



VIZIANAGARAM TREATY

OF

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1758

AND

The end of the fifteen years' war between the English and
the French for the Sovereignty of India,
from 1741 to 1759. A. D.

WITH

A SKETCH ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE NOTEWORTHY
FACTS CONNECTED WITH

THE

VIZIANAGARAM FAMILY.

Madras:

PRINTED BY VEST & CO., MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
1894.

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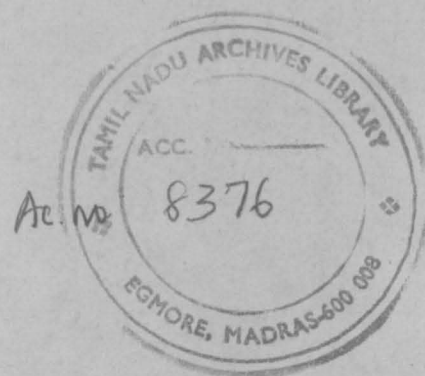
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PREFACE.

The writer has had the pleasure of receiving a communication dated June 1st, 1894, from the Collector and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, F. D'A. O. Wolfe Murray, Esq., requiring from him an answer to an enquiry of the India Government regarding the Vizianagaram Treaty with the British Power in the last century, embodied in a letter under date 23rd April, 1894, addressed to and forwarded by, the Chief Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. John Frederic Price, C.S.I., Madras, to the address of Mr. Wolfe Murray. The abovementioned communication of the India Government, copy of which was returned as desired to Mr. Wolfe Murray with a covering letter from the writer, dated 23rd December, 1894, was the result of his request made in person to the Foreign Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.I. for the insertion of the Vizianagaram Treaty in Aitchison's Treaties. And the reasons for his request to the Foreign Secretary are stated in para 5, second page, and para 184, forty-third page.

The writer regrets the unavoidable delay owing to the length the letter has assumed on account of his anxiety to make a full representation of the relations that existed between the English Power and his Family, and of the services rendered by his ancestors to the English cause in the middle of the last century, which services, in importance, he believes, stand second to none, when compared with the aid rendered to the English Government by other Chiefs in the Indian Empire.

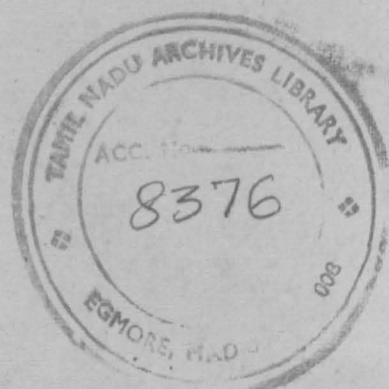
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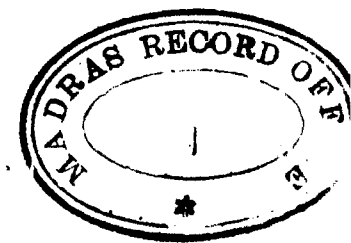


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To

FRANCIS D'A. O. WOLF

Governor,
Vizagapatam.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to acknowledge most thankfully the receipt of your kind letter of June 1st, 1894, giving cover to a copy of the letter from the Foreign Office, Simla, dated _____, to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madras, returned herewith as desired by you. I hope to forward the answer earlier.

2. I beg to forward the accompanying Treaty, extracted from several reliable historical works wherein it is quoted, together with an account of the circumstances that had led to it, which account and Treaty I hope, will be found deserving space in 'Aitchison's Treaties,' and supporting my reasons given further on, for the application I had made to the Foreign Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.I., regarding the insertion of this Treaty in Aitchison's work, persuaded partly by Sir Charles Aitchison's communication to my revered father and partly on account of the fact of his work containing other compacts analogous in form, as will be seen from the appendix I, to the present one: and I trust that the following account and excerpts will be found ample and accurate.

3. The original Treaty between Raja Ananda Gajapaty Raj, (the fourth ancestor of the present writer), and Col. Forde is not with me, and I think, I had mentioned this fact to the Foreign Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Cunningham. Nevertheless, that this Treaty is well grounded on sound historical basis, is an undeniable fact, as it is warranted by numerous historical illustrations, cited below:—

4. The following is in extenso from "The History of the Rise and Fall of the Bengal Army" by Captain _____ Bengal Artillery (Vol. I, pages 213 and 214)

(A. D. 1758, November.)

"On the 15th, Mr. Andrews reached the Camp, and being personally acquainted with the Rajah, having been for a long time Chief of the factory at Madapolam, he at length succeeded in adjusting matters by a Treaty to the following effect":—

"1st. The Rajah to pay the extra expense of the army, during the time they should act together, (amounting to 50,000 rupees per mensem,) and allow the officers double Batta (amounting to 6,000 rupees per mensem) when he should be put in possession of Rajahmundry.

"2nd. The Rajah to possess all the Indian Country adjoining to the country powers, but the Company to retain all the seacoast from Vizagapatam to Masulipatam, with the several towns and ports on that line.

No treaty subsequent disposal or restitution whether of the Rajah's or the Company's possessions, to be made without the consent of both parties."

Acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter.

When the Treaty is extracted.

The original Treaty is missing.

Quotation from the Treaty.

upon and took possession of Vishakpatanam, hauled down the French and planted the English flag, made prisoner the French chief, and plundered the French factory. Having done this, he despatched a second messenger to Calcutta, charged to inform the chief of the Bengal Presidency of all he had accomplished.

9. Vizagapatam was at the time of its capture by Bussy in 1756, the most important of the English factories on that coast." Meadows Taylor's *Sketches of the History of India*, p. 435. The importance of Vizagapatam.

10. Vizagapatam is the capital of one of the Northern Circars, which are the first acquired revenue districts in the Madras Presidency by the English. (*File Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency*, Vol. I, p. 65 unbracketed).

11. The earliest mention of the English factory at that port, according to the *Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency* runs as follows:— The time of first English settlement.

(1683) "This is the supposed date of establishing the settlement, being the first mention of it." Vol. II, p. 273."

12. Gleig's account in the *History of the British Empire in India* (1830 Vol. I, p. 353) leads to the same conclusion.

"We accordingly find them 1664 engaged in an unfortunate contest, in which not the Dutch only, but the French were opposed to them; whilst in 1684-5 they were formally expelled from Java, and compelled, by the loss of Bantam, to transfer the seat of the Government of the Eastern Coast to Fort St. George."

The mention of Vizagapatam, in the *Manual of that District*, J. P. Carmichael Esq., may be traced to a still earlier date.

"The Dutch East India Company appears to have built a fort and factory here (at Bimlipatam), about the same time (seventeenth century) as the English Company formed a settlement at Vizagapatam." (page 273).

14. Gleig's description of the Anglo-Dutch alliance of a still further date of 31 years (1619), suggests the accuracy of the above statement.

The Treaty concluded at London on the 17th July, 1619, between the Governments of England and the United Provinces, it was stipulated, "that there should be a mutual amnesty, between their subjects East, and a mutual restoration of ships and property; that the pepper trade at Java should be equally divided; that the English should have a free trade at Pulicat on the Coromandel coast, on paying half the expenses of the garrison; and that of the trade of the Moluccas and Bandas they should enjoy one third, the Dutch two, paying the expenses of the garrisons in the same proportion." "conditions, which regarded their opposite pretensions, the Treaty included arrangements for mutual profit and defence. The Dutch and English East India Companies were to provide each ten ships of war, to be employed exclusively in the Indian seas, and in the protection of the Indian Commerce; and the two nations were to unite their efforts to reduce the duties and exactions of the native governments at the different parts. Finally, a council, composed of four members of each Company, was appointed, with the title of the Council of

"Defence, to superintend the execution of this Treaty; and the Treaty itself was to continue in force during twenty years." Gleig's History of the British Empire in India, Vol. I, p. 348.

15. Fifty years but further back, we go to the very origin of the British trade with the East Indies under the authority of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to a body of London Merchants, who, encouraged by the success of the famous expedition of Drake, had applied for "the Royal sanction upon" their "proceedings." Gleig's History, Vol. I, p. 33.

Extent and population.

16. Lithbridge's History of India, p. 103.

"The largest district in India is Vizagapatam in Madras with an area of more than 18,000 sq. miles, i.e., an area much larger than Switzerland or Belgium and a population of 2,610,000, which is more than that of Greece or Denmark."

That the ancestral possessions of the Rajahs of Vizianagaram were far in excess of even the greatest district in all the Empire, of Vizagapatam, will easily be gathered from the following quotation of Orme who distinctly includes Chicacole in the North and Rajahmundry in the South as being the Capitals of the Rajahs of Vizianagaram at the time under review.

Orme's reference to Anandaraj's letter to Lord Clive, July 4, 1758.

17. Regarding the capture of Vizagapatam by Anandaraj from the French, Orme gives the dates of the messages sent by Rajah Anandaraj to Lord Clive in his 'History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan,' as follows:—

"On the 4th of July, letters were received from Anunderanze Ganze-petty, who had succeeded the Rajah Vizaramrauze, (the fifth ancestor of the present writer) in his power and territory in the provinces of Rajahmundrum and Chicacole." (Vol. II. Book IX. page 355.) Also, page 362, he says "Further letters had been received in August, from the Rajah Anunderanze."

Anandaraj's adherence to the English cause and the pride of the family.

18. The forethought, wise determination, and the competent military prowess of Rajah Anandaraj in initiating the enterprise of waging war against the most formidable power of the Franco-Mahommadan Confederacy at the time in the Deccan, and in pursuing it to its glorious end with steadfast adherence to the English cause, are all facts that claim admiration, and severally and collectively, seem to invest the Treaty with historical importance, not a little gratifying to our family, specially when we closely study the following excerpts:—

Lord Clive and his Council's view of the proposals of Anandaraj.

19. Owen Cambridge's 'War in India' (pages 269 and 270):—

The Rajah then applied to Col. Clive and assured him "that with a small assistance of Europeans, he would engage to drive them" (the French) "entirely out of those parts."

20. On being thus applied to, "Colonel Clive weighed every part of this precarious enterprise with that coolness and sound judgment, which few men possess in the deliberation on great and perilous undertakings. The council, to whom he communicated his plan, considered it in no other light than as hazardous in the execution, and subject to the most fatal consequences in case of ill success. These did not escape the attention of Colonel Clive,..."

21. But "preferring the security of Madras to any honours or advantage he might acquire to himself by a larger command, chose rather to weaken his own army... than not prevent the Marquis De Conflans from reinforcing M. Lally at so critical a juncture." (page 269) "Preparations were made with the greatest expedition, and Colonel Forde was ordered for the command of the army, consisting of five hundred Europeans, including a company of artillery, and sixteen hundred sepoy, with six short six-pounders, and a howitzer for the field artillery; four twenty-four pounders, four eighteen pounders, one eight inch mortar, and two royal mortars, as a battering train." (page 270).

22. Broome's History of the Rise and progress of the Bengal Army. (page 211.):— "This is the first occasion in which the Bengal Sipahis were required to serve beyond Sea, and not the slightest objection appears to have been made on their part, to so doing."

First sea voyage of the Bengal troops.

The proper designation of these forces is to be met with in the same work, as will be seen from the quotation given further on in its proper place.

Owen Cambridge's 'War in India' (page 271.):—

23. "On the 1st (of November 1758) they moved from Vizagapatam towards the Raja's army, which they joined the 3rd, and marched together for some days."

Forde's arrival.

24. "Mr. Andrews, who was sent from Madras with orders from the Governor and council to take charge of the factory at Vizagapatam, together with Captain Callinder, and some of the Company's servants, joined the army the fifteenth. They paid their court to the Raja in form, introduced by Colonel Forde. Here the colonel (while Mr. Andrews was present), settled articles of agreement between the Company and the Raja."

The negotiations.

25. "About six o'clock in the evening (Dec. 7th, 1758) the colonel waited on the Raja to inform him of his intentions, and orders were given out late for the army to march at half an hour after four in the morning, no morning-gun to fire, and no beating of drums, but the greatest silence to be observed." (page 272.)

The march.

26. From the quotations given above and below, it will be seen that Rajah Anandaraj, even before the arrival of the forces from Calcutta under the command of Col. Forde, took the lead in the execution of the retributive measures against the French or rather Franco-Mahommadan Alliance in the Deccan, and was in pursuit of the retreating French forces from his territories, comprising Chicacole and Rajahmundry Circars, and that Col. Forde's expedition was not altogether a spontaneous one, but that it was due to a great extent to Anandaraj's energetic action and repeatedly pressed friendly invitations.

Forde's expedition, the result of Anandaraj's invitation.

27. Malcolm's Life of Lord Clive (Vol. II. page 11):—

"To Anunderauze, Clive wrote (7th July, and 17th September 1758) in terms calculated to conciliate his continued friendship: he congratulated him on the advantages he had gained over the French,

Purport of Clive's letters

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by Henry Morris Esq. (p. 1)

37. These three give almost the same detailed account of the Treaty as it is described in Orme's Work, (Vol. III, Book X, page 376) which runs as follows:—

Orme's account of it.

"Mr. Andrews, who, having been chief of Madapollam, and personally known to the Rajah, adjusted their differences by a treaty, which stipulated, "that all plunder should be equally divided; "that all the countries which might be conquered should be delivered "to the Rajah, who was to receive the revenues; but that the sea-ports and towns at the mouth of the rivers should belong to the company, with the revenues of the lands annexed to them, whether of the English possessions, should be without the consent of the Rajah that the Rajah should supply 50,000 rupees a month for the expenses of the army, and 6,000, to commence from their arrival "at Vizagapatam, for the particular expenses of the officers."

Orme in his "History of British India" page 60, says "There (Mr. Andrews) landed and joined the native army of Anunderaize "who had engaged to co-operate against the French, in the hope that "the English would eventually make him *Sovereign of the Deccan*. "This Rajah agreed to supply 56,000 rupees per month for the expenses of the army."

The original Treaty, of which there is a duplicate in the collection of papers after being condemned, such in the port of Talboys, was originally Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras Government to assort and as are deemed worthy of preservation, or, otherwise, if they had been deposited in the India Office, I dare say, be found in the records of 1757, 1758 and 1759. deposited in Fort St. George, the Treaty being under date 15th November 1757, as quoted above on the first page from Broome, as some of the records of which a sketch history extends from the circumstances of historical importance and its subsequent, still the people of this country, seemed in my opinion to have been inserted in the next edition of Aitchison's above the account of the Treaty with the Hyderabad state, May 1757, in Nawab Salabat Jung (the fifth ancestor of the present Nizam), not because it would then be only in chronological order to do so, but because the Treaty with the Nizam, as well as the above, is a contestable historical evidence, to be a resulting sequel of the above treaty with Ananda Nagaraj. This cause-and-effect relation between the demonstrable from the above mentioned works, but is also capable of confirmation by every other reliable history of that eventful period: ready conviction, I quote from the *History of the Administration of the Madras Presidency* Vol. I. by order of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, published during His Excellency's regime, "though the Nizam is deservedly the first feudatory of the Empire now, yet it was not actually the first important ally of the British in the East, the frustration of the Franco-Mughal alliance, and the subjugation of the Carnatic and Masulipatanam."

duplicate Treaty may be found.

insert Treaty in Aitchison's work.

