

Done

8.1

An idea of the sources of income and the details of expenditure may be had from the following notional statement, stated to be applicable to the various principalities in Payen Gaur or lower carnatic in the 1790s.

TOTAL DAURIZ OR SETTLEMENT Re
1,00,000

I Charges at the local level (in grants of revenue at source)

- i) Daiwadium (appropriated to defraying the expence of the people who perform temple ceremonies etc) 6,000
- ii) Bramadium (Goeroe-Sumperdean, Pundits-expounders of laws and authors of books, and Ausreets) @ 6,000
- iii) Musjeeds and Khyratee (Mosque benefices and alms to Mussulmans) 500
- iv) Coligamanium (The Barabuloties: Gurnums, monigars, toties, etc) 6,250
- v) Gomlee (Friends and relations of the ruler) 6,250 25,000

DETAILS OF ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

HODDEWAR and GRANWAR Rents	50,000	
PUPPY and WARRY or tax	<u>12,500</u>	62,500
Assamy Tank Produce	6,250	
Syr or Customs	3,125	
Baujy or taxes	<u>3,125</u>	12,500

TOTAL ACTUAL COLLECTIONS 75,000

II Disbursements of (collected) Revenue in land in money

- i) Paishkuse of tribute 25,000
- ii) Mansurty (Household disbursement of the chief, or prince) 2,343 782
- iii) Shagridi Paisha (Musicians and other lesser order of servants of the chief) 2,343 782
- iv) Cacharee Sibbendy (Principal Offices) 4,689 1,561
- v) Mahl Sibbendy (District Offices) 4,750 1,500
- vi) The Teunyassut (The army guarding forts etc) 14,060 4,690

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (from above)

- vii) Feasts, Marriages, Entertainments, Annual Alms, Advertiser, Poets &c 6,250

28,185 40,565

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (from above) 68,750

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY 6,250

(The remainder- balance- is to defray whatever expences, may occur in the event of a warbesides keeping garrisons, stores &c in repair)

THE SENEY WUESGOL OR EXTRA COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Collections

- i) On the plough and sometimes on the cultivators 5,000
- ii) As Nuscurana or Presents 5,000
- iii) Fines and Forfeitures 2,500 12,500

Disbursements

- i) Durbar Gurch or expences at the Presidency 2,500
- ii) Replaying Chiefs (on decease) 1,250
- iii) Marriage ceremonies 5,000
- iv) Tank Repairs 2,500

v) Repair of Churches 1,250 12,500

IOR:
Machenzie General
V-246: Np 261-5

8.2

2.
State of Facts relating to the Carnatic and General Politics of India
(Extract)

It has been our policy of late to pretend to a superiority over the princes of India. Those who were not in a situation to show their resentment have submitted to indignities from us. Hyder Ally has returned our ill will usage and on all occasions treated us in the same style we have treated him. There is a rooted enmity between him and the Murrattas and he has taken advantage of the dissention in their Government to seize extensive country belonging to them. The Murrattas sensible of their inability to contend with the Company and Hyder Ally at the same time have concluded a treaty with Hyder upon condition of his paying 25 lacs of rupees a year for the country he has conquered. It is supposed the Murrattas have entered into this treaty upon the persuasion that the Company would continue the war, and therefore wished to be unembarrassed from all other enemies.

It is also said, that the Murrattas (p 181) Hyder Ally and the Nizam have formed a league against the English. These, next to the Company, are the three greatest powers in India, whom, to our reproach, we have irritated by every species of ingratitude, breach of faith, and insolence.

The Murrattas we attacked because we thought the opportunity convenient from the dissentions in their state. Hyder we were bound to, by a defensive alliance, with which we never complied, and, to the Nizam, we were indebted for the cession of an extensive and valuable territory for which we engaged to pay him a tribute of not a fifth part of its value, and afterwards, without cause, or reason, requested or in other language demanded, of him to relinquish the poor pittance.

To go to war with Hyderabad/the Nizam will be very /and
Home Misc: 211: pp 133-87; dated Madras 6th Jan 1780.

