APENDICES

APPENDIX-I

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF BENGAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Years in Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Warren Hastings</td>
<td>1774 – 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Macpherson</td>
<td>1785 – 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cornwallis</td>
<td>1786 – 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. John Shore</td>
<td>1793 – 1798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lord Wellesley</td>
<td>1798 – 1805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# LIST OF GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ASSUMED CHARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Thomas Saunders</td>
<td>19 September 1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. George Pigot</td>
<td>14 January 1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Robert Palk</td>
<td>14 November 1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Charles Bourchier</td>
<td>25 January 1767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Josias Due Pre</td>
<td>31 January 1770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Alexander Wynch</td>
<td>2 February 1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lord Pigot</td>
<td>11 December 1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. George Stratton</td>
<td>23 August 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. John White Hill</td>
<td>31 August 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Thomas Rumbold</td>
<td>8 February 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. John White Hill</td>
<td>6 April 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Charles Smith</td>
<td>8 November 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Lord Macartney</td>
<td>22 June 1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Alexander Davidson</td>
<td>18 June 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.</td>
<td>6 April 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. John Holland</td>
<td>7 February 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Edward John Holland</td>
<td>13 February 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. William Medows</td>
<td>20 February 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Sir Charles Oakley</td>
<td>1 August 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Lord Hobart</td>
<td>7 September 1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 George Harris</td>
<td>21 February 1798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Edward Clive</td>
<td>21 August 1798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. William Cavendish Bentinck</td>
<td>30 August 1803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAWABS OF CARNATIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mohammed Ali (Wallajah)</td>
<td>1749 – 1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Umdat-ul-Umara</td>
<td>1795 – 1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Azim-ud-Daula</td>
<td>1801 – 1820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLLECTORS OF SOUTHERN POLIGAR REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of taking charge</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st September 1790</td>
<td>... Benjamin Torin</td>
<td>Collector of Southern Poligar Peshkush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd September 1792</td>
<td>... J. Landon</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th July 1794</td>
<td>... J. Powney</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th March 1794</td>
<td>... W.C. Jackson</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th January 1799</td>
<td>... S.R. Lushington</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08th August 1801</td>
<td>... S.R. Lushington</td>
<td>Collector of Tirunelveli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th January 1803</td>
<td>... George Parish</td>
<td>Acting Collector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## THIRTY-FOUR SOUTHERN POLIGARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Pollams</th>
<th>Poligars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ettaipoor</td>
<td>Ettaipchnaick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shevagerry</td>
<td>Varagona Ramah Vanien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wootamally</td>
<td>Murtaoah Tevan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chocumputty</td>
<td>Vellenga Pooly Tevan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pareyoor</td>
<td>Tampichy Pooy Tevan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dalevencottah</td>
<td>Indra Talaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Codumboor</td>
<td>Taddejia Talaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pauvaly</td>
<td>Auvaluppa Naick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gollaputty</td>
<td>Gygalupa Naick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Yailmurrah</td>
<td>Yerrachinnama Naick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Allagapoory</td>
<td>Petacorry Vannien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Nadavacoorcy</td>
<td>Cottalataven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Maniachy</td>
<td>Chockahtalaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Soorundy</td>
<td>Shaulavataven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Chinnulgoody</td>
<td>Dodappanaick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Mail Munddy</td>
<td>Konjhay Nakcko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Auten Gerey</td>
<td>Peddanah Naick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Woorcaud</td>
<td>Shattooroyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Singamputty</td>
<td>Nellacooty Taven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mannarcottah</td>
<td>Chinnamanaick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Sundeyoor</td>
<td>Goluppa Naick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Avyadypoorm</td>
<td>Pooleytaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Shattoor</td>
<td>Teroovana Taven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Sapatoor</td>
<td>Veracamianaick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Collunconden</td>
<td>Vainda Tevan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Panjalum courchy</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Colatoor</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Cadaulgoody</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Yellarumpanny</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Colarputtay</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Nagalapuram</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Sivaganga</td>
<td>Padamattur Woyar Tevar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>Mangaleswari Nauchiyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wadagarai</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# THE POLLAMS CREATED BY VISVANATHA NAYAK OF MADURAI

1. Attur  
2. Kulattur  
3. Nagala Puram  
4. Ettaya Puram  
5. Sennai Kudi  
6. Kadambur  
7. Kattalar  
8. Maduvakkuruchi  
9. Kokkarakulam  
10. Panjalam Kuruchi  
11. Maniyachi.  
12. Kovil Patti  
13. Kaccikattai  
14. Uttumalai  
15. Melmandai  
16. Alagapuri  
17. Attan Karai  
18. Singam Patti  
19. Urkad  
20. Ayikudi  
21. Tokai Malai  
22. Chokkam Patti  
23. Talaivan Kottai  
24. Kumarapalayam  
25. Nerkattum Chevval  
26. Sivagiri  
27. Rayagiri  
28. Sethur  
29. Rajapalayam  
30. Gudalur  
31. Aruppukkottai  
32. Gurukkal Fatti  
33. Peraiyur  
34. Saptur  
35. Pillaimuzhunkai  
36. Tombathur  
37. Ezhamadi  
38. Kongarayankkodai  
39. Mukilanai  
40. Kambam  
41. Kombai  
42. Thevaram  
43. Periakulam  
44. Velliyaakkundam  
45. Uttapanayakanur  
46. Tottiym Kottai  
47. Aravattam  
48. Palani  
49. Tirumalai  
50. Virupakshi  
51. Idaiyyakkottai  
52. Kannivadi  
53. Emakkalapuram  
54. Tavasi Malai  
55. Nattam  
56. Talai Malai  
57. Marunuttu  
58. Sandaiyur  
59. Valayapatti  
60. Marungapuri  
61. Manaparai  
62. Gudalur  
63. Turaiyur  
64. Ariyalur  
65. Vuduvur  
66. Perambur  
67. Talaimangalam  
68. Kuvuappulam  
69. Gandarvakottai  
70. Kollar Patti  
71. Alan Kulam  
72. Mannar Kottai

