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23

COLONEL READ'S IDEAS REGARDING THE TERMS PROPER TO BE  
IMPOSED ON TIPPOO SULTAUN : 22 Feb 1799.

"Lord Mornington will be glad to secure Colonel Read's ideas of the terms which he thinks would be proper to impose on the Sultaun."

The object of the terms that may be imposed on him is clearly our own security. That is probably attainable in any degree between the power he actually possesses and the total subversion of it. Those are points extremely wide of each other, and I am unacquainted with the considerations that may weigh with his lordship in determining whether we shall deprive him of all his power, or a part or of what part we may leave him. These questions may depend on the (ff 208v) politics of India, and they may depend in a great measure on the policy of the British cabinet.

If we are justified in taking away part of his dominions from him, I conceive we may with the same justice strip him of the whole. Since it is his power that affects our security the subversion of it would be the certain accomplishment of our object. Our allies can have no objection to that if they participate. The other states (?) are so indifferent about what does not immediately affect themselves, that they look upon our aggrandizement as an inevitable occurrence in the chain of human events. They have been known (ff 209r) to combine against us, but they appear now reconciled to our establishment in India. For these reasons I imagine the subversion of Tippoo would not in the least excite their jealousy or create them any uneasiness. Hyder was a traitor to his prince and deposed him. He deprived him of all power but affecting moderation or loyalty he feigned to rule in his name, paid him homage at the annual ceremony of presenting him to the people, and allowed him to live within the walls of his palace with comfort. Tippoo usurped entirely the sovereignty (?), erected a throne for himself, and assumed the title Baudshaw or king and nominated himself Tippoo Sultaun. Assuming likewise the patriarchal (?) dignity he (ff 209v) declared himself an Emaum appointed by God to propagate Islamism and extirpate all who would not believe in Mahommed. He invited all Musselman (by a proclamation circulated throughout the Decan to join and assist him in the execution of this ambitious project. He (acted ?) upon it by extending his conquests in every direction, by erecting mosques and schools in every district, and by forcing great number of his Gentoo subjects and christians to become Mussulman. His fanaticism seems to have abated as the folly of it has discovered itself, but he continues to prefer Mussulmans to all places of trust to the prejudice of his other subjects. For all these reasons his expulsion would no doubt be a desirable measure to (ff 210r) by the greatest part of the inhabitants of his own country, and Tippoo's character considered it would be no great subject of regret if he were reduced to the condition of a nijgwarry which was that of his grandfather. The possession of Seringapatam, the countries south of the Cauvery, and on the Malabar coast would render us secure against all attempts of our enemies. The countries north of the Cauvery and bounded by the mountains both eastward and westward would be ample compensation to our allies, and would probably far exceed their expectations.

If his lordship chose to adopt the policy of Indian conquerors and usurpers, he might place the heir of the curtars (?) or princes of Mysoor, on the throne of his ancestors, by way of conciliating the inhabitants, and setting an example of moderation

British Museum: Wellesley Papers: Add Ms 13670: ff 208-213v

11A

34

and regard to the rights of native princes. But if that were done all the Poligars and zemindars expelled by Hyder and Tippoo would expect to be restored likewise to their ancient possessions. The admitting them would impose the necessity of granting them their former privileges and the management of their respective districts. That would prevent all improvement, and the subsistence of so many intermediate classes on the rental paid by the cultivators would render the public revenue to a trifle under the name of (ff 211r) tribute or subsidy. The evils of such a policy would greatly over-balance the popularity that would arise from it. If adopted therefore it would be under certain reservations, which would leave the curtar and the zemindars a portion only of their ancient privileges. That would discredit our pretensions, be the source of endless disputes and litigations, and involve all the intricacy of the Hindoo system of revenue. It is much better to reduce all the occupants and descriptions of land to one denomination when it is in our power, and to admit of no other distinctions than such as have been acquired by industry. (ff 211v) It may be opposed to the foregoing that having treated with Tippoo as a lawful and independent prince and concluded treaties with him as such we must continue to do so. This appears to me to be only arguing for consistency which is never of long duration in politics.

9.2

Col W. Kirkpatrick to Wellesley on Mysore: 3.6.1799

To  
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mornington &C, &c, &c  
My Lgrd

Yesterday Purneah accompanied by Col Close and Captain Macaulay came from camp. We immediately proceeded to the discussion of the revenue of the country being assisted on the occasion by Captain Macleod.

Purneah had previously insisted that the statement of the revenues formed from the accounts found in the cutcherry here and of which a copy has already been transmitted (ff 27v) to your lordship was absolutely illusory and fictitious; and that the real jummabundi of the country fell short of 30 lacs of Pagodas. He had been in consequence desired to prepare an abstract of the revenues according to his information, the particular grounds of which we proposed sifting as closely as possible.

We had not proceeded on the examination of this abstract, the fidelity of which was vouched for by ~~two~~ the two head Mutsuddies of the revenue department who attended before we discovered that it was neither nor more or less than the statement which had been given in by Tippoo's (ff 28r) deputies in 1792. Purneah and one of these Mutsuddies were the very persons who then contended that the revenue of the Sultaun scarcely amounted to 70 lacs of Pagodas; and they now no less warmly insisted that whatever fictitious or nominal increase had been put on them since, they had never actually amounted to more than from 29 to 30 lacks (speaking of the supposed moiety of the country which remained with the Sultaun at the peace of Seringapatam).

Your lordship may recollect that the allies were so little satisfied of the fairness of the statement of Tippoo's revenues produced (ff 28v) in 1792 that they insisted upon rating them at nine lacks higher to that statement; dividing in consequence upon 79 instead of 70 lacs. By this operation Purneah contended that instead of 35 lacs having been left to the Sultaun there only remained thirty lacs and a half of territory: out of which he privately ceded it seems a small tract to Hurry Pundit. In this manner he accounted for the actual jummabundy having fallen below 30 lacs.

He would not admit that Tippoo ever realized more than this since the peace of 1792. On the contrary he contended that the actual receipts had for the most part (ff 29r) seldom exceeded 26 or 27 lacs.

It is to be observed however that neither he nor any of the Mutsuddies who attended could support this assertion by any proof either of detailed account or of any other kind. In fact no accounts of the receipts from the country have been found; nor are there, I understand, any treasury accounts remaining which can throw any light on this point.