8.3

Sunnegeem Meedelly, Renter of Trichi to Governer : 29.3.1782

(p33) ... I understand what your excellency is pleased to say concerning the suppression of the charitable allowances to pagodas, cheycomies &c. I have in my former address given you a particular account of all these allowances and charities and have now given orders to suspend them from the day your letter was received. I herewith send you an account of the cheycomies and enams, I had issued out by Mr Nerris's authority before the receipt of your command. They cheycomies and enams are of two kinds, one is charities to faquirs and poor people, the other is an allowance to the ryet. If the latter is entirely stop'd, it will be a means of hurting the cultivation, and on that account has continued to give to them half of what they were allowed last year. The allowances to Faquir, Bramine and poor people have been stopped from the day your orders were received. There are two casts of bramins in the pagodas of this country. The Bramins of Seringham put a long mark on their foreheads. These of Jumbakistnah and Tayemaa wear the cross mark. Some of the ryets in the country adhere to the former and others to the latter. If some allowances are not made to the Bramine, the ryets will give up labouring their lands and it will cause great disorders in the country as has been the case several times. In consideration of this and to prevent disorder Mr Nerris and myself thought it would not be proper to stop these allowances entirely and continued half of what was given last year and since the receipt of your orders have reduced them still less by one or two cullums. The amount of these allowances are enclosed for your excellency's information.

(p 36) The total of cheycomies given in charity to the Enamdars in the year 1191 of Fhasley untill the Governor's orders were received to stop them amount to 2,980 cullums.

The total cheycomies given to the ryets in the year 1191 amount to 2910 cullums. They amounted last year to 12,166 cullums. Formerly the usual allowances to the pagodas of Seringham, Jumbakistnah, Tayeman &c amounted yearly to 20,000 chuckrums in money and 25,000 cullums of grain. In the year 1190 of Fhasley they were reduced to 6,984 chuckrums and 16,560 cullums of grain, besides the allowances at the yearly festivals. In the present year 1191 of Fhasley 15 chuckrums and 20 cullums of grain have been issued out till this time that orders have been received from the Governor to stop these allowances entirely. But as the total stoppage of them may be of detriment to the affairs of the circar, it has been thought proper to reduce them only to 14 chuckrums and 13 cullums of grain a day which amounts yearly to 5,040 chuckrums and 4,680 cullums of grain.

IOR: P/316/48: Trichi Beek: pp 33- : letter noted to be received 12.5.1782.

84

Henry Norris, Trichi to Governour: 30.3.1782

(p 38) The meaning of sadarward is whatever expenses are paid by the inhabitants out of their share of the crop and are as follows, - oil for lamps at the catcherry of every village, paper cadjans and ink to keep the accounts, any thing given to poor, travellers, victuals and beetle given to the renter the day he arrives in any of the districts, also batta to the amils peens when sent to bring money. For repairing the water courses and the banks of the Celereen and Caverry 10,000 Rs have always been given annually for the former and 40 to 50,000 and sometimes even more than this according to the quantity of water that comes down for the latter; these expenses are provided for from the revenues of the country and not on the part of the renter, because no settled yearly allowance can be made for the purpose as it depends entirely on the quantity of water in the river and the expenses are made accordingly. It has always been usual to begin the repairs of the rivers water courses in the month called Chittery, which is only ten days distant; if it is not begun at that time, the malan (?) crop which will be ready to cut in 2 months time will suffer very considerably.

(p 39) I have directed the amil to put a stop to all allowances to pagodas and charities. Among these are a number of villages given to fackeers and others. I desired the amil to make out a particular amount of all these with their value, as soon as it is ready I shall transmit to your lordship. The amil has reduced the allowances to the pagodas of Seringham, Jumbokistnah and Jeyemen to one quarter of what was given last year. If they were reduced less, it would cause a great disturbance in the country.

Your lordship directed that 3 lacks of cullums should be laid up in store in Trichi. To this day 6,850 cullums ~~farxssat~~ of the sumba crop of paddy is in store with 16,843 cullums for seed. And there only remains of this crop to be cut from 12 to 15,000 cullums. This is the principal crop in the year, and from the valam (?) crop which is now sowing and will be cut in two months from 20 to cullums may be reaped. Out of this the expence of the Company's troops and some Megul horse which Col Nixon has thought it necessary to entertain in the service must be provided for. About 2 months ago ...

8.5

AN ARJEE FROM KILLEDAR OF VELLORE TO NAWAB OF ARCOT: SEPT 1783

I have repeatedly represented to your highness the violence and oppressions exercised by the present amildar of Lord Macartney's appointment over the few remaining inhabitants of the districts of Vellore, Ambore, Saulguda &c.