41. Although it is subsequent to ours, that this was the first Treaty with the Nizam will be seen, if further proof be needed, from the following quotation from Briggs' Nizam Vol. II. page 3.

Condor and
Mazulpatam,
decisive bat-
tles.

Contending parties at Condur, confirmed by the picture.

Omitted by
Grime & Cam-
bridge.

DECEMBER. 1758.

English, acted
ended in the
he escaped to
59.

59.

"M. Bussy had deputed Zulfakār Khan to oppose Anant Raj, independently. A fierce battle ensued at forty miles distance from the road to elephantly stores and commissariat stores and all his office stores & jewels under the heading of "the flight of Zulfakār," Eastwick's *Kāśīnamah-i-Hind* Vol. I, p. 107.

44. *Hadikah-i-Alam*, or the *Garden of men*—(*Hadikah*, a garden. *Alam*, men, by conceit also indicates the *nom-de-plume* of the author Meer Allum) was written in 1796 by Meer Allum, the grandfather of the celebrated Sir Salar Jung. Briggs, in his work, "*The Nizam*," pp. 140 and 88, says that "Meer Allum owed his prosperity chiefly to his own talents," and was "favourably affected towards the British." "He commanded the Nizam's army" on more than one occasion. He waited upon the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, and was present at the fall of Seringapatam. He negotiated political affairs on behalf of the Nizam with the British authorities at different times. Lord Cornwallis speaks of him thus:—

"Having had the pleasure of a former acquaintance with Meer Allum, and at that time having been fully convinced of his abilities and good qualities, of his zeal for Your Highness's welfare and his earnest desire to strengthen and increase the intimacy between the Company and Your Highness's government, I was made very happy by the choice of Meer Allum as a person of confidence and authority to join me, and to preside on your part at any congress of deputies that might assemble in order to examine and discuss the claims and pretensions of all parties concerned, &c. &c." "*Nizam our Faithful Ally*." Appendix C. page 376."

45. Eastwick, in his preface (page 1.) to his *Kaisarnamah-i-Hind* or *Lay of the Empress* Vol. I. speaks of Meer Allum and his work as follows:—

"In this history I have translated, and somewhat condensed, the whole of the *Hadikah-i-Alam*, a Persian M. S. composed by Mir Alam, the well-known Minister of the Nizam who accompanied the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, to Seringapatam.....Much interesting matter will be found in this work, which, as far as I am aware, has never before been read by any European, at all events has never been translated into English."

Meer Allum's title of —

حديقة العالم مقاله دوم صفحه ۳۴ در ضمن حالات تمدن الملک موسی بهوسی
ذوالفقار جنگ را بمقابله آفتد راج که جمعیت یک لک پیاده و هزار سوار با خود داشت و با
سرداران انگریز مسلک خود سری می پیمود داشت و بقاصه بیست گروه از راه راجمندی بمیدان قلعه
بهت پر بعد تلاقی فتنه جنگ صعب رو داد تا اینکه ذوالفقار جنگ هزیمت یافته تمام کارخانجات و
جواهر خانه و توشه خانه و انبیا و توپخانه بغارت داده با معدودی چند بر اجمندی رفت

For the same facts mentioned in the Persian version quoted above, Edward B. Eastwick's English Account in his *Kaisarnamah-i-Hind* or *Lay of the Empress*, Vol. I. under the heading of the history of the Nizams of the Dakan, Book II. Chap I. as follows:—

"M. Bussy had deputed Zulfakár Khan to oppose Anant Ráj, who had 1,00,000 footmen and who, supported by the English, acted independently. A fierce battle ensued at forty miles distance from the road to Rajahmahendri, at the plain below the fort

"of Bathpür, which ended in the flight of Zulfakar, and all his office stores and jewels and commissariat stores and elephants and artillery were captured, and with a few men he escaped to Rājahmāndrī."

(2) Maserool Omrah.

48. Conformably to, and in confirmation of this account of the decisive battle of Condore, the other history, *Maserool Omrah*, records the same events in the same manner. The original name of the author of *Maserool Omrah*, which was first published in 1779, was Meer Abdool Razaq, while his official titles were Sam Sam-ud-Dowla and Shah Nuwaz Khan. He stood in high favour with Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asol Jah, the founder of the Hyderabad State, the ninth predecessor of the present Nizam. According to the account given in the preface of his work, he was consulted by the Nizams as an authority on all historical points. In page 34, Vol. I. of his work, the defeat of Zulfakar Jung at Condore is given as follows:—

مآثر الامرا دیباچه اول صفحه ۳۴

بعد وصول حیدرآباد ذوالفقار جنگ بطرف راجمندری و سیکاکول محلات جاگیر خود رفت و عیلة الملك راه بهولچری گرفت با ذوالفقار جنگ و راجه سیکاکول جنگ در میان آمد ذوالفقار جنگ شکست فاحش خورد و سپاه تمام بغارت در آمد و کارخانجات جواهر خانه و توشه خانه و اخیال و توبخانه بدست راجه افتاد و با معدودی جان سلامت برد

TRANSLATION.

49. Zulfakar Jung left for Rajahmundrum and Chicacole to inspect his jaghirs, and Oomdatoolmoolk (M. Bussy) marched towards Pondicherry. A battle occurred between the Rajah of Chicacole (Anandaraj of Vizianagaram) and Zulfakar Jung, who, having been totally defeated, fled with a few men. All his army was plundered; his elephants, all his state jewellery, commissariat and artillery fell into the hands of the Rajah.

Anandaraj's exemplary career.

50. If the foregoing paragraphs conclusively prove that Lord, then Colonel, Clive's decision to send a force against the advice of every member of his Council under the command of his best officer, Col. Forde, was, to a great extent, the direct result of Anandaraj's foresight, firm resolution, prompt action, and repeatedly forwarded friendly invitations; the forthcoming extracts, will, I hope, equally bear out that, despite the formidable predominance of the Franco-Mahomedan power, Anandaraj, unflinching and unswerving, adhered to the English cause, from the very "hazardous" beginning up to the very prosperous end of Col. Forde's expedition, which was ultimately crowned with such glorious success, as every history will attest, and which was nothing less than the transfer of the sceptre of sovereignty from the hitherto all-powerful hand of the Franco-Mahomedan alliance to that of the English, and further it will be seen that the Subahdar of the Deccan, unable to effect a defection of Anandaraj from the English, was himself compelled to abandon the French and follow in the wake of Anandaraj in courting the English alliance, as attested by the Treaty concluded between the Nizam, Salabat Jang and Col. Forde on the 14th May 1759, immediately after Masulipatam was captured by the allied forces of the English and Anandaraj.

51. Before proceeding further, it is necessary to take account of the fact that some of the historiographers and others, most probably either misled by factitious accounts in the memoirs of the vainglorious Frenchmen, M. Dupleix, and M. Bussy, or inspired by military envy, or prompted by national bias, fashionable at the time or necessitated by political exigencies, made statements, either consciously or, unconsciously, calculated not only to detract from the credit due to Ananda Gajapaty Raj for his firm resolution to act in perfect harmony with the English, but also to create a mistaken impression as to the status of the Rajahs of Vizianagaram.

Possible failures of the early historians.

52. For instance, if some of Robert Orme's remarks regarding the Northern Circars were to be read by the light cast upon them by the fact of the important part he had taken in the Government of the Madras Presidency, by the fact of his close intimacy with Lord Clive, by the fact of his being appointed historiographer to the East India Company by the India office, as will be seen from the following quotation, and also by the light cast upon them by the fact, though last not least, of Lord Clive's having come to the conclusion regarding the assumption of the sovereignty of the Northern Circars, which will also be quoted further below, there can be little doubt that historical facts were so arranged as to facilitate the ~~future~~ action forced on the Government of the East India Company by the exigencies of the time.

Orme's statements questioned.

53. Robert Orme being one of the first historiographers, that he was followed by the subsequent writers is easily comprehensible; and consequently exceptions taken by me to some of his remarks in the course of this letter will equally apply to those statements of later writers who repeated naturally his errors.

54. *British Power in India* by Auber Vol. I. page 51.

"It is a singular coincidence, that the soldier who achieved such conquests, and the historian who recorded those achievements, were both appointed Writers by the Court of Directors on the same day, viz., the 15th December 1742; Clive for Madras; and Orme for Bengal."

55. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Ninth Edition, Vol. XVII, page 853, Col. 2.

Robert Orme in 1744 "became a clerk in the East India Company's service in Calcutta. In 1752 he went to Madras, and in the following year he returned home with Lord Clive, with whom he lived on terms of close intimacy. His knowledge of Indian affairs gave him considerable influence with the Company. Returning to Madras in 1755, he was appointed a member of the council, and in this position took an active part in directing the military operations in the Carnatic in 1755-59. By the court of directors he was appointed to succeed Lord Pigot in the Government of Madras, and in 1757-59 he was commissary-general. In the latter year, bad health compelled him to quit India, and he took up his residence in London, where he occupied himself in writing a *History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from 1745*, the first volume appearing in 1763, the second in 1775, and the third in 1778. In acknowledgment of his services he was appointed historiographer to the East India Company with a salary of £400 a year."

56. He, in his "*History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan*," Vol. I, p. 374; writes as follows:—"the French were now (1754) "acknowledged sovereigns, without a rival or competitor."

Whereas, among the other authorities given on page 30, it will be seen from the following quotation that, according to Orme himself, Bussy, so far from exercising sovereignty, was unable even to exact the tribute authorized by the Nizam, hitherto due to the Mogul Empire.

Orme's *History of Indostan* Vol., I, p. 373:—

"Mr. Moracin not having troops enough at Musulipatnam to reduce the united forces of the Rajah and Jaffer-Ally, made overtures to Vizeram-rauze, offering to farm out to him the countries of Rajahmundram and Chicacole at a lower rate than they had ever been valued at. Such a temptation was perhaps never resisted by any prince in Indostan..."

57. This statement seems to be absurd on the very face of it. The question being whether Vijayarama Raj or Mr. Moracin was the most powerful, and whether the temptation of withholding the whole of the nominal tribute or a part of it was the greater one. That the consent to give, on the part of the Rajah, even a portion of it, does credit to the sense of duty and Rajput-honesty rather than to lucrative temptations, is self-evident. Bussy obtained his right to the Northern Circars through Hyderabad, to which Vizianagaram was nominally subject. It was the good sense and honesty of Vijayarama Raj, powerful as he was at the time, that prompted him to agree to pay that nominal tribute to M. Bussy, as the agent of Hyderabad, but not his fear or the power of the French. So the insinuation in the above phrase of Moracin, *farming out* the revenues, seems to be a vain-glorious statement and wilful exaggeration of self-importance, prompted by wounded pride, rather than an honest declaration of the existing facts, probably on the part of the French, especially when we view these transactions in the light cast upon them by other histories cited above, written by contemporaries who were themselves also famous prime ministers at the Court of the Nizam.

58. *The Fifth Report, Madras Presidency*, Vol. II, was published forty-eight years after Orme's account of the Northern Circars and of our family had appeared. That this Report greatly relied for its facts on Mr. James Grant's so-called *Political Survey of the Northern Circars*, which came into existence eleven years subsequently to Orme's work, and was also evidently written for the purpose of giving colour to the policy urged upon the British Government by the imperial exigencies of the day, which proved somewhat detrimental to the political status of our family, will be seen from the quotations to follow hereafter:—

Mr. James Grant, says the *Fifth Report, Madras Presidency*, "while resident at Hyderabad, ...cultivated an intercourse with an eminent and experienced native statesman, and thence obtained access to valuable public records, which had been hitherto closed with cautious jealousy against foreign inspection. Of these and other sources of knowledge respecting the affairs of the Northern Circars, Mr. Grant's acquaintance with the Persian language enabled him to make the fullest use." (page 5).

59. It is a pity that for want of particular specification of the proper title of the "valuable public records" obtained through the influential "eminent and experienced," but nameless "native statesman," the elaborate *Political Survey of the Northern Circars*, is necessarily bereft of much of its historical authority.

60. It is strange that Mr. Grant should have passed over the above quoted well-known historical work, *Maserool Omrah*, by the prime minister of the same court, although it had been published just five years before his work, without a single allusion to it, even by way of criticism, especially as his "acquaintance with the Persian language," "access to valuable public records" by the influence of "an eminent and experienced native statesman," "hitherto closed with cautious jealousy against foreign inspection," are made much of in the above quotation. Surely the records could not have been those that supplied material to the author of *Maserool Omrah* or to Meer Allum, the prime ministers to the Nizam, both of whom, according to the above quotations, although they wrote at different periods, extol the military prowess of the successive Rajahs of Vizianagaram, namely, Vijayarama Raj and Anandaraj, the ally of the English, especially at a time when the court of Hyderabad can by no means be considered to be friendly to the Rajahs of Vizianagaram, being subsequent to the alienation of the Northern Circars to the French and the defeat of the French by the Anglo-Vizianagarian troops under Col. Forde and Anandaraj.

61. The following excerpts from the so-called *Political Survey of the Northern Circars*, by Mr. James Grant, printed in extenso in *The fifth Report, Madras Presidency*, Vol. II, speak for themselves.

62. "About this time, it was that the same ambition which prompted Vizieram to commit parricide, and led him more naturally to encroach on the civil rights of neighbouring landholders weaker than himself, in which he was politically supported by the Amildar, until the greater part of the territories of Margool, Singrecotah, and Nundapore, was added to his former possessions; but not being with equal policy checked in his career of power, and made sensible of his own dependence on superior authority, he punished very properly, as an example to future rulers, the negligence, corruption or inability of the Government that cherished him, by being principally instrumental to the revolution in favour of the French in 1753, in like manner as his son and successor, six years afterwards, on similar grounds, aided in the expulsion of his benefactors to bring about another change, which might be no less favourable to the interested views of an ambitious powerful subject." (page 220).

63. "Suffice it to observe, that success crowned the enterprize, and raised the favourite Vizieram to that unrivalled power and consideration which the adopted representative of his family still is permitted to enjoy among a multitude of other official land-holders dispersed throughout the Circars, some of higher pretensions from birth, but all of inferior territorial consequence." (page 145).

64. "I am extremely sensible of the hazard I incur of discovering a very limited, defective knowledge, by a performance that may come in competition with that of a Committee of Circuit instituted a twelve-

"month since, and whose Report will be found on more minute, authoritative, and extensive researches into the actual state of these provinces, than can reasonably be expected from any private individual; but as I am not conscious of writing, either from mercenary motives, or any impulse of vanity; seeing that my labours are not designed, more than they are proper, for publication, it will be sufficient satisfaction for me, in fulfilling what at any rate, I only consider my duty, unaccompanied with any extraordinary public expense, if I should, by anticipation throw a glimmering of light upon what may hereafter appear in the full blaze of truth; or if, by general hints, on a connected view of many distinct considerations necessary to estimate the political importance of the Circars, I can in any degree elucidate the minuter details of more accurate, but perhaps less general inquiry, on a subject apparently important for the controlling representative of the British sovereignty in this country, to be fully informed of, as intimately connected with the prosperity of the Company, and the national interests at large." (page 133).