It is proper to observe that Tippoo would appear to have received a very considerable part of his revenues in kind. Thus he drew from the country large supplies of grain and cattle for the use of his (ff 29v) army and garrisons, as well as other articles for his own more immediate consumption. But whether such supplies were exclusive of the jummabundy, or included in it has not yet, I believe been ascertained.

On the whole I do not think that Purneah's statement seriously affects the validity of Captain Macleod's which stands on as

BRITISH Museum: Add Ms 13670: ff 27r-38v      The original of this is in Add Ms 37279: ff 195-202r.

good ground as the other. He may have thought it necessary on the score of consistency to maintain that the revenue was no higher in 1792 than he then stated it to be, and he may have his reasons for not liking to admit that it has since (ff 30r) been increased. He himself has borne no part in the management of the revenues for several years past, and he appears to have been at enmity with Meer Saudick who was at the head of that department.

With respect to Captain Macleod's statement your lordship has already been informed by Mr Wellesley that a mistake was discovered in it yesterday of no less than ten lacs of Pagodas. It arose from a miscalculation of the new assessment laid on by Tippoo; or rather from the accidental substitution of a figure of 1 for the figure of 2. That assessment amounted to 29,67,877 and not to 19,67,877 Pagodas. (ff 30v)

The new division of the country by Tippoo involved the antient limits of the several districts as enumerated in the accounts discovered at Seringapatam in 1792, in such confusion, that it would be extremely difficult if not impracticable to make the necessary partition, under his capricious management, without a previous survey for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries of what the Sultaun denominated Asophats. Besides were we to proceed to divide according to Asphat we must also assume the new jumabundy proper to that arrangement which considering the objections it is liable to (ff 31r) would I apprehend be rather unpalatable at Hyderabad, to say nothing of Poona. It therefore appeared to us that the best and simplest mode was to proceed to parcel out the country according both to the divisions and to the revenues recognized at Seringapatam in 1792. Those divisions are still as well known ~~as~~ even in Mysore as the new fangled ones of the Sultaun; and none other are known or would be understood by our allies. On the other hand these allies can make no reasonable objection any more than ourselves to taking the countries to be severally ceded to them at the same valuation as those which were ceded (ff 31v) in 1792 were taken by all parties. The risk of each party according to this mode is the same as they submitted to in 1792. I am satisfied however from the communications of Captain Macleod (who is a most able and intelligent man) that the value of the Company's share will very greatly exceed the amount stated in the enclosure. I am equally inclined to believe that the Mysore share if wisely managed will turn out much more than what it stands at in our proposed partition.

Proceeding upon these principles we began by calculating the value of the territories absolutely (ff 32r) necessary to be ceded to the Company. These are found to amount to 6,96,876 Conteroi Pagodas, exclusive of the heads and passes and of the forts proposed to be retained in those situations which require no territory of any value needing specification to be annexed to them.

We next proceeded to assign a country of equal value to the Nizam. The districts of Gooty, Gurrumcondah and Rydroog proving very inadequate to the purpose it became necessary to make up His Highness's share from other adjacent districts. In doing this we carefully studied to secure as good a position (?) as possible to the (ff 32v) Mysoor state; and further more in order to retain to this state the complete possession of the high road of communication between Seringapatam, and Chittledroog, which goes through the town of Sera, we thought it expedient to confine the cessions (to the Nizam) from Sera to the single district of Omrahpoor which adjoins to Rydroog and is situated to the right or eastward of the road. The requisite attention to this important object led to the further necessity of allotting about half of the province of Chittledroog to the Nizam, to complete whose share the Kurnool Paishcush has been added, though there will (ff 33r) probably be some little demur made at Hyderabad to the admission of this article on the footing of a cession since the Nizam never allowed

Tippoo's right to it. This is a difficulty however of too little consequence to be regarded.

The districts assigned to the Paishwah will be found to amount to no more than 2,65,754 Pags, and I am affraid that these are all which can be given to him without straitening Chittledroog to a degree that would materially lessen its utility as a barrier. The districts of that province remaining to the Mysoor state will be barely equal to the maintenance of the necessary garrison for (33v) the fort.

One Talook of Bidnore (Hurry ) is proposed to be given to the Paishwah. I am not quite certain that this district can be ceded without ~~injustice~~ injury to the barrier on that side: but there is reason to believe that no other part of that province can be parted with consistently with the preservation of a proper communication between Bednore and Chittledroog.

If more therefore must be assigned to the Marhattas it can only be taken from the country allotted to the Nizam, who must have an equivalent given him in the Colar quarter. Possibly His Highness (ff 34r) might not object to resign some parts of Rydroog and Chittledroog for the purpose of disposing the Paishwah the more readily to relinquish the Choute of Bedar and to admit of the mediation of the British Government between the two courts.

I have all along been disposed to give to the Paiswah as liberal a share of this conquered country as might be practicable but admitting the necessity of preserving the Mysore state as strong a barrier as possible against the Marhattas and of leaving it enough to enable it to subsidise the proposed British force, as well as to contribute (ff 34v) to the maintenance of the excluded family and to the expence of other pensions I fear that we possess no other means of enlarging the Paishwah's share compatibly with the attainment of those objects than the one suggested in the foregoing paragraph.

According to the accompanying statement and assuming the revenue of the whole country to amount to no more than thirty lacs of Conteroi Pagodas (as pretended by Purneah) there would remain to the Mysore state a revenue of somewhat less than  $13\frac{1}{2}$  lacs of Pagodas (Con).

When I consider the (ff 35r) extent of the country which would remain to the Mysoor state and the well known fertility of the greater part of that country (Bednore in particular being almost proverbial for its richness) I can entertain little doubt of the total revenue yielding under tolerable management at least 20 lacs of Conteroi Pagodas. This would abundantly admit of the pensions to be settled on the family of Tippoo and others. But if the revenue be taken at no more than  $13\frac{1}{2}$  lacs of C.Pags, it will after payment of the subsidiary troops and pensions and after discharging (ff 35v) the indispensable civil expences of the Government, be hardly sufficient to maintain the prince who may be placed on the Musnud in any degree of state; considering however who that prince is likely to be, is perhaps a point of no great moment.

With respect to pensions I think that ~~there~~ three lacs of Pagodas is as much as need be provided ~~from that account~~ for on that account. Of this sum two lacs would provide munificently for the sons of Tippoo and for the Mahls of the Suldaun and of Hyder Ally. The other lac would furnish a sufficient fund for supporting with great liberality all the sirdars and families who have any claim (ff 36r) on us, either on the score of policy or of compassion. The salaries of the highest among them under Tippoo's Government were very moderate.