The outrages and violence now committed are of that astonishing nature as were never known, or heard of during the administration of the circar. at Hyder Naik the cruellest of tyrants used every kind of oppression (p 608) in the circar countries, but even his measures were not like those now pursued. Such of the inhabitants as had escaped the sword and pillage of Hyder Naik by taking refuge in the woods and in within the walls of Vellore &c on the arrival of my Lord Macartney's amildar to Vellore and in consequence of his owl of protection, and support they most cheerfully returned to the villages, set about the cultivation of the lands and with great pains rebuilt their cottages. But now the amildar has imprisoned the wives and children of the inhabitants, seized the few jewels that were on the bodies of the women and then, before the faces of their husbands flogged them in order to make them produce other jewels and effects, & which he said they had buried some & where under ground; And to make the inhabitants bring him (p 609) money notwithstanding there was yet no cultivation in the country. Terrified with the flagellations some of them produced the jewels and wearing-apparel of their women to the amount of ten or fifteen pagodas which they had hidden. Others who declined they had none the amildar flogged their women *severely*, tied cords around their breasts and tore the sucking children from their teats and exposed them to scorching heat of the sun. These children died as did the wife of Ramasamy an inhabitant of Bungoor. Even this could not stir up compassion in the heart of the amildar, some of the children that were somewhat large he exposed to sale. In short the violence of the amildar are so astonishing that the people, on seeing the present situation remember the loss of Hyder with regret. With whomsoever the amildar finds a measure of Batchince (7) or rice (p 610) he takes it away from him and appropriates it to the expenses of the Sabindy that he keeps up. No revenues are collected from the countries, but from the effects of the poor wretched inhabitants. These gratts who intended to return to their habitations, on hearing of these violence have fled for refuge with their wives and children into Hyder's country. Every day is ushered in and closed with these violence and disturbances. I have no power to do any thing and who will hear what I have to say. My business is to inform your highness who are my master. The people bring their complaints to me and I tell them I will write to your highness.

Nawab to Chairman and Deputy Chairman E.I.Co : 6.9.1783

(Extract)

(p 569) ... Enclosed you have a translation of an Arjee from the Killedar of Vellore; I have thousands of the same kind, but this just now received will serve to give you some idea of the miseries brought upon this my devoted country and the wretched inhabitants that remain in it, by the oppressive hand of Lord Macartney's management. Nor will the embasslements of collections thus obtained when brought before you (p 570) in proof appear less extraordinary, which shall certainly be done in due time. But I will cherish a hope that you will see all these violence, usurpations, and oppressions of your Governor with an indignation that will distinguish your honour and good faith, and that by your justice to your antient friend you will mark the rectitude of your measures to all the world, ... What can I say more.
Choppuk, 6th September 1783.

IOR: Home Misc: 181 (pp 561-74, 607-10) Marked at back "In Chairman and Deputy Chairman" 28, 1.1784. The sender of the Arjee was Usenud Deen Gawn the Killedar of Vellore.

86
Representation of the E.I. Company on Despatch to Madras: 2.11.1784

To
 The Right Hon'ble the Commissioners for the Affairs of India
The Representation of the Court of Directors of the E.I. Company
 My Lords and Gentlemen

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your four letters dated the 15th instant enclosing the returned drafts of the letters we submitted to your consideration addressed to the Presidencies of Bengal and Fort St George and to the Nabob of the Carnatick together with other drafts of letters on the same subjects as amended and approved by you.

It is with extreme concern that we express a difference of opinion with your Right Hon'ble Board in this early exercise of your controuling power; but in so novel an institution it can scarce be thought extraordinary if the exact boundaries of our respective functions and duties should not at once on either side be precisely and familiarly understood and therefore confiding in your justice and candour for believing that (p 57) we have no wish to evade or frustrate the salutary purposes of your institution, as we on our part are thoroughly satisfied that you have no wish to encroach on the legal powers of the East India Company we shall proceed to state our objections to such of the amendments as appear to us to be either insufficient, inexpedient or unwarranted. (p 59)

approved in
 ct 2 Nov 1784

1st With respect to the paragraph relative to a clause^{use} in the Act which has for its objects the restoration of such Rajahs &c as may have been unjustly deprived of their respective lands.

approved in
 committee who-
 le ct 26 Oct
 1784. In ct
 2 Nov.