APPENDIX-II

THE CARNATIC TREATY OF 1785

Preliminary Treaty with the Nabob Mohammed Ali, 1785

When the English surrendered the 'assignment' to Mohammed Ali in 1785, the Madras Council concluded a preliminary treaty which consisted of thirteen articles.

The First article required the Nabob to pay four lakhs of pagodas annually for the support of the defence of the Carnatic. The Second article, stated that the Nabob should pay twelve lakhs of pagodas every year for the liquidation of his debt to the Company. The Third article made the Company responsible to pay to the private creditors for the proportion allotted to them, according to the payments that shall be made. The Fourth article required Mohammed Ali to furnish adequate security for punctual payments. The Fifth article authorized the Company to take over the revenue in the event of the Nabob's failure to pay any instalment within twenty days of the specified date. The Sixth article stated that the Nabob should give a satisfactory reply to the Company if it experienced any difficulty from the amuldars of the assumed district. The Seventh article provided for a limited relief in the timing of the payment. The Eighth article required the Nabob to pay his contribution to the current charges as the first and liquidation of the debt in the second and third kists. The Ninth article divided the whole payment in three instalments: three lakhs to be paid before the 30th September, six lakhs before 31st January and several lakhs before the 10th July of every year. The Tenth article mentioned the districts yielding six lakhs of pagodas a year which could be assumed by the Company on default of regular payment. The Eleventh article provided in case of failure of crop that a deduction proportionate to the extent of injury should be made from the instalment of the repayment of debt. The Twelfth article stated the shortage of time before the restoration of the assigned revenue to the Nabob as the motive of signing this treaty. The Thirteenth article provided for the restoration of the revenue administration of Mohammed Ali.

Signed by the Nabob
Signed by Alex Davidson

APPENDIX-III

THE CARNATIC TREATY OF 1787

The treaty was signed by Mohammed Ali and Governor Sir Archibald Campbell on the 24 February 1787. It consisted of nineteen articles.

Objectives

a) to establish a scheme of joint defence for the coast consisting of the Carnatic, Tanjore and British territory of the Northern Circars.

b) To finance the defence establishment

c) To entrust with the Company the right to apply the finance intended for the defence, the conduct of the war together with the command of the forces, stores and provision.

d) The power to occupy and dismantle such forts which were deemed essential for the security of the country

The First article stated that the friends and enemies of either party were the friends and enemies of both the powers. The Second article required the Nabob to pay nine lakhs of star pagodas in two instalments of three lakhs and six lakhs on the 30th of November and 31st of March every year respectively to the English beginning from 12th July 1787 by the Third article the Company agreed to contribute with the aid of Tanjore, the rest of the amount needed for the support of the military establishment. The Fourth Article emphasised that it was the duty of the Nabob to submit the annual account showing the number of the troops and states of the garrisons supported by their contribution. The Fifth article stated that Madurai and Tiruchirapalli in southern Caranatic together with Palnadu and Ongole in the Arcot Subah were answerable in the event of the Nabob not paying the instalment within a month after due date. The Company had the right to appoint receivers for securing the collections from Nabob’s servants in the assumed territories and to exercise all the necessary authority for the realization of the objective until the clearance of all the arrears. The Sixth article made it obligatory on the Nabob to appoint the Company’s nominees in place of his amuldars if they did not pay rent to the Company’s receivers. The Seventh article guaranteed that the English would preserve the Nabob’s dignity inviolate in the assumed territories and take upon themselves
powers no more than what were absolutely required for the collection of rent. The Eighth article stated the responsibility of the Company pledged to apply four fifths of the revenues of their territories on the coast for the conduct of war. The Ninth article exempted the collection from the Nabob’s family Jagirs estimated at 2,13,421 pagodas and charities at 21,366 pagodas from the revenue before deciding the four fifths to be applied for war. It required the Nabob to pay twenty five by fifty one parts of the war debt a share decided in proportion to the revenue of the Nabob, the Presidency and Rajah of Tanjore. The Tenth article stated that for the effectual security of the payment, the Company had the rights to appoint inspectors to examine the receipts. If the Nabob diverted the amount for any purpose other than war, the English reserved the right to appoint receivers for the direct collection of rent from provinces mortgaged for the purpose. The Eleventh article stipulated that the said four fifth would continue to be applied even after the end of war, until the Nabob’s proportion of twenty five by fifty one parts of the war debt was completely discharged. The Twelfth article assured the Nabob to recall the receivers of the liquidation of the war debts. The Thirteenth article stated that during the application of the four fifths of the revenue, for the liquidation of war debt after the end of the war, the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth article would remain dormant. They would regain full force on the liquidation of the war debt. The Fourteenth article promised military support of the British, to the administration of the Nabob on requisition. The Nabob had to meet the additional expenses attending the movement of the forces. The Fifteenth article stated the Company had to submit to the Nabob, information of its proceedings connected with war or peace, wherein the interest of the Carnatic were involved. The Nabob agreed not to enter into any political negotiation or controversy with any power without the consent of Fort. St. George. The Sixteenth article stressed that this treaty did not affect the claims Carnatic on Tanjore in any form. The Seventeenth articles required the English to make a deduction in the Nabob’s Kists in the event of any failure of crops in proportion to the extent of injury sustained by his revenues, as decided by the president in council after inspecting the receipt and revenue. The Eighteenth article declared the provisions of the treaty of 1785 which provided for the payment of four lakhs of pagodas towards the current charges of defence establishment by the Nabob to the Company as null and
void. The nineteenth article asserted that the provisions made in the settlement of 1785 for the liquidation of the Nabob's debts would continue in full force.