Of the three lacs to be disbursed in pensions the Nizam ought to contribute one lac. The Mysore state another, and the Company the third. A lac of territory might be deducted from His Highness's share on this head, and be added to the Company's. The objections to this measure are that it would give us insulated possession above the Ghauts and that it would argue a distrust in His Highness which might be offensive to him. On the (ff 36v) other hand it must be owned that his regular payment of his pension contribution could not be depended on without some security of the kind.

If your lordship approves the general outline of the arrangement now submitted to you I see nothing to prevent a very speedy settlement of this country. The amount of revenue ceded respectively to the Company, to the Nizam and to the Paishwah may be left blank, until a few hours previous to the execution of the treaty, in order to admit as long as possible of any alteration that might appear necessary. Or perhaps (ff 37r) there is no ~~need~~ necessity for stating the amount of revenue in the body of the treaty. It may be sufficient to notice the principle assumed in the distribution; and to refer the particulars to the schedules to be annexed to the treaty.

As the Mysore state cannot, under the present arrangement be charged with all the ~~provisions~~ pensions and stipends, perhaps there is no necessity for enumerating these, as suggested in the schedule of the treaty forwarded lately to your lordship. It may be enough to stipulate generally that the families in question shall be liberally provided for: that the contracting parties (ff 37v) have determined to set apart three lacs of Pagodas annually for the purpose and that the Company engage to take upon themselves the due execution of the provisions of this article.

I have the honour to be &c &c &c  
Seringapatam 3rd June 1799.

William Kirkpatrick

P.S. I enclose a memorandum just received from Captain Macleod respecting Bilgeey which makes me doubt whether we need keep that district. It might be acceptable to the Paishwah as bordering on (ff 38v) Soondah above Ghaut. However in the present state of our knowledge of the matter the utmost that ought to be done perhaps would be to intimate (at the proper season) to the Paishwah that your lordship was disposed to make over to him the Company's right to Bilgeey if upon further enquiry it did not appear to be a possession absolutely necessary to the security of the Company.

ff 39-42 consists of "Proposed partition of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun". The Memo on Bilgeey is on ff 43-4r. According to it the revenue value of Bilgeey was insignificant. (the value given to Bilgeey in the former is 18,929)

9.3

Col Kirkpatrick to Wellesley: 6

39

(ff 53v)

Referring to the establishments of the princes and of the Mahls during the life of Tippoo I continue to be of opinion that a stipend of two lacs of Conteroi Pagodas would be adequate to a most liberal provision for them. For expences on account of the building and some other items which may be incurred by the Company and which would not occur here it may be right to put Star for Conteroi Pagodas. Captain Macleod certainly concurs in this opinion.

We hourly expect to receive from Captain Macleod the materials necessary to our forming an estimate of the amount of pensions &c &c to be granted to surviving sirdars, the families of sirdars slain &c. I perceive that Kummer-ud-din wishes to receive from the Company a Jaghire, over and above that of Gurumcondah equivalent to what he enjoyed under Tippoo. This was very inconsiderable. Perhaps your lordship may think it right to gratify him in this point.

The general scale of ...

(ff 55v)

P.S. As Bangalore would be nearly at one extremity of the new Mysoor state, and very close to the Nizam's new frontier it would be an inconvenient position, I think for the seat of Government which ought to be as central as possible. Old Mysoor would for more reasons than one be a preferable capital.

British Museum: Add Ms 13670: ff

9.4

7

40

W. Kirkpatrick to Lord Mornington: 8.6.1799  
(Extract)

(@)

(ff 54v) The general scale of Tippoo's salaries to his civil and military servants was so very low that to provide very handsomely indeed for all who have the least pretension in any score whatever, to consideration, will not I believe require a lack of Pagodas. Your lordship will perceive from the enclosed copy of (ff 55r) a letter which we wrote Colonel Read (previous to the receipt of your last instructions ) that even the first Killedahr of the most important fortress in Mysoor (namely Chittledroog) received no more than 30 Conteroi Pagodas a month, and we are assured by the Mursuddies that it was not possible for any of them to make a Fanam more. We have pensioned for life at the expence of less than 80 Pagodas per month the Governors of seven of the principal fortresses of Mysoor which have been surrendered quietly into our hands; and cheap as this sacrifice may be considered we have every reason to believe from the manner in which (ff 55v) the measure was received by the Mursuddies, that it will produce the best effect not only towards securing the easy possession of the remaining forts; but in conciliating and reassuring people in general.

W. Kirkpatrick to Lord Mornington: 9.6.1799  
(Extract)

(@@)

Colonel Close is considerably staggered by the article of the treaty which transfers the absolute sovereignty of ~~the~~ Seringapatam to the Company. He thinks it a necessary indulgence to the prejudices of the Hindoos that the seat of the Government should be situated on the banks of the Cauvery to the waters of which these people attach great sanctity and especially to those which surround this island. It is also to (ff 56v) be feared that the removing of the Rajah and his family from the former seat of government would do some violence to their feelings. This objection would be of the less weight were the old town of Mysore in a condition to receive them, but this I understand is not the case. It is no doubt desirable in a military point of view that the fort of Seringapatam should be rendered as speedily as possible a secure military post; and it must be owned that the accomplishment of this object would be greatly retarded if not entirely prevented by the presence of the Rajah. Perhaps however the inconvenience ought to be submitted (ff 57r) to, until another arrangement agreeable to the ~~new~~ Government can be made. There would certainly be some inconsistency in the Rajah's fixing the seat of his Government in a town under the absolute sovereignty of the Company; but there would not be the same objection to his chusing it for a temporary residence. If the sovereignty of the fort and island remained with the Rajah under the condition of its always being garrisoned by our troops there would be no more objection to his holding the seat of his Government in it; (I mean on the score of religion or usage) than there is in the case (ff 57v) of the Rajah of Tanjore. On the whole I confess to your lordship, that I still incline to think that for the double purpose of gratifying the body of the people at large and of giving due weight and respectability to the Government the nominal sovereignty of the island (for it could be no more) should be vested in the Rajah.

Bangalore would no doubt answer extremely well in some respects as a capital but its local position with regard to the boundaries of the state seems to be an insuperable objection.

