, son of Dr. Thomas Buchanan; took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh in 1783; after serving on a man-of-war, joined the E. I. Co's service in 1794; employed on a mission to the Court of Ava, and on various botanical, zoological and statistical inquiries in Chittagong and Tippera, and in 1800-01, through Mysore, Canara and Malabar, on which he wrote a full report; went to Nepal in 1802; he was Surgeon to Lord Wellesley, and accompanied him to England in 1806. The records of his subsequent inquiries in several Bengal Districts and Assam were deposited at the India House in 1816 and not utilised for 22 years. He was Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta 1814-5, when he returned to Scotland and took the additional name of Hamilton on succeeding to his mother's property. F. R. S. and F. R. A. S. and contributed largely to the literary and scientific Societies to which he belonged. Wrote on the history of *Nepal*, the *Genealogy of the Hindu Gods*, the *Fishes of the Ganges*, etc.; died June 15, 1829.

**CAMPBELL, DR. JOHN COLIN.**—Durbar Surgeon in Mysore; served at the Court of His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III for 16 years from 1849 to 1865; prior

to that he had served in Her Majesty's Indian service from 1834 to 1849; described by His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III as "a true supporter both of my interests and those of the British Government." He was on the most intimate terms of friendship with Sir Mark Cubbon, whose mortal remains he conveyed to the Isle of Man, where they were laid to rest. He was a great friend of His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, who, in a letter dated 1st February 1865, said of him:—"To him am I indebted for much wise counsel over many years, a counsel, bestowed as freely as it was needed in times of great disturbances and anxiety." He was of a quiet and unostentatious disposition and did much useful work in England, between 1865 and 1867, for the restoration of the Kingdom to the present ruling dynasty. A steady friend of His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, he worked for him in the most disinterested and honourable manner.

CAMPBELL, R. H.—Formerly Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sir Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV; C.I.E., (1912); *Educated* at the Edinburgh University; joined service, 1885; Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1892; Collector and Magistrate, 1896; Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1899; Collector of Vizagapatam, 1903; Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, 1909; Retired from British Service, 1912. Died at Rome, 1922.

CASAMAJOR, JAMES ARCHIBALD.—Resident at Mysore. 1802: Writer, 1803: Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade. 1804: Secretary and Accountant to the Sinking Fund. 1806: Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1809: Registrar of Seringapatam; Judge, Magistrate, and Collector of Seringapatam. 1811: Military Paymaster at the Presidency and of Extraordinaries. 1818: Judge, Magistrate, and Collector of Seringapatam. 1818: Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1827: Resident at Mysore. 1832: Occasional Member of Council, and Officiating President of the Revenue and Marine

Board. 1834: Resident at Travancore and Cochin. 1836: *At home on absentee allowance.* (*Annuitant on the Fund from 1st May 1837.*) Died in 1863.

CHAMARAJENDRA WODEYAR BAHADUR, SRI, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE (1863-1894).—Of the ancient ruling family of Mysore; his adoption by Sri Krishna Rāja Wodeyar Bahadur in June, 1865, was recognized by Government; and, on Krishna Raja's death on March 27, 1868, Sri Chāmarājendra Wodeyar Bahadur succeeded him, and was installed on September 23, 1868, and was invested with power at the age of 18; he was carefully educated under Col. Malleson, the historian of *French India*, as guardian and became an enlightened ruler, during whose reign the resources of the State were greatly developed; created G.C.S.I.; died of diphtheria during his visit to Calcutta, December 27, 1894. (See text of this work for an account of his reign.)

CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR, K.S.—Retd. Chief Judge; born 2nd August 1869; joined Mysore Service, 28th July 1892 as Probationary Assistant Commissioner; Deputy Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department, 1904; District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, 1904; Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department, 1906; Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, 1907; Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department, 1908; Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, 1909; Temporary Second Member of Council, 1916; Chief Judge, 1922; Dewan Bahadur, 1923; *Raja Dharmapravina*, 1921.

CHANDY, K., B.A.—First Member of Council, (Retd.), born 12th June 1873, joined as Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Dewan's Office 1894, Assistant Census Superintendent, 1900. Assistant Commissioner (First Class), 1903. Deputy Commissioner (First Class), 1914. Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, 1917. Excise Commissioner of Income-tax and *ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Inspector-General of Registration since 1922.

Revenue Commissioner, 1923-24; Member of Council, 1925.

CHATERTON, SIR ALFRED, B.Sc., F.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.—Director of Industries in Mysore (Rtd.), Consulting Engineer with Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta, born 10th October 1866; *Educ.* Finsbury Technical College; Central Technical College, South Kensington, Indian Education Service, 1888; Director of Industries, Madras, 1908; Director of Industries, Mysore, 1912; Member of Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; Industrial Adviser and Director of Sandal Oil Factories, Government of Mysore, 1918-1923. K. T. H., 1900; C. I. E., 1912; Kt. 1919.

CHERRY, GEORGE FREDERICK, (1761-1799) B. C. S.—son of George Cherry: born 1761: entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1778: accompanied Lord Cornwallis as his Persian Secretary to Madras, where, in 1792, peace was made with Tipu at Seringapatam: Cherry's picture of Tipu is at the India Office: appointed Resident at Benares, 1798; there murdered by Wazir Ali, the reputed son of the late Nawab Asaf-ud-daula of Oudh, on January 14, 1799.

CHENCHAL RAO, P.—Member of Council (Retd.), 1889; C.I.E.

DEVARAJA URS, D.—Member of Council, 1912 (Retd.). Deputy Commissioner, Hassan; I.G. of Police; Member of Council.

CLARK, LT.-COL. T. G.—Deputy Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, 1867; Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, 1876; Chief Judge, 1881, in succession to Mr. J. D. Sandford, in the Pre-remission period: (the Mysore Chief Court was first formed in 1879; and was presided over by a single Judge. Reformed in 1884 under Mysore Court Regulation, I of 1884, under which it was constituted into a Court of three Judges, one of whom was styled the Chief Judge. The Notification of the Government of India dated 10th October 1879 under which the Chief Court was originally formed was repealed by Regulation I

of 1884. It was under the Notification of 1879 that Mr. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner and Col. T. G. Clark were Chief Judges of the Pre-Remission Chief Court). Officiating Resident in Mysore, 1884-5.

CLERK, SIR GEORGE RUSSELL (1800-89) I.C.S.—As a Member of the Council of India opposed the annexation of Mysore in 1865. Son of John Clerk: educated at Haileybury: entered the service as "Writer" in 1817; after holding some unimportant appointments in Bengal, he entered the Political Department, was in the Secretariat, in Rajaputana, at Delhi, Political Agent at Umbala and Ludiana, Envoy at Lahore 1842, Agent to the Governor-General on the North-Western Frontier during the first Afghan War, in which capacity, he pushed forth reinforcements with energy, and after the massacre of the Army, urged a policy of retribution. He was Lieutenant-Governor of N. W. P., June to December 1843; provisional Member of the Supreme Council, 1841. Twice Governor of Bombay, from 1847 to 1848: and from 1860-2. He refused the Government of the Cape, but served there on boundary and political work, 1853-4: was Under-Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Control in 1856-8 and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, 1858-60. He was a Member of the Council of India, 1863-76: K.C.B. K.C.S.I. 1861. G.C.S.I. 1866. Died July 25, 1889.

CLOSE, SIR BARRY, BARONET (1756-1819).—First Resident at the Court of Mysore, 1799; probably the greatest diplomat of his time; appointed to the Madras Army in 1771: besieged at Tellicherry in 1780 by Haidar Ali's troops: conducted boundary negotiations with Tipu's Commissioners: was present at the sieges of Seringapatam in 1792 and 1799, as Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General: his services warmly acknowledged by the C. in C., General Harris: appointed Resident at Mysore in 1799; materially helped Purnaiya in his administration; Resident at Poona in 1801, remaining there for ten years. While there, as Resident, negotiated the treaty

of Bassein of December 31, 1802, with the Peishwa, Bāji Rao: this virtually ended the Mahratta Empire; Major-General, July 1810; retired to England in 1811: created a Baronet: died April 20, 1813, aged 56. The Court of Directors sent out a handsome monument to his memory "in testimony of their gratitude for his ardent zeal, and entire devotion to their service, equally manifested in the application of high military attainments, and of profound political knowledge." This monument by Flaxman is now in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, where it is perhaps the finest. The inscription on it says:—"His character derived its brightest honours from that union of conciliation and firmness, which after contributing to terminate a successful war, was eminently displayed in diffusing the blessings of peace over a numerous native population, who without being subject to British rule, felt the protecting influence of British counsels in the mild administration of authority which succeeded the usurpation of Mysore." There is an engraving of this monument in Neill's *History of the First Madras European Regiment*. Mountstuart Elphinstone wrote of him:—"I doubt whether such an assembly of manly virtues remains behind him. A strong, erect, and handy frame, a clear head and vigorous understanding, fixed principles, unshaken courage, contempt for pomp and pleasure, entire devotion to the public service, formed the character of Sir Barry Close—a character one would rather think imagined in ancient Rome than met with in our own age and nation." Wilks was an intimate of Close and dedicated his *History of Mysoor* to Close and he speaks of him in it as having mastered the logic, the ethics and the metaphysics of Greece through the medium of the Arabic and Persian languages." In his dedication, Wilks says he was affectionately attached to him and that he had been "the pride and delight of the best years of his life and the chief source of whatever he may have deserved or attained of distinction in its progress." Closepet, near Bangalore, was founded by Purnaiya to perpetuate his memory.

COBB, HENRY VENN, C.I.E., I.C.S.—Resident in Mysore; 4th s. of late Rev. Clement F. Cobb, M.A.; *Educ.*: King's school, Canterbury; Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., and LL.B., 1886, M.A. 1896; entered I.C.S. 1883; arrived in India 1886; served in various capacities till 1895; Assistant Resident, Mysore; Political Agent, Ajmer, 1895-97. Assistant Resident, Kashmir, 1899-1900; Resident, Jaipur, 1900-03; Pol. Agent East Rajputana, 1904; Gwalior, 1905-07; Jodhpur, 1908; Baroda, 1909; C.I.E. 1910; C.S.I. Resident in Mysore, 1915-20.

COCHRANE, JAMES.—Assistant Resident in Mysore. 1794: Writer. 1796: Assistant under the Secretary in the Public, Commercial and Revenue Departments. 1797; Assistant under the Sea Customer. 1798: Deputy Persian Translator. 1799: Senior Assistant under the Resident at Mysore and Postmaster. 1800: Subordinate Collector in the Ceded Districts. 1803: Collector of Ramnad and Tinnavelly. 1806: Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Canara. 1807: *At home*. 1811: *Returned to India*; Sub-Treasurer. 1812; Superintendent of Government Lotteries. 1814: Second Member of the Board of Revenue. 1819; Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. 1824: Acting Member of Council and President of the Board of Revenue. 1825: Second Puisne Judge of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut. 1830: *At home on absentee allowance*. *Died, 8th August 1830, at Cheltenham*.

COLE, THE HON. ARTHUR HENRY.—Resident at Mysore, 1801. Writer. 1806: Secretary to the Resident at Mysore. 1809: Acting Resident at Mysore. 1812: Resident at Mysore. 1818: Superintendent of the Government Lotteries. Resident at Mysore 1818 to 1827. 1827: *At home on absentee allowance*. (*Annuitant on the Fund from 1st May 1829*.) *Died: 1844*. Cole's Park in the C. & M. Station, Bangalore, is called after him.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, FIRST MARQUIS (1738-1805).—Governor-General: took the chief part in the War against



Tipū, which ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1792; son of Charles, first Earl; born Dec. 31, 1738; educated at Eton; entered the Guards, 1756; student at the Military Academy, Turin; served in Germany, 1758-62; at Minden; M. P. for Eye; became Earl in June, 1762; Lord of the Bedchamber; Constable of the Tower, 1770; Maj.-General, 1775; served in the American War, 1776; second in command in 1778 to Sir H. Clinton: forced to capitulate at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, no blame attaching to him; in 1782 and 1785, he refused to go to India, but, against his will, accepted the Governor-Generalship in 1786; held the appointment from Sep., 1786; being also C. in C.; Ceated K. G.; he reformed both the Civil and Military services; in Dec. 1790, he took the command in Madras against Tipu; captured Bangalore, March 21, 1791; defeated Tipū near Seringapatam; took Nandidrug, Oct. 19; Savandrug, Dec. 21; besieged Seringapatam, Feb. 1792, when Tipu submitted, and signed peace, ceding territory and paying a large indemnity; created a Marquis, Aug., 1792. He then announced the permanent settlement of the land revenue to be paid by the zamindars in Bengal, 1793, acting against the advice of Sir John Shore; he reformed the Law Courts; he sailed for Madras to attack Pondicherry, but it had surrendered before his arrival; he left Madras, homewards, on Oct. 10, 1793. From England, he was sent to military service on the continent: was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1795; when military question occasioned anxiety in Bengal, Cornwallis was re-appointed Governor-General on Feb. 1, 1797; did not proceed to India: his services were required as Viceroy and C. in C., Ireland, to crush the rebellion of 1798; defeated the French there under General Humbert; supported the Act of Union, but resigned the Viceroyalty in 1801, when the King declined to agree to Catholic Emancipation; deputed to negotiate the Peace of Amiens, 1802. In 1805 he was re-appointed Governor-General and C. in C. in India, and assumed charge on July 30: sent out to inaugurate a pacific regime instead of the expensive policy of Lord Wellesley. But

it was too severe a tax on his age and health. On his way up-country, in pursuit of his pacific policy, he died at Ghazipur, Oct. 5, 1805. Statues were erected in his honour at Calcutta and Madras, the one at Madras, is now located in the Connemara Public Library.

CORNWALLIS, SIR WILLIAM (1744-1819).—Son of Charles, first Earl Cornwallis: entered the Navy, 1755: engaged constantly during his service, in N. America, the Mediterranean, W. Indies, etc., until, in 1789, he went out to India, as naval C. in C.: in 1791, when there was war against Tipū, he insisted on searching French ships for contraband of war, and, when war against French broke out, he siezed French ships at Chandernagore and Pondicherry: returned to England, 1794, and saw further service in the Channel and W. Indies: G. C. B.; died July 5, 1819.

COSBY, SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS MONTAGU (1743-1822).—Fought in the war against Haidar Ali; son of Captain Alexander Cosby: born in 1743: was a volunteer at the capture of Gheria, the fort of the pirate Angria, in 1756: was in Coote's attack on Pondicherry, 1760-1: at the captures of Vellore and Madura, at Rajahmundry, at the Chengama Pass, Errore, Arlier, and Vellore again; Adjutant-General: at the siege of Tanjore in 1773: served against the Chittore Poligars, 1777: commanded, in 1778, the Nawab of Arcot's cavalry, and led it against Haidar Ali with success: made prisoner at the Cape on his way to England, 1782, but soon released: knighted in 1782: Brig-General in India, 1784-6: held commands at Trichinopoly and Tinnevely: to England, 1786: Lt. General: died Jan. 17, 1822.

COWELY, HENRY WELLESLEY, FIRST BARON (1773-1847).—Born January 20, 1773: Member, Board of Commissioners for Mysore, 1799. Youngest son of the first Earl of Mornington, brother of Marquis Wellesley (q. v.) and Duke of Wellington (q. v.) served in the Army before going as Secretary of Legation to Stockholm, 1792: Private Secretary to his brother Marquis Wellesley, when Governor-

General, 1798-1801. A Commissioner for the settlement of Mysore after its capture, 1799. Sent to England to explain the war with Tipu in 1799-1800. Sent on a mission to Oudh: negotiated treaty for cession of certain districts by the Nawab. Lieutenant-Governor of Ceded Districts of Oudh, 1801-3: left India 1803: M. P. for Eyr. 1807-9. Secretary to the Treasury 1803-9. P. C. 1809; Secretary to Embassy to Spain, 1809 and Ambassador 1811-22: knighted 1812; G. C. B. 1815: Ambassador to Vienna, 1823-31: to Paris, 1841-6: made Baron Cowley, 1828: died April 27, 1847.

CRAWFORD JAMES, ADAIR, late Indian C.S. (Bombay).—Resident, Mysore (Rtd). Educated at Rugby; appointed after examination of 1876; arrived, 17th September 1878, and served in Bombay as Assistant collector and mag. from February 1881, served in the Pol. Dept., and acted as Assistant to the Agent for Rajputana, Boundary Settlement Officer in Mewar, and Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad; Attache, Foreign Department, May, 1882; in charge of office of Press Commissioner, 1882-83; Assistant Commissioner, Ajmir, April, 1884; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, Han., 1885; Pol. Agent, Quetta and Pishin, November 1885; Junior Under-Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, March, 1888; acting First Assistant (and Secretary for Berar) to Rest. at Hyderabad, May, 1890; Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, April, 1892; and again with the Archduke of Austria during his tour in India, 1892-93: offg. Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf, July-December, 1893; Rest. and Rev. Commissioner, Baluchistan, March, 1895; Commissioner, Berar, April, 1899; Offg. Resident, Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, June, 1899, and May, 1901; retired August 1903.