APPENDIX-IV

THE CARNATIC OF THE TREATY OF 1792

Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and the Nabob of Arcot, July, 1792.

The preamble of the treaty of 1792 stated that the settlement was aimed at the rectification of the defects in the treaty of 1787. This treaty consisted of ten articles.

The First article stated that the friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties were the friends and enemies of both. By the Second article, the Company agreed to maintain a military force under its exclusive control and the Nabob gave his consent to contribute a certain sum of money as stipulated in the Fourth article for its support. By the Third article, the English was authorized to garrison all the forts in the Carnatic. In the event of any war breaking out in the carnatic and its dependencies, the Company would take over the revenue of the Carnatic except that of the private jagirs of the Nabob, estimated to yield 2,13,911 star pagodas a year and charities calculated to yield 21,366 and to retain it for the better prosecution of the war. The Company agreed to pay one fifth of the net revenue to the Nabob and to restore the management at the end of hostilities except in cases mentioned in the subsequent articles. The Fourth article required the Nabob to pay every year nine lakhs of star pagodas for the support of the military establishment and to sum of 6,21,105 for the liquidation of his debts. The fifth article empowered the English to collect the Poligar peshcush estimated at 2,64,704: 20:26 star pagodas and required them to give credit for that sum in part and payment of the said nine lakhs. The Sixth article declared that the company in the name of the Nabob would engage to the utmost of its power and consistent with the realization of tribute to enforce the allegiance and submission of the Poligars to the Nabob in regard to furnishing their peons for collection of tribute and supporting the circar authority. The Seventh article stated that the Nabob had to pay 12,56,400 : 15:54 star pagodas every year after deducting the Poligar peshcush from the aggregate in ten instalments. A proportionate deduction from each instalment would take place after the discharge of the debt in full. The Eight article declared that if the circar failed to pay any instalment before
the expiration of fifteen stipulated date, in that case said Nabob agrees that the said company would assume the management of the region of Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Nellore, North Arcot, Palnaud and Ongole yielding an annual revenue of 13,41,770 *star pagodas*. It also stipulated that the Nabob did not have any right to assign lands in the mortgaged provinces to the private individuals for the loan contracted with them and contrary to it if any assignment existed when the said territories fell under assumption, these assignment would cease to have any value. The Ninth article required the Company to provide troops for the services of the Nabob if he required the same for maintaining good order and government of his country. By the Tenth article, the Company agreed to consider the Nabob as its ally in the making of war or the conclusion of treaty that would affect the interest of the Carnatic and its dependencies. The Nabob also promised that he would not enter into any negotiations of political correspondence without the consent of the English. Singed and sealed at Chepauk House, this 22nd day of Zekaida 1306 and 12th day of July 1792.

APPENDIX- V

MAJOR BANNERMAN 18 SEPTEMBER 1799 PROCLAMATION LETTER TO SEVERAL POLIGARS OF THE TINNEVELLY PROVINCE

Be, it known to all the Tinnevelly Poligars, and all the inhabitants of the Pollams, that Major John Bannerman commissioned by the Honourable Company to make enquiry into the misconduct of the Tinnevelly Poligars in communication with the collector, and to punish such as may be found deserving there of; And having, on a full enquiry into the conduct of the several Poligars of Yalarampanna, Naglepore, Colarapettah, Cadulgoody, and Kolatoor, discovered that they were leagued with Panjalamcourchy in the late levying of war against the Poligar of Shevagherry, who is under the company's protection; and that the conduct of all these Poligars has been alike disobedient and rebellious to the Government of the Company, in disregarding the authority of the Collector, refusing to pay company's kists, committing, depredation disturbing the peace of the country, and oppressing and murdering its inhabitants. He has deemed it expedient, by virtue of his instructions and the powers with which he is invested from the company, to mark in the strongest manner their displeasure against such criminal proceedings; and therefore proclaims, that the Poligars of Panjalamcourchui, Naglepore, Yelarampanna, Colarpettah, Cadulgoody and Kolatoor, are dispossed of their Pollams. And be it known to all the inhabitants there of, they are assumed by the company, who have accordingly taken possession of them.