You are pleased to observe that the paragraph we have drawn up on this subject is too vague. Permit us to remark that if the clause in the Act had pointed at particular persons who had been ~~xxx~~ dispossessed of their lands, we might have been enabled, perhaps, from the lights at present before us, to have given specific (p 60) directions for affording such redress as the nature of the case would admit. But as the clause extends to the relief of all such Rajahs, Zemindars, Polygars, Talookdars, and other native landholders within the British territories in India (including every description of persons) as have been unjustly deprived of or compelled to abandon and relinquish their respective lands &c and as the Act declares that the principle of justice and the honour of this country require that the complaints of such Rajahs &c should be forthwith enquired into, we thought it our duty to lose no time in requiring our servants to state to us, in the clearest and fullest manner, the cases of all (61) such as have been so dispossessed or injured in order to guide our judgements in the final decision thereon. Indeed the Act itself previous to our decision, directs us to take such methods for enquiring into the causes, foundation and truth of the said complaints, and for obtaining a full and perfect knowledge of the same and of all circumstances relating thereto, as we should think best adapted for that purpose; and thereupon to give orders and instructions for effectually redressing the same. (But by the paragraphs) which (p 62) you have been pleased to substitute in the room of that which we submitted to your consideration, no information upon the subject is required, without which we apprehend it to be impossible to do complete justice to the parties who may be aggrieved and to give the necessary instructions in consequence thereof in the extensive degree pointed out by the Act.

FOR: HGMH MISC 342: pp 56-93: dated E.I. House London 2 Nov 1784, signed by order of the court of directors.

Pages 79-81, under point 6, are "concerning the private debts of the Nabob of Arcot and the application of the fund of 12 lacs of Pagodas per annum (another version is pp 29-47). The last point discussed is No 9.

8.7

4

Beaufoy on the Fidelity of the Committee of Assigned Revenue

(p 61) Of the fidelity with which the Committee of Assigned Revenue fulfilled the duties of their trust, and of the increase which they were enabled, by diminishing the expences of the collections, to make in the net amount of the receipt; at the same time that they lessened on the whole, the demands on the renters, the following statement will furnish the strongest proof.

Home Misc 325: Mr Beaufoy's Report on the Company's Assumption of the Revenues of Arcot in 1790; pp 43-104.
The statement, mentioned above, is on pp 62-3. (photoed)

8.8

NOTES ON THE NAWAB OF ARCOT AND THE CARNATIC 1710 - 1803

A Nabob ought to hold his commission from Delhi, and if at his death a successor has not been previously appointed by the great Mogul, the Scubah of the Deccan has the right of naming a person to administer the Nabobship until the will of the sovereign is known. But a Nabob thus appointed by the Scubah is not deemed authentically established until he is confirmed from Delhi. The Nabobs are also dependant on the Scubah of the Deccan in many other points, but since the death of the w emperor Aurengzebe, and more particularly since the invasion of Hindostan by Thomas Kouli Cawn, these regulations have been little attended to. (p 2) The first Nabob which it was thought necessary to notice in this memoir is Sadatulla, who having no issue, appointed Deast Ally (his brother's eldest son) to succeed him to the Nabobship. But the appointment was much disapproved of by Nizam ul Muluck, then Scubah of the Deccan. ©

(p 6) ... About this time Chunda Sahab was ransomed from the Nerrattas by Monsieur Dupleix. (p7) ... Chunda Sahab was then declared Nabob of the Carnatic, but Mahomed Ally (Wallajah) set up his pretensions in opposition to him. The French continued to support Chunda Sahab, who was at last blocked up in the pagoda of Seringham near Trichinopoly, by the powers in the interest (p 8) of Mahomed Ally, and having delivered himself into the hands of Nanjee (general of the Tanjere forces) was put to death at the express desire of Mahomed Ally. After this the French set up his son Rajah Sahab, the English on the contrary supported the pretensions of Mahomed Ally. ... At the peace of Paris (1763) the French acknowledged the title of Mahomed Ally to the Nabobship of Arcot.

(12) ... Wallajah (Mahomed Ally) accompanied the British forces; he gave the assistance of his advice, and the influence of his office. But so little at that time (p 13) did the Company think of conquering for him that their own flag was hoisted in all the forts which surrendered to their arms. Afterwards as a favour to the Nabob and to procure him the respect of the people, the Carnatic flag was hoisted in the country's forts.

The office of Nabob was uninterruptedly continued to Mahomed Ally. The Company procured for him the sanction of the Mogul's name, and a genuine commission for the Nabobship. The term Nabob denoted a dependance; and that dependance was transferred only from the (p 14) Nizam (Scubadar of the Decan) in the first instance, and the Mogul in the second, to the Company, who had acquired it (that dependance) by their arms, and preserved it by their protection.