B.M. : Add Ms 13670 (Mysore Commission Proceedings; also Papers found at Seringapatam etc)

@ ff 49-55v

@@ ff 56-58

NOTE Lgrd Mornington's (the Later Wellesley) reply to the question about Seringapatam is on ff 101-109v; dated 13.6.1799.



9.5

MEMORANDA RESPECTING JAGHEERS AND PENSIONS : 3 June 1799

They should only get half allowance before they attain the age of 14.

1st The two sons of the Sultaun who are grown up viz Futtah Hyder and Abdul Khalikh were allowed each 12,000 Conteroi Pagodas annually in Jaghire - and to keep from this allowance 100 horse each; the annual expence of which would be 7,500 Conteroi Pagodas, which left for their private expences 4,500 C. Pags or SPags nearly 3,750. But as this quota of horse might be considered as their attendants - and the princes were allowed cloths and a variety of supplies exclusively, - and it is supposed the pensions hereafter granted to them will be liberal - say that each son (ff 234v) shall be allowed 10,000 Pags yearly. For the thirteen sons the expence would be in SPagodas 1,30,000 1,30,000

2nd The expence of Tippoo's Zenana may be 35,000  
The expence of Hyder's Zenana may be 15,000  
Contingent expences in the event of the princesses (@) being married &c 15,000 65,000

@ Eleven in the Zenana.

ALLOWED BY THE SULTAUN:

3rd Jagheers for the support of families  
Syd Saheb's 12,000  
Cummur-ud-Deen 4,000  
Bubber Jung 2,550  
The Polygar of Bulleam 5,000  
Meer Mahmood 900 24,450

(ff 235r) 4th Additional Jagheers proposed to be given to sirdars who held situations of trust under the late Government; to families who from their former rank, have a claim on our generosity, and to persons who may have afforded their assistance towards restoring the tranquillity of the country without having recourse to arms after the capture of Seringapatam.  
Suppose 20,000 20,000

TOTAL FOR ANNUAL PENSIONS 2,39,450

There may be policy in giving pensions in money instead of land to the sons of Tippoo. They would prefer land as it is considered to be more permanent. If they are to be allowed Jagheers they might be (ff 235v) scattered within the Company's territories not formerly belonging to their father.

If it be necessary to reduce the proposed allowances, if I imagine the reduction should chiefly fall on the allowances of the sons - and the Jagheer of Syd Saheb who has left a large family.

Cassiem Saheb, Tippoo's brother, is said to have lost his understanding. He had not a jagheer - and his allowances from the palace in money &c are estimated at about 1,000 Pags annually. If he should be granted a similar income to the other princes, the pensions as proposed would amount to SPags 2,49,450.

3rd June 1799  
British Museum: Add Ms 13670: ff 234r-236v: On ff 236v: 1799- Mem<sup>o</sup> from Capt Macleod dated 3rd June respecting Pensions: Recd 3 June.  
The letter enclosing above (ff 232r) is as under:

Dear Sir,  
I have the pleasure to send two notes - one regarding Bilgee - and the other on the subject of pensions. The latter is not so full as I could wish though it may answer some immediate purpose, for forming an idea of the expence. I am afraid I have been too penurious in the 4th article for sundries, and that the estimated sum should be 30,000 instead of 20,000 Pags.

I intend to call at the Dowlet Baugh about 1/2 past five.  
Your faithful servant  
W. Macleod

3rd June 1799.  
(Presumably addressed to Col W. Kirkpatrick, Mil Secy to G.General)

96

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENCES OF THE SERVANTS AT THE PALACE : 1799

2 Eunuchs at each Mahal: 4 total

1 at 10 C.Pags per month	10 CPags		
3 at 5 C.Pags " " each	<u>15</u> " CPags	25- 0	
4 Derwans at 8 Rs / per month		10- 2	
14 Dobey at 8 Rs each per month		37- 1	
12 Puchalleer at 8 Rs each per month		32- 1	
2 Massalgies at 6 Rs " "		4- 0	
2 Commatteys at 6 Rs " "		4- 0	
2 Sweepers at 5 Rs " "		3- 1	

7 Doctors

1 Doctor at 15 Pags per month	15	
2 Doctors at 6 Pags " "	12	
3 Doctors at 5 Pags " "	15	
1 Doctor at 4 Pags " "	<u>4</u>	46- 0
1 Mutsaddy at 8 Pags " "		8- 0
6 Nurses at 7 Rs each per month		14- 0
14 Women for carrying water at 3 Rs each		14- 0
1 Barber at 8 Rs per month		<u>2- 2</u>

C. Pagodas 201- 0

To Particular Women in Tippoo's Mahal	92- 0
To " " " " Hyder's "	<u>23- 0</u>
	<u>316- 0</u>

British Museum: Add Ms 13670: ff 187r:

9.7  
W. Kirkpatrick to Wellesley: 9.6.1799  
 (Concluding part)

From the enclosed memorandum abstracted from (58r) detailed statements prepared by Captain Macleod your lordship will perceive that the providing for all the principal people of the country on as liberal a scale as their most sanguine expectations can reach would not be so chargeable as your lordship appears to have estimated.

I Have the honour to be &c &c  
 William Kirkpatrick

MEMORANDUM : ANNUAL STIPENDS, ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Hyder's Mahl	C.PAGs	24,680	
Hyder's Tomb		4,000	
Tippoo's Mahl		46,000	74,680
Futteh Hyder		12,000	
(p 58v) Abdul Kalick		12,000	
Mehyeed Dien		4,300	
Monied Dien		4,300	
The Remaining sons of Tippoo		2,630	35,230
Kurreem Sahib		2,206	2,206
TOTAL Amount of Hyder And Tippoo's Families			1,12,116
Various Jaghires and Pensions to the Families of of Persons of distinction, about			31,000
Total salaries to the Meers of principal officers of the Seven Departments of state being 72 in number:			40,886
Total salaries to the Buckshees of every description being 103 in number about			35,000
			C. Pags <u>2,19,002</u>

Wellesley to Commissioners for Mysoor: 19.6.1799 (?)

Through Lt Col Kirkpatrick I have learnt the outlines of the arrangements (ff 97r) which you have commenced with the Killedars of the several forts: and I entirely approve the principles which appear to have governed your proceedings in that respect.