CUBBON, SIR MARK (1785-1861).—Last Junior Commissioner of Mysore; Succeeded Col. W. Morison as sole Commissioner of Mysore from 1834-1861. Born September 1785: went to India in the Madras Infantry in 1800: Captain in 1816: in the Commissariat Department in the Pindari war, 1817-8, and in Madras;

Lieut.-Colonel, 1818; member of Lord William Bentinck's Commission of Enquiry into Mysore Affairs, 1831; Junior Commissioner of Mysore: then in 1834 sole Commissioner of Mysore: this post he held for 27 years, governing the province patriarchally but successfully, through Indian agency, and exercising a profuse hospitality: Lt.-General, 1852: C. B., 1856: K. C. B., 1859. He never married or left India until he retired in 1861, after 60 years of service in India, when he died at Suez, on April 23; his remains were taken to the Isle of Man and buried there; declared as the "greatest man" that that island had produced for centuries back. His equestrian statue is in the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS (1820-1875).—Son of Allan Cunningham, and brother of Sir Alexander: born 1820: educated at Addiscombe: joined the Madras Army, 1838: was distinguished as an engineer in the defence of Jalalabad 1842: served in the British Commission in Mysore under Sir Mark Cubbon and retired in 1861. He edited Marlowe, Massinger and Ben Jonson, by which he is best known: also wrote for the *Saturday Review*: he died December 3, 1875.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR WILLIAM JOHN I.C.S.—Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Mysore. Born, November 20, 1848; son of Alexander Cunningham; educated at Edinburgh Academy and privately; went out to Bombay 1870; served as Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore; Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, 1885: Secretary in the Foreign Department, 1894-1901: C. S. I. 1894; K. C. S.I. 1897.

CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK, BARONET (1799-1875).—I. C. S. As a Member of the India Council, 1865, opposed the annexation of Mysore. Son of Mark Currie, born February 3., 1799, educated at Charter House and Hailebury; reached India, 1820, was a Judge of the Sadr. Adalat (Court) in the N. W. P., 1840; Foreign Secretary to the Government of

India, 1842: with Sir Henry Hardinge in the first Sikh War, 1845-6, and after Sobraon, drew up the Treaty with the Sikhs, made Baronet in January 1847; officiated as Member of the Supreme Council, April 1847 to January 1848: resigned his seat and succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence as Resident at Lahore in 1848: accepted the resignation of Mulraj, the Governor of Multan: confirmed as Member of Supreme Council, resuming his seat, March 1849: retired in 1853: was elected a Director of E. I. Co., in 1854, Chairman, 1857, member of the Council of India from 1858: D. C. L., Oxford in 1866. Died September 11, 1875.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON, GEORGE NATHANIEL, FIRST BARON (1859).—Took leading part in the enthroning of Sri-Krishna-Raja Wodeyar IV, the reigning Sovereign of Mysore; Viceroy and Governor-General; born January 11, 1859, son of Fourth Baron Scarsdale: educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford: President of the Union Society, 1880: Fellow of all Souls' College, 1883: gained the Arnold Essay Prize, 1884: Assistant Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1885; Under Secretary of State for India, 1891-2: for Foreign Affairs, 1895-8: travelled in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, the Korea: M. P. for Southport Division, 1886-98: published *Russia in Central Asia*, 1889: *Persia and the Persian Question*, 1892: *Problems of the Far East*, 1894: Viceroy and Governor-General of India from January 6, 1899, to April, 1904: paid much attention to the control and defence of the frontiers of India, changing the policy on the N. W. frontier: created a Chief Commissionership of the Trans-Indus districts: enforced the blockade of Waziristan: showed distrust of Russian objects and Russian methods: visited the Persian Gulf, with a view to prevention of any encroachment on British interest, to increase trade and maintain sphere of influence in Persia: despatched Tibet mission to carry out Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890 and trade regulations of 1893, and check Russian influence in Tibet: the mission

leading to war with Tibet and the treaty of Lhasa, September 1904: examined into every branch of the administration to introduce improvements: appointed several Commissions, on the Universities, to reform Higher Education, on Irrigation, on the Police: had to deal with a famine in Bombay: aimed at improving relations with the Indian Chiefs, and the character of their rule; reformed the four Chiefs' College; founded the Imperial Cadet Corps: settled the question of the Berars: set on foot the Victoria Memorial Hall, obtaining large subscriptions from wealthy Indians: held the Delhi Coronation Darbar of December 1902-January 1903: reduced Lower Bengal by three Divisions, adding them to Assam to make a new Lieutenant-Governorship: had large financial surpluses, twice reduced the Salt Tax, and removed the Income-Tax on the lowest incomes; passed some important legislative measures, such as the Universities Act, the Indian Mines Act, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act: G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., P. C., F. R. S., J. P., D. C. L.: reappointed Viceroy and Governor-General in 1904: returned to India, December 1904: Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1903-4: in August, 1905, resigned the Viceroyalty on a point arising out of an adverse decision of the Cabinet on a difference of opinion between the C. in C. (Lord Kitohener) and the rest of the Government of India regarding military affairs in India. Re entered public life in England; became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England; died 1922.

DALTON, JOHN, (1725-1811).—Defended Trichinopoly against Nanja Raja, the Dalavai of Mysore, in 1752. Son of Capt. James Dalton of the 6th regt.: born 1725: appointed to Hanmer's Marine regt., 1741: 2nd Lt. of Marines on the *Preston*, 1743: to Fort St. David, 1745: the French took Madras, 1746: the Marine regts. being reduced at the peace with France, Dalton joined the Independent Companies under Admiral Boscawen: became a Captain in the E. I. Co.'s service: in the expedition to

Devikota, 1749: Muhammad Ali, son of Anwaruddin, late Nawab of the Carnatic, fled on his father's death to Trichinopoly and applied to the English for help: Dalton was in the force sent to his aid: was in retreat at Volkonda, June, 19, 1751: at Wootatoor and at Kistnavaram: in the fighting on behalf of Muhammad Ali against Chanda Sehib near Trichinopoly: Dalton made Commandant there, June, 15, 1752, to keep it for Muhammad Ali against the Dalavai (the Regent of Mysore), and Morari Rao, the Mahratta: defended it with great skill and courage against famine, treachery, blockade and the French also: relieved by Major Stringer Lawrence, May, 6, 1753, and again September 21: resigned the E. I. Co's service March 1, 1754, and returned to England: died July 11, 1811.

DALY, SIR HUGH.—Resident at Mysore, 1910-1916. Born 1860: son of Sir H. D. Daly: entered Gloucestershire regt. 1881: joined the Indian Staff Corps: Captain, 1892: served in Burmese expedition, 1886-7: Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, 1888: C. I. E.: Assistant, and, later, Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department: Major and C. S. I., 1903: Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1905: Resident at Mysore, 1910-1916; proved a true friend of the State, and worthily maintained the highest traditions of British Statesmanship. The Daly Memorial Hall at Bangalore, in which the Mythic Society is housed, is named after him. A fine portrait of him is to be seen there.

DE MEURON, PIERRE FREDRICH, (1746-1813).—Served in the last war against Tipu. Born, 1746: Commanded the regiment De Meuron under the Dutch in Ceylon: when the English invaded Ceylon in August 1795, several detachments of the regiment were defeated: that under P. F. De Meuron held out on its cession to England in 1795, it embarked for Tuticorin, where De Meuron was made, by Lord Hobart, Military Governor of Ceylon, 1797-8: commanded the troops there till 1799: then commanded at Vellore, and Arie, while

the regiment was in the Mysore Campaign of 1799: took the regiment from Vellore to Madras, 1801, and left for London: he retired in 1807: settled at Neuchatel, died there, March 30, 1813: the regiment was disbanded in 1816, after 14 years' service under the Dutch, 21 years' under the English. Many of his regiment lie buried in Seringapatam.

DICKINSON, JOHN (1815-1876).—A Member of deputation that waited on Lord Cranborne in 1866, to secure the reversion of Mysore. Born December 28, 1815: educated at Eton: son of a papermaker; entered no profession, but took up an independent line as a reformer of India; wrote letters on the cotton and roads of Western India, 1861: became Honorary Secretary of the Indian Reform Society formed in 1853, and was made its chairman on John Bright's resignation of that Office in 1861: maintained a correspondence with the Maharaja Holkar of Indore: wrote *India, Its Government Under a Bureaucracy*, in 1852, and *Dhar not Restored* in 1864, besides other pamphlets and papers on Indian subjects: died November 23, 1876.

DOBBS, MAJOR-GENERAL.—R. S. well-known officer of the Mysore Commission; Superintendent of Nandidrug Division; 1867; served in Burma and South Africa. Author of *Reminiscences of Life in Mysore, South Africa and Burma*. *Dobbspot* in Bangalore and *Dobb's Bangalow* in Tumkur are named after him.

DODWELL, WILLIAM.—Assistant Resident at Mysore. 1797: Writer. 1798: Assistant in the Military, Political, and Secret Department. 1799: Assistant under the Resident at Mysore. 1801: Head Assistant under the Collector in the Jaghire. 1802: Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1804: Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade and to the Superintendent of the Quality of Investments. 1806: *At home*. 1808: *Returned to India*; Deputy Commercial Resident at Mandepollam and Masulipatam. 1818: Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam. 1820: *At home*. (*Annuitant on the Fund in 1824*).

**DORAISWAMY IYER, C. S.**—Public Prosecutor, 1st July 1911; Judge, Chief Court, 1919 and 1925; Chief Judge, 2nd August 1927.

**DOVETON, SIR JOHN (1768-1847).**—Son of Frederick Doveton; born 1768; entered the Madras Cavalry in 1785; served against Tipū, both in Cornwallis' campaign of 1791-2 and in Harris' of 1799, and in the pursuit of the bandit Dhoondia Waugh, under Colonel Arthur Wellesley; not to be confused with Captain Gabriel Doveton, who in February 1794, escorted the sons of Tipū back to Seringapatam; commanded the Hyderabad Contingent in 1814, which was utilized in the Pindari war of 1817. After the battle of Sitabaldi in November 1817, he marched to Nagpur to assist the Resident, Jenkins, against Appa Sahib, the Bhonsla Rāja. Appa surrendered, and his troops, after a fight, abandoned Nagpur to Doveton. He was made C. B. in 1818 and K. C. B. in 1819; retired, 1820; Lt.-General and G. C. B., 1837; died at Madras, Nov. 7, 1847.

**DRURY, GEORGE DOMINICO.**—Commissioner in Mysore. 1812: Writer. 1815: Head Assistant to the Collector of Madura. 1816: Assistant Magistrate of Madura. 1823: Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate, Southern Division of Arcot. 1828: Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely. 1832: Commissioner for the Government of Mysore; Acting Member of the Board of Revenue; Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. 1842: Second Member of the Board of Revenue. 1843: Chief Secretary to Government. 1845: Member of the Board of Revenue. 1847: First Member of the Board of Revenue. 1850: Resigned the service, 1st July, in India, (Annuitant on the Fund, 1850.) Died, 5th August 1870.

**DUBOIS, JEAN A (1765-1848).**—Abbé: worked as Catholic Missionary in the State; ordained at 27 in the diocese of Viviers, in 1792; escaped from the massacres of the French Revolution, and the same year, leaving France for mission work under the Missions Etrangères, was first attached to the Pondicherry

mission; after the fall of Seringapatam, 1799, he was invited to visit it, to reconvert those forced into Islam. He was 31 years in India, living entirely among the people from 17 to 18 years, chiefly in Mysore, where he established, at Sathalli, an agricultural settlement of reconverted Christians. He popularized vaccination in the State. Wilks bears testimony to the universal respect shown to him while he lived in it. *His description of the Character, Manners and Customs of the people of India, and of their Institutions, Religious and Civil*, was stated to be "the most correct, comprehensive and minute account extant in any European language of the Hindus" of South India; the Madras Government bought the MSS. from him in 1806 for 2,000 pagodas; this was translated in London in 1816, and was for long the only published edition; meanwhile, in 1815, the Abbé had revised and amplified his work, but this was not published until 1897. New Edition was edited by Henry K. Beauchamp and published by the Oxford University Press. On returning to France in June, 1823, with a pension from the E. I. Co., he published *Letters on the State of Christianity in India*, containing his conviction that the conversion of the Hindus was impossible. He became a Director, and, from 1836 to 1839, Superior of the Missions Etrangères at Paris, where he died February 17, 1848.

**EASTWICK, WILLIAM JOSEPH (1808-1889).**—As a Member of the Council of India, opposed the annexation of Mysore in 1865. Captain in the Army. Born, 1808: son of Captain Robert William Eastwick: educated at Winchester: went to India in the Bombay Army 1826: served in the Kolhapur and S. Mahratta Country: in the Political Department: Assistant to Sir H. Pottinger in Sind: negotiated a treaty with the Amirs of Hyderabad, 1839: secured the freedom of the Indus to commercial enterprise: in the First Afghan War: obtained supplies for Nott at Kandahar, 1841: to England 1841, and did not return to India: Director of the E. I. Co. 1846: Deputy Chairman, 1858: Member of the Council

of India, September 21, 1858. Died February 24, 1889.

ELLIOTT, MAJOR G. C. B.—Sessions Judge, 1866; Civil Judge of Appeal; Described as an "excellent authority upon the law of Mysore".

ELLIOTT, SIR CHARLES ALFRED, I. C. S. (1835-1877).—rendered great service to the State as Famine Commissioner; son of the Rev. H. V. Elliott of Brighton; born December 1835; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; after open competition arrived in India in November 1856; served in the N. W. P., Oudh and Central Provinces; was Secretary to the N. E. P. Government, 1870-7; Famine Commissioner, Mysore, 1877; C. S. I., 1878; Secretary to the Famine Commission (Sir Richard Strachey's) 1878; Census Commissioner, 1880; Chief Commissioner of Assam, 1881; President of the Committee for the retrenchment of public expenditure, 1886; Member of the Supreme Council, 1887-90; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1890-5. He wrote the *Chronicles of Unao*, the Reports of the Mysore Famine, and of the Famine, and Finance Commissions. After retirement, in 1895, he became Finance Member of the London School Board, and Member of the Educational Committee of the London County Council. Throughout his career, he laboured with great energy and ability in his various charges, and made a reputation as an expert in matters pertaining to Settlement, Famine, Finance, and Education.

FERGUSON, JAMES (1808-1886).—Eminent authority of Indian Architecture who, more than anybody else, made the architecture and sculpture of Mysore famous in the east and the west; son of Dr. William Ferguson; born January 22, 1808; educated at the Edinburg High School, and privately; went to India, at first into business at Calcutta; and in ten years at his indigo factory made sufficient to retire upon; lost some of his money afterwards; travelled largely in India to study styles of Architecture; 1835-42; finally left India in 1845; joined the Royal Asiatic Society, 1840, and be-

came a Vice-President; was General Manager of the Crystal Palace Company, 1856-8; a member in 1857 of the Royal Commission on the defences of the United Kingdom; Secretary to the First Commissioner of Public Works in 1869, and was later designated "Inspector of Public Buildings and Monuments." He wrote; *Picturesque illustrations of ancient Architecture in Hindostan*; *The rockcut temples of India*; a number of valuable papers in the transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects; *an historical enquiry into the true principles of Beauty in Art*; on a new system of substituting earthworks for masonry in fortification; on the topography of Jerusalem; a *Hand-book of Architecture*; *a History of the modern styles of Architecture*; *a History of Architecture in all countries*; *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*; *Tree and Serpent Worship*; *The Parthenon*, etc., besides other works on Architecture and connected subjects. In some of his works—especially in those relating to India, he has written at length on the architectural beauties of Mysore. It was said of him that he invested the historical study of Architecture, particularly Indian Architecture, with a new interest. He received the gold medal for Architecture from the Institute of British Architects, and was often consulted on architectural questions. He was D.C.L.; F.R.S.; F.G.S.; LL.D.; died January 9, 1886.

FITZPATRICK, SIR DENNIS, I. C. S.—Resident in Mysore. Born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the Indian Civil Service, called to the bar from the Inner Temple; acted as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, 1876-7; was Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, 1877-85; Secretary in the Home Department 1885; Acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, 1885-87. Acting Resident in Mysore; Chief Commissioner of Assam; Resident at Hyderabad. Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1892-7; Member of the Council of India, 1897. K. C. S. I. 1890.