The office of Nabob was military. The Mogul Government unwilling to trust the Nabobs with the revenue, established the office of Duan as distinct from the Nabobship. Mahomed Ally found it difficult to prevail upon the Madras Government to unite these offices for a time. And even then this grant was to be forfeited (p 15) if he should fail in his engagements. The reason assigned for this indulgence was that the Madras Government was then inexperienced, and that the Nabob was better to be depended on than the renters (because the Nabob looked to the English for protection) and that the Nabob engaged to pay his kists monthly in the same manner as the renters would, which renters were to be liable to be displaced by the Company if they failed in their payments thro bad management or design; And that it would be proper to remove all the Nabob's managers, and take possession again for the Company, if he should be guilty of any secret practices or endeavour to alienate the (p 16) revenue, which he then solemnly promised to the Company, as he did by the payment of his former assignment.

IGH: HOME MISC 285 C: PP 12 516: pp 2-8(1710-63); pp9-23(to 1773); pp 25-516(1773-1803).

...That if he should fail in the performance of that agreement, they should be justified in throwing off all regard for him; that they ought to give him reputation to (p 17) collect his rents as well as his tribute from the Poligars, of which the Company were to have half exclusive of the sums already stipulated; that if he should give just occasion, they should break all connection with him, and take possession of the whole for the Company, only settling upon the Nabob and his family an allowance for his subsistence, without leaving them in any degree of authority.

The account is "taken from Bengal and Madras letters".

© The following is the succession to Nabobship of Arcot from Sadatulla to Mahomed Ally (better known as Wallajah) ie 1710- 179 , when Wallajah died. (taken from pp 2-8)

1. Sadatulla 1710-32
2. Deast Ally (eldest son of Sadatulla's brother) 1732-40.
Deast Ally's appointment disapproved by Nizam ul Mulk. Conquest of Trichinopoly at death of Raja, in 1736, by his son and his son-in-law, Chunda Sahib; Marrattas invade by encouragement of Nizam in 1740, Deast Ally killed.
3. Subder Ally (eldest son of 2.) 1740-2.
Chunda Sahib taken prisoner by Marrattas to Satara. Subder Ally assassinated in 1742.
4. Mortis Ally (brother in law of 3.) 1742
5. Seid Mahomed (young son of 3. preserved by English at Madras) 1743
Nizam refuses confirmation, expels Marrattas, appoints Coza Abdulla Cawn as Nabob.
6. Coza Abdulla Cawn 1744
Dies in bed soon after.
7. Anwar ud Deen 1744-
Appointed by Nizam. As people averse to him is made guardian of 5 (Seid Mahomed), Seid Mahomed soon after assassinated, 7 resumes Nabobship and little later is killed at Amboor.
8. Chunda Sahib (son in law of 2.) 1749
Supported by French but soon put to death by powers supporting Mahomed Ally after being trapped at Seringham temple.
9. Mahomed Ally (son of 7, ie Anwar ud Deen, the appointee of the Nizam) appointed in opposition to Chunda Sahib by English and their allies: 1748-179 .

8.9

Report on Northern Circars: 1772-3
(Extract)

..The Company receive the net sum of Madras Pagodas 5,14,783-22-40

But beside an increase of revenue we have now speedy and exact information of all occurrences in those provinces for which we formerly in a great degree measure depended on the renters and we have obtained an immediate intercourse with their inhabitants to whom were in those days but (p 57) little known. Renters in India or those entrusted with the management of countries of whatever denomination, from the lowest to the highest of them, seem to consider our having such knowledge and communication as inconsistent with their interest and derogatory to their power, for it is well known they endeavour to exclude us from these as much as they possibly can. They chuse that the people under them should look up to them and depend on them only, I will not take upon myself to say that it proceeds always from bad desires, but should any be rapaciously inclined it affords too great room for (p 58) oppression. To prevent abuses and govern with propriety it is necessary that we should be informed of the natural situation of the country of the manners, customs, and privileges of the inhabitants, their manufactures and commerce and the extent and produce of their several lands, and the numbers of each cast or persuasion in every district; enquiries tending to acquire such information should be taken under the sanction, and with the assistance of Company's authority, and the result should stand exhibited in the public records. To have a survey made of the country seems measures first in order, and is indispensably (p 59) requisite; but to have such a one of the Circars, as has been made of the Jaghire lands at Madras, tho it may prove tedious in executing is most earnestly to be wished for; the work may seem vast but the object proposed is of so much importance, both towards the interest of the Company, and welfare and happiness of the people, that no difficulties which may be surmounted should be considered as too great.