The system of the Company's Government in India has always appeared to me radically defective in not having provided adequate means, either to conciliating or controlling those whom we have dispossessed of the Government. I desire to call your particular attention to this point in the adjustment of the claims of Tippoo Sultaun's family and officers, civil and military. You must endeavour in this new settlement (ff 97v) to avoid both the evils to which I have adverted, and I trust that you may not find it difficult to combine a just and liberal spirit of conciliation with the necessary precautions of a prudent system of due restraint

Fort St George I have the honor to be Gentlemen,  
 June 19, 1799. (?) Your obedient servant  
 Mornington

B.M.: Add Ms 13670:

Wellesley's letter (date is not clear, may be 10th or 12th) begins: Gentlemen

I received your letter (No 1) of the 8th of June at half past one P.M. this day.

A separate dispatch from Lt Col Kirkpatrick induces me to give you the power of makin certain alterations in the draft of the treaty of Mysore, which I directed him to lay before you. ...

9.8

Purneah to the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore: june 1799 (?)  
(Extract)

(ff 2v) Besides the Bar 2,000 peons must also be kept at Rs each per month.

There is forty four thousand, six hundred and seventy four Pagodas, and seven Fanams, and three quarters (Pags 44,674-7- $\frac{3}{4}$ ) for Dewastan and one lac and ninety three thousand, nine hundred and fifty nine Pagodas, and four and a half Fanams (Pags 1,93,959-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), for the Aggrahars of Brahmins. The details of both accompany. Examine them, and whatever you may order shall be observed.

Tippoo Sultaun having ordered a mosque to be built, in efery Talook of his country, granted to each twenty Pagodas in land. There are about 600 mosques.

For the expence of the tomv of Hyder Ally Khan, and the Aksa Mosque, the Talook of Kussel Kerah is assigned. yearly 4,000 C.Pags

For the Expence of the Allas Mosque in the fort of Serin 1,200 " gapatam.

For prayers and C at the grave of Tippoo Sultaun, an allowance must be made.

(ff 3r) DIRGAHS &c

... The whole according to the jumabundy of Tippoo Sultaun is  
about per anum 20,000 (C.Pag)

For THE MUTTS OF BRAHMINS

Singeery Mutt, Shewogungas Soubramanmi Woorpi &c  
and various other Mutts there is at present allowed about  
per anum 20,000 "

(3v) There are about 300 Non-Purwerish people, who have  
about 400 C.Pags monthly

You desired to send an account of the number of persons (composing) the Rajah's family. The total is 7 persons. (Maharaja, Grand-mother, 5 step-mothers; mother dead). ... Besides these, there are about 50 concubines &c. ...

9.9

William Kirkpatrick to Lord Mornington, Governor General:12.6.1799

Privaté

Seringapatam, 12 June 1799.

My Lord,

Although we have not yet been able to consider your lordship's letter of the 8th instant, so fully as is necessary, to our sending a detailed and official answer to it, there is one point in it, upon which our anxiety to receive your lordship's further sentiments and orders is so great, as to suggest the present private and more ~~prompt~~ prompt mode of obtaining ~~it~~ them.

I am therefore desired by my colleagues to state to your lordship, that we all of us entertain a strong doubt, whether the tenor of the 6th article of your lordship's draft of the treaty of Seringapatam is sufficiently conformable to the spirit and stipulation of the proposed treaty of Mysore; in as much as while this last appears to recognise the Rajah as an independent prince, capable of guaranteeing to the Company and to the Nizam their respective conquests, the 6th article of the other, places the prince on such a footing as seems to leave his sovereignty at the arbitrary and exclusive disposal of the Company, and to lower his political importance more than is compatible with his proposed and necessary relation to the Nizam. In fine, we apprehend ~~with~~ that the terms of the 6th article - particularly when combined with some other stipulations of the treaty - would be but too likely to be universally considered as preparatory to our absolute assumption of the whole country.

For these reasons we wish to submit it to your lordship's consideration, whether the article in question might not be so qualified, as at once to give us every practicable degree of security for the realization of the proposed subsidy; to uphold in some measure, the political rank of the Rajah, and his intended relation to the Nizam (ff 2v) as well as to the Company, and to prevent the notion that we secretly meant at a favorable season, to seize for ourselves exclusively, what we judged it convenient for the present to give away in conjunction with His Highness. If no other equally substantial security for the faithful and regular discharge of the subsidy can be devised, a specific part of the country might be apportioned by the treaty of Seringapatam for the purpose. But neither of this nor for any other purpose does it appear expedient to us that we should hold districts so remote, from, and so unconnected with, our own possessions as those of Omrahpoor and Chittledroog.

Whatever may be judged indispensably necessary in the shape of territory, would be best chosen, we think from the countries immediately contiguous to our own; and in the Cōlar and Bangalore quarters, in preference perhaps to any bordering on Malabar or Canara, on account of the more efficient superintendance which they would be susceptible of (from the vicinity of the Madras Presidency) as well as because our holding any establishment in Bednore could not fail to be a source of perpetual jealousy and uneasiness to the Marhattas.

With respect to the districts proposed to be provisionally ceded to the Paishwa, it is our opinion that the temporary administration of them had better be intrusted to the Mysoor Government than to any officers of our own because they are inconveniently situated for being taken charge of us by us: because the measure would be received with suspicion by the Marhattas; and because the probable period of our holding them would be so short, or at least so uncertain, as to make it difficult for us to realise their (ff 3r) revenue and to settle them properly.

BM: Add Ms 13674: Letters and Papers of Mysore Commission 1799: Wellesley Papers (also in 13670).

I entirely concur in the necessity and reasonableness of our adopting effectual means for the purpose of ascertaining the actual resources of the country: but it strikes me that this object may be obtained without the extensive kind of interference in the contemplation of your lordship.

It might be avowed in the treaty, that as in the event of the Rajah's dominion being invaded, or threatened to be invaded, under circumstances which should require a large reinforcement of the established subsidiary force, it would be necessary to the assessing him with a just and reasonable share of the additional expence, occasioned by the stated danger, that we should possess an accurate knowledge of the revenues and resources of His Highness's country, It was agreed for this purpose that certain officers should be nominated by the Company's Government, who should ~~reside~~ reside within the Mysore dominions, and who should be empowered to call, from time to time, for whatever accounts or other documents they might deem requisite to the execution of the trust. By putting the thing on this footing or something like it, we should if I judge rightly, sufficiently secure the substance of your lordship's plan, without ~~pressing either~~ furnishing either this state or the Nizam with any ground for objections of a weighty or embarrassing kind. It may be said that the power which we should derive from such a stipulation as the foregoing, would be too vague and disputable to answer our purpose essentially, and perhaps under any other circumstances than the actual there would be considerable force in this argument. But as it is obvious that the new government, must of necessity, and though it were left never so independent in appearance, be for a long while to come our creature, there can be no doubt, I should think, of our being able to give whatever degree of (ff 3v) efficiency, we may think proper to the general provision suggested above: or indeed to introduce gradually whatever arrangements we pleased.