Be it further known to all the inhabitants of the aforesaid assumed Pollams, that Maj. John Bannerman has delivered them over to be the charge of Stephen Lushington, Esq. Collector of the Pollams, and as he is the immediate superior and manager thereof, and will conduct all the business of the aforesaid countries; It is strictly enjoined, that all the inhabitants show the most implicit respect and obedience to his authority and command.*

APPENDIX- VI

TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM RAJAH VIGIA RAGOONATH TONDIMAN

I before despatched a letter to you intimating that I had stationed guards in different places to seize Cataboma Naig, & C; on every occasion. I am ready with my life to serve the Company, their service in the essence of my existence. On every side in the mountains and on the hills, I had placed people to find out the hiding place of that enemy, Cataboma Naig; by the blessing of God, the prosperity of the Company, and my own good fortune, he with his dumb brother, two mothers-in-law (should be brothers-in-law) and three other people altogether seven persons, having been discovered in the jungle of the village of Kaliapoor, in the Shevagunga Talook, which jungle is to the westward of Tiracullumpoor in my country, I last night sent by troops thither and after having surrounded him, with much caution and exertion the whole party were taken. Cataboma Naig at the time he was seized wished to have slain himself, but my people having bound his hands kept him in confinement; the particulars of his Poligars are well known to you, to keep him in safety. One day is extremely difficult. He is without hope of his life. Whatever may be written by you shall be executed. I am waiting for an answer may your friendship for me increase. A true translation from the original persian.

Dated 24th September 1799 received 29th in the morning

(Signed)

S. Lushington, Collector.

APPENDIX-VII

MAJOR BANNERMAN PROCLAMATION TO ALL THE LAND HOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH IN THE COUNTRIES COMMONLY CALLED THE TINNEVELLY POLLAMS, 2\textsuperscript{ND} OCTOBER 1799

Whereas it has been already fully and distinctly explained, to the Poligars, land-holders, and inhabitants of every description, within the countries commonly called the Tinnevely Pollams, by the proclamation issued by the Collector S.R. Lushington, under date the 5\textsuperscript{th} September 1799, why government has at this time found it necessary, to assemble a large force in the Tinnevely country, under the command of Maj. Bannerman and where as that officer has also, by his proclamation of the 13\textsuperscript{th} and 18\textsuperscript{th} of last month (September), explained the powers with he was vested and shown what measures he was first obliged to adopt in obedience to the orders of government. Now be it known that Maj. John Bannerman hereby proceeds to explain all Poligars, land-holders and inhabitants of every description, what will remains to be done, in order to the full execution of the instruction, which he has received from the government; and he calls upon the Head Poligars, not only for a ready and implicit obedience of all such orders as he may find it necessary to give on this occasion; but for their assistance to carry into the fullest effect such further measures, as have been determined upon by government for the further protection and management of their Pollams, and to prevent a repetition of these petty wars and disturbances; which have so often brought to calamity and ruin into these countries, and have been the cause of the oppression and destruction of so many of the inhabitants. Be it therefore now known, that to effect this salutary purpose, Government have determined, to take upon themselves the sole protection and defence of the Tinnevely Pollams — and to destroy all the forts at present standing in the several Pollams, with all the guns and wall — pieces found in them — and to take from all the Poligars these fire locks, match locks and pikes now in their possession, and of which they have heretofore made so bad a use.

All the Head Poligars are hereby warned, that they will in future be held responsible; that the inhabitants, of their respective Pollams conduct themselves
like peaceful inhabitants: They are there to caution and give the strict orders to, the headmen of their different villages on this subject; - for, if it shall be hereafter found, that the tranquility of the country has been disturbed by parties committing acts of injustice, violence or depredation in any part of the country, the Poligar of the Pollam, to which parties committing those outrages belong will be considered as having forfeited the protection of that Government under which he lives; His Pollam will consequently be sequestered, and he himself otherwise proceeded against as Government may Judge necessary, for the support of their authority, and the punishment of the disturbers of the peace and tranquility of these countries.*

APPENDIX-VIII

MAJOR MACAULAY’S PROCLAMATION TO ALL THE INHABITANTS OF TIRUNELVELI 15 FEBRUARY 1800

It here as great and ruinous abused notoriously pervade the province of Tinnevelly, to the dishonour of the British to character and the disgrace even of humanity and whereas various dubashes, conicopolies, and persons of similar descriptions under cover of protections pretended to be derived from the company’s government or from British subjects residing in India with or without the company’s licence disregarding the duty they owe to the state, have presumed in manifest violation of that duty and of the positive orders or government to carry on the mischievous and highly oppressive traffic known by the name of ‘Country Business’ a traffic that proves the source of endless vexations and misery to the unhappy ryots, and that had actually tended to the depression and decay of a province enjoying such profuse natural advantages, and heretofore the most populous and wealthy of any in the Carnatic.

Now be it known, that the Right Hon’ble the Governor in Council with a view to the prevention of these serious evils in a province pledged to the company, denies the existence of any protection whatever, and all descriptions of dubashes are hereby informed of the stedfast resolution of the government in council to dignify his Lordship’s serious displeasure against them or other persons not actually and bona ‘fide’ in the service of His highness the Nabob who shall be found acting or offending against the dignity, authority and interests of the British Government.