IOR: Photo Eur 64: (from G Marshall Edinburgh) pp 1-59; pp 61-90
"Semindaries, Zemindars &c in Mustaphanagar, Ellere and Rajahmundry"
Rajah's receive: Shree Image Pagodas 8,74,400
Co's Tribute : 5,06,848
NOTE: The same stated (on package) also to be in HM 768

8.10

REPORT ON THE REVENUES OF TANJORE (BEAUFOY'S)

Treaty of 1762

(ff2r) In the year 1762 the Company guaranteed the stipulations of a treaty which, at that period, was concluded between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore.

The preamble to the treaty declares, that the tribute which is due from the Rajah to the Emperor, is payable to the Nabob of the Carnatic; and the articles provide, that for all the arrears of this tribute to the 10th day of July 1762, the sum of 22 lacs of rupees shall be accepted; that the amount of the annual tribute in future shall be 2 lacs of rupees; that a further sum of 2 lacs of rupees shall be paid, as a commutation for the customary presents to the Nabob, and (ff 2v) to the officers of his court. And that 4 lacs (the amount of the said two sums) shall constitute the whole of the annual acknowledgement. That no demand shall be made upon the Rajah for the amount of a bend to the Nabob, which is now in the possession of the latter, and which, though said to have been paid, exhibits no marks of a discharge; that the Rajah shall continue in the possession of certain districts, which were given him during the war; and that the fort of Arni, which had been taken from its Killeedar, for refusing to contribute to the expenses of the contest, shall now be gratuitously restored.

An infringement of the conditions of this treaty was imputed to the Rajah, and furnished the Government of Madras with a reason or pretext, for aiding the Nabob of Arcot, in the plans he had formed for the conquest of Tanjore. With this view hostilities were commenced in the year 1771, and, after a transitory peace, were renewed (ff 3r) in the year 1773, by an expedition which terminated in the siege and reduction of the capital, the plunder of the country, and the imprisonment of its sovereign.

Fortunately for the Rajah, a more temperate, a much wiser view of the general tenor of the treaty which he was charged with having broken, suggested to the Directors, the expediency of restoring to him his liberty and power; and convinced them of the justice, as well as the policy, of checking the extravagant ambition that marked the conduct and character of the Nabob. The justice of the tribute, which he claims as viceroy of the Carnatic, and to the payment of which, by the treaty of 1762, the Rajah is expressly bound, they acknowledged, and were willing to enforce; but when the Nabob, assuming the language, and usurping the rights of the Emperor himself, asserted his title to the sovereignty of Tanjore, they felt the absurdity of such pretensions, (ff 3v) in the creature of their power; and possibly reflected, that his claim to the possessions of the Rajah might, on the same principles, be hereafter extended to their own.

On the restoration of the Rajah in the year 1776, a proposal was received from him, that his capital, in future, should be garrisoned by the Company's troops; and that 4 lacs of Pagodas, from his revenues should annually be allotted for their pay. The agreement on his part, as well as on that of the Company, appears to have been faithfully performed.

(ff 4r) ... Such was the state of the Company's connexion with the Rajah, when the sudden irruption of Hyder, and the disastrous contest by which it was followed, diminished the resources of Tanjore. A failure in the payment of the annual stipend, was the natural, and perhaps the inevitable consequence; and produced, at the close of the war, a debt to the Company of 6 lacs of Pagodas. That debt the Directors instructed their servants to demand;...

(ff 4v) ... Justly desirous, however, that the dangers so lately experienced by the weak and disjointed state of the Carnatic, might not in future be incurred, the Directors resolved to combine, in one general arrangement of systematic defence, the resources of its several powers...

THE NIZAMAT

(8.11)

The Moguls had, for several reigns, projected and attempted to make a conquest of the Deccan. Acbar, Jehangire, and Shah Jehan sent armies into it without effect. Aurangzebe, at last, after he had allowed the Mahrattas to establish themselves at Gingee, conquered the kingdoms of Golconda, and Visiapour, the limits of which, as well as those of the dominions of Sevagee and Sambagee have been sent to Mr Dundas, as memoranda.