My idea respecting Purneah, is that it is extremely desirable to set out, with him and that should we at any time have reason to suspect him of improper views nothing will be easier than to get rid of him. In the meanwhile others will be acquiring the necessary qualifications for supplying his place. (@)

Your lordship will learn from Captain Malcolm that Meer Allum's own opinion, respecting the powers with which it is desirable he should be vested, accords exactly with what I suggested two days ago to Mr Edmonstone without any communication on the subject with Meer Allum. Although we shall not be able, (on the basis of arrangement adapted by your lordship) to proclaim the Rajah, or to place him on the Musnud, untill we shall have concluded with the Nizam, yet I trust that after getting rid of Tippoo's sons we shall find it practicable to proceed a great way in the settlement of the country, and in our details preparatory to the final point.

I have the honour to be &c &c W. Kirkpatrick.

@ The words underlined in the last two paras are in cypher. The coding is as under:

PURNEAH 55,84,85,70,8,10,21,19

WITH HIM 56, 75, 77, 60, 21, 60, 89, 21, 33, 10

HE SUSPECT HIM OF IMPROPER VIEWS 66, 84, 39, 55, 18, 13, 10, 77, 5, 87, 33, 36, 35, 87, 4, 55, 85, 36, 78, 8, 43, 53, 75, 8, 56, 39

TO GET RID OF HIM 50,47,21,95,8,50,79,87,30,10,69,86,5,95,32,11

HIS PLACE 60,21,87,39,55,76,9,10,31,74

RID OF TIPPOO'S SONS 79,75,10,30,36,35,94,90,66,39,47,70,66

9.10

Lord Mornington (Wellesley) to Mysore Commissioners: 13.6.1799  
(extract)

5. Various circumstances stated in the separate articles which I have received from you, induce me to recommend in the strongest manner that you should if possible avoid placing Purneah at the head of affairs. The frequent fluctuation of his professions and plans of government warrant a (ff 103r) strong suspicion of the nature of his designs. It appears to me nearly impossible to bring that suspicion to proof in any other way than by reposing confidence in him, and placing him in a situation of power. The experiment in the present state of the country would be highly imprudent; under an active and able British Resident at Seringapatam invested with the full powers of control, which would be secured by the subsidiary treaty, I should hope that Trimul Row might be able to manage the country with advantage and under this arrangement Purneah must be compelled to reside in the Carnatic with a suitable (ff 103v) allowance from the Company.
6. An important question is raised in your separate letters with relation to the policy of retaining the fortress of Seringapatam for the Company in full sovereignty. You will observe throughout all my institutions, and other official papers, that my opinion has never varied on this subject, and it continues the same after the fullest consideration of your several suggestions.
7. The ~~primary~~ primary object of the war must form the basis of the peace and of the settlement of our conquests; this object was securing to our possessions in this quarter (ff 104r) of India.
8. The possession of Seringapatam which the providential success of our arms has placed within our reach, must not be embarrassed by any conditions or arrangements which can diminish its efficiency as a military post: Unless more powerful considerations of justice, humanity or policy absolutely demand the sacrifice of the greatest and most commanding advantage which we have obtained in the war. But no such considerations exist; perfect security, substantial strength, and invincible military power must be the primary objects of our policy in India. (ff 104v) The restoration of a fallen, persecuted, deserted and long imprisoned family to a large and respectable share of affluence and dignity, is an ample testimony of our attention to the claims of justice and humanity.
9. I am disposed to concede much to honest religious prejudices; but it would be a criminal excess of delicacy to offer to the religious prejudices of the Rajah of Musore and of his Hindoo ~~and~~ subjects a concession which should impair our means of maintaining the very power to which he is indebted for the restoration of his rank and dignity, as well as for the safety of (ff 105r) his life, and they, for deliverance from persecution, and for the free exercise of their religion.
10. Admitting therefore the local veneration of the Hindoos for the island of Seringapatam, and admitting that no other position on the Cauvery could hereafter be so advantageously allotted for their ceremonies and worship, such a sacrifice might justly be ~~required~~ required of them by that Government, which has delivered their prince from prison, and themselves from the fury of a bigotted tyrant, nor does it appear unreasonable to expect that they should willingly part with one object of affection (ff 105v) reverence and devotion for the preservation of every other.
11. I assume that Seringapatam cannot be made an efficient military post excepting under the sovereignty of the Company because I conclude, that excepting it should be assigned to the Company it must become the seat of the Rajah's residence. In this event the influx of inhabitants, the confusion of authorities, and the necessary indulgence to the state and religious observances of the Rajah and his court must relax the strictness of military discipline and weaken if not frustrate, the means of defence.

BM: ADD MS 13670: ff 101-109v .

12. In a political view the settlement of the Rajah at Seringapatam would open innumerable sources of intrigue and corruption and ultimately, of animosity, vexation and oppression.

13. The case of Tanjore (to which Col Kirkpatrick has adverted) furnishes in my opinion the strongest example to deter from a renewal of the scenes which have been occasioned by the natural progress of an arrangement similar to that now proposed for Seringapatam. I must therefore adhere to my fixed (and now unalterable) opinion, that Seringapatam must be retained in full sovereignty (ff 106v) by the Company, and must not be made the permanent seat of the Rajah's residence. If however it should appear that inconvenience or delay in the settlement of affairs would be likely to arise from determining to remove the Rajah from Seringapatam at the first moment of his accession to the Musnud, I am disposed to allow this part of the arrangement to be postponed to a convenient period of time after his accession. The position which I should prefer for the Rajah would be the fortress of Mysore, if it can be rendered habitable, if not we must resort to Bangalore, unless such an (ff 107r) arrangement of the Rajah's finance can be made as shall admit of a palace being built for him on the Cauvery in the vicinity of the fort of Mysore. Arrangements might be possibly framed, which under the British sovereignty might admit the Rajah and his Hindoo subjects to make temporary visits to the sacred buildings and to the various objects of their devotion situated on the island of Seringapatam. Upon the whole my final instructions to you upon this subject, to reserve the sovereignty of the Company over Seringapatam and to affect the removal of the Rajah (ff 107v) and his court by the speediest means compatible with an indulgent attention to the prejudices of his adherents and to the comforts and convenience of the inhabitants. I am aware that the same embarrassments must be encountered while the Rajah shall reside at Seringapatam, but considering the nature of his relation towards us, and the actual state of our power, I trust that the Resident at Mysoor will be able to make such arrangements as shall prevent any check to the cultivation of the country, and any material disturbance of the ease and comfort of the Rajah (ff 108r) or of his court.