And be it further known that whatever person shall in future appear to act upon the detestable principles of sacrificing his own reputation, and the character of the government that protects him, to avaricious and interested ends, and pursues these ends, by mean as inconsistent with the welfare of the inhabitants, as they are criminally at variance with orders of the company, frequently and fully promulgated in India, Maj. Maculay gives this solemn warning of his fixed determination to fulfill religious duty by the letter and spirit of his instructions, by immediately taking up those who may be hardy enough
thus to offend. He pledges himself on the other hand to extend all the protections in his power to the fair trader in every lawful concern.*

APPENDIX-IX

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLLECTOR OF SOUTHERN POLIGAR PESHCUSH RESPECTING TALLIARY POLICE

Dated 1st May 1800

In the instructions I gave to my Teshildars in January last, for the assumption of the Desha Cawel privileges, I purposely made no allusion to the Tallum Cawel, having had no opportunity to gain information on which to found any system for its regulation of collection. The relative duties of these service, the past and present situation of the persons performing them, would, I knew, he ascertained, at a very early period, from the representations on the past; and as upon the system to be adopted, greatly depended the future tranquility of the province, there could not be a stronger motive for proceeding with great caution, and with a thorough knowledge of the real situation of the several parties to be affected by it; But as the disorders of the country will daily increase, until some measures be taken for their suppression, I can not longer delay submitting, for your consideration, the draft of an advertisement, which I propose to publish, as the foundation of an efficient system of watching service throughout the country.

The power of the Poligars has been so completely humbled, that the Tallum Cawel carrahs have no longer any dread of them; and from their interference, I have no apprehension of any serious obstruction to well ordering of the watching service; but there are other circumstances; which, if suffered to take their course, would place the province in a greater state of confusion and insecurity of property and life, then it was in the plentitude of the Poligar power. I refer to the injuries which the cawel — carrahs, no longer protected by, or connected with, the Poligars, receive from the circar servants, by the withholding of their rusooms and being made responsible for losses and thefts which have never happened.

Under the pressure of injuries, it is obvious that men who have arms in their hands; who are well acquainted with all the lurking places in the country; whose line or duty favours nightly excursions, and whom the hereditary office of protector, as well as their long connection with the Poligar, has naturally given as spirit of enterprise and independence will plunder and rob, rather than starve.
No vigilance, on the part the company's servants, exercising the duties of the Desha Cawel, can prevent, nor would the whole military force in the province avail, against such secret and extensive depredation. To disarm them, would not be effectual; for a large bamboo with a piece of iron stuck on the top of it, is all-sufficient for the purposes of robbery and plunder.

It would be certainly regular, that whatever measures were adopted to restore the Tallum Cawelcarrahs, to their ancient fees and privileges could be taken in concert with his highness's manager; but the excessive weakness and corruption of the Nabob's administration, compels me to abandon the hope of co-operation. Where the Cawelcarrah is weak, his just dues (like the just dues of all others in the country, who have not the power of resistance) are taken for the benefit of the circar servants; and where he is strong enough to collects a few vagabonds to plunder the inhabitants, the monigars render his russoom and participate in the traits of his depredation.

These and other such acts of tyranny and injustice, have so confounded the proper right and duty of everyman, that they are scarcely and longer know even to himself. It is from that are scarcely and longer know even to himself. It is from that reflection that I have made this advertisement more detailed then may at first appear necessary; but my object has been to make the people at large understand what duties they have a little to expect from the Cawelgar, to soften the animosities subsisting between the inhabitants and the Cawelgars, by showing that the past neglect and perversion of those duties, is not attributable entirely to the Cawelgars; and to point out to them (for they require every such comfort) the benefits they may expect from the future faithful performance of the watching service.

To effect this object, by restoring the Tallum Cawelcarrah to the intention of its institution and the enjoyment of the fees and privileges justly due to that service, to the executors of the duty; it appears to me indispensable that the Tallum Cawelcarrahs should in future receive their russooms immediately from by servants, employed in the collection and service of the Desha Cawel, and he hold accountable exclusively to the company, for their conduct. If this arrangement receives your sanction, I anticipate the greatest benefits to the country from his adoption; and on the other hand, no conviction is stronger on
my mind, than that, so long as the Cawelcarrahs are liable to receive injuries as such as stated in this letter and it's enclosures) from the circar servants, no peace can be expected in the province.

The silence which I have hitherto observed upon the affairs of the forfeited pollams, will not, I trust, expose me to any suspicion of inattention to this important part of my charge. Indeed I hope the diaries I have lately had the honour to submit, of my proceedings in those countries, will show that I have spared no pains to inspire the inhabitants with the confidence in the justice of government, to break the irregular habits of former sherogars and peons & C. to render their labours, like those of the people in general profitable to the company.*