From the death of Aurangzebe to the fall of the Empire in 1738-9 the greatest part of these conquests of the (ff 7v) Moguls in the Deccan were lost; the Mahrattas acquiring part of them; the Rajahs of Mysore, Bednere &c other parts of them; while these countries, situated between the Gaults and the seacoast, were nominally under the Nizam-ul-Muluck, and his successors, but, in reality, subject to the Nabobs who were laying the foundations of their independence of the Nizam.

Nizam, was accidentally given as the title as sovereign of the Deccan, as ul-Muluck, who made it an independent sovereignty, held an office at Delhi distinguished by the name Nizam, or the officer who arranged and put in order the affairs of the Empire. After (ff 8r) the death of ul-Muluck, his successors in the Deccan retained the title, and they now held in sovereignty the country marked in Rennell's map as the Nizam's, with claims of being superior of these countries which have come under the joint power of the Nabob of Arcot, and the English. The Nabob of Arcot, again, pretends that he was the superior of a number of lesser districts, Tanjere, Bindigul &c, and in this way from time to time, has been soliciting the English who support him, to recover these countries for him, and when at any time, they have made conquests of districts, has been putting in his claim upon the ground of (ff 8v) the former jurisdiction of the Nabobship as a feudatory sovereignty depending on the Nizamut, as it was a feudatory sovereignty depending upon the Mogul.

These facts shew first, that the Moguls, soon after Aurangzebe's death, lost the greatest part of their conquests in ancient Golconda, and Visiapour; second, that the successors of ul-Muluck lost their sovereignty over the Nabob, and lastly, that the power of the Nabob himself never extended to the countries in which form the theatre of the present war.

SOURCES OF THE TREATY OF HYDERABAD 1768

(ff 6r) ... It appears first, that by this treaty, the Nizam relinquished the Mysore country, supposing it to be conquered by the English. It appears next, that the Nabob's claims upon that country, supposing it conquered, were done away.

B.M. Add Ms 37277: Wellesley Papers
The above extracts are from 'Mr Dundas' notes on the Indian War 1791' and 'Notes made by, or for, Henry Dundas on questions relating to Indian Princes'. The second piece is the concluding part of the note which is from ff 1r-ff 6r.

MEMORANDUM

(ff 9r) During the long wars on the Coromandel coast, between Aurangzebe and the kings of Golconda and Visiapour, and afterwards between him and Sambagee, the English obtained grants from each of these powers as they were predominant. In 1645, they obtained Madras, from a Gentoo king of Chandergherri. In 1632, they got a Phirmaund for a free trade, and protection against governors of forts from Sultan Abdulla Shah, king at Netchhapatam, Nisampatam, Izapatam, Binlapatam, and his other sea ports; and this was confirmed by a Phirmaund from the king of Golconda in 1675. In 1676, he further explained by a new Phirmaund, the privileges of the English at Madras, and their other settlements in his country. After the conquest of Golconda, the English applied to the officers of Aurangzebe, for the same privileges which they had enjoyed under the preceding sovereigns, and Governor Yale, obtained from Chan Buzeh a Nishan, or grant for a temporary protection, till a Phirmaund could be procured.

(ff 10r) 1st That part of the present Mysore country which anciently belonged to Visiapour and Golconda, and which Aurangzebe conquered, was, in a measure, lost to the Mogul Empire, before the Nizam erected the Deccan into a kind of independent sovereignty and, at all events, before the establishment of the present Nabobship.

2nd The claim of the Nabob upon any part of the conquered country from Mysore is therefore not founded, either upon the ancient rights of the Moguls, the more recent ones of the Nabob, nor the more recent ones still of the Nabobship, and could not, in any view, arise out of the treaty of Hyderabad 1768.

B.M. Add Ms 37277: Wellesley Papers
Notes of or for Mr Dundas (cir 1791)

812 (MEMORANDUM ON EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF THE NORTHERN CIRCARS)

Salabet Jung in 1752 gave the Guntoor Circar to the French and soon after the other four Circars on the condition of military assistance.

When Colonel Ford took Masulipatan and put an end to the authority of the French in the Deccan the five Circars reverted to the dominion of the Scubah. He gave Viseram Rause the Chicacole Circar on account of his fidelity to the Company and the Guntoor Circar to Salabet Jung as a Jaghire.

In 1762 the Circars were offered by the Nizam to the Company as a Jaghire on the same terms as those on which they were held by the French but the condition of military assistance was considered too high a purchase.