FLOYD, SIR JOHN, BARONET (1748-1818).—Son of Captain John Floyd; born

February 22, 1748; entered the Army as Cornet in Elliot's Light Dragoons in 1760; was riding master in 1763 to his regiment, the 15th Hussars; went to India in 1781-2, as Lt. Colonel of the 19th Light Dragoons; commanded the King's troops at Madras, 1789, in succession to Sir A. Campbell; greatly distinguished himself as a cavalry commander on the Coromandel Coast in Cornwallis' campaign of 1791-2, especially in the action at Cheyur near Satyamangalam, 1790, and afterwards against Tipū; was at Bangalore, where he was wounded in a memorable cavalry charge; and Arikera, in 1791; at Seringapatam, 1792; at the capture of Bangalore, 1798; commanded the cavalry at Pondicherry, on its capitulation in 1793; Major-General, 1794; in the Second War with Tipū, commanded the cavalry under General Harris; was at Malavalli, and commanded the covering Army during the siege of Seringapatam, 1799; President, Seringapatam Prize Committee, 1799; returned to England in 1800; held command in Ireland; General, 1812; Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury; Baronet, 1816; died January 10, 1818.

FRASER, JAMES STUART (1783-1869).—Resident at Mysore, 1834; son of Colonel Charles Fraser; born July 1, 1783; educated at Ham and Glasgow University; joined the Madras N.I., 1800; escorted the Mysore Princess to Bengal, 1807; A.D.C., to Sir G. Barlow, when Governor of Madras; Private Secretary, 1810; Deputy Commissary in the Madras expedition to Mauritius, 1810; Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1813; Commandant at Pondicherry, 1816; Commissioner for the restitution of French and Dutch possessions, 1816-7, having great knowledge of the French language; Secretary to Government in the Military Department, 1834, in several actions in Coorg; carried out the deposition of the Raja of Coorg and the annexation of that Province, 1834: Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg; Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 1836; Resident at Hyderabad from September 1838 to December 1852; resigned his appointment because of strained relations with Lord Dalhousie;

Lt. General, 1851; General, 1862; took great interest in the "reversion" of the State in 1866-7; a personal friend of H. H. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III; died August 22, 1869. On his transfer to Hyderabad, the *Cour. de Pondicherry* (1838) published the following appreciation of his services:—"The remembrance of General Fraser's residence in this town will be long cherished by our countrymen with feelings of the highest honour and respect. His noble and excellent qualities have been duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Pondicherry. In this town, where so many families are reduced in circumstances, those in particular will preserve a lasting remembrance of him, who was invariably found a protector and a friend. No unfortunate being ever pleaded in vain to General Fraser." The *Memories and correspondence of General J. S. Fraser* has been published by his son Colonel Hastings Fraser, M. S. C.

FRASER, SIR STUART MITFORD, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retired).—Resident in Mysore. Educated at Blundell's school, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1882; arrived, 25th November 1884, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Forest Settlement Officer; tutor and guardian to the Raja of Kolhapur, the Chief of Kagal, and Kunvar Saheb of Bhaunagar, May, 1889, to April 1894; Tutor and Governor to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, May, 1896, and Assistant to Resident, July, 1898; C.I.E., June, 1902; Junior Collector, August 1902; Department Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, November 1903, and April, 1905; Resident, December, 1903; Political Agent, January 1904: special duty in Foreign Department, October from December 1908; Officiating Secretary, Foreign Department, October 1904 to October 1905; Department Secretary, Foreign Department, April 1905, to October 1905; Resident, Mysore, and Chief and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, November 1905 to 25th March 1910; Resident, Kashmir, December 1911; C.S.I., January 1913; Resident,

Hyderabad, March, 1914, K.C.S.I., 1918)  
Retired, 1920.

FULLARTON, WILLIAM (1754-1808).—Colonel; took a prominent part in the War against Tipū which ended with the disgraceful treaty of Mangalore. Son of William Fullarton; born 1754; educated at Edinburg University; raised a Scotch regiment and gazetted Commandant of the 98th in 1780; went to India: engaged near Madras, in the Second Mysore War with Haider Ali, 1780-2; at the suppression of the Kallars of Madura, and capture of Dindigul; commanded the troops south of the Coleroon, 1783; took Dharapuram, Palghat and Coimbatore; showed great military ability and organising capacity; after his capture of these, he had planned on advancing on Satyamangalam and from thence to Seringapatam, hoping either to attack that place at a disadvantage during the absence of Tipū then before Mangalore with a considerable army or to force him to raise that siege. His attempt foiled by the Commissioners appointed to make peace with Tipū. Strongly condemned the abolition of batta in 1784; returned to England on the peace; wrote his, *View of English Interests in India*, 1787, in which among other things, he strongly administrated on the policy of the Madras Government's Resolutions in respect of disputes between the Civil and Military Officers; this letter, originally addressed to Lord Macartney and the Members of the Madras Council, in 1795, is vigorously written and gives a good view of the condition of Southern India on the eve of the British conquest; it has been pronounced a "very able" document; he expressed a high opinion of the officers of the (Madras) Coast Army, describing them as "habituated to act in emergencies with a facility that few subordinate officers in Europe ever have a prospect of acquiring". Of the Indian Sepoys, he spoke equally highly. Writing of the Native Infantry in 1784, he said:—"The troops have carried their provisions on their backs from Palghat-cherry to this place (Dindigul), and have enough remaining to subsist them as far as Madura, being nearly 200 miles. I mention this

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circumstance, my Lords and Gentlemen, as a proof of the willing spirit of your sepoys in this quarter who have borne all their hardships with alacrity seldom equalled, and never surpassed". F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh; raised the 23rd Dragoons; M.P., 1787-1803; appointed first Commissioner for Trinidad; tried his colleague, Colonel Thomas Picton, for torturing a Spanish girl; died February 13, 1808.

GARDINER, HENRY.—Assistant Collector, Seringapatam, 1811: Writer. 1814: Registrar and Assistant Collector of the Zillah of Seringapatam. 1821: At home. 1826: Returned to India. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry; Acting Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam. 1833: At home. (Annuitant on the Fund from 1st January 1836.)

GIRDLESTONE, C. E. R.—Officiating Resident in Mysore, June 1885-1886; there is a ward for incurables maintained in his name from Muzrai Funds in the Government Hospital at Bangalore.

GORDON, SIR JAMES DAVIDSON (1835-1869) I.C.S.—First Resident after the Rendition of the State. Son of Evelyn Meadows Gordon; born 1835; educated at Haileybury, 1852-4; joined the Civil Service in Lower Bengal, 1854; Private Secretary, January 23, 1866, to Lord Lawrence, when Viceroy and Governor-General; Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 1873; Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 1878; Resident 1881; took keen interest in the improvement of the Anglo-Indian Community, and helped in the formation of the Whitefield and other settlements near Bangalore, 1881: "Glen Gordon", one of the four settlements, 8 miles west of Bangalore, on the Magadi Road, being named after him; retired, 1883: C.S.I., 1866; K.C.S.I., 1881; died June 27, 1869. There has been erected in front of the Public Offices at Mysore a statue to perpetuate his memory.

GOUGH, HUGH. FIRST VISCOUNT (1779-1869).—Field-Marshal; Commanded the Mysore Division, 1857; born November

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3, 1779; fourth son of George Gough; entered the Militia, 1793, the Army in 1794; Adjutant of the 119th at fifteen; with the 78th in 1805 at the capture of the Cape; served in the W. Indies until 1803; in the peninsula force, 1809, at Talavera, Barossa, Tarifa, Victoria, Nivelle, twice severely wounded; knighted, 1815; Major-General, 1830: K.C.B., 1831; commanded the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, 1857; sent to command at Canton, 1841; captured the forts, penetrated 170 miles up the Yang-tze-kiang, won several actions, concluded the treaty of Nankin, 1842; G.C.B. and Baronet; returned to Madras as C. in C. and became C. in C. in India, 1843; defeated Sindia's troops at Maharajpur, December 28, 1843; took the command in person in the first Sikh War, 1845-6, and won the battle of Mudki, December 18, 1845; Firozshahr, December 21, and Sohraon, February 10, 1846, Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General, serving under his command; made Baron Gough, of Ching-keangfoo in China, Maharajpur and the Satlaj in the East Indies; commanded again in the second Sikh War, 1848-9, and won the battles of Ramnagar, November 22, 1846; Chilianwala, January 13, 1849. The result of Chilianwala was regarded as being so indecisive that Sir Charles Napier was sent out to supersede Gough, but, before his arrival, Gough had won Gujarat, February 21, 1849, the Sikhs being thoroughly defeated. He retired in May, 1849; was made Viscount Gough of Gujarat and Limerick; received thanks of Parliament and a pension, and freedom of the city of London: General in 1854; sent in 1856 to Sebastopol to invest Pelissier and others with the Order of the Bath; K.P. in 1857; P.C. in 1859; K.C.S.I., in 1861; Field-Marshal in 1862; he died, March 2, 1869. He is said to have commanded in more general actions than any British Officer in the century, the Duke of Wellington excepted. He was very popular with the soldiers.

GRANT, MALCOLM (1762-1831).—Present at the final siege of Seringapatam, 1799; joined the E. I. Co's Bombay Army in 1777; served against the Mahrattas,

1779, and with Goddard's force at Bassein, in 1780-1; in Malabar, until 1788, and again from 1792 to 1796; commanded against the Mahrattas, was in the capture of Mysore, under General James Stuart at Mangalore, in Kanara, and Jazalghar; in the chief command in Malabar and Kanara, 1804; captured Savandrug; returned to England, 1807; Major-General, 1813; Lt.-General, 1815; died September 28, 1831.

GRANT-DUFF, SIR MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.—One of the Members of the deputation that waited on Lord Cranborne in 1867 for securing the reversion of Mysore. Born February 21, 1829, son of James Cunningham Grant-Duff; educated at Edinburg University, The Grange, Bishop Wearmouth, and Balliol College, Oxford. Barrister of the Inner Temple: M. P. for the Elgin Burghs 1857-81: Under Secretary of State for India, 1868-74: and for the Colonies, 1880-81: Privy Councillor, 1880; Governor of Madras, 1881-86: advanced education and Science.: Constructed the Marina at Madras: President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1889-93. President of the Royal Historical Society 1892-99. Author of *Studies in European Politics*, *Elgin Speeches, notes of an Indian Journey, Memoir of Sir H. S. Maine, Notes from a Diary etc., etc.*, C.I.E., 1881: G.C.S.I., 1886: F.R.S.: D.L.

HAWKER, Major-General.—Member, Bentinck Committee for investigating the causes of Nagar disturbances; took part in the suppression of the same.

HAVILLAND, THOMAS FIOTT DE (1775-1866).—Colonel: Superintending Engineer at Seringapatam, after Col. Arthur Wellesley was in command of the place; son of Sir Peter de Havilland, Kt.; born April 10, 1775; entered the Madras Engineers, 1793; at the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; at the capture of Ceylon, 1795-96; served against Tipū, 1799, and under Baird in Egypt, 1801; there surveyed Lake Mareotis, and the Cairo-Suez desert for water: captured by the French when returning to India, 1803: Superintending Engineer at Seringapatam,

1804; designed the back part of the Government House at Mysore, which contains one of the largest rooms in Southern India without pillars; also built the "swinging arch" at Seringapatam, which has been described as "an ingenious bridge" which "illustrates Lord Palmerston's motto *flecti non frangi*"; Chief Engineer and Architect for Madras, 1814-25; built the Madras Cathedral and the Presbyterian Church; also, by 1822, the sea-wall; carried out other important works; after retirement, in 1825, became, until 1855, a Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey; died February 23, 1866. It has been spoken of him that he was, as an Engineer, much in advance of his times.

**Haidar Ali (1717-1782).**—Son of Fatah Muhammad, a military commander, and *Jagirdar* of Budikote in Mysore; born in 1717 or as some authorities hold, 1722; first known as Haider Naik; employed by the Mysore Raja as a volunteer in the siege of Devanhalli in 1749; next against Arcot, and in the subsequent struggle for the Nizam; by 1755 he was Military Governor of Dindigul, then a Mysore stronghold; by 1759, he commanded the Mysore Army, and received the title of Fatah Bahadur; gradually obtained the control of affairs and usurped the sovereign power, deposing the Hindu Raja, Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar; captured Bednore and conquered Malabar in 1766; allied with the Nizam, he invaded the Karnatic in 1767, and on the Nizam's retirement, prosecuted the war alone; in 1769, he was within five miles of Madras, when the Madras Government concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with him, and in 1770 the Bombay Government made another treaty with him. He was more than once reduced to great straits by the Mahrattas, who several times invaded the Mysore dominions, but the English declined to assist him. When the French and English declared war in 1778, and the English took Mahe, Haider, who became the most formidable power in the Peninsula, received the missionary, Schwartz, as an envoy from the Governor of Madras, but, negotiations failing, invaded the Madras territory in 1780,

defeated Colonel Baillie at Perambakam, took Arcot and other places; he was, however, defeated at Porto Novo on July 1, 1781, by Sir Eyre Coote, who relieved Vellore, and met him in the indecisive action at Arni on June 2, 1782; he died near Chittoor, December 7, 1782. Haider was a born soldier, a first-rate horseman, heedless of danger, full of energy, and resource, severe, cruel, cold, indifferent to religion, shrewd in business—though quite uneducated—with a retentive memory; he inspired great terror; with better support from the French, he might have proved a more formidable opponent of the English in Southern India than he actually did in the circumstances he found himself.

**HALIFAX, CHARLES WOOD, VISCOUNT (1800-1885).**—A warm friend of H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Born December 20, 1800: Son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Second Baronet: educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford: double first: 1821, was M.P. for Grimsby and Wareham, and for Halifax, 1832-65: Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 1832: Secretary to Admiralty 1835-9: Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1846-52: P. C. and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1846: was President of the Board of Control, December 1852 to February 1855, and passed the Indian Charter Act of 1853: First Lord of the Admiralty 1855-8: G. C. B. 1857: Secretary of the State, for India, 1859-66; during this time he passed several important measures for the re-organisation of the Indian Army, the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils, and the establishment of the High Courts, and at the end of this period, the equilibrium of the Indian Finance had been practically restored: M. P. for Ripon, 1865: Created Viscount Halifax, 1866: Lord Privy Seal, 1870-4: made his reputation by his excellent discharge of his duties, his business qualities and judicious administration: Died August 8, 1885.

**HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, BARON,** Right Hon. Charles Hardinge, P. C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.—Concluded as (*Viceroy and Governor-General of India*) new

James Kirkpatrick of the Madras Cavalry; joined the Bengal Infantry in 1773; became Major-General in 1811; was Persian Interpreter to General Stibbert, C. in C. in Bengal for periods between 1777, and 1785; was Resident at Gwalior, and Persian Interpreter with Lord Cornwallis in the Mysore war, 1791-2; mediated in Nepal, until then unvisited by any Englishman, between the Nepalese and Chinese in 1793; Resident at Hyderabad in 1795; met Lord Mornington at the Cape in 1798 and became his Military Secretary in 1798 and Private Secretary in 1799; after Seringapatam in 1799 was made a Commissioner for the partition of Mysore; Resident at Poona in 1801; left India in 1802; well versed in Oriental languages and Indian lore; translated Tipū's diary and letters from Persian, and wrote an account of his mission to Nepal; died August 22, 1812.

**KNOX, STUART GEORGE.**—Lieut.-Col., Indian Army; Officiating Resident in Mysore; joined the service, 19th September, 1888; regimental duty to November, 1894; Officiating Political Assistant at Bussorah, November, 1894; Political Assistant, Kalat, April, 1898; served in a similar capacity at Thal Chotiali and Quetta; Assistant to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, April, 1904; Political Agent, August, 1904; Political Agent and H. B. M.'s Consul, Muscat, April, 1911; C. I. E., June 1909; Officiating Political Resident in Persian Gulf and H. B. M.'s Consul-General for Fars, Khuzistan, etc., March, 1914; C. S. I.; Officiating Resident in Mysore, 13th February 1921 to 13th October 1921.

**KRISHNAMURTI, SIR, PURNIAH NARASINGA RAO:** Dewan of Mysore. Born August 12, 1849: fourth in direct descent from Purniah (q. v.), the great Mysore Statesman. Educated at Bangalore. B. L. of the Madras University: Assistant Superintendent in Mysore 1870: After the Rendition of the State, to the Maharaja in 1881, he remained in State service, rising to be a Judge of the Chief Court Member of the Council of Regency, and Dewan of Mysore in 1901.

C. I. E. in 1897: K. C. I. E. 1903, in recognition of his eminent services; died, 1911.

**KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR, SRI, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE:** (1796-1868).—A descendant of the ancient Hindu reigning family of Mysore, who was restored to the throne when a child, after the death of Tipū at the fall of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; in 1811, he assumed charge of the Government until the British Government took over the administration on October 3, 1831. Adopted late Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur as heir; he died in 1868. He has been described as a versatile person, proficient in many languages, and interested in the Arts. His charity was proverbial. He stood by the British during the great Sepoy Mutiny, 1857: has been described as the earliest and staunchest ally of Britain; a commemorative *muntap* to his memory was put up at Seringapatam by his grandson, the present ruler, on 1st July 1915.

**KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.**—Sir Sri H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, born 4th June 1884; succeeded his father 1895; invested with full ruling powers by Lord Curzon, at Mysore, 1902; Chancellor of the Mysore University; celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his Installation, 1927.