APPENDIX-X

THE CARNATIC TREATY 1801

Treaty for settling the succession to the soubadarry of the territories of Arcot, and for vesting the administration of the civil and military government of the Carnatic Payen Ghat in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Whereas the several treaties which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Highness heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the interests of the contracting parties; and whereas, in conformity to the spirit of the alliance, the said Company did, by the treaty concluded on the 12th July, 1792, with the late Nabob Wolau Jah, relinquish extensive pecuniary advantages, acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787 with the view and on the consideration of establishing a more adequate security for the interests of the British Government in the Carnatic; and whereas subsequent experience has proved that the intention of the contracting parties has not been fulfilled by the provisions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them; and whereas the musnud of the soubadarry of Arcot having become vacant, the Prince Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor has been established the English East India Company in the rank, property, and possessions of his ancestors, heretofore Nabobas of the Carnatic; and whereas the said Company and His Highness the said Prince Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor have judged it expedient that additional provisions should at this time be made for the purpose of supplying the defects of all former engagements, and of establishing the connection between the said contracting parties on a permanent basis of security, in all times to come; wherefore the following Treaty is now established and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the sanction and authority of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K.P., Governor General in Council of all the British possessions in the East Indies, on behalf of the said United Company, on the one part, and by His Highness the Nabob Wolau Jah Ummeer-ool-Dowlah Madar-ool-Moolk Ummeer-ool-Hind Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor Shewkut Jung Sippa Salar, Nabob Soubadar of the Carnatic, on his own behalf, on the other part, for setting the succession to the soubadarry of the territories of Arcot, and
for vesting the administration of the civil and military government of the Carnatic
in the United Company of Merchants England trading to the East Indies.

ARTICLE 1

The Nabob Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bhadoor is hereby formally established in
the state and rank, with the dignities dependent thereon, of his ancestors,
heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, and the possession thereof is hereby
guaranteed by the Honourable East India Company to His said Highness
Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor, who has accordingly succeeded to the soubadarry
of the territories of Arcot.

ARTICLE 2

Such parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East
India Company and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are
calculated to strengthen the alliance, to cement the friendship, and to identify
the interests of the contracting parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed, and
accordingly the friends or enemies of either are the friends and enemies of both
parties.

ARTICLE 3

The Honourable Company hereby charges itself with the maintenance
and support of the military force necessary for the defence of the Carnatic, and
for the protection of the rights, person, and property of the said Nabob Azeem-
ool-Dowlah, and with the view of reviving to the fundamental principles of the
alliance between his ancestors and the English nation, the said Nabobs Azeem-
ool-Dowlah stipulates and agrees that he will not enter upon any negotiation or
correspondence with any European or Native power, without the knowledge and
consent of the said English Company.

ARTICLE 4

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the sole and exclusive
administration of the civil and military governments of all the territories and
dependencies of the Carnatic Payen Ghat, together with the full and exclusive
right to the revenues thereof (with the exception of such portion of the said
revenues as shall be appropriated for the maintenance of the said Nabob and
for the support of his dignity) shall be for ever vested in the said English
Company; and the said Company shall accordingly possess the sole power and
authority of constituting and appointing, without any interference on the part of
the said Nabob, all officers for the collection of the revenues, and of establishing
Courts for the administration of civil and criminal judicature.

**ARTICLE 5**

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that one-fifth part of the net revenues
of the Carnatic shall be annually allotted for the maintenance and support of the
said of the said Nabob and of his own immediate family including the mahal of
His late Highness the Ummer-ool-Omrah. The said fifth part shall be paid be
paid by the Company, in monthly instalments of twelve thousand star pagodas;
and whatever circumstance may occur affecting the net revenues of the
Carnatic, the said instalments shall not be less than twelve thousand star
pagodas. Whatever balance of the said fifth part may remain due at the
expiration of each year, shall be liquidated upon the settlement of the accounts,
and the said fifth part shall be at the free disposal of the said Nabob,
consistently with the principles of the said alliance.

**ARTICLE 6**

The fifth part of the revenues, as stated in the preceding Article, shall be
calculated and determined in the following manner, viz., all charges of every
description incurred in the collection of the revenues, the amount of the Jaghire
lands, stated in the ninth article in the Treaty of 1787 at Star Pagodas 2,13,421,
and the sum of Pagodas 6,21,105, appropriable to the liquidation of the debts of
the late Mahomed Ali, shall, in the first instance, be deducted from the
revenues of the Carnatic; and after the deduction of those three items shall have
been made, one-fifth part of the remaining net revenue (including the polygar
peshcush, which shall always be calculated at the sum of 2,64,704 star
pagodas 20 fanams 26 cash, according to the Treaty of 1792) shall be allotted
for the maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the support of His Highness's
dignity.

**ARTICLE 7**

Whereas it was stipulated by the fourth article of the Treaty of 1792 that
the sum of six lakhs twenty-one thousand one hundred and five star pagodas
should annually be applied to the discharge of certain registered debts due by
late Nabob Mohamed Ali to his private creditors, under agreements concluded
between His Highness and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the
Parliament of Great Britain, until the said registered debt should be liquidated;
the Honourable English Company accordingly hereby charges itself with the
annual payment of 6,21,105 pagodas from the revenues of the Carnatic, until the remainder of the said registered debt shall be liquidated.

**ARTICLE 8**

Whereas certain debts are due to the said Company by the ancestors of the said Nabob, and whereas it is expedient, in order that the present Treaty may include a complete arrangement of all affairs depending between the said Company and the said Nabob, that an adjustment should made of the aforementioned debts, wherefore the said Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the debt, commonly called the cavalry loan, amounting, with its interest, to 13,24,342 star Pagodas 6 fannams 47 cash, and also the portion of the registered debt heretofore paid by the said Company to the creditor of the late Nabob Wolau Jah to be just debts; and whereas exclusively of the above-mentioned debts, other unadjusted debts also remain, which were referred to the adjustment and decision of the Governor General in Council of Bengal; and whereas the said unadjusted debts have not been determined according to that intention, the said Nabob hereby engaged that whenever the said determination shall be made, His Highness will acknowledge to be a just debt the amount of the balance which shall be so declared to be due to the said Company. It is not however the intention of this article to cause any diminution from the fifth part payable to the said Nabob, but, on the contrary, it is specified that no deduction shall be made from the revenue, on any account whatever, excepting the three items stated in the sixth article, previously to the determination of His Highness's proportion.