Hussein Ally the ambassador on this occasion procured (ff 235v) the management of the Circars assisted by our troops took possession on having entered into a private agreement to deliver them up to the English whenever required to do so.

GL to England
14 October 1765 Lord Clive in the year 1765 obtained a grant from the Mogul to the Company of the five Northern Circars and forwarded the Firman to Madras, but this Government delayed taking possession on account of the state of affairs in Bengal.

Every precaution having been taken to overcome opposition the Mogul's sanads were published and well received at Masulipatan on the 3rd March 1766. Possession was accordingly taken.

26th April 1766 Measures were taken to quiet the alarms of the Nizam to evince him of our desire to be on friendly terms and (ff 236r) that our views did not extend beyond the five Circars which were necessary to the security of the Company's possessions and trade. Advice was about this time received of the displeasure of the Nizam and that he was endeavouring to gain over Hyder to his assistance. But Government express themselves to have little apprehension from that quarter as Hyder was then soliciting our alliance.

1st Aug 1766 With the view to conciliate the Nizam it was determined to depute a member of the Board to Hyderabad to agree up on the terms of an alliance without the interposition of any other power.

Instructions were accordingly sent to General Callaud and Messrs Smith and Pybus and they were permitted in case a treaty would not be concluded on any (ff 236v) other terms to consent to military assistance, the expence to be paid by the Scubah. They were told however if possible to avoid such engagement and rather to agree to the payment of 5 or 6 lacs of rupees annually for the Circar to cease whenever we should render him military assistance.

N. Circars
1st Sept 1766 Lord Clive sent round a plan for an alliance with the Nizam and offered to march a brigade to assist in settling his government. The deputation were acquainted therewith and directed to use means for gaining the first place in the Scubah's confidence. His Lordship was of opinion it would be well worthwhile a confirmation of the Mogul's grant from the Nizam by offering him military assistance. (ff 237r)

British Museum: Add Ms 37279: Wellesley Papers: "Memorandum on the Guntoor Circar enclosed in Mr Petrie's note of 13.6.1799."

A more detailed memoranda on the Northern Circars is in (IOR) HM 265, pp 1-195, 197-211, Guntoor 213-24 by Beaufoy. The above agrees with B's Memo. According to B's Memo Telingana was first conquered by Aurangzebe in 1687.

Salabet Jung, one of the brother's of the later Nizam was the Nizam in 1752. He was later thrown out, hence the Guntoor Circar being given to him as Jaghir.

N. Circars
2 Oct 1766

General Calliaud and Mr Smith having reported that the sum proposed to be paid to the Nizam was less than what he formerly received from the Circars he they were authorized to go as far as 10 lacs of rupees annually, the expence of all military assistance to be deducted. This increase was thought necessary from an apprehension in this Government and of Lord Clive that the Mahrattas would support the Scubah against us.

8th Dec 1766

The treaty was concluded on the 12th November 1766 by which the Company agreed to pay annually

For Ellore, Rajamundry and Mustaphanagar	Rs 5 Lacs
Chicacole and Guntoor	Rs 4 Lacs
	<hr/> Rs 9 Lacs

the expence of military assistance to be deducted. (ff 237v)

General Calliaud in his conferences with the minister learnt that the "annual present of 9 Lacs was required more with the view to save the Scubah's credit than with an intention to persist in the demand for payment and that the merit of our first services would in Rucan ud Dowlah's opinion free us from this part of the treaty, as the Scubah would be glad to relinquish it when it ~~would~~ should appear to be an act of his own free will, in consideration of any advantages he might receive from our assistance."

The material benefit the Nizam has derived from our alliance and the prospect of future advantages it is thought, if strenuously urged at this juncture, might induce His Highness to relinquish this demand or at least that he (ff 238r) might be prevailed upon to receive payment in broad-cloth and other articles of British manufacture.

Means perhaps might be found in the price of peace to give the Nizam in territory an equivalent for the Peishcush.

The present also appears to be a favourable opportunity for the attainment of an object of consequence as it would encourage British manufactures and promote the Company's commercial interests: The exemption from land customs of goods imported from England in their transit through the Nizam's dominions. His Highness would be no loser by this indulgence for at present, such are the exactions in his country that none of the Company's goods (ff 238v) find their way thither except in a few instances when the Nizam has sent to purchase copper and broad-cloth at Madras.