**KRISHNA RAO, M. N.**—Born 27th January 1877; Probationer, Account Department, 1897; Assistant Comptroller, 1900; Assistant Secretary to Government, 1904; Assistant Comptroller, 1906; On deputation to Madras, Simla for training, 1911; Officiating Comptroller 1912 and 1915; on deputation to Calcutta to study system of work in Comptroller-General's office and in the office of Financial Secretary to Government of India, 1912; Deputy Comptroller, 1918; Comptroller, 1917; Acting Financial Secretary to Government, 1918; Financial Secretary to Government, 1921; Second Member of Council, 16th May 1926; First Member, 12th June 1928. Dewan Bahadur, 1925; Rajakar-yaprasakta, 1922.

KRISHNA RAO, P.; Member of Council (Retired), 1881-89; Rao Bahadur.

KRISHNA RAO, P. S.—District and Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station, Bangalore, 1886-1906; 3rd Judge, Chief Court, 1906; 2nd Judge, 1909; Officiating Chief Judge, 1809; 1911; Chief Judge, 1912. Rao Bahadur.

KRISHNIENGAR, B.—Deputy Superintendent, Kolar, 1866; wrote the *Kolar District Gazetteer* 1869

LAMBTON, WILLIAM (1756-1823).—Served in the final siege of Seringapatam and did valuable survey work for Mysore. Born 1756; educated at Northallerton Grammar School and Newcastle-on-Tyne; entered the Army in 1781; went with the 33rd regiment under Arthur Wellesley to the Cape in 1796, to Bengal and Madras in 1798; was Brig-Major to Baird at the siege of Seringapatam (May, 1799); was appointed Superintendent of the survey connecting the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, proposed by him; Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; the survey lines, scientific observations and other operations connected with geodesy, occupied him the rest of his life; F.R.S., and Fellow of the Asiatic Society; Lt.-Colonel; died at Hinganghat, January 26, 1823.

LEE-WARNER, SIR WILLIAM.—I.C.S.; Resident at Mysore, 1895; born April 18, 1846; son of Canon James Lee-Warner; educated at Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge Scholar; joined the Indian Civil Service in Bombay, 1869; was Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Judicial Department; Additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and Resident of Mysore, February to September 1895; retired, 1895; Secretary in the Political Department, at the India office, 1895-1902; Member of the Council of India, 1902; author of *The Protected Princes of India*, *The Citizen of India*, *The Marquis of Dalhousie*, 1904; C.S.I., 1892; K.C.I.E., 1896.

LEWIN, FREDERICK MORTIMER.—Assistant Collector of Seringapatam 1818; Writer. 1821: Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot, 1824; Registrar and Assistant Collector of Seringapatam. 1827: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem. 1828: Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem. 1831: At home on absentee allowance. 1833: Returned to India, per "Horatia." 1835: Acting Zillah Judge of Combaconum. 1844: Civil and Sessions Judge of Kumbakonam. 1874; Resigned the service. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1847.) Died, 17th June 1877, in England.

LEYDEN, JOHN (1775-1811).—One of those who served in Mysore after the Restoration of the present dynasty in 1799; son of John Leyden; born September 8, 1775; educated at Kirkcaldy and Edinburgh University; studied languages and contributed to literary periodicals and produced independent works, besides collaborating with Sir Walter Scott; licensed as a preacher, 1798; studied medicine, and became M. D. at St. Andrew's; went to Madras in 1803; Assistant Surgeon; surveyed in, and reported on, Mysore; travelled to Penang; to Calcutta in 1806; wrote on Oriental languages, became Professor of Hindustani at the College of Fort William, and Judge of the 24 Parganas, near Calcutta, and in 1809 Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Calcutta; Assay Master of the Mint, 1810; to Java in 1811 with Lord Minto, as Malay Interpreter; died of fever at Cornelis, August 28, 1811; he translated *Malay Annals* into English, and the *Commentaries of Baber*; his early death was deplored by leading literati as a loss to Oriental learning and literature. A monument to his memory was erected in his native village, by public subscription, in 1861. A collection of his poems, edited by P. Seshadri, M. A. was issued at Madras in 1912 by Messrs. Higginbothams, Ltd. Among the poems of note in it relating to Mysore are:—*The Dirge of Tippoo Sultan* and *On the death of Tippoo Sultan*. His *Battle of Assaye* is a poem of rare merit.

LUSHINGTON, CHARLES MAY.—1801: Writer. 1803: Assistant to the Registrar of the of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1804: Registrar to the Zillah of Rajahmundry. 1808: *Out of employ.* 1809: Second Assistant to the Registrar of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut; Assistant Judge of Rajahmundry. 1813: Assistant Judge of Kumbakonum. 1815: Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly. 1823: Third Judge of the Provincial Court, Southern Division. 1824: Second Judge of the Provincial Court, Southern Division. 1830: Third Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1831: Second Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 4th October 1831: Junior Commissioner Mysore. 1832: First Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1838: Chief Puisne Judge, Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut and Member of Council of the Governor. 1841: Member of Council and President of the Revenue, Marine and College Boards. 1843: Resigned the service, 24th January, in India. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1843.) Died, 8th March 1844, in England.

LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN RUMBOLD (1776-1868).—Governor of Madras. Visited Mysore in 1831 on assumption of administration and stayed at Yelwal. Son of Rev. James Stephen Lushington. Born, May 1776: *m.* a daughter of Lord Harris (First Baron of Seringapatam and Mysore). 1790: Writer. 1792: Assistant under the Secretary in the Military, Political and Secret department. 1793: Assistant under the Translator to the Board of Revenue. 1794: Deputy Persian Translator to Government and Persian Translator to the Board of Revenue. 1796: Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Under Searcher at the Seagate. 1798: Secretary and Persian Translator to the Board of Revenue. 1799: Collector of the Southern Polygar Peishcush at Ramnad. Private Secretary to General (Lord) Harris, when Commander-in-Chief at Madras and Acting Governor (1796-1800). 1801: Collector of Tinnevely. 1803: Registrar of the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut.

At home, 1807: out of service: M. P. for Rye, 1807-1812; M. P. for Canterbury 1812-27; Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 1824-27; P. C. 1827; Governor of Madras, October 1827. October 1832; again M. P. for Canterbury, 1835-7; D. C. L., died August 5, 1868. Wrote a *Life of Lord Harris*, 1848.

LYALL, SIR JAMES BROADWOOD.—(1838), I.C.S.; Resident in Mysore, Born March 6, 1838; son of Rev. Alfred Lyall: educated at Eton and Haileybury; went to the Punjab in the Bengal Civil Service, 1858-9: Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; Resident in Mysore, 1883-7; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1887-92; Member of the Royal Opium Commission, 1893-4; President of the Indian Famine Commission, 1896; K.C.S.I., 1888; G.C.I.E., 1892.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, FIRST EARL (1737-1806).—Governor of Madras; great friend of the Mysore Royal House; concluded treaty with Mahārani Lakshmi Ammanni, 28th October 1782; son of George Macartney; born May 14, 1737; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Friend of Charles James Fox; M. P.; Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, 1764-7; Knighted; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1767-72; K. B.; Captain-General and Governor of the Caribbee Islands, 1775-9; made an Irish Peer, 1776; defended Grenada and made prisoner of war, but released; appointed Governor of Madras and held the office from June 22, 1781 to June 18, 1785; refused present offered by Nabob of Karnatic, a thing uncommon in those days; reduced the Dutch Settlements in S. India; conducted war against Haidar Ali and Tipu; resented control from the Bengal Government: arrested and sent home Coote's successor, Major-General James Stuart for dilatory and unsatisfactory conduct; made treaty of Mangalore with Tipu, 1783, which has been severely criticised; his policy not upheld by Supreme Government in India; declined the Governor-Generalship, February 1785; granted a pension by the

East India Company; severely wounded by Stuart in duel near Kensington, 1786, Colonel Fullarton being Lord Macartney's second; made an Irish Earl in 1792; sent as plenipotentiary on an embassy to Pekin, 1792-94; deputed on a mission to Louis XVIII of France at Vevrai, 1795; made an English Baron, 1796; Governor of Cape of Good Hope, 1796-8; declined the Presidency of the Board of Control; died, aged 69, May 31, 1806; wrote accounts of his Embassies; an account of his public life was published by Sir John Barrow, F. R. S.; He served his country with "the most unsullied honour, the strictest integrity, good credit, and advantage to his King."

MACDOWALL, SIR ANDREW.—In the wars against Tipu in 1792 and 1799. Entered the East India Company's Madras Establishment, 1783; at the siege of Palghautcherry, 1783 and the reduction of many forts during the war with Tipu; in the defence of the Raja of Travancore's lines, 1789; in the force under Cornwallis, and Medows at Seringapatam, 1791-92; at Malvalli and the capture of Seringapatam, 1799; in the settlement of the ceded country, 1801-03; commanded a Brigade under Sir T. Hislop, C. in C., Madras, at Mahidpur, 1817; commanded a detachment in Khandesh and took the Rajdeir, Trimback and numerous other forts; also Mulligaum, by assault; reduced Amulnair; commanded a brigade at Aseerghur on its surrender and annexation, 1818; C. B.: K. C. B.; 1831; Lieutenant-General, 1835; died May 15, 1835.

MACKENZIE, COLIN (1753?-1821).—Surveyor in Mysore, 1799-1810. Famous by his Ms. Collections. Born about 1753; went to India in 1782 and joined the Madras Engineers; rose to be Colonel in 1819; in 1783 formed plans of collecting materials for Indian History; was in the war of 1790-92 against Tipu; after Seringapatam, sent by Cornwallis to examine the geography of the ceded territory, including the Dekhan; at the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; Commanding Engineer at the taking of Ceylon, 1796; at the siege of Seringapatam, May, 1799; surveyed Mysore, until 1801; his

map of Mysore illustrates Wilks' *Historical Sketches*; Surveyor-General of Madras, 1810; commanded the Engineers in Java on its conquest, 1811-13; thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at Batavia; he compiled a general statistical table for Java; Surveyor-General, Madras, 1810; Surveyor-General of India, 26th May 1816; died near Calcutta, May 8, 1821. From 1788 he made extensive and valuable collections of Indian MSS., plans, tracts, drawings, antiquities, coins, statues, etc.: initiated detailed topographical surveys; wrote in the *Oriental Annual Register* and in *Asiatic Researches* on the Life of Haidar Ali, the Vijayanagar and Anegondi Rajas, on the Bhats, or Indian Bards; on buildings and sculptures, and on survey matters; his collections purchased from his widow for the East India Company for £10,000; a large portion of them sent to England; the South Indian books and tracts were made over to the Madras College Library, and later to the Madras Literary Society and are now lodged in the Madras Government Oriental Manuscript Library. Many of the MSS. relating to Mysore History have been re-copied and placed in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Mysore. These MSS. have in recent years attracted considerable attention.

MACLEAN, SIR HECTOR (1756-1848).—Served in the War against Tipu in 1792. Son of Hugh Maclean; in the East India Company's service; took part in an expedition to Arcot, in the siege of Pondicherry, and in the reduction of Pulicat; commanded Cuddalore and its defences, 1786; under Cornwallis at Bangalore, and at Seringapatam, 1792; commanded an Indian corps in Ceylon, 1798; and the 9th North India in 1800; under Colonel Arthur Wellesley; Brigadier, 1800-3; at Asirghar, Gawilghar and Argaum; commanded the forces near Hyderabad, 1805; K. C. B., 1815; Lt.-General, 1821; General, 1838; Died December 11, 1848.

MACLEOD, SIR JOHN M'PHERSON.—Commissioner in Mysore. Born, 1792; son of Donald Macleod; Educated at

Edinburg University and at Haileybury; at Fort St. George, 1811; 1811: Writer. 1814: Second Assistant, afterwards First Assistant to Secretary to Government in the several Civil Departments. 1816: Member and Secretary of the Committee for Revising the Customs Laws. 1820: At home on account of health. 1823: Returned to India: Acting Secretary to Government in Financial and General Departments. 1824: Secretary to Government Financial and General Departments. 1825: Tamil Translator to Government, Member of the College Board, of the Board of Public Instruction, and of the Mint Committee. 1826: Persian Translator to Government. 1827: Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. 1829: Temporary Member, afterwards Third Member of the Board of Revenue. 1832: Commissioner for the Government of Mysore. 1834: Deputed to Hyderabad on Special duty by the Governor-General. 1835: Member of the Indian Law Commission with Lord Macaulay, 1836: Member of the Committee for Revising the System of Prison Discipline throughout India, 1838: in England on absentee allowance, 1841: Retired from the service. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1841). Died, 1st March 1881, in England.

**MACONOCHE, SIR EVAN.**—Private Secretary to His Highness Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Educated at Sherborne Sch., and New College, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1837; arrived, 29th October 1839, and served in Bombay as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; acted as Administrator, Sachine State, 1890 and 1891; Dep. Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, April, 1896; 2nd Assistant, July, 1896, Under Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, December, 1897; 1st Assistant, March, 1901; Private Secretary to Maharaja of Mysore, June, 1902; Junior Collector, March, 1909; Senior Collector, August, 1910; Officiating Commissioner, Central Division, February, 1914. *Pub. Life in the Indian Civil Service.*

**MADHAVA RAO, VISVANATH PATANKER.**—Dewan of Mysore,

1906-1909; born 1850; educated at the Kumbakonam College, under Mr. W. A. Porter; B.A., 1869; entered the Mysore Service, as Head Master of the Royal School; Public Prosecutor; served in the Judicial and Revenue Departments; Inspector-General of Police in Mysore; Plague Commissioner in Mysore; C.I.E., 1899; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1900; Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, 1902; Dewan of Travancore, 1904; introduced various reforms in the administration in Travancore; Dewan of Mysore, 30th June 1906; Retired, 31st March 1909; Dewan of Baroda, 1910-1913.

**MADIAH, C.**—Member of Council, 1904; Rao Bahadur.

**MALCOLM, SIR JOHN (1769-1833).**—Resident in Mysore, 1803. Son of George Malcolm; born May 2, 1769; educated at Westerkirk; to India in the East India Company's Military Service, 1782; reached Madras, 1783; in 1792 was at the siege of Seringapatam, under Cornwallis, and appointed Persian Interpreter to the Nizam's troops; Secretary to Sir Alured Clarke who was C. in C., Madras, 1795-7; at the taking of the Cape; Secretary to Lord Harris 1797-8; Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, 1798; present with Nizam's troops at the capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; Secretary, jointly with Munro, to the Commission for the Settlement of Mysore; selected by Lord Wellesley to be an envoy to Persia, 1799-1801; negotiated two treaties, commercial and political; on his return appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, 1801-3; sent on special mission to Bombay in 1802; nominated Resident in Mysore, February, 1803; Political Officer with General Arthur Wellesley on the outbreak of the Mahratta War, 1803; drew up the treaties of Sirji-Anjengaum of December 30, 1803; and of Burhanpur of February 27, 1804; Resident at Sindia's court, 1804, and in Mysore, 1805; served with Lord Lake, 1805; made the treaty of November 22, 1805, with Daulat Rao Sindia, and of December 24, 1805, with Jeswant Holkar; sent by Lord Minto on

a mission to Persia, 1808, which was foiled by French influence; deputed to deal with the mutinous Madras officers at Masulipatam; again sent to Persia, 1810; overshadowed there by Sir Harford Jones; wrote his *Political History of India*, 1811; and *History of Persia*, 1815; knighted and K. C. B. in 1815; D. C. L. at Oxford, 1816; Political Agent to the Governor-General, and Brig-General with the Army of the Dekhan in the Pindari-Mahratta War, 1817-8; won the battle of Mahidpur, December 21, 1817; made the treaty of Mandiswar of January 6, 1818, with Malhar Rao Holkar; made Bajji Rao, the Peshwa, abdicate; took Asirghar, April 9, 1819; administered Central India, including Malwa; returned to England, 1822; made Governor of Bombay, 1827; had disputes with the Supreme Court of Bombay, the Government declining to execute the process of the Court, which Sir J. P. Grant then sole judge, thereupon closed; new judges were appointed, and Grant resigned; left India in December 1830; M. P. for Launceston, 1831-2; began the *Life of Lord Clive*: wrote on the *Government of India*; died, July 30, 1833; his statue, by Chantrey, placed in Westminster Abbey; wrote also on *Central India* and a *Sketch of the Sikhs*. He had great diplomatic experience and skill, and was very successful and influential with all classes. "Send Malcolm" wherever there was trouble was a favorite saying of the period to which he belonged.