65. The above closing paragraph of Mr. Grant's letter to Warren Hastings, which accompanied his *Political Survey of the Northern Circars*, vague as it is, plainly points out the half-hearted conclusions of the writer regarding the policy of the Government at that time anent the Northern Circars.

66. Mr. Grant calls the same Vijayarama Raj "the favourite Vizieram," whom the minister of the Nizam, Meer Allum, styled *Rajah* in page 231 of his history, and whom he extols as one that maintained a standing army of such a large force, as will be seen from the quotation on page 29 *infra*, by using the word *hamvārā* before the lac of foot soldiery, which means *always*; and the quotation from *Maserool Omrah* shows that his successor Ananda Gajapaty Raj, the ally of the British, is also styled *Rajah* by the minister of the Nizam's Court in his history.

67. As to "parricide," there is a rumour that a relative of his, whether an uncle or cousin, fell while storming one of the fortresses in the country; and at that time the relations between Vijayarama Raj and that kinsman being strained, on account of his having obtained a portion of the territory, the partizans of the latter insinuated that he met his death by foul means at Vijayarama Raj's instigation or connivance. Such an unfounded rumour and the above calumniating conjectures of Mr. Grant cannot but accredit any history in which they appear with being a model collection of vituperative aspersions.

68. The second paragraph in the above quotation from Mr. Grant's *Political Survey of the Northern Circars* confers the new title of "official land-holder," and says that if they, the Rajahs of Vizianagaram, have greater territory, they are inferior in birth.

If the family identical with that to which the Ranas of Odeyapoor belong, as shewn in the quotation from Eastwick's *Hand-book for Madras*, in the Summary of the history of the Vizianagaram family, given at the end of this letter, is to be inferior, I do not know which other Rajaput family in India can be called of the first importance.

Major Evans Bell in his *Empire in India* page, 393 says as follows:—

"The Maharana of Oodeypoor, the head of the Sesodia family, and of the Sooraj-bunsee, or Solar tribe of Rajpoots, pretends to a direct descent from Ramachender, the mythological monarch of Oude and

"conqueror of Ceylon, the hero of the national epic poem, the Ramayana, and who is worshipped all over India as an incarnation of the Deity. All Hindoo Princes acknowledge the precedence of the Rana of Oodeypoor, styling him "Hindoos Sooraj," or sun of the Hindoos; and all those of Rajpootana, and several in other parts of India, receive from him the *teeka*, or mark of royalty on the forehead, in confirmation of their accession. The Oodeypoor dynasty, which, apart from its mythical splendour, can really boast a royal genealogy of two thousand years, is also renowned for having, amidst the most terrible reverses, maintained its independence of Delhi, and for having preserved the family honour pure and inviolate, unlike the other Rajpoot Princes, by refusing to give its daughters in marriage to the Mahomedan Emperor or his sons." (page 393).

69. Mr. Grant, when referring to the Vizianagaram family above, insinuates that Vijayarama Raj was a mere adventurer and the founder of the family.

This statement of Mr. Grant can be refuted by a mere reference to the third clause of the Treaty with the Nizam, in 1759, which is quoted further on wherein it is stated that "agreeable to custom of his (Ananda Gajapaty Raj's) grandfather and father, and as was then paid to the Circar, so he will now act and pay accordingly to the Circar."

70. The key to all these contortions of self-evident facts and perverted so-called historical representations is to be traced, in my humble opinion, to the straightforward and candid statement of that great statesman, Lord Clive, who plainly gave his opinion to the Madras Government to the effect that sovereignty of the Northern Circars was of paramount necessity on account of the pressure of political circumstances, that ultimately led to the foundation of the British Empire in India, as is clearly seen from the following quotation from Briggs' *Nizam Vol.*, I, p. 180.

"On his voyage out to India in 1765, Lord Clive called at Madras, which, though not unusual in those times for Indiamen bound for Calcutta to do, is specially noticed, inasmuch as he intimated at Madras the advantage of possessing the whole line of coast which joined the English territories in the Carnatic to those in Bengal, and it suggested to him the importance of obtaining it on permanent terms. The country known as the Northern Circars fell within the Government of the Nizam, and was managed by a deputy or commissioner of his appointment. After the expulsion of the French by the English, the authority of the Nizam was more nominal than real."

71. Consequently in the same year we see that Lord Clive obtained from Shah Alum the following grant for the Northern Circars, on the ground of expelling the French from these Circars, as will be seen from the Firmaun itself.

"Firmaun from the Mogul for the Northern Circars—1765."

"In these happy times, our Firmaun, full of splendour and worthy of obedience, is descended, purporting, that whereas Salabut Jung Bahadoor, Soubadar of the Deccan, conferred the Circar of Siccacole, etc., on the French Company, and that in consequence of its not being

Assumption of the sovereignty of the Rajamundry and Chicacole Circars traced to Clive's decision.

Firmaun of the Northern Circars obtained by the English for driving out the French.

"confirmed by us, either by Firmaun or otherwise, the high, mighty, glorious Chiefs of the Khans, Chosen of the Omrahs, Sepoy Sirdars, truly faithful, worthy of receiving favours and obligations, our invariable and never-failing friends and well-wishers, the English Company (having sent a large force for that purpose) did expel the French therefrom; we, therefore, in consideration of the fidelity and good wishes of the above high, mighty, etc., etc., English Company, have, from our throne, the basis of the world, given them the aforementioned Circars, by way of enam or free gift (without the least participation of any person whatever in the same), from the beginning of the Fussul of Tuccancooul, in the year of Phasely 1172, equal to the month of April 1762;....."

Dated.....12th of August, 1765.

Aitchison's Treaties (Third edition), Vol. VIII, pp. 278-79.

72. *The Makers of British India* by Davenport Adams, p. 79 foot note. "The treaty was signed by Shah Alum, August 12, 1765, in Clive's own tent, the imperial throne being represented by a chair supported upon a couple tables."

73. Keightly in his *History of India* referring to him says as follows:— "Clive, whose power over the Emperor was absolute, easily procured a *sunrud* conferring the Carnatic on Mahommed Ally, independent of the Nizam, and he also obtained a similar grant to the English of the four Northern Circars. (p. 95 col. 1.)

74. While the firmaun speaks for itself that the gift of the Northern Circars by Hyderabad was null and void, we see from the following quotation that the Nizam, in his turn, little respected the firmaun of Shah Alum which most indubitably attests to the fact that beyond the delegation of nominal suzerainty over the land, neither had the actual control over the country nor moral right to alienate it to any others from the native, and consequently the legitimate rulers at the time.

Gleig's *History of India*, Vol. II. page 207.

"Clive, who had touched at Madras, in his voyage to Bengal, suggested the propriety of connecting the company's possessions on the coast, by procuring for (from) the Emperor Shah Alum a grant of the Northern Circars. The plan was approved of, and the grant solicited and obtained; upon which General Calliand put himself at the head of a force, and proceeded to assert the company's title. It does not appear that he met with any serious opposition from the Rajah's Polygars, and other Local Chiefs; but his movement gave extreme offence to Nizam Ally, who regarded the Circars as a portion of the Deccan, and acknowledged no right on the part of the emperor to dispose of them."

75. Mr. James Grant's account of the cession of the Northern Circars, which is as vague as absurd, runs as follows:— (*The Fifth Report, Madras Presidency*, Vol. II. p. 2.)

"It is sufficient to state, that the discovery of an intention on the part of the Nabob of Arcot, of eventually adding the sovereignty of the Circars to his dominions in the Carnatic, induced Lord Clive, in 1765, to obtain from the Mogul a grant of four of them, namely, Cicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellore and Condapilly; which in the following year was confirmed by a treaty entered into with the Nizam."

76. Again, a year later, we find the following grant of the same provinces from the Nizam:—

Treaty with the Nizam, 1766.

ARTICLE 3.

"The Honourable English East India Company do further engage and promise, that in whatever year the assistance of their troops shall not be required, they will pay to His Highness, as a consideration for the free gift of the above-mentioned five Circars, for ever and ever, the following sums, by kists, as specified in the 8th Article of this Treaty, viz., for the three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour and Moostafurnugger, five lakhs of Rupees; and for those of Siccacole and Moortizanugger, as soon as they are in their hands, and the settling the same is well effected, two lakhs each; in all nine lakhs of Rupees per annum."

ARTICLE 4.

"The reduction of the Siccacole Circar, by the blessing of God, the Company will effect, as soon as possible; but that of Moortizanugger, in consideration of His Highness having, by former agreements, given it to his brother Bazalut Jung as a jaghire, the Honourable English East India Company do promise and engage not to take possession of until it be His Highness's pleasure, or until the demise of his said brother;....."

"Dated.....the 12th of November 1766."

Aitchison's Treaties (Third edition), Vol. VIII, pp. 280-281.

77. Whatever may be the import of the statements cited above in support of foregone conclusions defending a certain line of policy dictated by the circumstances of the times, whatever may have been the varying nature of the accounts recorded by individual writers from partizan motives, and whatever may have been the drift of official records regarding the origin, status and sovereign power of the House of Vizianagaram, the writer of this letter, as its present representative, has the consolation and pride of remembering that it has not been, and it cannot be said that my ancestors were at any time wanting in good faith, in duties of honour and in attachment to the British Rule.

78. In the succeeding year 1767, by virtue of these Treaties, Vijayarama Raj the successor of Anandaraj, the ally of the English, paid the first tribute of three lacs of rupees to the English, as will be seen from the following quotation from the *Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency*, Vol. I, p. 54, foot-note 2.

"The Firmaun with the subsequent treaties of 1766 and 1768 completed the transfer of the Circars to the British who established their authority over the Poosapauties from the year 1767. They



Difficulty of reducing Northern Circars to subordination traced to a clause in the Treaty of the English with the Nizam.

The uniform integrity of the Rajas of the Vizianagaram family.

Their reduction by the English to the tributary status.

"then paid their first tribute of three lakhs to the Chief of Musilipatam, which had remained in our hands since its capture by Forde in 1759."

The "Royal salute" continued up to 1848 and the Sovereign salute of 13 guns reconfirmed and continued up to the present.

79. The theoretical sovereignty over the Northern Circars, thus established, became an actual fact after the battle of Padmanabhum on the 10th of July, 1794, yet not merely the sovereign distinction of a salute, but the "royal salute" itself, at that time "of nineteen guns," with concomitant honours was continued down to the time of the father of the present writer, and even after the curtailment of the "royal salute of 19 guns" in 1748 according to the rules published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 5th March 1847, page 160, No. 56 of 1847, the sovereign honour of a salute of thirteen guns in the British territory of Vizagapatam is allowed as a hereditary distinction down to the present day, by the grace of the British Government, as the following quotation from the *Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency*, (Vol. I., p. 56, foot-note) shows:—

"The death of Vijiamam Raz marks a turning point in the fortunes of the family. Subject to occasional vicissitudes, the importance of the Poosapauties had steadily increased throughout the century. Their own dominions and those of their feudatories covered an area continuous with the present district. Their tenure of this extensive country was that of a tributary prince. The head of the house was honoured by the titles of Mirzah and Manea Sultan, and the Honourable Company accorded him a royal salute of 19 guns when he visited their Chief at Vizagapatam. These titles and the salute reduced in 1848 to 13 guns are still enjoyed as hereditary honours,....."

Unsettled state of India in the last Century.

80. Leaving this aside, before we can fully appreciate the glorious achievements of Col. Forde's expedition, we have to take a cursory glance at the real state of India at that unsettled period, fraught in every direction with various perils.

The disruption of the Mogul empire after the death of Aurangzebe.

81. After the death of Aurangzebe in 1707, the Empire began to lose its integrity. The shock dealt by Nadir Shah's invasion from the North shook the Empire from stem to stern, presaging that the dissolution of the Mogul Empire was fast approaching.

The weakness of his successor

82. The massacre at Delhi and the fabulous wealth, "the magnificence of which astounded Roe and Bernier," and the peacock throne, which were carried away in ransom by the freebooter of the North, are within the memory of every student of modern history. By the most moderate estimation the plunder of Nadir Shah himself, consisting of plate, jewellery and cash, could not have been less than £30,000,000 sterling in value, according to Beveridge's *History of India*, page 399; but according to Keene "£80,000,000 sterling, besides untold wealth in jewellery and live stock." *Fall of the Moghul Empire*, page 39.

83. The final scene of the massacre of one lac of innocent citizens of the capital of Hindostan, indiscriminate of age and sex, by Nadir Shah's army is described by Dow in his *History of Hindostan*, (1770); Vol. II. page 327, as follows:—

"The King of Persia sat, during this dreadful scene, in the Musgid of Roshinul Dowlat. None but his slaves durst come near him, for his countenance was dark and terrible. At length, the unfortunate

"Emperor, attended by a number of his Chief Omrahs, ventured to approach him with down-cast eyes. The Omrahs, who preceded Mahummud Shaw, bowed down their foreheads to the ground. Nadir Shaw sternly asked them what they wanted? They cried out, with one voice, 'Spare the City.' Muhummad said not a word, but the tears flowed fast from his eyes. The tyrant sheathed his sword, and said 'For the sake of Mirza Mahummad, I forgive.'"

84. The disgraceful intrigues of Mahummud Shaw's courtiers at the time can be best realised by the ridiculous scene between his courtiers and the invader, humorously depicted in the following quotation from Keene's *Fall of the Moghul Empire*, page 40.

The treachery of the nobles.

"But historical justice cannot be satisfied without an exhibition of the fruit personally acquired by Saadat (the Nabob of Lucknow) from the atrocious treason in which he had borne a great and gratuitous part. This is the more indispensable since Mr. Elphinstone has omitted the story, although it rests upon contemporary evidence.

"Native historians relate that when the victorious invader had obtained possession of the imperial city, he sent for both the Turanian (the Nizam of Hyderabad,) and the Persian, (the Nabob of Lucknow,) and roughly reproached them for their selfishness and treachery. 'But I will scourge you,' he pursued, 'with all my wrath, which is the instrument of divine vengeance.' Having said this, he spat upon their beards and drove them from his presence. The crest-fallen couple of confederates, upon this conferring, agreed that each should go home and take poison; it being out of the question for them to outlive such disgrace. The Nizam was the first in the field of honour; and having swallowed his potion in the presence of his household, shortly afterwards fell motionless to the ground. A spy of Saadat's having satisfied himself of the result, hastened to his master, who being ashamed to be beaten in this generous rivalry, fulfilled his part of the compact to the letter, taking a draught that proved instantly fatal. No sooner was the breath out of his body than Chin Kilich Khan (Asaf Jah, the great Nizam-ul-mulk) came as by a miracle to life, and ever afterwards amused his confidential friends by the narrative of how he had outwitted the pedler of Khorasan."

85. If this degrading spectacle of the Mahomedan dignitaries of the last century has more item of the victim's disgrace added to it in the account given in Rickard's *India*, (Vol. I. Part II page 212), Dow's Translation of Persian texts (1770. Vol. II. page 324) excels in details, about the incredible weakness of the Emperor's courtiers at the time of Nadir Shaw's invasion.

86. Reduced to this plight, the Empire soon fell a prey to the repeated incursions of hardy Northern hordes led by Ahmadshaw Abdalli in 1757 and in 1759.