14. In Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter of the 9th of June is enclosed an account of the annual allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, by which it appears that the total amount of the stipends paid to both did not exceed ~~one~~ one lac and twelve thousand one hundred and sixteen Conteroi Pagodas, but when it is observed that many of Tippoo's children are at present of an age which requires but little expence, I think the sum cannot be taken upon a permanent scale below two lacs of Star Pagodas.

Lord Mornington to Commissioners on Subsidiary Treaty: 21.6.1799  
(Extract)

9. I shall not object to any reasonable modification of the terms of the stipulation under which the right of the Company to interfere in the Rajah's administration is reserved; provided only that the substance of the right be effectually maintained. I therefore approve of (ff 115v) a part of your alteration of the 6th article of my first draft. I shall hereafter explain the reasons which have prevented my admitting the modification which you have proposed in its full extent.

19. Article Fifth: (ff 120v) This is the same as article 6th in your draft, with the addition of two provisions: The first of which is necessary to secure the Rajah a just account of the revenue, and consequently a fair allotment of his share. The last provision has been already explained.

BM: Add Ms 13670: ff 113-124



9.11

Instructions from Governor General Wellesley to Resident, Mysore: 4.9.1799.  
(Extract)

To  
Col Barry Close, Resident at Mysoor

Sir,

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having appointed you Resident at the court of the Rajah of Mysoor, his lordship now directs me to furnish you with the following instructions for the regulation of your conduct in that station.
  
12. The third ~~part~~ point to be attended to is the general administration, or in other words, the conduct and management of the Rajah's ministers. This must be (ff 11r) constantly superintended with the utmost diligence and vigilance with a view not only to the punctual realization of the subsidy and the improvement of the sources of the country, but to prevent of any necessity on the part of the Company, to assume charge of the country, an extremity to which it is on many accounts to be wished they may never be reduced.
  
13. The branches of the Rajah's government which claim the most immediate and strict attention are these relating to the revenue and commerce of the country: with these is intimately ~~connected~~ and necessarily connected such an administration of justice as shall be calculated to encourage industry and thereby promote population.
  
14. With respect to the particular (ff 11v) system of revenue best adapted to the various circumstances of the country, no decisive judgement can be safely formed by his lordship untill his knowledge of its products, of the genius (?) and usages of its inhabitants, and of the existing revenue practice and regulations, shall be much more complete than it is at present. It will therefore be your business to acquire as soon as possible, and to transmit to the Government of Fort St George the fullest information in your power on the several points; accompanying your communication, as you may see occasion, with such suggestions for improvement or alteration as your local observation and enquiries may enable you to offer. In the meanwhile you will employ every endeavour to restrain the officers of the (ff 12r) Rajah's Government from abuse of authority and to correct any erroneous or corrupt practices endangering the resources of the country, and the happiness of the people.
  
15. There is one point connected with the administration of the revenues which his lordship is aware presses for early decision. It relates to those Polygars within the Rajah's territories who have recently laid claim to certain districts heretofore wrested either from their ancestors or themselves, by Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Suldaun. His lordship wishes to defer his final determination on this point untill you shall have communicated your sentiments upon it at length to the Government of Fort St George for his information. In the meanwhile however I am directed to (ff 12v) acquaint you that his lordship is clearly of opinion that the Polygars in question ought on no account to be put in possession of the countries they lay claim to whatever other concessions in the form of pensions or otherwise, may be made to them.

British Museum: Add Ms 13669: ff 5-20r: Wellesley Papers (also entered in Madras Military & Political Proceedings, dated 4.9.1799, in vol P/254/41 -pp 5899-5932 and is preceded by a Minute by Wellesley on pp 5893-99).

Paras 3-9 deal with subsidiary force, integration and interdependence of the forces in Madras Presidency, Malabar and Mysoor etc. Paras 10-11 with "the realization of the subsidy stipulated by the 2nd article of the treaty of Seringapatam."

17. The importance of a steady and impartial administration of justice to the general prosperity of the country, and consequently, to the flourishing state of the Rajah's finances in which we are so deeply interested, as well as in the happiness (ff 13v) of his people, is too obvious to need being dwelt on in this place. His lordship is at the same time aware of the serious obstacles likely to be opposed to the introduction of an efficient system of civil and criminal justice into Mysoor by the prejudices of the inhabitants and the usual looseness, not to say corruption, of the native Governments in general, in matters of jurisprudence. These difficulties, however must not prevent us from endeavouring to establish such regulations, with a view to the attainment of the great object, as may be found requisite and practicable. But previously to any direct attempt for the purpose, it is necessary to be accurately informed of the present state of the administration of justice in the territories (ff 14r) of the Rajah, and also its state during and previous to the Mahomedan usurpation; and his lordship accordingly desires that you will transmit to the Government of Fort St George as soon as possible a full report on this subject, accompanied by any suggestions for the improvement or alteration of the existing plan which shall occur to your mind, after an attentive consideration of the matter, and after due communication on it with the Rajah's Dewan. You will also report to the Government of Fort St George an account of the system of police established by Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sulataun, the actual state of this branch of Government, and such regulations as may appear to you most adviseable, for (ff 14v) its improvement.

19. (ff 15r) Although there is rarely any disposition to personal prodigality in Hindoo Governments, his lordship thinks it right to desire you to keep a constant eye on the general expenditure of the Rajah, and not only to inculcate as often as you may judge necessary, the propriety of his practising a due economy, but to expostulate in the strongest manner on occasion of any deviation from it which shall appear to you to be of a magnitude or tendency calling for your interference.