MALLESON, GEORGE BRUCE (1825—1898).—Guardian of Sri Chāmarājendra Wodeyar, 1869-1877. Born May 8, 1825; son of John Malleison; educated at Wimbledon and Winchester; joined the Bengal N. I. in 1844; in the second Burmese war of 1852-3; in the Commissariat Department till 1856; wrote the *Mutiny of the Bengal Army*, called "the Red Pamphlet," in 1857; Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal, 1866-8; Controller of the Military Finance Department, 1868-9; Guardian of Sri Chamarājendra Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, 1869-77; C. S. I. 1872; Colonel, 1873; retired, 1877; died

March 1, 1898. Wrote constantly in the *Calcutta Review*, and otherwise on Indian subjects; among his works are *Essays and Lectures on Indian Historical subjects*, 1866; *History of the French in India*, 1868; *Recreations of an Indian Official*, 1871; *An Historical Sketch of the Native States of India*, 1875; *Studies of Genoese History*, 1875; *Seringapatam, Past and Present*, a monograph, 1876; *Final French struggles in India and on the Indian Seas*, 1878; *History of the Indian Mutiny, 1878-80*; *History of Afghanistan*, 1879; *Herat*, 1880; *the Founder of the Indian Empire, Lord Clive. 1852*; *the Decisive Battles of India, 1833*; *The Russo-Afghan question and the invasion of India, 1885*; *Wellesley*; *Akbar*; *Dupleix*; *Warren Hastings*.

MANDLIK, VISWANATH NARAYAN, RAO SAHIB, (1833-1869).—Indian Lawyer, who wrote in favour of the reversion of Mysore in 1866-7. Born, March 8, 1833, in the Ratnagiri District in the Konkan. Educated at the Elphinstone High School: distinguished himself there. Began life as Personal Assistant to Colonel Jacob in Sind, and afterwards held several Government appointments. Resigned them in 1862, and joined the Bombay Bar, soon obtaining lucrative practice as Pleader. Appointed Government Pleader in 1864: as justice of the peace, Municipal Commissioner, Fellow of the Bombay University, Member of the Legislative Council, Journalist and Author, he won universal respect. In 1874, was made a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council (retaining the position for 8 years) and in 1884, a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. He translated into Gujarati *Elphinstone's History of India*, and published *A Manual of Hindu Law*, etc. C.S.I. 1877. He advocated political and educational advancement, but opposed any State intervention in Social Reforms. Died, May, 9, 1869.

MANGLES, ROSS DONNELLY (1801—1877) I.C.S.—As a Member of Council of India in 1865, opposed the annexation



of Mysore. Son of James Mangles; born 1801: educated at Eton and Haileybury: went to India in 1820: after some minor appointments, he became, in the Burmese War of 1825, Secretary to the Commissioner of Pegu and Ava, and in 1826, Deputy Secretary in the Judicial and Territorial Departments: In 1832, Deputy Secretary in the General Department: held charge of several districts: Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, 1835-9. In 1838, also temporary Member of the Board of Revenue: Retired in 1839: Was M. P. for Guildford, 1841-58: Director of East India Company, Chairman, 1857: One of the original members of the new Council of India in September 1858 till 1866: Died August 16, 1877. Wrote articles on India in the *Edinburgh Review*.

MANGLES, ROSS LEWIS (1833-1905). I.C.S. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. Born April 14th, 1833: son of Ross D. Mangles, M. P. Educated at Bath Grammar School and Haileybury: Joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1853. In the Mutiny, he served as a Volunteer in the Expedition for the relief of the Arrah Garrison: the force fell into an ambush, and had to retreat: he at great personal risk, carried and supported for five miles, a wounded soldier who otherwise must have been left to die. Mangles received the V. C. He was Judicial Commissioner of Mysore: Secretary to the Bengal Government: Member of the Board of Revenue in Bengal: Retired, 1883: Died February 28, 1905.

MATTHAN, RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA K., B.A.,—Member of Council. Born 14th October 1877. Joined Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner 1897; Assistant Commissioner 1898: Under Secretary to Government, 1906; Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Field, 1912; Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga 1913; Deputy Commissioner, Mysore 1916; Food Controller for the Mysore State 1918; Commissioner of Income-tax 1920; Chief Secretary to Government 1921; I.-G. of Education 1925; Member of Council, 1928.

MEADE, SIR RICHARD JOHN (1821-1894).—Chief Commissioner in Mysore, 1870. Son of Captain John Meade, R. N.; educated at the Royal Naval School; entered the Bengal Army, 1838; Lt.-General, 1883; General 1889; in the Mutiny of 1857-9, while in charge of a column, captured Tantiah Topi, the rebel leader; Political Agent at Gwalior 1860; A. G. G., Central India, at Indore 1861; Chief Commissioner in Mysore, 1870; A. G. G. and Special Commissioner at Baroda, 1875; Member of the Court for the trial of Malhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, 1875; Resident at Hyderabad, 1876-81; died in the South of France March 20, 1894. To him Bangalore owes the Cubbon Park, at first called Meade Park, the name being changed in accordance with his wishes.

MEDOWS, SIR WILLIAM (1738-1813),—Commander-in-Chief in the War against Tipu in 1792. A great friend of the Mysore Royal House, whose restoration he desired. Governor of Madras. Son of Philip Medows; born, December 31, 1738; joined the 50th regiment, 1756; served in Germany, America, at Brandywine, 1776; at St. Lucia; at the Cape of Good Hope, 1781; to India, 1782, co-operated with Sir E. Hughes in dispersing the French fleet under Suffrein; Governor and C. in C., Bombay, from September 1788 to January 1790; held similar appointments at Madras from February 1790 to August 1792; took the field, 1790, against Tipu; took some places, but the campaign was generally unsuccessful; Cornwallis took command in person in 1791-2; Medows captured Nandidrug, October 19, 1791; led a column in the attack on Seringapatam, February 1792; to England in 1792; K.C.B.; General, 1798; Governor of the Isle of Wight; C. in C. in Ireland 1801; died November 14, 1813. His partiality for the Mysore Royal House was well known even in his own days. In the first War against Tipu, Medows wrote to Cornwallis, said:—"I mean that the three Governors (English, the Nizam and the Peishwah) should dine at Seringapatam, with the old Queen of Mysore (Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni) sitting at the head of the table. For

my own part I freely confess that I should prefer the dignity and justice of dethroning the cruel tyrant and usurper (Tipu), and restoring the kingdom to the Hindoo family—the lawful owner—to the wiser policy perhaps of clipping his wings so effectually that he could do no more harm in our time." The "wiser policy" was adopted but another war was required to put down the "cruel tyrant and usurper" seven years later. The strong legitimist sympathies which Medows had shown ultimately triumphed in 1799 and the Restoration of the ancient Hindu Royal House became an accomplished fact after the fall of Seringapatam.

MILES, WILLIAM.—Translator of the histories of Haidar and Tipu. Joined the Bombay N. I., 1800; served at Baroda; made a treaty in 1820 with the Raja of Rodanpur; commanded a regt. in the first Burmese War; took Mergui; made a treaty with the Suigam chiefs, in Gujarat, in 1826; Political Officer at Palanpur, 1829; retired, 1834; Maj-General; died May 21, 1860; good Persian scholar; translated works on the *History of Hyder Naik, 1842*; and *History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan, 1844*.

MILL, JOHN STUART (1806-1873).—The Philosopher. Presented, in 1866, the famous Memorial to the House of Commons urging the House to take into consideration the restoration of H. H. the Maharaja's Government in Mysore. Son of James Mill: born May 20, 1806: educated privately: he was never in India, but was connected with it by joining the India House as a Junior Clerk. In 1823: he was third in the Office, on £1,200 a year, when his father died in 1836: Chief of the Office on £2,000 a year, in 1856: he prepared in 1858, the document in which the E. I. Co., stated their case against their threatened termination. When the Statute of 1858 was passed and the Government of E. I. Co., came to an end, Mill retired on a pension of £1,500 a year. It is said that for 23 years, he wrote all the political despatches from the India Office: he wrote no single

special work on India: died May, 8, 1873.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE CREARY. I.C.S.—Chief Judge, Mysore Chief Court. retired; b. 1862, s. of Alexander Miller. *Educ.* Trinity College, Dublin, Entered Indian Civil Service, Madras, 1884; District and Sessions Judge 1896; Served on the Indian Police Commission being co-opted as Madras member, 1898; Judge, Madras High Court; retiring from Madras service in 1914; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1914; Kt. 1914; C.B.E. 1919.

MIR HCMZA HUSSAIN, B.A., B.L., Mushir-ul-Mulk, (1923).—Late Member of Council, b. 15th March 1869. Joined service as Judicial Probationer 1893; Extra Assistant Commissioner 1897; Assistant Superintendent of Police 1898; Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Judge 1903; Senior Assistant Commissioner 1909; District and Sessions Judge 1911; Inspector-General of Police 1920; Second Member 1922; First Member, 1923. Acting Dewan 1924; Retired 1925.

MIRZA MAHOMED ISMAIL, SIR.—Dewan of Mysore since 1926; b. 23rd October 1883; Assistant Superintendent of Police, (Probation) 1905; Assistant Superintendent 1907; Assistant Commissioner 1908; Assistant Secretary to His Highness 1910; Offg. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, 1913; Huzur Secretary 1914; Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. C.I.E., 1924 O.B.E., 1923; Kt., 1930

MONTGOMERY, SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM. BARONET I.C.S. (1833-1878).—As a member of Council of India, opposed in 1865 the annexation of Mysore: eldest son of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart: educated at Eton, and Haileybury: was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Wellesley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1822-4); finally left Haileybury, 1824: out to Madras, 1825 in the Civil Service: succeeded to the Baronetcy, 1830: sent on a special Commission to the Rajamundry (Godavari) District, which led to the irrigation of that District from the Godavari:

Secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue and P. W. departments 1845-50; Chief Secretary, 1850-5; Member of Council, 1855-7. When he retired, made one of the original Members of the new Council of India, chosen by the Crown in September 1858: retired 1876: Privy Councillor: died June 24, 1878.

MOORE, LEWIS, I.C.S.; Judge, Madras High Court; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 9th August 1906.

MORISON, WILLIAM.—Member, Lord William Bentinck's Commission on Mysore Affairs, 1831; Sole Commissioner of Mysore, 1833; transferred from the line to the Artillery solely on account of his talents and made Instructor; Surveyor-General; Commissary General on the formation of that Department, on 1st December; in 1810 with headquarters at Hunsur; though a Captain at the time, he was given the rank of Major with a seat at the Military Board; he had under him seven officers as his Assistants and four others as Sub-Assistants; Lieut.-Col.; objected to alterations in the uniform of Commissariat introduced by the Commander-in-Chief of the time without reference to Government; his appeal upheld by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor and then by the Court of Directors, the order of the Commander-in-Chief being cancelled by them; Resident at Travancore; Senior and then Sole Commissioner in Mysore, 1833; Member of the Council of the Governor-General at Calcutta, 1834. Thorough in his work, he never left anything to chance. Has been declared the first Madras officer since the days of Lord Clive, selected for a seat in the Supreme Council. His *Notes on Mysore* is a most valuable series of official papers, throwing light on the administrative history of the State of the period to which they relate.

MORLEY, RIGHT HON. JOHN, VISCOUNT, OF BLACKBURN, P. C., O.M., M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., Barr. (1873). Took prominent part in urging the reversion of the State in 1867.—*Edu.* at Cheltenham Coll., and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; hon. LL.D. Glasgow, 1879,

Cambridge, 1892, St. Andrews, 1029, Edinburgh, 1904; hon. D. C. L., Oxford, 1896; M. P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1888-1895, and for the Montrose Burghs from 1896; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1886 and 1892-1895; Privy councillor, 1886; bencher of Lincoln's Inn, 1891; trustee of British Museum, 1894; member of Historical Mss. Comm.; O.M., 1902; Sec. of State for India, Dec., 1905, to Nov., 1910, and from March to May, 1911; Lord President of the Council from Nov., 1910; Viscount Morley of Blackburn, 1908; Chancellor of Manchester Univ., 1908; author of '*Edmund Burke*,' 1867; '*Critical Miscellanies*,' 1871; '*Voltaire*,' 1871; '*Rousseau*,' 1873; '*On Compromise*,' 1874; '*Diderot and the Encyclopædists*,' 1878; '*Burke*,' 1879; '*The Life of Richard Cobden*,' 1891; '*Oliver Cromwell*,' 1900; '*Life of Gladstone*,' 1903.

MUNRO, SIR HECTOR (1726-1805).—Served in the war against Haidar, 1760-1. Born 1726; son of Hugh Munro; was ensign in the 48th regt. in 1749; commanded the 89th regt. out to Bombay in 1761; suppressed a mutiny of sepoys at Patna in 1764; won the decisive battle of Baxar. Oct. 23, 1764, defeating the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daula, and Mir Kasim; Lt-Colonel, 1765; M. P. for the Inverness Burghs, 1768-1801; commanded the Madras Army, 1778; took Pondicherry from the French, 1778; K. B., 1779; engaged in the field against Haidar Ali, 1780-1; commanded a Division in Sir Eyre Coote's victory at Porto Novo. July 1, 1781; captured Negapatam, Nov. 1781; returned to England; Maj-General, 1782; General, 1798; died at Novar, Dec. 27, 1805.

MUNRO INNES (?—1827).—Of Poyntzfield, Cromarty, N. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and author; Historian of Haidar's War of 1780; was related to Sir Hector Munro of Novar (q. v.). Appointed on 29th December 1777 to a Lieutenancy in the 73rd, afterwards 71st, Highlanders, then raised by Lord Macleod. As Lieutenant and Captain in the First battalion of that regiment, he took part in the campaigns of 1780-4 against

Haidar Ali, which he afterwards described; at the close of these campaigns was placed on half-pay as Captain of the disbanded second battalion of the regiment. On 8th July 1793, he was brought on full pay as Captain in the Scottish Brigade (disbanded as the 94th foot in 1818). He belonged to that regiment until 1808, when he left the army as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He had served for many years as paymaster of a recruiting district. Munro, who had married Anne, daughter of George Gordon, Minister of Clyne, died at Poyntzfield in 1827. He published *A narrative of the Military Operations in the Carnatic in 1780-4*, London, 1789, and *A system of Farm Book-keeping based on Actual Practice*, Edinburgh, 1821. Donald says of the latter: "It is the most complex idea that has ever been published. It may amuse the gentleman, but would never suit the farmer."

MUNRO, SIR THOMAS, BARONET (1761-1827). Joint Secretary to Commission for Mysore Affairs, 1799. Maj-General and Governor of Madras; son of Alexander Munro, of Glasgow: born May 27, 1761; educated at Glasgow; entered the mercantile profession, but left it and joined the E. I. Co.'s Madras Army in 1780; was in the Mysore War of 1780-3 under Sir Hector Munro and Sir Eyre Coote; in 1788 in the Intelligence Department; in the actions under Lord Cornwallis; after 1792 served in the Baramahal under Capt. Reade in the civil line; rejoined the Army in 1799, and after Seringapatam was appointed, with Capt. Malcolm, Joint Secretary to the Commissioners for the Settlement of Mysore; his views on the settlement did not meet with the approval of the Marquis of Wellesley; administered Kanara on the Malabar coast and suppressed disorder; from 1800 to 1807 he administered the Ceded Districts south of the Tungabhadra, and elaborated the *Ryotwari* system of land tenure; he is still known in these districts as the *Father* of the people; was in England 1807-13; was examined by the House of Commons regarding the renewal of the Company's Charter, and on import-

ant questions connected with the civil and military administration in India; Colonel in 1813; employed on a Commission for improving the Judicial and Police Departments; returned to military service as Brig.-General in the War of 1817-18 against the Pindaris and Mahrattas; reduced Sandur; raised troops at Dharwar and took Dummul, Hubli, Badami, Belgaum; joined by Brig-General Pritzsler, took Sholapur; services commended by Prince Regent; made K.C.B., 1818; appointed Governor of Madras, 10th June 1820; vigorously assisted in the prosecution of the first Burmese War of 1824-26; thanked by the Supreme Government and the Court of Directors in this connection, 11th April 1826 and 12th November 1826; visited Mysore in 1827; objected to the unauthorized alterations in military dress, 1824; made a Baronet; his government of Madras was very successful, based as it was on his thorough knowledge of the country and languages, his ability and principles, power of work and firmness. His death through an attack of cholera while on tour at Pattikonda in the Ceded Districts, on July 7, 1827, was universally deplored. His magnificent equestrian statue by Sir Francis Chantrey was unveiled at Madras on October 23, 1839, under a salute of seventeen guns.

NANJUNDAIYA, H. V.—Member of Council. Born, 13th October 1860; Educated, Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore; and Christian College, Madras; B.A., 1880, B.L., 1883; M.A., 1885, M.L., 1896. Joined Mysore Service as Munsiff, 1885; Probationary Assistant Commissioner, 1886; Subordinate Judge, 1888; Under Secretary to Government, 1895; Offg. District and Sessions Judge, 1895; Deputy Commissioner, 1897; Judge, Chief Court, 1902; Offg. Chief Judge, 1907; Second Member of Council, 1909; in charge of Education Department, 1912; First Member of Council, 1912; Chief Judge, Chief Court, in addition to his own duties, 1912-13; Retired 1916. C.I.E. 1914; Rajamantrapravina 1913. Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1918.

PEARSE, COLONEL J. L. Superintendent; Commissioner, Nandidurg Division, 1863-1873. Officiating Judicial Commissioner, 1873-4.