Dow in his *History of Hindostan* (1770); Vol. II., page 341, says:—

"We have already seen that all the provinces to the North-West of the Indus were ceded to Nadir Shaw. When that conqueror was

"assassinated in Persia, Achmet Abdalla, a native of Herat, who had raised himself in his service, from the office of Chobdar, or mace-bearer, to that of Chazanchi, or treasurer, found means, with the assistance of his own tribe, in the confusion which succeeded the Shaw's death to carry off three hundred camels loaded with wealth, to the mountains of Afganistan. This treasure enabled Abdalla to raise an army, and to possess himself by degrees of the districts of the mountains, Herat, part of Chorassan, and all the provinces ceded by the crown of Hindostan to the king of Persia. Thus Abdalla laid the foundation of an empire in those countries, which formerly composed the great monarchy of Ghizini."

This Achmet Abdalla also, according to Rickard's *India*, (Vol. I, page 216,) laid the foundation of the kingdom of Cabul.

87. Rajaputana and Rohilkond, in the North, declared their independence. The Sikhs and the Jauts gained the mastery on the banks of the Indus and the Jumna. The Maharatta made good his *chouth* all over India. Along with insignificant Soubahs, 'even the wretched phantom who still bore the imperial title, stooped to pay this ignominious black-mail.' The Viceroy assumed sovereignty in Bengal, the Carnatic, Hyderabad and Lucknow.

Macaulay's
account of the
situation.

88. The following picture of the unsettled state of Hindostan at the time, held out by the diction of Lord Macaulay, is as ready to hand as it is brilliant. *Essay on Clive*, Vol. VI of his works, (pp. 391 to 394).

"In what was this confusion to end? Was the strife to continue during centuries? Was it to terminate in the rise of another great monarchy? Was the Moosulman or the Mahratta to be the Lord of India? Was another Baber to descend from the mountains and to lead the hardy tribes of Cabul and Chorasán against a wealthier and less warlike race? None of these events seemed improbable. But scarcely any man, however sagacious, would have thought it possible that a trading company, separated from India by 15,000 miles of sea, and possessing in India only a few acres for purposes of commerce, would, in less than a hundred years, spread its empire from Cape Comorin to the eternal snow of the Himalayas; would compel Mahratta and Mahomedan to forget their mutual feuds in common subjection; would tame down even those wild races which had resisted the most powerful of the Moguls; and, having united under its laws a hundred millions of subjects, would carry its victorious arms far to the east of the Burram-pooter, and far to the west of the Hydaspes, dictate terms of peace at the gates of Ava, and seat its vassal on the throne of Candahar.

89. "The man who first saw that it was possible to found an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. His restless, capacious, and inventive mind had formed this scheme, at a time when the ablest servants of the English Company were busied only about invoices and bills of lading. Nor had he only proposed to himself the end. He had also a just and distinct view of the means by which it was to be attained. He clearly saw that the greatest force

"which the princes of India could bring into the field would be no match for a small body of men trained in the discipline, and guided by the tactics of the West. He saw also that the natives of India might, under European commanders, be formed into armies such as Saxe or Frederic would be proud to command."

90. "The situation of India was such that scarcely any aggression could be without a pretext, either in old laws or recent practice. All rights were in a state of utter uncertainty; and the Europeans, who took part in the disputes of the natives confounded the confusion, by applying to Asiatic politics the public law of the West and analogies drawn from the feudal system. If it was convenient to treat a Nabob as an independent prince, there was an excellent plea for doing so. He was independent in fact. If it was convenient to treat him as a mere deputy of the Court of Delhi, there was no difficulty; for he was so in theory. If it was convenient to consider his office as an hereditary dignity, or as a dignity held during life only, or as a dignity held only during the good pleasure of the Mogul, arguments and precedents might be found for every one of these views. The party who had the heir of Baber in their hands represented him as the undoubted, the legitimate, the absolute sovereign, whom all subordinate authorities were bound to obey. The party against whom his name was used did not want plausible pretexts for maintaining that the empire was in fact dissolved, and that though it might be decent to treat the Mogul with respect, as a venerable relic of an order of things which had passed away, it was absurd to regard him as the real master of Hindostan."

91. "In the year 1748, died one of the most powerful of the new masters of India, the great Nizam-ul-Moolk, Viceroy of the Deccan."

92. With his death there arose disputes for the succession to the Viceroyalty, as well as to the Government of the subordinate province, the Carnatic.

Muzuffer Jung, grandson of Nizam-ul-Moolk and Chanda Saheb, son-in-law of a former Nabob of the Carnatic "united their interests, invaded the Carnatic, and applied for assistance to the French, whose fame had been raised by their success against the English in the recent war on the Coast of Coromandel."

93. "Nothing could have happened more pleasing to the subtle and ambitious Dupleix. To make a Nabob of the Carnatic, to make a Viceroy of the Deccan, to rule under their names the whole of Southern India; this was indeed an attractive prospect. He allied himself with the pretenders, and sent four hundred French soldiers and two thousand sepoys, disciplined after the European fashion, to the assistance of his confederates. A battle was fought. The French distinguished themselves greatly. Anaverdy Khan was defeated and slain. His son, Mahommed Ali, . . . fled with a scanty remnant of his army to Trichinopoly; and the conquerors became masters of almost every part of the Carnatic."

Disputed
succession in
the Deccan
and the Car-
natic.

The French
espouse the
cause of Mir-
zapha Jung
and his
triumph.

The power
of Dupleix.

94. "This was but the beginning of the greatness of Dupleix. After some months of fighting, negotiation, and intrigue, his ability and good fortune seemed to have prevailed everywhere. Nazir Jung perished by the hands of his own followers, Mirzapha Jung was master of the Deccan; and the triumph of French arms and French policy was complete. At Pondicherry all was exultation and festivity. Salutes were fired from the batteries, and *Te Deum* sung in the churches. The new Nizam came thither to visit his allies; and the ceremony of his installation was performed there with great pomp. Dupleix, dressed in the garb worn by Mahomedans of the highest rank, entered the town in the same palanquin with the Nizam and in the pageant which followed, took precedence of all the court. He was declared Governor of India from the river Kristna to Cape Comorin, a country about as large as France, with authority superior even to that of Chunda Sahib. He was intrusted with the command of 7,000 cavalry. It was announced that no mint would be suffered to exist in the Carnatic except that at Pondicherry. A large portion of the treasures which former Viceroys of the Deccan had accumulated found its way into the coffers of the French Governor. It was rumoured that he had received two hundred thousand pounds sterling in money besides many valuable jewels. In fact, there could scarcely be any limit to his gains. He now ruled thirty millions of people with absolute power. No honour or emolument could be obtained from the Government but by his intervention. No petition, unless signed by him, was perused by the Nizam."

95. "Mirzapha Jung survived his elevation only a few months. But another prince of the same house was raised to the throne by French influence, and ratified all the promises of his predecessor. Dupleix was now the greatest potentate in India. His countrymen boasted that his name was mentioned with awe even in the chambers of the palace of Delhi."

96. As now on the Continent of Africa, where the political supremacy is contested by several Western Powers, so every one knows that, in the last century from 1746 to the year of Col. Forde's expedition, 1758, the French and English wars for political predominance in India did not cease, despite the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749; and the French ascendancy at that time almost all over the Deccan except in the territories of the Rajah of Vizianagaram is a well-established historical fact, as might be gathered from the quotations to follow later on.

Briggs' Nizam (Vol. I. pp. 159-160).

97. "The year 1746 was a dark one for the interests of the English East India Company on the Eastern Side of the Peninsula of India. The question about to be raised was not of commercial profit or loss, but of political influence; and it took fifteen years to determine the supremacy of one of the two European powers both then struggling for ascendancy. The mutual declarations of war made by France and

"England in 1744 were now being felt at their distant settlements in the East."

98. "Madras capitulated on the 20th September, 1746, to Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment; and the talent of Dupleix improved the occasion to make all the Indian princes our enemies. In 1749 general peace had been determined in Europe by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, when the French Government agreed to restore Madras; and accordingly it was delivered up to the English in August of that year."

99. "Lally and Bussy followed their distinguished countrymen. Bussy, by both ability and force of character, gave the French a high name. . . . This wonderful man exercised such influence over Muzuffir Jung, when upon the musnud of the Deccan, as to prompt that prince, in 1753, during his brief sovereignty of a few months, to enter into an engagement to subsidise a body of troops from the French to be retained under his command, for the payment of which were assigned the Northern Circars. This was the first subsidiary treaty made by a native of India with a European power. Bussy commanded great respect among these people. In 1758, when Salabat Jung, his two brothers, Bazalut Jung, and Nizam Alee, and the Peishwa, had each his army before Aorungabad the presence of Bussy, most unexpectedly made, with his handful of Europeans, imposed respect upon them all, and every eye was fixed upon his movements. In 1758, when obliged, under Lally's orders, to leave the Nizam's dominions, the Soobehdar, when too well assured of its ominous reality, took his leave of Bussy in an agony of grief and despair. Had the policy initiated and directed with such rare ability by M. Bussy been maintained, there might have been a different result."

100. "I have already alluded to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. By that treaty there was peace between the English and French crowns; but there arose between the English and French companies trading to the East, a war most eventful and important—a war in which the prize was nothing less than the magnificent inheritance of the house of Tamerlane."

101. Masulipatam was given not to Bussy but to Dupleix, in January 1750, by Muzuffer Jung, Nabob of Hyderabad, the third from the Founder, and the sixth from the present Nizam, who reigned from December 5th, 1750, to January 30th, 1751, in all 55 days, of whose installation we have just read in the vivid description of Macaulay, and who had met his untimely death in a contest with the rebel Nabob of Kurnool. The fugitive Nabob of Kurnool with a handful of men, overtaken by the enemy in his retreat, despairing of escape, turned round and offered a bold front to the pursuing Muzuffer Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and his force, by far outnumbering his own. Muzuffer Jung, desirous of a personal combat on elephants, bade his army to allow the rebel Nabob to approach him unmolested, and died, while he raised his sword high to strike at the enemy, by the javelin of the rebel Nabob of Kurnool, who was immediately cut to pieces by the Nizam's soldiers.

Bussy's influence at the Court of the Nizam.

The Circars ceded to the French.

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. War in the East.

Muzuffer Jung dies by the hand of the rebel Nabob of Kurnool.

Struggles between the English and the French and the success of the latter.

Bussy places
Salabat Jung
on the throne.

102. Bussy, who had been beseeching Muzuffer Jung in vain not to precipitate the pursuit of the enemy, so as to leave Bussy and his heavy artillery lagging behind, heard with consternation the news of the death of the French Nabob Muzuffer Jung, returned to the camp, proclaimed Salabat Jung as the Nizam of Hyderabad with the consent of the Nizam's courtiers and the whole army. Orme. Book II, Vol. I, pages 164 and 165.

Anandaraj
maintains the
traditional
honor of the
Rajaputs.

103. The interest in this Nizam Salabat Jung is that, by the superior military genius of Col. Forde, and by the stubborn firmness of Anandaraj's admirable conduct at a critical moment, to be discussed presently, not undeserving the traditional glory of the Rajaputs of Solar race which is preserved in the chronicles of their courage and candour which, as the quotation from Mr. Lethbridge will show, furnish material for history, this selfsame Nabob of Hyderabad, who came to aid the French at Masulipatam, as their faithful ally, about the end of March, 1759, and to defeat Anandaraj and 'his old allies, the English,' (Broome. p. 248) their common enemy, was compelled to abandon the French who, but ten months ago, landed a large "force that was to sweep the English into the sea—" (Elphinstone's *Rise of the British power in the East*, page 489), and to sign the first offensive and defensive treaty with the English, May 14th 1759.

Historical
importance of
Rajput chron-
icles accord-
ing to Leth-
bridge.

104. [Lethbridge's *History of India*, under the heading "Sources of the Early History," p. 138.

"The history of the Brāhmanic revival that followed the expulsion of Buddhism, and of the long dark age of 'Mediæval Rājās, who ruled the country for many centuries before the coming of the Muhammadans, derived from the later religious writings of the Hindus (called the Purānas), and also from the annals and ancient poems of the Rajput royal families, which were generally handed down in the traditions of the Rajput bards, and reduced to writing in a later age.'"]

Salabat a
French Nizam

105. Talboys Wheeler writes of this Nizam of Hyderabad, Salabat Jung, as follows, in his *Early Records of British India*, pages 143 and 144:—

"Salabat Jung was a French Nizam in every sense of the word. He not only owed his throne to the French, but he was only maintained on the throne by Bussy and his French army. He found that not only his throne but his life depended upon the support of a French force. He ceded a territory six hundred miles in length along the eastern coast of the Dekhan, as a permanent provision for the maintenance of a French army. This territory, which rendered the French all-powerful in the Dekhan, was known as the Northern Circars."

The influ-
ence of the
French in the
Deccan

106. "The fortunes of the French had reached their zenith. The English had lost their footing in the Dekhan; they all but lost their footing in the Peninsula. There was not only a French Nizam of Hyderabad, but a French Nawab of Arcot."

Tribute re-
ceived from
Mysore.

107. We have seen in the above quotation that the French, having placed Salabat Jung on the gaddi of Hyderabad in 1752, had gained the dictatorship not only at Hyderabad, but also over a greater portion of the Deccan. Mysore paid arrears of

tribute and promised "punctuality in the future payment of tribute" (Beveridge's *History of India* Vol. I p. 509). Elphinstone, in his *Rise of the British power in the East* (p. 239) mentions the same fact as follows:—

"M. Bussy engaged to procure the retreat of the Marattas, if the Mysoreans would satisfy the claims of Salabat Jang (Nawab of Hyderabad); and the Mysoreans, pressed on all sides, agreed to pay arrears up to the amount of fifty-six lacs of rupees. This was exactly double the amount due at the most liberal calculation, and a large portion was required to be paid immediately. The payment could only be made by giving up the jewels and the plate belonging to the rāja * * as well as the same description of property belonging to the temples;"

108. The Northern Circars, over which the control of the Nizam was shadowy, and seldom, if ever, more than nominal, were heedlessly ceded away in perpetuity to the French by their puppet Nizam Salabat Jung "who would have granted anything the French desired." (Elphinstone's *Rise of the British power in the East*, p. 258).

Impropriety
of Salabat
ceding to the
French Chic-
acole and
Rajamundry
Circars.

109. This prodigality of alienating the Northern Circars to the French is not surprising when we remember the fact that the French at that particular period wielded great power at the court of Hyderabad. We have seen above that, according to Mr. Talboys Wheeler, the Nizam owed his elevation to the Viceroyalty of the Deccan, the maintenance of his power, in short, even his life, to the French influence. His indebtedness to the French, cannot be better realised than from the following quotation from Elphinstone's *Rise of the British power in the East* p. 187.

Reasons for
this cession.

"During this period (1751), the Viceroy's Government was entirely in the hands of the French. M. Bussy personally commanded the army, and controlled the civil administration, through his agent Rágonát Dás. The native princes are in general more tenacious of the forms of power than of the substance; yet Salabat Jang did not hesitate to address M. Dupleix as his protector, and to acknowledge that himself and his states were entirely at his disposal. We cannot therefore be surprised that, about the same time, the viceroy ceded a territory round Masulipatam to the French and conferred the Government of the Carnatic on M. Dupleix and his successors."