**ARTICLE 9**

The English Company engages to take into consideration the actual situation of the families of their Highness the late Nabobs Wolau Jah and Omdet-ool-Omrah Bahadoor, as well as the situation of the principal officers of His late Highness's government; and the British Government shall charge itself with the expense (chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic) of a suitable provision for their respective maintenance. The amount of the above-mentioned expenses, to be defrayed by the Company, shall be distributed, with the knowledge of the said Nabob, in such manner as shall be judged proper.

**ARTICLE 10**

The said Nabob Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor shall, in all places, on all occasions, and at all times, be treated with the respect and attention due to His
Highness's rank and situation, as an ally of the British Government, and a suitable guard shall be appointed from the Company's troops for the protection of His said Highness's person and palace.

ARTICLE 11

The entire defence of the Carnatic against foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquility and policy of the country, having been hereby transferred to the British Government, His said Highness engages not to entertain or employ in his service any armed men without the consent of the British Government, who will fix, in concert with His Highness, the number of armed men necessary to be retained for purposes of state. Such armed men as His Highness may, in consequence of this article, engage in his service, shall be paid at the exclusive cost and charge of the said Nabob.

ARTICLE 12

The Honourable East India Company shall, in conformity to the stipulations of this treaty, enter upon the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of the Carnatic, on the 31st day of July, 1801; and His said Highness the Nabob shall issue order to all his civil and military officers, to transfer the district or districts under their respective charge to such persons as shall be appointed by the said Company to manage the said districts, and also to deliver to the persons appointed all records, accounts, and official papers belonging to their respective cutcherries or offices.

This treaty, bearing date the 31st day of July, Anno Domini 1801, and consisting of twelve articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid, on the one part, and His Highness Azeem-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor on the other part, is hereby mutually interchanged, the said Lord Edward Clive engaging that a copy of the said treaty shall be transmitted to Fort William, for the purpose of being ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis. Wellesley, K.P. Governor General in Council, and that, as soon as the ratified treaty shall be received from Bengal, it shall be delivered to His said Highness, who will then return to His Lordship the copy which he now receives.

(Signed) Clive

" J. Stiart

" William Petrie

" E.W. Followfield
By the Right Honourable the Governor in the Council
(Signed) J. Webbe
Chief Secretary to Government

APPENDIX - XI

AGNEW'S PROCLAMATION, 26 DECEMBER 1801

1. By a Proclamation bearing date the 9th day of December 1799, the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George and all its dependencies, proclaims to all the Poligars of the Province of Tinnevelly, the consequences of the rebellion of Kattaboma Nayaka of Panjalamc Ourchcy which has terminated in the ignominious death of that chieftain and of two of his confidential ministers.

2. By the same Proclamation, the Governor in Council further proclaims a definition of the future condition of Poligars, and of the system of government which it was the intention of the Governor in Council to introduce for the administrator of the affairs of the Poligars countries.

3. Before the Governor in Council could proceed to carry into execution the current system of measures described in that proclamation, the brother of Kattaboma Nayaka, instigated by the evil advice of Vellai Marudu and Chinna Marudu, Servaikaras of Sivagangai, was induced to disregard the awful example which had recently been exhibited to the Poligars of the southern provinces and to place the happiness and security of himself and of his adherents, not on the protection of the Honorable Company, but on the desperate hazard of defying in arms the power of the British Government.

4. The consequences of those infatuated councils were anticipated, and proclaimed to the Poligars and inhabitants of the Southern Provinces at the time when the Right Honourable the Governor in Council assembled the British troops for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion excited, and maintained in arms, by the Poligars of Panjalamc Ourchcy and of Virapakshi, and by the Servaikaras of Sivagangai.

5. At the same time that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council regrets that the desperate resistance opposed to the British troops should have been attended with so great a loss of life to the deluded inhabitants. His Lordship feels it to be his duty to impress on the minds of the Poligars, Servaikaras and inhabitants of the southern provinces, the
danger of provoking the just indignation of the British Government, and
the fruitless attempt of opposing the united strength of the Poligars, to the
steadiness, valour and discipline of the British troops. The people of the
southern provinces have now witnessed, that the difficulty of resisting the
force of the Company's Government in open arms is not greater, than that
of evading the perseverance, vigilance and activity of the Company's
troops, in the native woods of the Poligars.

6. From the centre of those woods, the authors of the late rebellion have
been brought before the tribunals, erected by the Governor in Council, for
the trial of that hateful and desperate offence; and the infatuated
abstinence of those chieftains, in neglecting the warning voice with which
the Governor in Council had announced to them the danger of rebellion,
has rendered indispensably necessary the signal punishments of their
crimes; and the Governor in Council encourages a well-founded
expectation, that the ignominious manner in which those misguided
chieftains have terminated their ambitious and criminal career,
will indelibly fix on the minds of their surviving families, and of the inhabitants
of Tinnevelly, the danger of defying the British Government to arms.