PEARS, STEUART EDMUND, I.C.S.—Resident in Mysore, *b.* 25th November 1875, *m.* Winifred M. Barton *Educ.* Edinburgh University and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1898; served in N. W. Frontier Province from 1901 onwards, as Political Agent in Tochi, Kurram, Khyber and Malakand. Delegate to Anglo-Afghan conference at Mussoorie in 1920; Resident, Wazaristan 1922-24. Agent to Governor-General, Baluchistan, 1924; Resident in Mysore, 1925; C.I.E. 1916; C.S.I. 1923; Chief Commission N.W.F., 1930.

PEILE, JOHN HENRY.—Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, 1806: Writer. 1796: Assistant in the Military, Political, and Secret Departments. 1799: Head Assistant under the Resident at Mysore. 1800: Postmaster at Mysore, 1803: Secretary to the Resident at Mysore, 1806: Judge and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 1809: Secretary to Government in Military Department, and Superintendent of Stamps, 1811: Persian Translator to Government; Third Judge of the Provincial Court, Southern Division, 1818: *At home.* 1823: *Out of the service.*

PLUMER, C. G.—entered M.C.S., District Judge, N. Arcot; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1882; retired 1890.

PLUMER, R. B., Bar-at-Law.—Born 28th March 1871; Joined Mysore Service, 29th March 1890, as Probationer; Probationary Assistant Commissioner, 1892; Special Magistrate and Munsiff, K.G.F., 1897; District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, 1906; District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, 1913; Judge, Chief Court, 1922; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 2nd August; 1924; retired, 1927.

POWIS, EDWARD, SECOND LORD CLIVE, and FIRST EARL OF (1754-1839).—Governor of Madras, at the time of the final siege of Seringapatam and during nearly the whole period of Purnaiya's administration; born March 7, 1754;

eldest son of the first Lord Clive; succeeded his father, 1774; M.P. for Ludlow; English Peer, 1794; Governor of Madras, as Lord Clive, September 1799 to August 1803, during the period of the last war with Tipu; he was overshadowed by Marquis of Wellesley, while he stayed at Madras during the progress of the war; Marquis of Wellesley acknowledged the "honourable, generous and disinterested support" he received from him; thanked by Parliament, 1804, for his services in the Mahratta War; P.C. and created Earl of Powis and Viscount Clive, 1804; nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but did not take up the appointment; remarkable for his physical vigour; died May 16, 1839. Colonel Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington) described him as "a mild, moderate man, remarkably reserved, having a bad delivery, and apparently a heavy understanding .....but I doubt whether he is dull as he appears, or as people imagine he is." His correspondence with Purnaiya shows him as a remarkably acute man and as one thoroughly alive to the interests of his nation in India.

PORTER, WILLIAM ARCHER (1824-1890).—Son of Rev. James Porter, of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. *Edu.* at Glasgow and Cambridge Universities; third Wrangler; Fellow and Tutor, Peterhouse, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law; Principal, Kumbakonam College, 1863-78, where his memory is perpetuated by the Porter Town Hall; Tutor and Secretary to His Highness Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, 1878-85; died 1890; a sister of his married Peter Guthrie Tait, the famous Professor of Experimental Physics at the Edinburgh University, whose son J. G. Tait M.A., Bar-at-Law, became in succession Professor and Principal, Central College, Bangalore.

PRENDERGAST, GUY LUSHINGTON.—Asst. Resident in Mysore, 1827: Writer, 1829: Assistant to the Secretary in the Revenue Department, 1830: Assistant to the Resident at Mysore; Senior Assistant to the Registrar of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut; Superintendent.

ent of Government Lotteries, 1832 : Senior Deputy Registrar of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut 1838 : at home on absentee allowance, 1839 : returned to India, per "General Kyd." 1840 : Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge, Malabar ; Deputy Accountant-General, 1857 : Accountant-General and Member of the Mint Committee, 1859 : out of service, 3rd September, in India.

**PRENDERGAST, SIR HARRY NORTH DALYRMPLE.**—Born, October 15, 1834 : Son of Thomas Prendergast, M.C.S : educated at Cheltenham and Addiscombe : entered the Indian Engineers in Madras, 1854 : became General, 1887 : served in the Persian War, 1857, ; in the Indian Mutiny 1857-58 ; in the Central India Field Force : severely wounded : gained the V.C. on 31st November 1857, at Mandishwar, saving the life of Lt. Dew. 14th Light Dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a rebel : also for gallantry in actions when A.D.C. to Sir Hugh Rose, at Ratnagarh and Betwa : severely wounded : Brevet Major : in Abyssinian War, 1867-8 : Brevet Colonel : Commanded Sappers in Indian Expedition to Malta, 1878 : acted as Military Secy. to the Government of Madras : commanded Western District 1880 : Ceded Districts, 1881 : as Q.M.G., commanded the British Burma Division, 1888 : Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, 1884 : Burma Expedition, 1885-6 : Officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 1887 : Off. Resident in Mysore, 1887 : Governor-General's Agent in Baroda, 1889 : Officiating Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan ; 1889 : Officiating Resident in Mysore, 1891-2, K.C.S.J. 1885, G.C.B., 1902.

**PRENDERGAST, SIR JEFFERY,** (1769-1856).—Served in the last War against Tipu Sultan. Son of Thomas Prendergast : born 1769 : given appointment in S. Domingo : at the age of 15, he was captured *en route* taken to France, but escaped to England : became a Cadet in the E.I. Co's. Military service : went to Madras : served in the Madras Fusiliers in Mysore and at Seringapatam,

1779 : was on the guard placed over Tipu's body : A.D.C. to General (Lord) Harris at Madras : stationed at Fort St. George ; rose to be Military Auditor-General : absent from Europe for 40 years : knighted : died at Brighton, July 1856 :

**PRINSEP, SIR HENRY THOBY.**—Judl. Commissioner in Mysore. Born 1836 : Son of Henry Thoby Prinsep. educated at Harrow and Haileybury : arrived in India on December 7, 1855 : Assistant Magistrate at Midnapur during the Mutiny and as Civil Officer accompanied a Naval Brigade with light guns sent from Midnapur to join troops, to subdue a rising among the Kols : became Registrar of the Sadr Court in January 1862, and of the High Court on its establishment on July 1, of the same year : held several temporary appointments before becoming a District Judge in 1867 : Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, 1875-6 : Officiating Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1877 : confirmed 1878 : he acted as Chief Justice in 1902 : Presided in 1893-4, over the Jury Commission, and in 1896-8, joined the Governor-General's Legislative Council, to assist in revising the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure : knighted in 1894, and made K.C.I.E. on retirement in March 1904 : for 26 years, he was District Grand Master of the Freemasons in Bengal, and was the last of the Members of the Indian Civil Service educated at Haileybury employed in India.

**PURNAIYA (1732-1812).**—Regent and Dewan of Mysore, 1799-1811. A Brahman of the Mād̄hva sect ; born at Shrotriam village of Kunjimedu in the Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District : was a Treasury Officer in the employ of Haidur Ali in Mysore, and on Haidar's death kept the Army in order until Tipū arrived from Malabar ; was Dewan, or Finance Minister, to Tipū for many years ; and on his death in 1799 was nominated to the post by the Marquis of Wellesley when he restored the ancient Mysore Royal family in the person of Sri-Krishna-Raja Wodeyar III, then a child of about three

years. He was greatly trusted by successive British Residents in Mysore, and during his administration of Mysore the country was greatly benefited by the improvements which he introduced, while he accumulated large sums in the Treasury. He received the Yelandur *Jaghir* in recognition of his services. The *Jaghir* is governed by a special Regulation, which among other matters regulates its succession. Retired in December 1811; a great friend of Col. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, while serving as Governor of Seringapatam: one of the last gifts of Wellington to Purnaiya was a portrait of his which now adorns the Residency at Mysore: in his last letter to Purnaiya, dated 2nd March 1805, Wellesley bore warm testimony to the success of his administration of Mysore; lived at Seringapatam on pension, and died March 29, 1812. His letters, written in elegant language, excited considerable curiosity in Earl Powis, then Governor of Madras, who expressed a desire to see him, a wish that was never realized by either party.

PUTTANNA CHETTY, SIR K. P.—First Member of Council Rtd. *b.* 1856; Edu. Central College, Bangalore; entered Mysore service 1875; Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railways, 1884; Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 1898-1906; Member of Council, 1906-09; retired 1912; President of several Trusts and charities; Chairman, Board of Directors, Bank of Mysore, since 1912; President, Central Co-operative Bank, Bangalore; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore; elected Member, Mysore Legislative Council, 1925; Fellow of the Mysore University 1916; Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipality, 1913-19; donated Rs. 25,000 towards constructing out-patients' dispensary, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; awarded Durbar Medal 1911; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1914, *Rajasabhabhushana*, Diwan Bahadur 1911; C.I.E. 1917. Kt. Bachelor, 1925.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO, B.A., B.L., Member, Mysore Council (Retd.) *b.* 23rd March 1869. Entered Mysore service

as Tutor to H. H. the Maharaja, 1890; Offg. Private Secretary to H. H. Maharaja, 1910; accompanied H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore on his European tour, 1913; Excise Commissioner, 1914-18; Revenue Commissioner, 1918; Member of Council, 1918-23. Diwan Bahadur, 1911; *Rajamantrapravina*, 1921.

RAMACHANDRA IYER, A., B.A., B.L.,—born April 1894; 2nd Judge, Chief Court, 1890; Offg. Chief Judge, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1898, and 1901; Chief Judge, 1902; Diwan Bahadur, 1900; *Raja Dharma Pravina*, 1904.

RAM RAZ.—Chief Judge of the court established in 1832 under the British Commission. Born at Tanjore. Brought up by his maternal uncle Govinda Rao, an officer of Tipu at Seringapatam. Lived at Seringapatam till 1804; then went to Trichinopoly and thence to Madras in 1813, where he completed his education. Became Superintendent of English Department at the College, Madras, for some years: was then appointed Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Justice, Madras, in 1820; appointed special Interpreter to a Commission formed for the investigation of a very important subject which demanded the faithful services of a person of high character; well acquainted with English History and Law, and with the Laws, Institutions and Languages of his own country: obtained the high distinction of diploma, "the first to be granted to a native of Madras;" became corresponding Member of the R. A. S. of Great Britain; took interest in the study of antiquities of India and wrote on them; his "elegant composition" in English attracted the notice of the learned in Europe: Fergusson in his *History of Indian Architecture* refers to his writings. Col. Briggs chose him for the post of Chief Justice in the Mysore Huzur Adalat Court died, 1833. Col. Briggs described him as "a very extraordinary person under any circumstances."

RANGACHARLU, CETTIPANYAM VIRAVALLI.—C.I.E.; Dewan of Mysore. Deputy Collector, Madras; Assistant,

Inam Enquiry; entered Mysore Service 1868, at the instance of Mr. Bowring, and posted to duty in the Palace Department: in this connection, he showed, according to Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner, "great tact, discrimination and good judgment."; Controller of the Palace; Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 1879; Dewan of Mysore, on the Rendition of the State, 25th March 1881; died at Madras, 20th January 1893. C. I. E. 1878. Wrote *Fifty years of British Administration in Mysore*. Wrote English worthy of a classical scholar; described as *Father of the Mysore Representative Assembly*. His Highness the Maharaja in notifying his death, said: "By the death of this valued public servant, H. H. the Maharaja feels that he has been deprived of an able, faithful and devoted counsellor and that the people have lost a true and sympathetic friend." In consideration of his eminent services to the State during a period of 15 years, H. H. the Maharaja Sri Chāmāraja Wodeyar, was pleased to grant a bonus of rupees one lakh to his family. The Rangacharlu Memorial Hall at Mysore was erected partly by subscription, as a memorial to him.

RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, BARONET (1810-1895).—Headed the deputation to Lord Cranborne in 1867, for securing the reversion of Mysore. Born April 11, 1801, son of Abraham Tyzack Rawlinson: educated at Wrigton and Ealing: Went to Bombay in the E. I. Co's Military service, 1827, Sir John Malcolm (q. v.) being a fellow passenger. Learnt Persian and the Vernaculars: served in Persia, to discipline the Persian troops, 1833-9: Political Assistant to Sir W. Macnaghten at Kabul: Political Agent at Kandahar: at the Battle there, May, 29, 1842: with Nott, returned to India, via Kabul: C. B. Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, 1843: Council General at Baghdad, 1844: deciphered the Persian Cuniform inscription of Darius Hystaspes at Behistun, 1846: made great explorations and excavations in Babylonia and adjacent countries: returned to England 1855: K. C. B. 1856: Lt.-Colonel: Director of E. I. Co.: M. P. for Reigate, 1858: Member of the Council

of India, 1858-9: Minister to Persia, 1859-60: M. P. for Frome, 1865-8: Member again in the Council of India from 1868, for the rest of his life: G. C. B. 1869; Baronet, 1891: President of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1878-81: and its Director, 1862-95: President of Geographical Society, 1871-2, and 1874-5: and of the Oriental Congress in London, 1874: D. C. L., L. L. D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and a member of the several foreign academies: Trustee of the British Museum: died March 5, 1895. Wrote constantly in the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal* and for the Geographical Society on Assyria and Babylonia, Persia, Turkistan, Central Asia: also in the periodical Reviews: and published *England and Russia in the East*, 1875, expressing his pronounced views on Russian Policy and action in Central Asia.

ROBERTSON, SIR DONALD, K. C. S. I.—Lieut., Col., Indian Army, late Foreign Dept., Govt. of India.—Resident in Mysore. Ensign, Royal Scots fusiliers, Aug. 1865; arrived, Oct., 1865; served from Nov. 1869, as Asst. Commr. in the Central Prov.; transfd. to Rajputana, June, 1872; Cantonmt. mag., Nasirabad May, 1877; Offg. Asst. Commr., Merwara and Ajmir, 1877-78; Offg. Supt. Jahalawar, 1879; 1st Asst. Agent, Indore, 1881; Pol. Agent, Bhopal February 1885, Pol. Agent, Budelkhand, May, 1885; Assist. to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg, Dec. 1896; pol. agent in Bundelkhand, and Supt. of the Rewa State, Dec., 1888; Resident, Gwalior, Feb., 1894; Offg. Govr.-Gen's Agent, Central India, April, 1895; Resident Mysore. and Chief Commr., Coorg, Dec., 1896; C. S. I. Dec., 1898; K. C. S. I., Jan., 1903; retd. from foreign dept, Oct. 1903. On coronation duty at India Office, June to Oct., 1911.

RICE, BENJAMIN LEWIS. (1837-1928).—Archaeologist, antiquarian and educationalist. Son of Rev. T. Rice: educated privately: appointed Principal of the High School (now Central College), Bangalore 1860-5; Inspector of Schools, Mysore and Coorg, 1865-8, 1870-3;



Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, 1868-9, 1873-83: Secretary to the Mysore Government, Education Department, 1883-90: Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, 1890-1905: introduced the Hobli School system of Primary Education in Mysore, 1868: was Secretary to the Education Commission (Sir W. W. Hunter's) 1862-3: C.I.E.; Author of *Gazetteer of Mysore and Coorg*; *Mysore Inscriptions: Epigraphia Carnatica*, 12 vols.; *Bibliotheca Carnatica*. Died, 1928.

RUSSELL, GEORGE EDWARD.—Officiating Resident in Mysore 1802: Writer, 1803: Assistant to the Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 1804: Assistant under the Registrar of the Zillah of Chingleput, 1805: Registrar of the Zillah of Chingleput. 1812: Collector and Magistrate of Musulipatam 1815: In charge of General Treasury at Masulipatam, 1822: Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1824: At first Acting, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. 1832: Officiating as Resident at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore; Commissioner to inquire into the State of affairs at Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 1834: Member of Council of the Governor, and President of the Revenue and Marine Boards, 1836: Chief Judge of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut. (*Retired on the Annuity Fund in 1838.*) Died, 20th October 1863 in England

SABAPATHI MUDALIAR. A.—Member of Council, 1881-9; Rai Bahadur.

SALISBURY, ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, THIRD MARQUIS OF (1830-1903).—As Secretary of State for India, determined on the restoration of Mysore in 1867. Born February 3, 1830: son of the Second Marquis: educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Soul's College; M. P. for Stamford, 1853-68; Marquis, 1868. Secretary of State for India, as Lord Cranborne, from July 6, 1866 to March 9, 1867. In 1867, announced in the House of Commons the decision of the British Cabinet that the existence of well governed Indian States is a benefit to the stability

of British Rule. He reversed the Wood despatch in regard to Mysore: again as Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, from February 22, 1874 to March 30, 1878: Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1869: wrote for the *Quarterly Review* and other Periodicals: his career as Ambassador, etc., Foreign Secretary, and thrice Prime Minister, belongs to English and European Politics and History: died August 22, 1903: K.G., D.C.L., L.L.D.