Thus if in addition to the French supremacy at the Court of Hyderabad we remember the inherent weakness of the Mahomedan rulers after Nadir Shaw's invasion of India, it is not surprising that "they were ever ready to give away that which never belonged to them."

110. The internal management of the Northern Circars, specially of Chicacole and Rajamundry, was never interfered with, even after their nominal subjugation to the Mahomedan power in 1724, as the following quotations will fully bear out.

Virtual in-
dependence of
the Chicacole
and Raja-
mundry Cir-
cars.

Madras Manual of Administration Vol. I p. (133), foot note.

"Aurangzeeb annexed Golcondah in 1688 and Calinga" (the territory extending from Puri to the Godavery from North to South, and from

East to West comprising from the sea to the Western side of the Eastern Ghauts, owning Chicacole, according to Cunningham's *Ancient Geography of India* p. 516 as the 'original capital of Kalinga,' and at the time under the undisputed sway of Rajah Vijayarama Raj the 5th ancestor of the present writer), "thus became part of the Mogul Empire, but the occupation was little more than a military one, and the Hindoo Chiefs were left much to themselves till 1724, when Yoosaf Jah, the great Nizam-ool-Moolk, took actual possession of the country."

Acceptance of the Governorship of the Chicacole Circar under the Mogul, interpreted, as the latter actually taking possession of the same.

111. This actual possession means nothing else than that Rajah Vijayarama Raj had accepted that self-same year, the Governorship of the Circar of Chicacole, as will most indubitably be proved by the following quotation from Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 8.

"The following is a list of the Muhammadan Governors of Chicacole, appointed by the Haidarabad Circar."

"Raja Vijaya Rama Raz held it for one year.....1724."

"Anvar Ali Khan.....1757."

"Anvar Ali was the last of the Muhammadan Governors, and was father of Valajah or Muhammad Ali afterwards Nabob of the Carnatic. From him the District passed to the Rajas of Vizianagram."

Mogul authority grows still weaker after that period.

112. After the year 1724, that Hyderabad had very little to do with the affairs of the Kalinga country which belonged to the Rajas of Vizianagram, can be easily deduced from the following quotation from *Nizam our Faithful Ally*, p. 22.

"Thus for thirteen years, or from 1724 to 1737, the first Nizam's time appears to have been fully occupied in striking the balance of chances and events in the Deccan, with a view to the preservation of his independence and the extension of his authority." "In 1737," the last period mentioned above, "he (Asof Jah) was summoned by several letters of entreaty to aid the Emperor, and he hastened to Delhi leaving his second son, Nazir Jung, as lieutenant in the Deccan. The Peishwa for the moment beat a retreat and Asof Jah was invested with full power to use every resource of the state. This, however, availed him little. When he took the field, Baji Rao marched against him at the head of an army, said to be 80,000 strong, and Asof Jah not daring to risk an engagement was so thoroughly harassed by the Mahratta mode of warfare that he was compelled to conclude a peace that could only be regarded as disgraceful to the Mogul Power."

113. So while Asof Jah himself had much ado to maintain his own independence of the Delhi Sovereign on the one hand, and to check the rising Mahratta power which was a standing menace to Asof Jah's power on the other, even the nominal suzerainty of Hyderabad was hardly recognised by the people of the Northern

Circars whose Western boundary is defined by the continuous chain of mountains known as the Eastern Ghauts, which are impervious to the inroads of any inland power.

114. The well-known metrical Telugu work, *Vishnu-bhakti-sudhakaram*, written in the last century by one Pusapati Vijayarama Raj, a cousin and contemporary of Rajah Anandaraj, and Chief of Regulavalasa, records a fact of historical importance, viz., that the fish emblem, Mahé, and Moratab, the two jar-shaped spheroids, all three fixed on long poles, formed part of the regalia of Rajah Vijayarama Raj about 150 years ago.

The evidence of Vishnu-bhakti-sudhakaram about the royal insignia of Fish and two Spheroids

115. This fish emblem, together with the other regal paraphernalia comprising the Murchals or a kind of fans of peacock feathers, and the Nalkee, an open litter, commonly used on matrimonial occasions by the Hindu middle class now, are still in the possession of the family, and, with the exception of Nalkee or the litter, are still used on public occasions.

116. I quote the following from Sleeman's *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*, Vol. I, pp. 175, 176 and 177, for the interest it contains, regarding the origin of these emblems, as well as the high political importance attached to them.

Sleeman on the origin and importance of these high regal emblems.

"This litter is called a Nalkee. It is one of the three great insignia which the Mogul Emperors of Delhi conferred upon independent Princes of the First Class, and could never be used by any person upon whom, or upon whose ancestors they had not been so conferred. These were the Nalkee, the order of the Fish, and the fan of the peacock's feathers. These insignia could be used only by the Prince who inherited the sovereignty of the one on whom they had been originally conferred. The order of the Fish, or Mahee Moratab, was first instituted by Khoosroo Purwez, King of Persia, and grandson of the celebrated Nowsherwan the Just. Having been deposed by his general, Behram, Khoosroo fled for protection to the Greek Emperor, Maurice, whose daughter, Sheereen, he married; and he was sent back to Persia, with an army under the command of Narses, who placed him upon the throne of his ancestors in the year A. D., 591. He ascertained from his astrologer, Aruz Khushusp, that when he ascended the throne the moon was in the constellation of the Fish, and he gave orders to have two balls made of polished steel, which were to be called Koukubas, (planets) and mounted on long poles. These two planets, with a large fish made of gold, upon a third pole in the centre, were ordered to be carried in all regal processions immediately after the king, and before the Prime Minister, whose cortege always followed immediately after that of the King. The two Koukubas are now generally made of copper, and plated, and in the shape of a jar, instead of quite round, as at first; but the fish is still made of gold (but ours is gilded on brass). Two planets are always considered necessary to one fish; and they are still carried in all processions between the prince and his prime minister."

117. "Noosainapee, who ascended the throne of Persia after the Sassanians, ascertained that the moon was in the sign Leo at the time of his accession, and ordered that the gold head of a lion should thenceforward

"accompany the fishes and the two balls, in all royal processions. The Persian order of Knighthood is, therefore, that of the Fish, the Moon and the Lion, and not the Lion and Sun, as generally supposed. The Emperors of the house of Timour, in Hindoostan, assumed the right of conferring the order upon all they pleased; and they conferred it upon the great territorial sovereigns of the country without distinction as to religion. He only who inherits the sovereignty can wear the order; and I believe no prince would venture to wear or carry the order who was not generally reputed to have received the investiture from one of the Emperors of Delhi."

Vijayarama Raj's seal similar to those of the other great Sonbadars directly under the Emperor.

118. The fact of Rajah Vijayarama Raj of Vizianagaram enjoying the high status of a first class sovereign prince under the Mogul Empire, as is made obvious by the possession of the Mahd Moratab, the Nalkee and the Murchals, is further borne out by still stronger proof furnished by his seal, which is still in my possession and of which the following is an impression. When compared it will be seen that the wording on this seal is identical with that of the seals of the Nabobs of Hyderabad, Oudh, and Moorshedabad, with reference to their connection with the Delhi Emperors, as the Emperor's Viceroys or immediate representatives.

Engraving of the seal.



Photograph of a grant issued under the seal.

119. Not only is this Seal still in the possession of the family but the ancient grants, (the photo of one of such grants is inserted below), issued under this seal are still recognised in courts of Justice as valid documents in awarding decisions regarding the particular lands held by virtue of the above-mentioned grants bearing the said seal.

120. Analogous to these irrefutable and conclusive proofs of the power and prestige of Vijayarama Raj, we have *Hadikah-i-Alam*, the Persian History of Meer Allum which places on record the numerical strength of the forces of Vijayarama Raj at that time as follows:—

Meer Allum on the power of Vijayarama Raj.

حد یقه العالم مقابله يوم صفحه ۲۳۱
اجي رام راج كه هواره يكت اكن پيداء و دو هزار سوار و توپخانه آتشبار و صد زنجير فيل كوه آثار
میداشت و فيما بين او ورنكا راؤزمیدار از قوم يلمه كه جمعيت هفت صد پيداء هقوم خود هواره او بود
جنگها بميان آمده بود

TRANSLATION.

121. Vijayarama Raj always maintained 100,000 foot soldiers, 2,000 cavalry, artillery which emitted rain of fire, and a hundred chain of elephants resembling mountains.

122. Eastwick's English version of the above Persian extract runs in his *Kaisar-namah-i-Hind* (Vol. I. History of the Nizams of the Dakan, Book III. Chap III. p. 56) as follows:—

"Azirám Ráj always had 100,000 footmen, 2000 horsemen, besides artillery and a hundred elephants."

123. While Vijayarama Raj was so powerful in the Northern Circars, the French power in the Northern Circars, short as it was, would have been much shorter but for the support which Vijayarama Raj gave them.

French power in the Circars inferior to that of Vijayarama Raj.

District Manual of Vizianapatam, p. 285:—"Had Mons. Bussy failed in bribing Pedda Vijayaram Raz of Vizianagarum to desert the Nabob's interests, French rule in the Circars would have been of even shorter duration than it actually was."

124. In 1754 Mr. Moracin had to accept the terms imposed on him by Vijayarama Raj regarding the tribute hitherto paid to the Court of Delhi, sometimes through the agency of the Nizam of Hyderabad, for the Chicacole and Rajahmundry Circars which were under the sovereign sway not only of Vijayarama Raj but also of his immediate successor Anandaraj, as borne out by the following quotations:—

He dictates terms to M. Moracin, the French Deputy.

Orme Vol. I, Book V, p. 373.—"And finding Vizaramrauze, the most powerful Rajah of the countries (Chicacole and Rajahmundry)."

Orme Vol. II, Book IX, p. 355.—"On the 4th of July, letters were received from Anunderauze Gauzepetty, who had succeeded the Rajah. Vizeramrauze in his power and territory in the provinces of Rajahmundrum and Chicacole."

Quotations from the histories regarding the power and status of Vijayarama Raj and his successor.

Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army* Vol. I, p. 210.—"Rajah Anundeeraj, the ruler of Chikakole and Rajahmndree."

Malleson's *French in India* p. 531.—"Anunderaj, the ruler of both Chicacole and Rajahmundry."

Bussy's error of the choice of Northern Circars.

125. As the power and prestige of Vijayarama Raj were such, it is no wonder if the French had failed to realise their dream of the peaceful occupation of the five Northern Circars, specially the undisputed possession of the northernmost of them, Chicacole and Rajahmundry Circars. But M. Bussy discovered the error of his choice of the Northern Circars too late in the day, as Vijayarama Raj the immediate predecessor of Anandaraj, who invited the English into the Northern Circars, was in possession of his ancestral country and proved too formidable an opponent to carry out the evil designs of the Franco-Mahomedan alliance and its mischievous and unlawful ends.

Elphinstone's *Rise of the British power in the East* [p. 239,]

"The occupation of the territory ceded in December 1753, did not prove a peaceful undertaking."

126. The power of Vijayarama Raj had already won over to his side Jafeer Ally, the local representative of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and seemed too formidable even to M. Bussy, the dictator at Hyderabad, to carry out his designs. Consequently, he had to adopt a temporizing policy and to content himself with the accumulated tribute of twelve lacs of rupees nominally due to the Nizam from Chicacole and Rajahmundry Circars according to Hakikats preserved in the Oriental Manuscript Library, Fort St. George, Madras, and a well-known work in Telugu called Rangarayacharitam which is the history of the Bobbili family of that period and is therefore not likely to be prejudiced in our favour. Vijayarama Raj insisted that, by virtue of the power delegated to the French by the Nizam, the French had no more right to interfere in the Chicacole and Rajahmundry Circars, than to receive the tribute which was due hitherto to the Emperor of Delhi through the Nizam; and that, even the sum of twelve lacs would only be paid to him subject to certain conditions. And accordingly M. Bussy had no other alternative than to accept the proposal of receiving six lacs, as the first instalment, which was after all never given, and to receive the other six lacs after clearing out of the country, recrossing the Godavery which was the southern boundary, as Puri defines the northern extremity of the "Kalinga country" at that time.

The origin & extent of the power of the Rajahs of Vizianagaram in the Kalinga Country.

127. It will not be out of place here to briefly trace the history of the Kalinga country, and to show how the Rajahs of Vizianagaram acquired the overlordship thereof. The advent of the Rajahs of Vizianagaram to the Kalinga country and the origin of their achieving its overlordship, which is not only one of the most renowned ancient countries in India but perhaps in the world, will be seen from the following quotations:—

"Pliny, following Megasthenes" (Madras Manual Vol. I., p. 130) in his Hist. Nat. VI. 21 says:—

"Gentes: Calingae proximo mari, supra Mandei, Malli, quorum mons Mallus, finisque ejus tractus est Ganges."

128. The following quotation from Hwen Thsang, from *Hobson-Jobson* (p. 373) by Yule and Burnell, is as interesting as it is descriptive of the state of civilization in this part of the world:—

"In ancient times, the kingdom of Kalinga possessed a dense population, in so much that in the streets shoulders rubbed, and the

"naves of waggon wheels jostled; if the passengers but lifted their sleeves an awning of immense extent was formed." *Pelicans Buddhists* iii 92-93.

129. Rev. L. T. Foulkes, in his article 'On the Civilization of Dekhan down to the sixth century B.C.' (*Indian Antiquary* Vol. VIII. pages 2 and 3) proves that the Kalinga Kingdom was in a civilized state even so early as the seventh century B.C. It is mentioned as a most ancient kingdom in all the Hindu Theogonies extant, placing it even before the great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

130. In Cunningham's *Ancient Geography of India* (p. 516) we read,

"The original capital of Kalinga is said to have been Srikakola, or Chikakol, 20 miles to the South-West of Kalinga-patam."

131. However this may be, the following quotation from Sri Krishnavijayam, a work of the 17th century, mentioned in the *District Manual of Vizagapatam* by Mr. Carmichael as an authority on our family matters, shows that the title of Gajapaty came into our family after the battle of Nandapur when the Pusapaties overcame the Gajapaties of Katak, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

The place and time of the acquisition of the title Gajapaty by the Rajahs of Vizianagaram, quoted from the family annals.

అరిబలంబుల నందపురపుకైలమునుద్ద మర్రించి గజపతి మాన్యుడయ్యె ।
భూరినైన్యములతో బాదివిల్లెముకొండ సాధించెనిశ్చంక సాహసమున ।
ధట్టిచిలగ్గులు పట్టించిచేకొనె ప్రబలుడై శ్రీరంగరాజుకొండ ।
బల్లిదుడైయోడ వల్లెగైకొనియె విపక్షులందరు పటాపంచలుగను ।
త్రిభువనీరాయబిరుద ప్రదీపురావు సింగవజయించె పెదపిటిచెంత బొదవి ।
కలన శరణు బాహుదీక్షానుగాచె రాజభూపాలు తమ్మధరావరుండు ॥
శ్రీ కృష్ణవిజయము ॥

TRANSLATION.

132. When Tammiraj conquered his foe at Nandapur, he obtained the title of Gajapaty. He subdued with overwhelming forces Bellamkonda and took possession of its resources. He captured the hill-fort of Srirangaraj and triumphed over Odapalle. He subdued Ravusingana and deprived him of his usurped title. He spared Bahadur Khan who implored his pardon.