20. But though Hindoo princes are for the most part sufficiently frugal in their immediate personal expences, and though the same spirit of parsimony usually pervades all departments of their Governments, there is one kind of profusion which they are but too apt to practice to an extent that does not unfrequently involve their affairs in general embarrassment, namely the alienations of land in favor of individuals (ff 15v) (most commonly Bramins) and of pagodas. His lordship observes that Purniah has already proposed, and obtained the sanction of the late commissioners in Mysore for, every considerable endowment of the latter description. His lordship is aware that these are stated to fall very short of what they amounted to before the usurpation of Hyder Alli Khan, but he is also inclined to think that they are at least as liberal as the circumstances of the country will admit of. You must therefore be extremely careful how far you allow any augmentation of these establishments, or any other alienation of the sircar lands on whatever account. It will be proper that you should come to a very explicit understanding with Purneah on this head; letting him plainly know that no grants of the nature in question must ever be made without your approbation, and that (ff 16r) there is no instance of mismanagement which would be more likely to alarm his lordship or to impress him with the necessity of enforcing the stipulations of the 4th article of the treaty of Seringapatam than any departure either open or secret from his lordship's injunction in this particular.

21. If it is probable on the one hand that the Rajah's Government may be disposed to be too profuse in its grants to the Hindoos

Para 16 directs collection of information regarding commerce, export and import etc.

Para 18 provides instructions regarding demolition of forts etc.

religious establishments it may be apprehended that it will on the other be but too apt to depress those of the Mahomedan faith. His lordship therefore thinks it necessary to direct your particular attention to this point. For although he has no desire to encourage the increase of Mussulmans within the Rajah's territories, he would nevertheless highly disapprove of any attempt to harrass or disturb in any shape those actually residing in them.

22. Although his lordship has no reason to suppose that there is any danger of Purneah's failure in any of the duties of respect and consideration which he owes to the Rajah and to his principal relations yet he thinks it right to call your attention to this point it being of importance that none of the family should (ever have ) just cause of complaint afforded them either on the score of personal ease and comfort or on any other account.

28. His lordship having taken into consideration (ff 19v) the recommendation of the late commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor to allott a suitable salary to Purneah as Dewan to the Rajah directs me to inform you that besides a fixed allowance of 500 Conteroy Pagodas per month, he authorises Purneah to receive a commission of one half percent upon the nett revenue of the Rajah's territories.

Fort St George  
September 4, 1799.

William Kirkpatrick,  
Military Secretary

Paras 23-4 provides instructions about details of expenditure etc of Mysoor Government to Fort St George.

Para 25 is about the non-allowing of Europeans to Mysoor territory without previous authority.

Para 26 lays down that the Mysoor Rajah adheres to the 6th article of the Mysore treaty.

Para 27 (ff 17v-19r) deals with Coorg.

Para 29 makes provision for suitable escort for the Resident.

Para 30 provides instructions regarding the statistical and geographical survey by Colin Mackenzie and his assistants.

Para 31 states in conclusion that though ~~was directly under the Resident~~ ~~was~~ the Resident was directly under Fort St George The Governor General may at times also correspond with him directly.

Note: Col Barry Close was the first British Resident at Mysoor and was also a member of the above referred to Commission for the affairs of Mysore which functioned during June-August 1799. Other members were Harris, the commander in chief; Col Arthur Wellesley (the future Duke of Wellington); Henry Wellesley, Wellesley's brother and private secretary; and W. Kirkpatrick, the military secretary.

9.12

Report on the Administration of the Affairs of the Government of  
Mysoor: December 1804.

Political Letter from Madras: 8.9.1805

(@)

88. At our consultation of the 28th June last we received a letter from the Governor General in council, transmitting for the purpose of being recorded in the proceedings of this Government a letter from Major Wilks with the copy of a report on the subject of the administration of the affairs of the Government of (p 271) Mysoor since the elevation of the present Rajah to the Musnud under the protection of the British Government, and of the general condition of the Mysoor territories and resources.

89. The Governor General in council observed, that the information communicated in that report was extensive and valuable, and that the zeal, diligence, and ability manifested by Major Wilks in the collection ~~of~~ and arrangement of the materials on which it was founded, were equally creditable to the public spirit, and to the talents of that respectable officer.

90. The Governor General in council having expressed his desire that we would convey to Major Wilks His Excellency's high approbation of the important service which that officer (p 272) had rendered by the communication of the result of his industrious and able enquiries, on the subject of the affairs of Mysore, we had accordingly great satisfaction in performing that duty in a letter which was addressed to Major Wilks for that purpose.

91. The Governor General in council having at the same time desired that we would record on the proceedings of this Government such observations as might occur to our judgement, from the perusal of the report of Major Wilks we informed the Governor General in council, that it appeared impossible for us to add to the valuable information contained in that document farther than to express our entire concurrence in the accuracy and justness of the conclusions which had been drawn by that officer.

Political Despatch to Madras: 17.12.1806

(@@)

(Reply to 88-91: Report of Major Wilks on the administration of the affairs of Mysore since the elevation of the present Rajah)

14. We entertain a due sense of the merits of Major Wilks, acting Resident at Mysore, in the compilation of his report on the administration of the affairs of that country since the elevation of the present Rajah which appears to be drawn up with considerable ability and to contain much important information with respect to the prosperous state of affairs under the able management of the present Dewan Poorneah.

No 4053

IOR: @ Political Letters from Madras: L/PS/6/144 (19.5.1803-21.10.1806)  
@@ Political Despatches to Madras: L/PS/6/437 (23.11.1803-29.9.1809)

NOTE: The report arose out of the Governor General's instructions dated 4.9.1799 to the first Resident at Mysoor, Col B. Close. An enquiry about this report was made in the Pol Des to Madras dated 10.6. 1801 (para 13: Enquiries whether the Resident in Mysoor has furnished a methodical reply to the instructions of the Governor General). The non-furnishing of it, thus far, was explained by the Governor Lord Clive on 10.11.1801 (P/316/117 :pp 1168-70) but a letter to Col B. Close, who by now had been moved to Poona as Resident, was however addressed ( ibid p 1319). Col Close's reply was received soon after (P/316/120 :pp 26,51-2) but he was then informed that the report would be prepared by his successor. (ibid;158)

The report was finally prepared by Wilks (earlier military secretary to Madras Governor Lord Clive) and is entered on pages 897-1129 in vol P/317/6 dated 28.6.1805. The report, as entered here, is also published, first in 1805, and later again in 1861 from Mysore.