SANDFORD, JOHN DOUGLAS, (1833-92): —I.C.S.; Judicial Commissioner in Mysore. Son of venerable Archdeacon Sandford: educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford: Scholar: first class Moderations and in the final Classical School: to India in 1856: Served in the N.W.P.; Judicial Commissioner of Burma and of Mysore, 25th March 1861; Officiating Resident in Mysore, May 1862 to June 1863; left India 1862; retired 1864; died June 1892:

SANKEY, SIR RICHARD HIERAM.—Chief Engineer in Mysore, (1864-77). Born March 12, 1829; son of Mathew Sankey; educated at Addiscombe; entered Madras Engineers, 1846, and became Lt.-General, 1884; Superintendent of the East Coast Canal, 1856-7; in the mutiny on special duty at Allahabad; Field Engineer at Cawnpore; Senior Engineer Officer with the Gurkha Force under Jang Bahadur; recommended for the V.C.; at the capture of Lucknow; Chief Engineer in Mysore, 1864-77; deputed to Victoria to report on water works, 1871; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, 1877; Commanding Engineer in South Afghanistan under Sir D. Stewart, 1878-9; Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Madras, 1879, and Member of Legislative Council, Madras; Fellow, Madras University, 1881; resigned Public Works Department 1883; retired from Army, 1884; Chairman of Board of Works, Ireland, 1884-96: K.C.B., 1892. Sankey's Reservoir at Bangalore is named after him.

SCHWARTZ, REV. CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH (1726-98).—Danish Missionary;

Ambassador of Madras Government to Haidar Ali in August 1779. Born October 22, 1726, in Prussia; son of George Schwartz: educated at Sonnenburg, Kustrian, Halle University; assisted Schultz, the Danish Missionary, to edit the Tamil Bible; ordained at Copenhagen, 1749; went out as a Missionary from the Government of Denmark to Cuddalore and to the Danish Settlement at Tranquebar, 1750; learnt to speak several Indian languages; placed in charge of the country S. of the Cauvery; went to Ceylon and Trichinopoly; at the siege of Madura, 1764, built a church there, 1766, Mission House and Schools; worked as a Missionary under the S.P.C.K.; settled as Chaplain to the troops at Trichinopoly, 1768-78; went to live at Tanjore, 1778; built a church there; went on behalf of the Madras Government on a secret mission to Haidar Ali at Seringapatam, 1779; the Journal of his mission is printed in Wilks' *History of Mysore*. Vol. I, 523-8 (Madras Edition); Haidar gave him free passage, but Tipu refused to see him; Schwartz established Government schools, including teaching of Christianity therein; founded the Tinnevely Church; appointed interpreter at Tanjore; guardian of Serfoji, the young Raja there; died there, February 13, 1798; monuments erected to him at Madras and Tanjore; said to have made 6,000 converts; was most devout, zealous and high principled. He spoke Persian well.

SEAL, SIR BRAJENDRANATH, M.A., PH.D., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1921-1930. Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Calcutta University, 1914-20. Born 3rd September 1864. Educated at General Assembly, College, Calcutta; Del., Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; Member, Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta University Register, 1905; Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1921; Extra Member of Council, Knight Bachelor 1926; 1930, Rtd.

SESHADRI IYER, SIR KUMARAPURAM: late Dewan of Mysore. Born 1st June 1845; B.A., 1865; B.L. 1874; entered British Service as Translator in Collec-

tor's Office, Calicut; joined Mysore Service as Judicial Sherestadar, Ashtagram Division; Public Prosecutor; Judicial Assistant Commissioner; Comptroller to the Royal Household; Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, 1879; Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, 1881; Officiating Dewan, 1882; Dewan, 1883; continued in the post for 18 years; his administration proved highly beneficial to the State; C.S.I. 1887; K.C.S.I. 1893; Among his greater achievements were:—the harnessing of the Cauvery at Sivasamudram for the generation of Electric power for lighting and industrial purposes; the working out of water supply schemes for Bangalore and Mysore; the organization of an efficient Civil Service; development of a sound system of Local Self Government; working out of generous scheme of Government Life Insurance for the benefit of employees, now extended to others as well; reform in the management of religious foundations; development of the financial resources of the State; and the evolving of effective checks against the ravages of famine and plague. The Marikanive Reservoir owes its existence to him. He opened out the congested areas in the areas of Mysore and Bangalore and thus paved the way for their being laid out on modern sanitary lines. He also developed medical aid and education and elaborated a system of Judicial administration which has enjoyed a reputation second to none in India. He provided for Archaeological research on scientific lines which has helped to elucidate the ancient history of Southern India as a whole. An enlightened administrator, who laboured hard for the good name of his sovereign and the reputation of his countrymen in the administrative field. Died within a few months of his retirement, in 1901. Described as a Statesman remarkable for his administrative talents, abilities and integrity; his most notable achievement was his conception and execution, with skilled assistance, of the Cauvery Power Installation Scheme, which besides bringing in a handsome revenue to the State is contributing materially to its industrial development. A statue has been erected at Bangalore to perpetuate his memory, the

same being unveiled by Lord Hardinge, when on a visit to the State in 1913. Referring to the administration of his time, Lord Hardinge said, "His work is writ large on every page of Mysore History of that time."

**SESHAGIRI RAO.**—Chief Justice of the Mysore Huzur Adaulat Court, 1834. Dewan of Cochin from 1825-1830: a thoroughly honest and straight forward administrator: resigned the Dewanship, April 1830: appointed Chief Justice in Mysore, April 1833.

**SMITH, CHARLES**—M. 1805: Writer. 1809: Assistant under the Judge and Collector of Seringapatam. 1812: In England 1815: Out of the service.

**SMITH, EDMUND.**—Assistant Commissioner in Mysore. 1827: Writer. 1829: Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, and Deputy Persian Translator, 1831: Assistant to the Commissioners for the Government of Mysore, 1832: Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Secretary to the Board for the College, and for Public Instruction; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar; Acting Private Secretary to the Governor. 1839: Acting Deputy Register to the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut. 1839: At home on absentee allowance, 1847: Not traced after being on furlough. Died, 16th August 1873 in England.

**SMITH, JOHN.**—Paymaster at Seringapatam, 1799: Writer on the Bencoolen Establishment. 1803: *Transferred to the Madras Presidency*: Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government. 1804: Secretary to the Committee of Audit for Captured Dutch Settlements, 1806: Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper at Seringapatam, 1813: Collector of Vizagapatam. Died, 20th June 1824, at Vizagapatam.

**SMOLLET, PATRICK BOYLE.**—Assistant Commissioner in Mysore. 1825: Writer. 1826: Head Assistant to the Collector of Guntoor. 1830: Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. 1832: Assistant to the Commissioners for the

Government of Mysore. 1833: Acting Assistant to the Chief Secretary in the Public and Secret Departments, 1834: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Madura; Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 1835: Acting Junior and Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1838: Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry; Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Acting Secretary, 1839: Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1843: Register to the Courts of Sudder and Suddery Foudjarry Adawlut, 1845: Principal Assistant to Collector Magistrate, and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam. 1847: Collector Magistrate, and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam, 1851: proceeded on furlough, 1854: Returned to India. 1855: Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1856: Collector, Magistrate, and Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam 1857: proceeded on furlough; Resigned the service, from 28th December. (Annuitant on the Fund, 1859).

**SRINIVASA IYENGAR C:** born 1850; Member of Council, 1901-4; *Rajaman-trapravina*, 1904; Diwan Bahadur, 1914;

**SRINIVASIENGAR, K. R.,**—M. A. (1899) Entered M.C.S. (1892), Assistant Commissioner, 1892; Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 1907; Secretary to Government General and Revenue Departments, 1912; Inspector-General of Police, 1917; Revenue Commissioner, 1918; Member of Council, 1919; 1st Member of Council, 1925; Retired, 1926.

**STALEY, A. E.,** I.C.S., Bar-at-law.—Chief Judge, (Retired, 1906); *Edn.* at St. Pant's School, Concord, U.S.A., and St. Peter's College, Radley; Entered Service 1873; served in N.W.P. and Oudh, 1875; transferred to Bengal, 1880; off. U.S. to Secy., 1884 & 1885; Joint Mag. 1886; Junior Secy. Board of Rev. 1890; Dt. and Sessions Judge, 1891: Rtd. 1904: entered Mysore Service, as Chief Judge, 1st July 1904; Rtd., 1906.

**ST. JOHN, SIR OLIVER.**—Served in Persia and Abyssinia; Principal, Mayo

Chief's College, Ajmere; Political Agent, Kandahar; Resident in Mysore, 1889-1891; transferred to Beluchistan; died at Quetta a few days after his arrival there.

STOKES, HUDESTON.—Superintendent Manjarabad Dn. 1826; Writer. 1828: Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, 1830; Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, 1831; Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 1832; Under the orders of the Commissioners for the Government of Mysore, 1834; Superintendent of Manjarabad Division in Mysore, 1838: *In England on absentee allowance*, 1841: *Returned to India*, 1842: Assistant to Commissioner, Kurnool, 1843: Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, and Member of the College Board, 1855: Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 1856: Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 1856: *Resigned the service, 15th February in India (Annuitant on the Fund, 1857.)*

STUART, JAMES (1741-1815)—Served in the war against Tipū, 1792 and 1799. Son of John Stuart; born March 2, 1741, educated at Culross, Dumfermline, Edinburgh; entered the Army; in American War of Independence; to India as Brevet-Lt-Colonel, 78th Regiment in 1781; Lt-Colonel; arrived at Madras, April 1782 with 78 (afterwards 72nd) Regiment; under Coote against Haidar; at Cuddalore, 1783; with Colonel Fullarton's army in the South 1783-84; under General Medows in the War with Tipū, 1790; and Cornwallis, 1791-2; took Dindigal and Paulghatcherry; took Savandrug and Oitradurg; at Seringapatam; siege of Pondicherry, 1793; Maj-General, commanded the expedition against the Dutch in Ceylon 1795-96; commanded the Forces at Madras, 1796: Lt-General; commanded C.-in-C., Bombay, 1797; commanded the Bombay Force at Seringapatam, 1799; took part in the action at Seedasur; joined General Harris at Seringapatam; marched to Kanara, 1799; C.-in-C., Madras, 28th July 1801; Lt-General, 1802; in the Mahratta War, 1803; resigned 21st October 1804; General, 1812: died April 29, 1815.

SULLIVAN, STEPHEN.—Of the E.I.Co's Madras Establishment, 1778; Persian Translator and Secretary, 1780: President at Tanjore, 1782; Commissioned by Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, to conclude a treaty with the Mysore Rani Lakshmi Ammanni for the restoration of the ancient Royal House of Mysore. (His name appears as JOHN SULLIVAN in the Treaty as published in the Aitchison's *Treaties*, v. 133; Princep, however, gives it as *Stephen Sullivan*).

SULLIVAN JOHN.—Assistant Resident in Mysore. 1804: Writer. 1805: Assistant under the Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Department, 1806; Register of the Zillah of Chittaput. 1807; Assistant to the Chief Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department. 1809; Acting Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1811: *in England* 1814: *Returned to India*: Collector of Chingleput. 1815: Collector of Coimbatore. 1821: Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. 1830; *In England on absentee allowance*. 1835: *Returned to India*; Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. 1836: President of the Revenue, Marine, and College Boards. 1839: Member of Council of the Governor, and President of the Revenue Marine, and College Boards (*Annuitant on the Fund, 1841.*) *Died, 16th January 1858, in England.*

SULLIVAN, EDWARD R.—Head Asst. Resident in Mysore, 1806; Writer, 1809: Assistant under the Collector of Malabar, 1811: Acting Assistant to the Resident at Mysore, 1813: Head Assistant to the Resident at Mysore. 1815: Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Government Lotteries, 1819: In England, 1822: *Returned to India*: Assistant to the Chief Secretary to the Government; Secretary and Treasurer of the Government Bank, 1824: *Out of the service.*

SYKES, WILLIAM HENRY (1790-1872)—One of the deputation that waited upon Lord Cranborne, in 1867, for securing the reversion of Mysore: Colonel; son of Samuel Sykes: born January 25,

1790: entered the E.I. Co's. Bombay Army in 1804, was present at Bharatpur under Lord Lake, 1805: served in the Deccan 1817-20: and commanded native troops at the battles of Kirki and Poona; was employed by the Bombay Government as statistical reporter from 1824 until he left India in 1831: wrote a number of reports, statistical, on natural history, etc., retired as Colonel in 1833: was a Royal Commissioner on Lunacy, 1835-45; became Director of the E.I. Co., in 1840: Chairman in 1856: in 1854, he was Lord Rector of the Aberdeen University: M.P. for Aberdeen, 1857-72: F.R.S.: Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; President of it in 1858: as also in 1863, of the Statistical Society, and of the Society of Arts. In Bombay, he advocated education for Indians, and in Parliament urged the rights and privileges of the Indian Army. He was the author of numerous works on scientific and literary questions and contributed largely to the transactions of learned societies on the ancient history, antiquities, statistics, geology, natural history and meteorology of India. Died June 1872.

TATA, JAMSETJI NABARWANJI (1839-1904).—Merchant-prince who founded the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore; Born in 1839 at Nowsari in Gujarat: educated at the Elphinstone College: a successful and philanthropic merchant of Bombay: founder of the firm of Tata and Co., at Bombay, with branches in the Far East, Europe and America. After losing one fortune, he acquired a second. He was a pioneer of the cotton manufacturing industry in Western India; made the Alexandra Mills at Bombay; built the Empress Mills at Nagpur and the Swadeshi Mill; aimed at developing other Indian industries, such as silk culture in Mysore, the working of iron and copper ore in the Central Provinces, and built the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel at Bombay; he travelled widely, knew England well, and sought no honour; his ambition was to create an Institute of Research, with a view to provide new careers for promising youths and to promote the development of the resources of India; until

this Institute could be started, on a financial basis of £14,000 a year, he intended to endow a Trust for sending Indian students to London to complete their education, and offered to the Government of India properties producing a large annual income for an Institute of Scientific Research in India, which has since been established at Bangalore. A Silk Farm named after him at Bangalore is at present being managed by the Salvation Army. He died at Nauheim, May 19, 1904.

THUMBOO CHETTY, T. R. A.;—3rd Judge, Chief Court, 1884; 2nd Judge 1888; Offg. Chief Judge, 1893-5; Offg. Dewan and President in Council, 1890; 1892, 1893, 1897, 1900; Retired as Officiating Dewan, 1901. *Rajadharmapra-vina*.

TIPŪ SULTAN (1753-1799)—Born 1753; commanded a part of his father Haidar Ali's Army in the second Mysore war with the English; the death of his father was kept concealed until Tipū could, from Malabar, rejoin the Army; he defeated General Matthews at Bednore and put him and others to death; he besieged and took Mangalore, and made a treaty with the English in March, 1784, regaining Kanara and Malabar; he attacked Coorg, 1785; in 1786 he called himself "Padshah," a king; he fought against the Nizam and the Mahrattas, and made peace with them in 1787; he sent envoys to Turkey and France, with little success; in Dec. 1789, he attacked Travancore; was repulsed at first, but afterwards inflicted great damage; Cornwallis allied with the Mahrattas and the Nizam against Tipū, who held his own against General Medows but lost Malabar; Cornwallis in person, in 1791, besieged and took Bangalore on March 21; attacked Seringapatam, but failed and had to retire; he took the Nandidurg and Savandurg forts, and again besieged Seringapatam in Feb. 1792, where, finding resistance hopeless, Tipū yielded, and made great cessions of money and territory, but kept his throne and Capital; Tipū sought the aid of Zaman Shah, the Afghan ruler, and of the

French in the Mauritius, against the English, but obtained little help. Lord Mornington, arriving in India in May, 1798, regarded Tipū's conduct as openly hostile, and failing to obtain any satisfaction from correspondence with him, declared war early in 1799. Tipū's forces were defeated by the English under Generals Harris, Stuart, Baird, and Colonel Arthur Wellesley; and at the capture of Seringapatam, on May 4, 1799, by the English, Tipū was killed; his sons were made prisoners and sent to Vellore; the greater part of his territory was divided between the E.I. Co., and the Nizām, a portion being made over to the ancient Hindu royal family of Mysore. His energy and ability as a ruler were overshadowed by his ferocity, and bigotry.

**TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.** Retd.—Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. b. 16th February 1869. Educ. Aldenham School and King's College, Cambridge. Member and Praeeman, Cambridge University, 1888; m. Alice d. of Captain C. Losack, 28th Highlanders; served in Madras Districts and Secretariat; conducted special enquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and Central India States; Secretary, Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I. G. of Excise and Salt to the Government of India, 1909-12; President, Life Saving Appliance Committee, 1913; President of the Indian Taxation Committee, 1924-25. Member of Executive Council, Madras; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1926. C.S.I. 1920; Kt., K.C.S.I. 1924.