133. Again in Ushabhyudayam, a work written in the 18th century, we find the following:—

అనిసందాపురకైలనన్నిధి గజేంద్రాసికముంగూర్చియం ।
దెనసెన్ శ్రీగజపత్యభిష్య గుడకైలేంద్రుండు శ్రీరంగరా ।
జనరేంద్రుండలమోడపల్లెవిభుడున్ జన్యంబునం దోడగై ।
కొనియెన్ వారలపట్టణంబులసిరుల్ ఘోరప్రతాపంబునన్ ॥

TRANSLATION.

134. When, at Nandapur, he overcame the array of elephants, he became legally entitled to the title of Gajapaty. He took Bellamkonda, the hill-fort of Srirangaraj, and Odapalle, and broke the enemy's power.

135. The Krishna Vijayam mentions the earliest date of the "Manea Sultan" in our Family having been acquired by Tipparaju who was the predecessor and elder brother of Timmaraju, in the following manner, between A. D. 1446 & 1523.

ఉ॥ వారలలోననగ్రజుడ వారణవారణవేరివిక్రమో॥

దారుడుగాంచెమన్నె సులతానుమహాబిరుదంబుతిప్పగా॥

శ్రీరమణుండ శేష దగతీవినుతాద్భుతకీర్తిమల్లికా॥

సారసదావిభూషిత దిశావనితాఘనకేశపాశుడే॥

136. Another fact of great antiquarian interest is that of bridging over the Godavery, so early as in the beginning of the 13th Century, according to an inscription at Bezwada which was also recorded in the Mackenzie Collection of Inscriptions deposited in the Oriental Library, by one Annala Devaraju.

యాతు యశాసయో జన్మన్

పాతు చామ్మసి మజ్జతః ।

సేతు వక్త్రభగోదాయా

యాతుగ్ జల్వోచికా ॥

TRANSLATION.

He constructed a bridge over the high-flooded Godavery for the purpose of saving life and thereby achieving fame.

Godavery
bridged over
by Annala
Deva Raja.

He is also famous for abolishing tax on women, in introducing coin in the place of bartering, in inventing a rod for the measurement of land and for the jungles reclaimed. But the particular spot where he spanned the Godavery is yet to be traced out; as he was the ruler of Rajamundry, probably it would be in the vicinity of that place. The genealogical account in the inscription identifies him as a descendant of Madhava Varma, the founder of our Family. But the above mentioned work does not deal in detail regarding the Rajahs before the 14th century; consequently we see no mention of this Prince or his bridge in that work.

137. - But the title of Gajapati from the most ancient times was always owned by the Lords of Kalinga.

Rev. T. Foulkes, in his article on the civilization of Dekhan down to the sixth century B. C. *Indian Antiquary* Vol. VIII. p. 6.

"In the absence of an English translation of this portion of the 'Raghuvamsa' the passages which refer to the Deccan may be quoted here from the Rev. J. Long's analysis of the poem in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXI, p. 454:—

"Having conquered the Bengalis, who trusted in their ships, he 'erected pillars of victory on the islands of Ganges. Having passed the Kaposi river by elephants, under the guidance of the people of Utkal (Orissa), Raghu arrived at Kalinga. Mount Mahendra (a mountain in Orissa near Puri) received from him a shock, as from the mahut's goad the stubborn elephants head, Kalinga's monarch, mighty in elephants, in vain attacked Raghu, like Indra attempting to cut his wings. The soldiers decorating the place with betel leaves toasted their success in the wine of Nalikera" (Cocoanut toddy).

138. The original sloka in the Raghuvamsa of Kalidasa itself runs thus:—

प्रतिजग्रादकालिङ्गस्तमस्त्वैर्गज साधनः ।

पञ्चच्छेदोद्यतशक्रं शिलावर्षीव पर्वतः ॥

(Canto IV. Sloka, 40)

TRANSLATION

139. The Lord of Kalinga, mighty in elephants, repelled him (Raghu) with missiles, just as the mountains stoned Indra who had clipped their wings.

140. This ancient country of Kalinga was under the undisputed sway of Vijayarama Raj when Salabat Jang gave away the Northern Circars to the French as stated above.

141. We have seen in the above quotation from Briggs' *Nizam*, Vol. I. page 160, that the declaration of war in 1744 between the French and the English in Europe, naturally led to hostilities that lasted no less than fifteen years, between the two respective companies trading in the far east. We see by the simplest of all inferences, that of arithmetic, that the fifteenth year from 1744 is 1759, when happily culminated the long-sustained conflict for the throne of the gorgeous orient between the two most powerful and civilized nations. No matter when the war was actually commenced or how conducted, continuously or intermittently, the fifteen years' Franco-English war for the throne of Tamerlane in the East, ending in favour of the English, was undoubtedly brought to a happy termination, despite no end of difficulties, in 1758-59, by the unflinching courage and ceaseless energies of the victorious allies, Col. Forde and Anandaraj. We need not go far afield to prove incontrovertibly that the arbitrary power was then wrested out of the hand of the Franco-Mahomedan Alliance by the English, for the history of the period 1758-59, with 'crystal clearness' shows that the ultimate fall of the hitherto all-domineering Franco-Mahomedan power in India was brought about by the victories successively achieved by the Anglo-Vizianagarian Alliance, at the decisive battles of Kondur and Machilipatnam, and that from that day the English supremacy continued unrivalled and ever in the ascendant in India.

Independence of Kalinga at the time of the cession to the French.

The consequences of the victories achieved by the Anglo-Vizianagarian alliance in 1758-59.



Capture of
Vizagapatam
and corres-
pondence
with Clive.

142. We have seen that on September 2nd, 1758, Anandaraj threw down the gauntlet against the Franco-Mahomedan Power, and captured Vizagapatam, and that in the same year Anandaraj transmitted written messages of his determination to expel the French from these parts and of the acts he had already accomplished in that direction, to Lord, then Colonel Clive, and received from him exhortative congratulations and friendly assurances quoted above from Malcolm's *Life of Lord Clive* Vol. II. page 11.

The selec-
tion of Col-
onel Forde.

143. Regarding the selection of Col. Forde, Col. Malleon in his *Decisive battles of India*, page 78, writes as follows:—

"It was impossible that he (Col. Clive) should go there. He must remain to ward off the evils threatening Bengal. But he had at hand an officer not second even to himself in capacity on the field of battle."

The testi-
mony of the
Local records
deposited in
the Oriental
Library.

144. The above facts regarding the advent of M. Bussy to the Northern Circars are not only to be met with in various English Histories extant, but are also detailed at great length in several reliable vernacular records and historical sketches preserved in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library in Fort St. George, Madras.

Account of
an altercation
between Bus-
sy and An-
andaraj.

145. There it will be seen that the tactics of Bussy did not avail him in the Northern Circars and that he had to accompany the Rajah Vijayarama Raj in his victorious march on Bobbili, and that, after the famous fall of that place, when Vijayarama Raj lost his life by the sword of an assassin, he returned to Vizianagaram; and that at the meeting with his successor, Anandaraj, M. Bussy said that his predecessor Vijayarama Raj met his untimely death at the hands of an assassin, owing to the will of God, for the atrocities committed by him, for he was a very cruel man; to these strange condolatory remarks and gratuitous moral admonition of M. Bussy, retorted Anandaraj:—

"భయములేక యిటువంటి యీద్రపుమాటలు మాతో అగుపరుచుచువా? మాతండ్రిగారిని మీయొక్క భయపనామీద పంపించినాము. ఆయనను మాత్రము చంపి నీవు త్రితికి రావడమునకు ఏమినిమిత్తము? ఇంతతప్పున్నా నీమీద వుంచుకొని మాతో యీద్రపుమాటలాడవచ్చినావా?"

TRANSLATION.

146. How dare you represent to us in this barbarous style? Relying on you I allowed my father to proceed to war. Why should he alone die, and you come back? Hence, while you are responsible for all this mischief, how do you talk to me in this barbarous style?

Arrival of
Forde.

147. The slumbering embers of ill-feeling thus being rekindled, blazed forth into open hostilities which inflicted the first fatal blow on the French ascendancy in the Southern Presidency, that ultimately led to the final extinction of the French power in India, by the advent of Col. Forde to the Northern Circars, in the following year, for from this time we hear of nothing but of French reverses and disappointments.

Signing the
Vizianagaram
Treaty.

148. Under the date November 15th, 1758, we have also seen that the Treaty now under investigation between the English and Anandaraj was signed. We see alike in the photograph, and in history, that the *Decisive Battle of Condore* was fought by Anandaraj and Col. Forde, against Zulfakar Jung, the accredited Deputy of M. Bussy from the Court of Hyderabad, and Marquis De Conflans, the French General. The battle commenced on the seventh and was gained on the eighth.

149. Elphinstone's *Rise of the British power in the East*, pages 479 and 480:—

"This action was the first heavy blow struck at the ascendancy of the French in the Deckan, and although Forde was unable to follow up his success by an immediate attack on Masulipatam, owing to the absence of support of the Raja and the want of funds, it had the effect of limiting the resources of the French, and raising the reputation of the English among the native powers."

Account of
the battle of
Condore from
Elphinstone,
Cambridge
and Broome.

150. Cambridge's *War in India* page 276:—

"It was a most complete victory, for the enemy lost their whole camp, baggage, ammunition, and all their artillery, except the four field-pieces above mentioned. Our people took thirty-two pieces of cannon, and the Indian army also took some guns."

151. Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*, Vol. I. p. 219 and 220.

"No victory could have been more complete; the enemy were totally routed and dispersed; thirty-two pieces of Artillery, including seven mortars, of from 13 to 8 inches calibre, 50 ammunition carriages, a large supply of shot and shell, 1,000 draught bullocks, and the whole of the camp equipage and stores were captured; 6 French officers and 70 Europeans were killed or mortally wounded, and about 50 more slightly wounded; 6 Officers and 50 Europeans, rank and file, were taken prisoners, and the loss of their Sipahis must also have been considerable."

"Thus ended the battle of Condore, one of the most brilliant actions on military record; which, however, is generally but little known or mentioned in the service, and by a strange chance, not one of the Corps employed have ever received any distinction for this most important victory, whilst the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, of which not an officer or man, excepting Captain Callender, was present, have the word "Condore" emblazoned on their colours and appointments. The Corps properly entitled to this distinction are the present 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, the 1st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and the Bengal Artillery, the 2nd Native Battalion is no longer in existence, and the Madras Sipahis present were never organized as a regular Corps." (page 220).

152. Orme says in page 379, Book X, Vol II of his work, that the French "then began to fire in platoons"; which according to the military tactics, in my humble opinion, is only resorted to when hemmed in by the overwhelming army of the enemy on all sides; consequently, the forces of Anandaraj must not only have taken an active part in the battle but must have been far in excess of the computations of Cambridge and Orme, while, according to them, the forces on either side at the battle of Condore have to be reckoned as equal.

Inference
regarding the
forces of An-
andaraj from
the French
having fired
in platoons.

153. Thus by unequivocal, concomitant, contemporary historical evidence we see that with the end of the year 1758 ended the fifteen years' glory and power of the Franco-Mahomedan Confederacy in the open and pitched battle of Condore.

The first
blow dealt to
the French
power on the
field of Con-
dore.

Conflans
sides to Raja-
mundry.

154. We read in Orme, page 382, Book X. that "Mr. Conflans the Commander of the French army, changing horses, arrived on the full gallop at Rajahmundrum before midnight, although the distance is 40 miles from the field on which the battle was lost; the troops took various routes, but most of them towards Rajahmundrum."

Capture of
Rajahmundry
by the Anglo-
Vizianagarian
allies.

155. Rajahmundry, according to Cambridge's *War in India* page 276, "the barrier and key to the Vizagapatam country," having fallen into the hands of the victorious allies, "the Rajah appointed Captain Bristol, a European in his service, governor of this fortress." (Page 277).

Here arose a difference of opinion between Col. Forde and Anandaraj.

The differ-
ence of opin-
ion between
Anandaraj
and Colonel
Forde, ex-
plained.

156. Anandaraj's unwillingness, first of all, to pay for the expenses of Col. Forde's forces is justifiable as it was a point not previously agreed upon by him, as will be easily recognised by the tenor of Col. Clive's answer, wherein he expresses his anticipations of the Rajah paying the expenses of Col. Forde's expedition in view of the advantages to be derived by him from the expedition, as mentioned above in Malcolm's *Life of Lord Clive*, Vol. II p. II.

Forde's claim
for the first
instalment.

157. This was however overcome by the Treaty between Anandaraj and Col. Forde, effected through the mediation of Mr. Andrews, under date, November 15th, 1758. According to the first clause of this Treaty, now that Rajahmundry had fallen into the victors' hands, Col. Forde naturally pressed for the payment of the first instalment, Rs. 56,000, (50,000 for his forces and 6000 for the particular expenses of the officers).

Misunder-
standing re-
garding the
nature of
the payment.

158. But the Rajah, on the other hand, by a mistake of the interpreter, seems to have been all along labouring under the misapprehension that the payment was to be in the shape of a loan but not a monthly subsidiary payment.

Anandaraj's
unwillingness
to cross the
Godavery im-
mediately,
explained.

159. The second point of misunderstanding between the allies was, while Col. Forde was impatient to follow up the victory by crossing the Godavery, to besiege Masulipatam, before M. Conflans with the wreck of his army should recover from the shock of their first defeat at Condore, Anandaraj, naturally, had to think twice before he could cross with his huge army the river Godavery, which was the Southern boundary of his ancestral territories, as he would, by that act, necessarily change the defensive war he was hitherto carrying on, into an offensive one.

Forde's pre-
cipitation.

160. Unfortunately, while these points were not settled one way or the other, Col. Forde happened to cross over the Godavery with his forces, leaving the Rajah to act as he pleased.

Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*, Vol. I page 222.

"However, either trusting still to them, or with a view to shame the Rajah into the fulfilment of his engagements, the English force crossed the Godavery on the 23rd, Colonel Forde being most anxious to reach Masulipatam, before the enemy should have recovered the effects of their recent defeat. But the Rajah neither supplied funds nor moved himself with his troops; and as it would have been impossible to proceed without these aids, Colonel Forde was compelled to re-cross the stream on the 26th."

161. Of course, while the above two points of disagreement between the allies were not adjusted satisfactorily, the sudden departure of Col. Forde from the camp

in Rajahmundry caused but temporary estrangement between Anandaraj and Col. Forde, because through the kind and able mediation of Mr. Andrews, who purposely came from Vizagapatam to the Rajah's camp on hearing of the unhappy misunderstanding, the first clause in the treaty was altered so as to show that it was a loan.

Mr. Andrews
mediates.

162. Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*, Vol. I. page 223.

The first
clause in the
treaty, altered

"It was now agreed that whatever sums the Rajah should furnish, should be considered as a loan, and that the revenues of all the districts south-west of Godavery, which might be reduced, should be equally divided between the Company and the Rajah, excepting those belonging to the French." Vide also Orme Vol. III. page 473.