7. At the same time that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs
the attention of the Sherogars, Poligars and people of the southern
provinces to the just punishment of unprovoked rebellion. His Lordship
contemplates with just pride and satisfaction the example of steady
attachment and honorable fidelity which the British Government has
experienced from many of its dependants in the course of this unnatural
and unavoidable warfare. As in the former case, the Governor in Council
has been reluctantly compelled to exhibit a memorable example of the
crime of sedition, so in the latter instance, His Lordship in Council has
had the pleasure of augmenting the security, wealth and happiness of
those whose zeal and loyalty have entitled them to the distinguished
favour and protection of the British Government.

8. It will not escape the observation of the Poligars, Sherogars and
inhabitants of the southern provinces, that the decisive success which
has attended the progress of the British troops has created no deviation
from the principles stated in the Proclamation bearing date the 9th
December 1799. They observed that although the necessity of preserving tranquility and regular government has compelled the Governor in Council to punish the authors of rebellion. His Lordship has abstained from appropriating to the Company the lands forfeited by that dangerous crime; they will have had the satisfaction of noticing the confidence reposed by the British Government in its subject by applying those forfeited lands to the means of augmenting the Pollams of the faithful Poligars, and from these examples they may derive the certain means of appreciating the principles of the British Government.

9. On the foundation described in this Proclamation, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council encourages a reasonable hope that the causes of future commotion in the southern provinces have been suppressed, and the Poligars, Servaikaras and inhabitants will rely on the protection of the British Government in the assurance of enjoying their civil rights and the religious institution of their ancestors.

10. Wherefore, the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, with the view of preventing the occurrence of the fatal evils which have attended the possession of arms by the Poligars and Servaikaras of the southern provinces, and with the view of enforcing the conditions of the Proclamation published by Major Bannerman on the 2nd day of October 1799, formally announces to the Poligars, Servaikaras and inhabitants of the southern provinces, the positive determination of His Lordship in Council to suppress the use and exercise of all weapons of offence, with the exception of such as shall be authorized by the British Government.

11. The military service hitherto rendered by the Poligars having been suppressed, and the Company having the consequences charged itself with the protection and defence of the Poligar countries, the possession of fire arms and weapons of offence is manifestly became unnecessary to the safety of the people, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council therefore orders and directs all persons, whether Poligars, Colleries or other inhabitants possessed of arms in the Provinces of Dindugul, Tinnevelly, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Madura, to deliver the said arms, consisting of muskets, matchlocks, pikes, gingauls and sarabogoi
to Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew, the Officer now commanding the forces in those Provinces, or such persons as he may appoint to receive them.

12. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in the determination of carrying this resolution into effect is governed by no other motives than those connected with the sacred duty of providing for the permanent tranquility of those countries. His Lordship disclaims every wish for subjecting the chiefs and hereditary landlords to any humiliation, but the discountence of the general use of arms, according to the prevailing habits of those countries, being indispensably necessary to the preservation of peace and to the restoration of prosperity, the Governor in Council expects that the chieftains will with cheerfulness sacrifice a custom, now become useless to the attainment of those important objects.

13. The Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George and its dependencies, having now laid the foundation of a future permanent tranquility in the southern provinces, by the entire suppression of the late united, extensive and flagrant rebellion, and being further enabled to corroborate those foundations by the establishment of the undivided authority of the Company's Government in those Provinces, His Lordship in Council is desirous of relieving the minds of the Poligars, Servaikaras and people of the southern provinces from further solicitude or apprehension of the punishment provoked by the late rebellion, wherefore the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid, proclaims to the said Poligars, Servaikaras and inhabitants that, with the exception of Virapandya Nayaka and Mookat Nayaka of Panjalamkurichi, Mulapen of Ramnad, and the persons now under restraint, whom it is the intention of His Lordship in Council to punish by banishment beyond the seas, the British Government now extend to all other persons who may have been induced to follow the desperate fortunes of the principal rebels, a free and full pardon of the offences which they have committed against the Company. The Governor in Council, therefore, assures such persons as may have been implicated in the crime of the late rebellion, that His Lordship in Council has relinquished every intention of prosecuting the punishment of that
rebellion, deeming the examples already exhibited to their observation to convey a sufficient impression of the power of the British Government.

In the confident expectation redeeming the people of the southern provinces from the habits of predatory warfare, and in the hope of inducing them to resume the arts of peace and agriculture, the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George aforesaid, announces to the Poligars and to all the inhabitants of their Pollams, that it is the intentions of the British Government to establish a permanent assessment of Revenue on the Lord of the Pollam upon the principles of Zamindary tenures, which assessment, being once fixed, shall be liable to no change in any time to come, that the Poligars, becoming by these means Zamindars of their hereditary estates, will be exempted from all military service, and that possession of their ancestors will be secured to them under the operation of limited and defined laws, to be printed and published, as well for the purpose of restoring its own officers to the regulation and ordinances of the Government, as of securing to the people their property, their lives, and the religious usages of their respective castes.

(By the order of the Right Honorable Governor in Council)

(Signed) P.A. AGNEW, Lieutenant-Colonel

Camp : Palamcottah

26th December 1801.

Source : Caldwell, R., A History of Tinnevelly, New Delhi, 1984, p.228.