**TUCKER, ALEXANDER LAUZUN PENDOCK, C.I.E.**, late Indian C.S.—Education at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1880; arrived, 28th December 1882, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and mag.; Forest Settlement Officer, Bijapur, February 1886; Assistant to Rest. at Haiderabad; and Asst. Secretary for Berar, April, 1888; on deputation to Khetri State, 1888-89; Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, April, 1890; in

1891 acted as Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; 1st Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, and Secretary for Berar, October 1893; political agent, Harrooti and Tonk, December 1895; officiating Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwar, August 1899; confirmation February 1902; C.I.E., November 1901; on special duty in For. Dept. Secretariat, 1904; officiating Resident in Mysore, July to October 1904; officiating agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, January 1905; political Resident, Persian Gulf, April, 1907; Resident and Revenue Commissioner N.W.F. Province January 1909; Judicial Commissioner, March 1910; Resident, Indore, and agent to Governor-General in Central India, May 1913; retd. November 1913.

**VENKATA RAO, RAI RAAYA RAI.**—Special Assistant to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore. Born at Kumbakonam; Head Sberestadar to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore 1834; Native Assistant to the Commissioner; Dewan of Travancore, 1838; Special Assistant to the Chief Commissioner in Mysore, 1840; on six month's leave, 1843; "a man of great ability," possessed of administrative talents of "a first-rate order." Lord Ellenborough sanctioned his services being placed at the disposal of General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, for his eventual appointment there as Dewan in succession to Chuudoo Lall. Of him, General Fraser wrote on 14th July 1842 to Lord Ellenborough:—"It was after conversing with him for an hour or two, that Lord William Bentinck remarked it was such men who might be placed with advantage in the Supreme Council of India." General Fraser had the highest confidence in his ability and in his power in bringing about a radical reform in Haiderabad finance. Sir Mark Cubbon entirely concurred with General Fraser as to Venkata Rao's character and abilities. On reaching Haiderabad, he became seriously unwell with dropsy and returned to Bangalore, where he died in July 1843. Government of India bestowed on him the title of "Rai Raaya Rai" in 1838 in recognition of his eminent zeal and ability and integrity

as Native Assistant to the Chief Commissioner. His son was Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, afterwards Dewan of Indore.

VIBART, HENRY.—Assistant Collector, Seringapatam, 1804: Writer, 1807: Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Assistant to the Collector of the Zillah of Ganjam. 1811: Register of the Zillah of Rajahmundry, 1822: Register and Assistant Collector of the Zillah of Seringapatam. 1824: Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Masulipatam. (*Annuitant on the Fund from December 1832.*) *Died, 5th November 1839, in England.*

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM K.C.I.E. (1915) C.I.E. (1911) B.A. L.C.E. M.I.C.E.,—Dewan of Mysore, 1912-18; born 1861; educated at Chikballapur and at the Central College, Bangalore; B.A. (Madras) 1881, studied in the College of Science, Poona; won the James Berkley prize; L.C.E. (Bombay) 1883, joined service as Assistant Engineer in Bombay 1884; served in Nasik, Khandesh and Poona; services lent to the Municipality of Sukkur in Sind, 1894; designed and carried out the water works of that Municipality 1895; Executive Engineer, Surat 1896; Assistant Superintending Engineer Poona, 1897-99. Visited China and Japan 1898; Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, 1899; Sanitary Engineer, Bombay, and Member, Sanitary Board 1901; gave evidence before the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901; designed and constructed Automatic gates patented by him at Lake Fife storage reservoir; introduced a new system of irrigation known as the Block System 1903; represented the Bombay Government at the Simla Irrigation Commission, 1904.; on special duty 1905; Superintending Engineer 1907. Visited Egypt, Canada, United States of America and Russia 1908; services lent as special Consulting Engineer, Hyderabad, to supervise and carry out Engineering works in connection with the Musi floods 1909; retired from British service 1909; Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore 1912-

1918; holds K.I.H. Medal. Has visited Japan, Europe and America on four successive occasions. Publications: *Speeches; Reconstructing India*, etc.

WATSON, CHARLES CUNINGHAM, I.C.S.—Education at Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed after examination of 1897; arrived, 26th November 1898, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Mag.; Assistant to governor's agent in Kathiawar, October, 1902; officiating assistant commissioner in Merwara, May, 1903; officiating assistant to governor-general's agent in Rajputana, March, 1904; confirmed, February 1906; Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, May, 1909; acting Secretary to the Government from October 1912; C.I.E., June, 1913; Private Secretary to Governor, Bombay, March to October 1914. Officiating Resident in Mysore, March to August 1924.

WEBBE, JOSIAH (1768-1804) M.C.S.;—Resident at Mysore, 1803; called "Sree Webbe," one of the greatest "politicals" Madras ever produced; Writer at Fort St. George, Madras, 1783; Assistant to the Secretary to the Select Committee; Assistant to the Secretary in the Military Department; Mahratta Translator and Deputy Commissary General, 1786; under the Secretary in the Public and Revenue Departments, 1787; Secretary to the Board of Assigned Revenue, 1790; Temporary Member, Board of Assigned Revenue, 1792; Deputy Secretary in the Public, Commercial and Revenue Departments, 1793; Secretary in the Public Commercial Department, Clerk to the Court of Appeal and to the Committee of Treasury. 1797; Secretary to Government, 1800; first Chief Secretary and Mahratta Translator, 12th July 1800; wrote a Minute against the resumption of hostilities against Tipū in 1799, which was highly disapproved by Lord Mornington and the Court of Directors; Mornington, however, dissuaded the Court from recalling him; during the War with Tipū, he worked wholeheartedly with Mornington and won his approbation and good-will; appointed

Resident in Mysore, 1803; transferred in the same capacity to Nagpur, 1804; Resident at Gwalior, 1804; on his journey thither, died at Hossangabad, on the banks of the Nerbada, on 9th November 1804; a fine monument by Flaxeman was, by public subscription, erected to him in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George; this represents an Officer, a Civil Servant, a Muhammadan and a Hindu, mourning over a portrait Medallion of the deceased, while at the base is a recumbent figure; the inscription on it says:—"His mind by nature, firm, lofty, energetic, was formed by classic study to a tone of independence and patriotism not unworthy of the best days of Greece and Rome." Colonel Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) included him among his friends and took home an engraving from his portrait (painted by the great artist Hickey), which occupied a prominent place at Strathfieldsaye. Asked whose portrait it was, the Duke is reported, on an occasion, to have mentioned, Mr. Webbe's and said: "He was one of the ablest men I ever knew, and, what is more, one of the most honest." The Marquis of Wellesley wrote to the Court that he "possessed knowledge, talents and virtue never surpassed in India" and that he had "devoted the best years of his valuable life for the honour and benefit of the Company." His epitaph, which Marquis of Wellesley was asked to write but which he had to refuse owing to official reasons, speaks of him as having been cut off "in the prime of life, beloved with fervour by his friends, regretted by his rulers and admired by all." A monument (in the shape of a column) was raised to perpetuate his memory by Dewan Purnaiya at French Rocks, near Seringapatam, which is popularly, though wrongly, known as the *Bana Khamba*. The inscription on it says that it was erected as a tribute of veneration and respect for splendid talents, unsullied purity, and eminent public virtue.

WELLESLEY, H., M.C.S.—Superintendent of Ashtagram division. Wrote the *Mysore District Gazetteer*, 1869

and the *Mysore Administration Report for 1872*.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, MARQUESS (1760-1842).—Governor-General: Restored the country to the Ancient Hindu Ruling House in 1799; born June 20, 1760; eldest son of first Earl of Mornington; educated at Trim, Harrow, Eton, Christ Church, Oxford; Student; Latin Verse Prize, 1780; became Earl Mornington, 1781; M. P., 1787-96; Knight of St. Patrick, 1783; Lord of the Treasury, 1786; Member of the Board of Control, 1793; Privy Councillor, 1793; made Baron Wellesley, 1797; accepted Governorship of Madras, 1797; became Governor-General of India, May 18, 1798 to July 30, 1805; met high Indian officers at the Cape, on his voyage outwards: reversed his predecessor's policy of non-interference; induced the Nizam to remove his French officers, and made the Mahrattas neutral; opposed French intrigues; found Tipū seeking help from the French at Mauritius; when negotiations failed, declared war on Tipū; went to Madras; Tipū defeated and killed at Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; Hindu Dynasty restored in Mysore; created a Marquess, December 1799; assumed the administration of Tanjore, maintaining the Raja; annexed the Karnatic, pensioning the Nawab with a fifth of his revenues; made treaty with Saadat Ali, Nawab of Oudh, for cession of territory and for reforms; sent Malcolm (q. v.) to Persia to make treaty against Afghanistan; sent Baird's expedition to Egypt against the French; refused to restore, as ordered, the French possessions in India; resigned his appointment, but requested to remain; made Commander-in-Chief; made treaty of Bassein, December 1802, with the Peshwa; compelled to make war against Mahratta Chiefs, Sindia, Bhonsla, Holkar; defeated them at Assaye, Argaum, Delhi, Laswari, but, in consequence of Monson's disastrous retreat before Holkar, Wellesley was recalled, 1805. He established, in 1800, the College of Fort William for education of civilians; it was only allowed by Court of Directors, on a reduced scale,



for Indian languages; ordered the observance in India of [Sunday as a day of rest; after retirement, was unsuccessfully attacked in Parliament by Paul and others, for his policy in Oudh; sent to Spain as Ambassador Extraordinary in 1809, in furtherance of Peninsular war; became Foreign Secretary, 1809-12; K. G., 1812; failed to form a Coalition Ministry, 1812; differed in opinion on important subjects from the Duke of Wellington; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1821-8 and 1833-4; advocated Catholic emancipation, suppressed disturbances, combated famine; Lord Steward of the Household, 1832-3; Lord Chamberlain, 1835; retired, 1835; granted £20,000 by the E. I. Co.; his Despatches, Minutes, etc., printed, 1836-7; his statues erected in London and Calcutta; died September 26, 1842; he maintained his classical scholarship and studies to the end: he also was called "The Great Pro-consul." The Wellesley Bridge at Seringapatam is named after him.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, FIRST DUKE OF (1769-1852).—Served in the final siege of Seringapatam; Member, Commission for Mysore Affairs, 1799; Governor of Seringapatam, 1799-1805; fourth son of the first Earl of Mornington: born May 1, 1769; educated at Chelsea, Eton and Angers in France; gazetted Ensign in March, 1787, and passing through several regiments, became Major and Lt.-Colonel in the 33rd regiment in 1793: after some campaigning in the Netherlands, 1794-5, he landed with his regiment at Calcutta on February 17, 1797: his brother the Earl of Mornington, assumed office as Governor-General at Calcutta, on May 18, 1798; Wellesley commanded, as far as Penang, the Bengal Division of an expedition to Manilla, but was recalled on account of Tipū Sultān, who had been intriguing with the French to turn the English out of India; in the final war with Tipū, which broke out early in 1799, Wellesley commanded the Nizam's troops, invading Mysore; Tipū's troops were routed at Malavalli, in March, 1799, by a force under him; Tipū was then besieged in

Seringapatam by General Harris, Wellesley commanding reserve during the attack, May 4, 1799; on its capture and the death of Tipū, Wellesley was placed in command of Seringapatam, stopped the plundering, and restored order; he was made a Member of the Commission appointed to conclude the Treaty of Mysore, 1799; subsequently administered Seringapatam fortress as Governor, with great ability; hunted down "the freebooter of Mysore," Dhoondia Waugh, in September 1800 and kept his son under his personal control; occupied the Ceded Districts, 1800; commanded Malabar 1800-1801; went to Ceylon, 1800; returned to Mysore, April 1801; Major-General, 27th November 1802; in 1802-03, the Mahratta powers, Siudia, Holkar and the Raja of Berar, formed a confederacy against the English; General Wellesley, with the Madras Army, reached Poona in time and relieved it, April 1803; made Chief Political and Military officer in the Deccan and S. Mahratta country and invested with plenary powers, June 1803; after taking Ahmednagar on August 12, he attacked, on September 23, 1803, with about 8,000 men, including only about 1,500 Europeans, and defeated the whole Mahratta force of 50,000 men, near the village of Assaye; he was equally victorious in the battle of Argaum on November 29, 1803, in which the Mahratta power was broken; he took Gawilghar on December 15, 1803, and made peace by treaties which secured great cessions of territory to the E. I. Co.; returned to Seringapatam, 30th November 1804; presented with an Address before his departure from that place; disbanded the Army of the Deccan; issued his farewell order to the Army, 9th February 1805; at Bombay he was presented with a sword of honour, and before he left Madras for England, in March 1805, was made K. C. B. Declined office of Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. The remainder of his career is included in English and European history. He died in Walmer, September 14, 1852.

WELSH, JAMES (1775-1861).—Commanded the Mysore Division, 1811; Son

of John Welsh, W. S. Edinburgh; born March 12, 1775; went to Madras in the E. I. Co.'s European Army, 1791; took part in the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; was present at the capture of Ceylon, 1796; under Arthur Wellesley (q. v.) in the Mahratta War, 1803-04; at Poona, Ahmadnagar, Argaum, Gawilghar, Man-karsir; disarmed his regiment at Palamcotah in the disturbances that followed the Vellore Mutiny, November 1806; tried to precipitate action in the matter, but was honourably acquitted, 1807; stormed successfully the Aranbooly lines, Travancore, and was thanked for his "gallant exertions," 1809; held several military commands in Madras; checked a rising at Kolhapur, 1824; Major-General 1837; commanded N. Division, Madras, 1837; retired, 1847; General, 1854; died at Bath, January 24, 1861; wrote *Military Reminiscences of nearly Forty Years' Active Service in the East Indies*, from which the historian of Mysore can get a few glimpses of the men and events of the early years of the reign of Sri Krishnaraja-Wodeyar III.

WILKS, MARK (1760-1831).—Resident at Mysore and its historian. Born about 1760, a native of the Isle of Man; received a highly classical education with a view of entering the Church; went to Madras in the E. I. Co.'s military service, 1782, when he was 22 years of age; Deputy Secretary to the Military Board, 1786; Secretary to Sir B. Close's Mission to Mysore, 1787; A. D. C. to the Governor, Madras, 1789; A. D. C. and Military Secretary to Colonel James Stuart in the War against Tipū Sultān, 1790-95; Military and Private Secretary to the Governor, Lord Clive (afterwards Earl Powis), and Town-Major of Fort St. George, 1798-1808; Military Secretary to the C.-in-C., General James Stuart, 1803; Resident in Mysore, 1803-08; Lt.-Colonel, 1808; left India, 1808; Governor of St. Helena, 1813-16; he retired from the governorship of that island on the imprisonment of Emperor Napoleon; Lord Roseberry has suggested that he would have proved a more successful Governor than Sir Hudson Lowe, if he had been retained there during Napoleon's imprisonment; Brevet-Colonel,

1814; retired from the service, 1818; died September 19, 1831; wrote *Historical Sketches of the South of India in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore*, 1810-14, which he dedicated to his friend Sir Barry Close; also *A Report on the Government of Mysore*, 1805; and an analysis of the *Akhlak-i-Nasiri*, a philosophical treatise by Nasir-ud-din of Tus, based on Aristotle; F. R. S.; Vice-President of the Asiatic Society. His *History of Mysore* was reprinted at Madras in 1869 and has been described as "an enduring monument of his fame." It displays "a degree of research, acumen, vigour and elegance, that must render it a work of importance in English literature." He was a great Persian scholar, being as well-read in the literature of Persia as of Greece and England.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT, LL.M., I.C.S.—Officiating Resident in Mysore. Educated at Uppingham, Clifton and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed after examination of 1884; arrived 8th January 1886, and served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; Under Secretary to Government, April 1890; Political Agent, March, 1894; Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, May, 1894; Political Agent, Hyderabad, November, 1895; Political Agent, Quetta, May, 1897; Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Han., 1899; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, April, 1901; Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, April, 1905; Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, etc., May to November, 1905 and from March to November, 1907; temporary Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, April, 1909; retired October, 1911.

WILLOUGHBY, SIR JOHN POLLARD, BARONET, 1798-1866.—I.C.S. As a Member of the Council of India, opposed in 1865, the annexation of Mysore. Third son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, first Baronet. Entered the Bombay Civil Service, 1817; became Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, 1835;

Member of Council, Bombay, April 1846 to April 1851 : Director of the E. I. Co. 1854 : Member of the Council of India, 1858-66. Succeeded his brother, Sir Henry, as Baronet in March, 1865 ; died September 15, 1866.

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM MACKWORTH (1840-1924)—I.C.S. ; Resident at Mysore ; son of Captain Sir George Young, R.N. ; educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge ; entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1863 ; Financial Commissioner of Punjab, 1869-95 ; member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council,

1893 ; Resident in Mysore, 1895-97 ; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1897-1902 ; as Lieutenant-Governor opposed the Punjab Land Alienation Bill and the removal of the Frontier districts from the Punjab ; during his tenure, the Punjab Legislative Council was established ; took keen interest in church affairs ; Chairman of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society ; Vice-President of the C. M. S. ; Chairman of the Church Education Corporation ; and a member of the Central Board of missions ; I.C.S., 1890 ; K.C.S.I., 1897.

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