163. This unfortunate incident between the allies, Col. Forde and Anandaraj, was rendered all the more disagreeable owing to the gloomy aspect of the English ascendancy just at the time in the Deccan. Broome describes the situation in his *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*, Vol. I, page 223, as follows:—

The gloomy
state of the
English
affairs in the
Deccan and
the import-
ance of the
Rajah's ser-
vices.

"This was a most perplexing dilemma, as the intelligence that the French were besieging Madras with a powerful force, had ruined the English credit in that part of the country, which the Rajah's name and support could only restore." (Vide Orme Vol. III. Book XI, page 473 also.)

164. But meanwhile, happily, Col. Forde recrossed the Godavery and their forces were soon joined. Payments were received '6000 rupees in cash, and bills at ten days for 60,000 more.' (Broome 223); and thanks to Col. Forde's sound policy and courageous advice, Anandaraj overcame his scruples against going beyond the Godavery, the Rubicon was crossed, and the joint armies soon invested Masulipatam, the strongest fort, and the base of the military transactions of the French forces in the Northern Circars, on the seventh of March, 1759.

The allies
invest Masuli-
patam.

165. Marquis De Conflans, terrified by the strength of the combined armies of Anandaraj and Col. Forde, and by the first signal defeat of the French army under his command at the decisive battle of Condore,

Salabat
Jung advan-
ces to raise
the siege.

"had written to Salabat Jung, the Soobahdar of the Deccan, requesting his assistance against the English, and (as they say) the refractory chiefs, who had revolted to their common enemy. Salabat Jung, being desirous of obtaining the aid of M. de Conflans and his force, to enable him to coerce his brother Nizam Ali,—who, on the departure of M. Bussy, had risen into rebellion,—readily listened to this request, and was now actually on his march to raise the siege, with a large Army, which was joined on the Kistnah by his other brother Bissalut Jung,—their united forces amounting to 15,000 Horse, and 20,000 Foot." *Rise and progress of the Bengal Army* page 229.

166. Salabat Jung, the same Nizam of the Deccan, who owed not only his release from captivity, elevation to the throne and continuation of his reign

but also his very life to the French influence, (Talboys Wheeler's *Early Records of British India*, p. 144), and who according to *Elphinstone's Rise of the British Power in the East*, page 187,

"did not hesitate to address M. Dupleix as his protector, and to acknowledge that himself and his states were entirely at his disposal." and now being "acknowledged as the Soobehdar of the Deccan".... "by the treaty of Paris" (Briggs' *Nizam Vol. I.*, page 180.) no wonder, "cast in his lot with the force under Conflans, and moved to the "Krishna." *Elphinstone's Rise of the British Power in the East*, page 490.

Nizam of Hyderabad, is overtaken by Anandaraj.

167. The Nizam had not come so far away from his capital and so swiftly too, merely to lie encamped forty miles off awaiting the result of the contest, and so he made overtures to Anandaraj to forsake the English and to join him or the Franco-Mahomedan Allies.

168. Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*. Vol. I., page 231.

Anandaraj learns of DuRocher's preparations to advance upon Vizianagaram.

"In the mean time, Salabut Jung was gradually approaching, and "had sent letters to Anundeeraj and the Zemindar of Narseepore, "ordering them immediately to leave the English and join his "standard. On the 27th, intelligence were received of his arrival at "Beezoara on the Kistnah, about 40 miles from Masulipatam, and on "the same day the news arrived that DuRocher had taken possession "of Rajahmundree and was preparing to advance upon Vizianagaram."

169. The French "Army of Observation" under DuRocher gained Rajahmundry without opposition by a flank movement, after the English and the Rajah's army left that place for Masulipatam, while Captain Bristol sent off the treasure to Cocanada to be kept in the custody of the Dutch, and the wounded to Vizagapatam. Thus, on the same day on which the news of the arrival of Salabat Jung reached Masulipatam, intelligence also came from Rajahmundry of its capture by DuRocher on March 24th, 1759, and that he was marching to capture Vizianagaram and Vizagapatam.

Anandaraj falls upon the rear of the French Army of Observation.

This act is mis-interpreted.

Anandaraj secures the safety of his territory.

170. No sooner did he hear of the evil designs of the French to attack his capital during his absence, and of their having taken possession of Rajahmundry, than he hastened to save his capital by falling upon the rear of the French army. This procedure was however most absurdly alleged by some historians to be due to nothing else than the alarm caused by the presence of the Nizam, forgetting that overtures from the Nizam courting his friendship had already been received by Anandaraj, and consequently that Anandaraj had nothing to fear from that quarter if he only cared to join him. The real fact was that he had left the Ranees and other members of his family at Peddapore in the vicinity of Rajahmundry. But probably having deemed the country powers on his side near Rajahmundry, where he had left the members of his family, quite efficient to frustrate the plans of the French "Army of Observation" under DuRocher, the counsels of Col. Forde seem to have prevailed on Anandaraj not to abandon the siege of Masulipatam which was so successfully

begun; and Anandaraj returning to Masulipatam paid no heed to the proposals of the Franco-Mahomedan alliance, against whom in defence of just rights he had actually begun and conducted the campaign in conjunction with Col. Forde in an open and most equitable manner. Anandaraj declared his defiance of the Franco-Mahomedan Power by rejecting the Nizam's proposals, and would not abandon the English on any account. Elphinstone adverting to the overtures made in vain by the Nizam to Anandaraj says:—

Elphinstone's Rise of the British Power in the East, page 490:—

"The Prince feeling himself compelled to take a line, decided to join "the English."

171. Col. Forde in the interval although apprehensive of disappointment tried in vain, as will be seen, to win over Salabut Jung to our side, making peaceful proposals for some kind of friendly accommodation.

Col. Forde makes overtures to Salabut Jung.

Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*, Vol. I., pages 231 and 232.

"Col. Forde, though with little hopes of any good result, determined "to try the effect of negotiation with Salabut Jung, which might at "least serve to amuse him for a time and delay his advance upon "Masulipatam: he accordingly entered into communication with him, "stating that the English had no views or intentions, beyond driving "the French out of the Province, and taking possession of their "factories and forts on the Coast, without any desire to obtain or "keep up their influence or possession in the inland districts, and "requesting permission to send a deputy to his camp to represent the "views and interest of the English, and to enter into final arrangements and a treaty. Salabut Jung consented to receive a deputy, "and accordingly Mr. Johnstone proceeded to his camp on the 1st of "April. These negotiations had the desired effect of retarding his "march, which was all that Colonel Forde anticipated from them."

172. We have seen that the Nizam still persisted in upholding his French alliance and that Col. Forde's negotiations, up to that time, to win over Salabut Jung to our side, were of as little use as the overtures of the Nizam to Anandaraj.

The Nizam persists in upholding the French.

173. The proposals of alliance from the powerful, such as the Nizam's to Anandaraj, although it be at the expense of his "old allies the English" (Broome p. 248) might have had the desired effect had the nature of Anandaraj been pusillanimous in the least degree. Col. Forde's army from the beginning was not more than two thousand one hundred, (Cambridge's *War in India* p. 270) whereas the combined forces of the Nizam, Salabut Jung and his brother Basalat Jung, apart from those of the French, which alone "was almost double the number of Col. Forde's army" (Cambridge's *War in India* page 285) amounted to 40,000. Under the circumstances the dictates of prudential policy would have prompted ordinary minds to sue for peace for themselves at any expense. But the metal of the man was not of such a nature as would suffer him to swerve even a hair's-breadth from the path of rectitude, by the magnitude either of overwhelming danger or dazzling gain; of course, he

Anandaraj's sense of honour in adhering to the English.

would not tarnish the unsullied traditional glory of the Rajputs of the Solar race by proving false to his friends the English, and to the principles of the historical code of Rajput morality. Thus the straight-forward conduct of Anandaraj becoming the inherent honesty of the Rajputs of the Solar race proved an insurmountable barrier to the ambition of the Franco-Mahomedan alliance with the result that the Anglo-Vizianagarian troops stormed the fort of Masulipatam on March 7th, 1759.

Fall of Masulipatam and Salabat's defection from the French to the English.

174. Having come all the way from his capital, Hyderabad, as a French ally, with an army of 40,000, to save the prestige of the Franco-Mahomedan Alliance, for, according to Talboys Wheeler, he owed his life, rule and everything to the French, it is no wonder if he was not amenable to peaceful alliance with the English, before his overtures to win over Anandaraj had completely failed on one hand, and before the French, on the other hand, were entirely crushed by the fall of Masulipatam on the 7th, April, 1759.

175. Elphinstone's "*Rise of the British Power in the East*". p. 492.

"Salabat Jang was within fifteen miles of the coast, and made some demonstration with his Maratta auxiliaries up to the walls of the fort, but Forde, embarrassed as he was with the number of prisoners, held a bold countenance, and the Mogul prince, finding his old allies crushed, offered to come to terms with the power that was now in the ascendant",

and he entered into the following Treaty with the English.

"Treaty with Salabatzing Souba, or Viceroy of the Deckan."

The Seal of Salabatzing.

"The whole of the Circar of Masulipatam, with eight districts as well as the Circar of Nizampatam, and the districts of Codaver and Wacalmannar, shall be given to the English Company, as an Enam, (or free gift) and the Saneds granted to them in the same manner as was done to the French."

"Salabatzing will oblige the French Troops which are in this country, to pass the river Ganges within fifteen days, or send them to Pondicherry, or to any other place out of Deckan country, on the other side of the river Kristna. In future he will not suffer them to have a settlement in this country on any account whatsoever, nor keep them in his service, nor assist them, nor call them to his assistance."

"The Souba will not demand or call Gauzapettyrauze* to an account for what he has collected out of the Circars belonging to the French, nor for the computation of the revenues of his own country, in the present year, but let him remain peaceably in it in future, and according to the computation of revenues of his country before the time of the French, agreeable to the custom of his grand-father and

* The Name of the Raja of Visanapore (Vizianagaram)

"father, and as was then paid to the Circar, so he will now act and pay accordingly to the Circar, and if he (the Raja) does not agree to it, then the Souba may do what he pleases. In all cases the Souba will not assist the enemies of the English, nor give them protection."

"The English on their part will not assist the Souba's enemies, or give them protection."

"In the Souba's own hand.

"I swear by God and his Prophet, and upon the Holy Alcoran, that I with pleasure agree to the requests specified in this paper, and shall not deviate from it even an hair's breadth."

"Dated Moon Ramadan 16th, Hegira 1172, which is the 14th of May, 1759." (Cambridge's *War in India* pages 284 and 285, *Vide, Aitchison's Treaties*, Third Edition, Vol. VIII. page 278, also.)

176. The success of the decisive battles of Condore and Machilipatam, annihilating totally the French Power in India, and the coercion of Salabat Jang (the Nizam of Hyderabad) to the above treaty of 1759, are recorded among many others by the following historians:—

Results of the battles of Condore and Machilipatam according to Malleeson, Broome and Davenport Adams.

"*Decisive Battles of India*" by Col. G. B. Malleeson, C. S. I., pp. 106-107:—

"But the cession of the Northern Sirkars was not the most important result obtained by the storming of Machilipatnam. From the date of that capture the paramount influence at the Court of Haiderabad was transferred from the French to the English. By the treaty made by Salabat Jang on the 14th May, the French were not only expelled, they were forbidden to have a settlement in that country. The corps of Moracin which had landed at Ganjam was, after a few fruitless efforts to disturb the new arrangements, completely dispersed. Du Rocher, it is true, lingered some time longer. But the fiat had gone forth. The victory of Forde laid the foundation of that predominance at the Court of the Nizam which, placed some forty years later on a definite basis by Marquess Wellesley, exists at the present day."

177. "Rightly, then, may Kondur and Machilipatnam rank among the decisive battles of India. Few battles have produced more brilliant results. If Kaveripak was the turning point in the contest between the French and English for the possession of Southern India, South of the Krishna, the capture of Machilipatnam most assuredly secured for them the authority they now command and the influence they now exercise in the provinces lying between that river and the Vindhayan range."

178. "Broome's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army*." Vol. I, pp. 249-250.

"Thus terminated this brilliant expedition, during which the troops obtained all the objects contemplated, diverted the attention and means of the French from the prosecution of the war at Madras, gained one glorious and complete victory in the field, took one of the strongest forts in that part of India, captured upwards of 200 pieces of cannon, acquired a most valuable and extensive tract for the Company, drove the French completely out of the Northern Provinces, and destroyed their influence at the Court of the Nizam,—and all this, in the face of a superior force of regular troops, and in spite of difficulties and obstacles of the most serious nature. Viewed under all the circumstances attending it, and the results obtained, this may be considered one of the most successful and important expeditions ever undertaken by this Army, although the details have been slightly passed over by historians generally."

179. "*Episodes of Anglo-Indian History*" by Davenport Adams, p. 45:—
"Though less known than Plassey, Assaye, and other memorable fields of Indian warfare, it may be doubted whether this splendid victory is not equal to any in boldness of conception and rapidity of execution. When the prisoners were mustered, it was found that they considerably exceeded in number those to whom they had yielded up their arms."

180. "Its consequences were most important. In less than a week M. Moraim, with 300 troops, arrived off Masulipatam; but finding it in the hands of the English he proceeded to Ganjam, which, however, he abandoned before the end of the year. Salabut Jung, deeply impressed by the signal discomfiture of the French, made overtures to Forde for the English alliance, and concluded a treaty by which he ceded the Circars to the English, and undertook that no French contingent should be again allowed in the Dekkan. Thus was the work of *Dupleix and Bussy undone and the dream of a Franco-Indian Empire finally dissolved.*"

Mention of Vizianagaram by Meadows Taylor as one of the 32 independent principalities existing in India in 1761.

181. At this period, when the glorious expedition was crowned with such exemplary success as is attested by every standard history, the Indian Empire consisted of thirty-two principalities, of which Vizianagaram was reckoned, in enumerating from the North to the South, as the twenty-second one, of which the following quotation from Meadows Taylor's *Student's Manual of the History of India* under the heading "Of the Political condition of India, 1761." (p. 453,) states:—

"North of the latter (the Godavery), as far as the frontier of Orissa, the Rajah of Vizagapatam, or Vizianagram, had re-established an independent principality under the protection of the English;"

The whole of this chapter, presenting a bird's-eye-view "of the political condition of India, 1761," will be found in Appendix II on pages from 48 to 51.

The glory due to Anandaraj's loyalty

182. The origin of the means so boldly and so prudently applied to bring about this consummate success, in the face of overwhelming difficulties all round, is indubitably and indelibly traced to the bold determination and unflinching loyalty of

Anandaraj who had thrown the gauntlet to the French and repeatedly invited the English to send but "a small assistance of Europeans," (Cambridge's *War in India*, page 269,) adding that he would drive away the French from these parts, and who, on his own account, even before the English Forces had left Calcutta, or even the message of Lord Clive reached him, hoisted the English flag, in place of the French, at Vizagapatam, on 2nd September, 1758.

183. Although perhaps this act was accomplished not quite disinterestedly, yet, in view of the difficulties of communication with Calcutta, in view of the uncertainty of the fortunes of war, in view of the spontaneity of his action, in view of the ultimate brilliant achievements of Col Forde's expedition, in view of his efficacious exertions for frustrating the ambitious designs of the Franco-Mahomedan league, by strongly adhering to the English cause at a most critical time, with the ultimate success of the Nizam being detached from the French interest, in view of the direct establishment of the British Power in Southern India,—in this respect claiming priority in the loyal and material services rendered, over every Native State not excluding the Nizam himself, and in view of the continuity of subsequent historical facts manifesting manifold advantages to the paramount power as well as to ourselves up to the present day; well may we be proud that the same flag which was unfurled then, still affords its gratifying shade not only here, but spreading from end to end of the land of India, wafts unprecedented peace and prosperity to nearly 300 millions of people.

184. In conclusion I beg to repeat that the insertion, in *Aitchison's Treaties*, of this Treaty, with the Summary of the history of the Vizianagaram family given below, can in no way detract from the work, but on the contrary may be conducive to the enhancement of its harmony, and certainly to the glory of the family of the Rajahs of Vizianagaram specially, as mentioned on the second page, many of the Treaties in Aitchison's work, in the form of entry, being similar to the treaty in question as indirect quotations without seal and signature of the contracting parties.

The appropriateness of including the Treaty and the summary of the history of the Vizianagaram family in Aitchison's work again indicated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ADMIRALTY HOUSE, MADRAS.

FRIDAY,

December 14th, 1894.

Anandarajapatay

This family belongs to the Solar
nagaram and Odeyapore being
Ramachandra of the Ramaya
Puranas of the Hindus.

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July 1917

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Samraj Kumar Singh,
Subsidiary of Rewari. The

APPENDIX I.

ATTORNEYS.

Articles of Agreement for
made, by the Hon'ble Richard Bourne
Honorable East India Company; and by
(Bajee Rao) Pundit Purdan

on against Toolajee Angria, settled in March 1782, Governor of Bombay, in behalf of the Punt, Soobadar, in behalf of his master, Nana the Mahrattas.

That all the said military, naval, and the management of the said affairs, both immediately under the command of the English, and land, carried on by the approbation of both parties.

that may be taken from Toolajee (Angria) shall be equally
Mahrattas, except the *Restoration*, which is to be the sole

ward of said river, to be delivered to the British as the Honorable Company's property, and the Mahrattas not to levy any inland duties.

and Vijidoong, ish engage to keep the sea, and prevent Angria's fleet from throwing that may be attacked, but at this season only Soovarndeorg, Unjunwel,

5th.—All the gold, silver, and copper coins found in the several Forts being entirely to the A

territories are jointly attacked, the Fort of **Khandoree** with its
the **Honorable Company**, with the Villages **Rivans**, **Runjunkhar**,
Ayas.

bet. 7th.—
 Edit Purdan.

Confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 19th March,

ally with Tippeco Sultan—February 1792.

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agreements which were in p
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to the respective board.

APPENDIX I.

Article 2.

Three crores and thirty lakhs of Sicca Rupees shall be paid to the allies, agreeably to the following particulars, &c.

One crore and thirty five lakhs shall be paid immediately, in Pagodas or gold mohurs, or Rupees, of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion. The remainder, one crore and sixty five lakhs at three instalments, not exceeding four months each, in the three coins before mentioned.

Article 3.

All subjects of the four several powers who may have been prisoners from the time of the late Hyder Ali Khan to the present period, shall be fairly and unequivocally released.

Article 4.

Until the due performance of the three Articles above mentioned, two of the three eldest sons of Tippoo Sultan shall be given as hostages, on the arrival of whom a cessation of hostilities shall take place.

Article 5.

When an agreement containing the Articles above written shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultan, counter agreements shall be sent from the three powers; and after the cessation of hostilities such a definitive Treaty of perpetual friendship, as shall be settled by the several parties, shall be adjusted and entered into.

Vol. V. Page 264.

No. XXVII.

Translation of a Paper, containing the Articles agreed to by the Rajah of Tanjore, dated the 20th October, 1771.

The two years' peshcush, amounting to eight lakhs of Rupees, I am to pay in ready money.

For the expenses of the army I am to pay thirty-two lakhs and fifty thousand Rupees.

Whatever lands, money, and effects I have taken from the Marawar or Nalcotey Zemindars, I will restore.

Whenever horse, sepoy, peons, &c., fighting people are required, I am to send them, and they are not to return till they have leave from Court; and the charge of batta, &c., is not to be required of the Circar.

Should the merchants and people belonging to the Company in the Tanjore country have been plundered of paddy, I am to answer it.

I am to have nothing to do with the Marawar, Nalcotey, Tondiman, &c., and if they are guilty of any improper act their punishment is to be from the Circar.

With the friends of the Circar I am to be in friendship, and with its enemies in enmity; and I am not to give place or protection in my country to the enemies and those acting under the displeasure of the Circar.

If I have taken anything from the run-away polygars of Warriore, Collom, and Aleanoor, I am to restore it, and if they are in my country, I will deliver them to the Circar's people.

I have given a separate treaty of friendship.

APPENDIX I.

If any Europeans in the service of the Circar and Company have deserted and fled to me, I will deliver them up.

If the Company's trade in the whole Tanjore country shall be continued, I am to use their weavers well.

The Fort of Vellum to be given to me hereafter. It must be destroyed.

The Districts of Elangar and Coiladdy to be conferred on me.

I am to give up to the Circar the villages of Tewanoor, &c.

I am to give up to the Circar the jaghire District of Arani.

Vol. V. Page 347.

No. LXV.

Treaty with the Prince of Cherical in 1766.

Article 1.

If the French or any other power should come against the English Company in any part of the dominions of the King of Colastria, which extends from Canharottu north to the river of Cotta south, the Prince of Cherical, promises to assist them with all his people and arms and to use his influence to get succours likewise from the other powers.

Article 2.

Immediately on the French fleet of ships appearing off or on, the Chief of Tellicherry advising of their being seen, the Prince of Cherical, promises to send fifteen hundred musketeers to the assistance of the English Company with such others after them as he can procure, as is stipulated in the above Article: and further, in case a large English force comes to Tellicherry and the Chief of Tellicherry requests the Prince of Cherical to afford his assistance to expel the French from the country, he promises readily to give it to the best of his ability on its being previously settled what part of the gain he (the Prince) is to have, the English proving successful.

Article 3.

If the French or any other power comes against the Prince of Cherical the English Company promise to assist him with armed people, balls, powder, and loans of money.

Article 4.

Whenever the forces of the English Company act in conjunction with those of the Prince's, the heads of these last are to be under the directions of the officer who may be appointed from time to time by the Chief of Tellicherry to command the English forces.

Article 5.

All forces sent by the Prince of Cherical to the assistance of the English Company are to be paid by them in the manner of their own Nairs; as on the contrary, the forces sent by the English company to the assistance of His Highness with the balls, powder, &c., are to be at his charge and expense.

Article 6.

The trade and commerce of the English Company, in the dominions of Colastria, are to remain on the same footing as formerly; and the Prince of Cherical accordingly promises to put no impediments in the way of it, but to use his influence to enlarge it; as, on the other hand, the English Company promise to favour the Prince in the interest and affairs of his country, according to his necessities, as in times past.

APPENDIX II.

EXTRACT FROM "1 Student's Manual of the History of India from the earliest period to the present, by MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I., M.R.A.S., M.R.I.A., &c., New Edition, London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1894, Chapter XIII, Book V "Pages 450—455."

"OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF INDIA, 1761."

"The various revolutions which had already altered the territorial divisions of India will have been traceable from the narrative of its history; but a brief definition of them, as they existed at the battle of Paniput, may be found useful to the student, and may serve as an introduction to the further changes which were to ensue."

"I. The great empire of Dehly had virtually ceased to exist; and with the murder of Alameer II, in 1760, the last of the Emperors had passed away. His son, Ally Johur, a fugitive in Bengal at the period of his father's death, subsequently ascended the throne, under the proud title of Shah Allum, or king of the world, when, in fact, all that actually remained to him were a few small districts in the immediate neighbourhood of Dehly. All else had been alienated and usurped, either by the viceroys or foreign powers, and was totally irrecoverable."

"Commencing from the north-west, the whole of the former Afghan territory of Dehly had been conquered, and was now possessed, by Ahmed Shah Abdally. It included Kandahar and Kabsol, some of the north-western portions of both having been gained by the Persians. Ahmed Shah had received from Dehly the cession of the whole of the Punjab; and to this had added Mooltan, which could not be defended. He was not so successful in Scinde, where the Talpoor chiefs had asserted their independence, and were maintaining it; but his dominions were of great extent, and, as the result of the battle of Paniput proved, he was at once powerful and popular among his subjects."

"II. Omitting the few districts on the Upper Ganges and Jumna which remained to Dehly, the Rohillas, who were descended from the former Afghan troops and settlers at Dehly, had become very powerful, and were actually independent under their Chief, Nujeeb-ood-Dowlah; but to the period of the Emperor Alameer II's death, they had assisted him against his treacherous vizier, Sháháb-ood-deen, and were the active allies of Ahmed Shah Abdally in the campaign of Paniput. Their territory was called Rohilkhund, and occupied a position between Dehly and the lower range of the Himalayas, with the city of Bareilly as its capital."

"III. On the south-east of Rohilkhund lay the great province of Oudh, heretofore a viceroyalty of the empire, and still preserving that designation; but now, to all intents, independent. Shujah-ood-Dowlah had succeeded his father Sufdur Jung, and for a time became the nominal vizier of the empire; but his interests lay completely apart from those of the nominal emperor, and his great power and wealth enabled him to preserve the independence he had assumed."

"IV. Bengal, Behar, and Orissa were united under the government of Meer Jaffier, who, upon the support of the English, had become Nabob, or, more properly, Nawáb. His position was an anomalous one, in contrast with that of other nominal viceroys; for he was perfectly independent of

1. Ally Johur commonly called Shah Allum.

2. Ahmed Shah Abdally.

3. Talpoor Chiefs.

4. Nujeeb-ood-Dowlah.

5. Shujah-ood-Dowlah.

6. Meer Jaffier.

u, though he may have kept up communication with officers at the court, in that he rendered it no assistance; and, as has been related, resisted imperial when he attempted, in 1759, to assume the viceroyalty. Provinces were therefore, in all respects, completely alienated from the empire."

"V. The Rajpoot States had become perfectly isolated. It is uncertain how long their annual tribute was paid; but it is questionable whether they had contributed anything to the imperial exchequer for some time previous to the invasion of Ahmed Shah, and it is certain that the emperor and his vizier had, for many years, been too weak to attempt to enforce payment. The principal states were Jeypoor, Joudhpoor, and Oodypoor, and there were others of minor extent and consequence, whose chiefs belonged to the Rajpoot confederation, but whose condition does not need particular specification. Over the whole of Rajpootana, the Mahrattas had imposed their demands of chouth; but they were irregularly paid, and their enforcement was by no means easy. The Rajpoots took part with the Mahrattas in the contest at Paniput, and their independence was absolute."

"VI. The Mahrattas had possessed themselves of the whole of Guzerat and Malwah, having gradually driven out the imperial viceroys and garrisons. They also occupied Khandesh, and Berar, with Kuttack; and the recent cessions by the Nizam had given them the province of Beejapoor and most part of Aurangabad. The province of Malwah had been divided between Sindia and Holkar; the Gaikwar possessed Guzerat; the Peshwah's estate of Kalpy and Jhansy extended their territories to the Jumna on the north, while south-westwards they reached unbroken as far as the northern boundary of Mysore; and they possessed, in the extreme south, the principality of Tanjore, the remains of one of the most ancient Hindoo kingdoms. Such had been their growth in territorial acquisition during a hundred years, while their demands for the national chouth and sur-deshmookhee now extended all over India."

"VII. Between Agra and Jeypore, the Jats, a tribe of martial cultivators from the banks of the Indus, had established themselves about the close of the reign of Aurungzebe. They were now, under their famous chieftain, Sooruj Mul, exceedingly powerful, and his capital, Bhurtpoor, was undoubtedly the strongest fortress in northern India. South-eastward from the Bhurtpoor State, lay the province of Bundelkhand, divided into several minor principalities, the chief of which was Rewah, and on the borders of Malwah a small tract of country had become independent under its Mahomedan governor, the capital of which was Bhopal. All these had been overrun by the Mahrattas, and were, in essential respects, subject to them, as well as tributary."

"VIII. The progress of the Soobahdar of the Deccan, Nizam-ool-Moolk, and his descendants, has been sufficiently illustrated to make the position of Salabut Jung, or the Nizam, as he may be called—the title by which he was best known—sufficiently intelligible. But the territory of the viceroyalty had become seriously circumscribed by the recent cession to the Mahrattas; and in the maintenance, by the English, of Mahomed Ally, as ruler of the Carnatic, the Nizam had lost all the Southern portion of the dominions over which Nizam-ool-Moolk, his father, had ruled. The Patán Nawábs of Savanoor, on the borders of Mysore, of Kurpa and Kurnool, on the southern bank of the Krishna river, had also become independent, and had alienated a considerable portion of the former dominions. The

7. Jeypoor.
8. Joudhpoor.
9. Oodypoor.

10. Sindia.
11. Holkar.
12. Gaikwar.
13. Peshwah.

14. Sooruj Mul.

15. Rewah.

16. Bhopal.

17. Nizam-ool-Moolk.

18. Mahomed Ally.

19. Savanoor.
20. Kurpa.
21. Kurnool.

territories of the Nizam, and of the

with the Krishna

the sea, between

the frontier of Orissa, the Rajah of Vizagapatam or Vizianagaram

re-established an independent principality under the protection of

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bounded by Mysore, and on the south by Tanjore; but they contained many

small Hindoo principalities, which were portions of the original dominions of the

gr and Chôla kingdoms, and over these his authority was

dom. These petty state

XI. TANJORE had been established by Sivajee, on the ruins of the ancient 25. Tanjore

Tanjore. Hindoo kingdom, and his brother, Venkajee, had been created its

rajah. It still remained to his descendants; but it was weak, and

lay at the mercy of the stronger powers in its neighbourhood, though for the

present it was not seriously molested. The English and French transactions with

it have already been detailed.

XII. TRAVANCORE and COCHIN complete the southern states of India; but 26. Travancore

at the period under notice they possessed no importance whatever;

and the same may be said of the smaller states of Coorg and 27. Cochin.

Bednore, which lay west of Mysore, and were dependent upon it. 28. Co

XIII. The Portuguese, since their unsuccessful war with the Peshwah, had 30. The Port

shrunk into insignificance. They still possessed Goa and its depen-

dencies, with a few other factories; but they took no active part in

the political affairs of India.

XIV. The French power in India had been broken by the result of the 31. The F

The French. capture of Chander-nagore and Pondicherry, and by the departure

of M. P. in Hyderabad. The attempts to regain it have to

be recorded hereafter.

XV. The English, by the results of their policy in Bengal and in the 32. The E

The English. Carnatic, had established the basis of their political authority; but,

as yet, their territorial acquisitions were very insignificant. The

villages they had acquired round Calcutta, the grant made by

the Peshwah near Masulipatam, in the Northern Circars, small strips of land

Madras, Fort St. David, and Negapatam, constituted their only posses-

bern sides of the continent. On the western coast,

they had captured the island of Bombay, and they had

of Gheriah to the Peshwah. They had also captured the fort of Surat

from the Gheriah governor, which they held independently of the Gáikwar of