

A GUIDE
TO
SERINGAPATAM
AND ITS VICINITY.

—o—o—o—
HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL.

—o—o—o—
“In perpetuam rei memoriam.”

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THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY
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—o—o—o—
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16. Dec. 01.

TO

COLONEL A. LEMESSURIER, R. E., C. I. E.,

*Consulting Engineer, Mysore Government, and
Late Secretary, D. P. W., Punjab Government.*

THIS PAMPHLET

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

IN

GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE

OF

MANY HAPPY HOURS SPENT

IN

Seringapatam.

IN

HIS INSTRUCTIVE COMPANY,

AND

AS A TRIBUTE OF SINCERE GRATITUDE,

FOR

VARIOUS ACTS OF KINDNESS.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.



The historical town of Seringapatam was the scene of one of the most brilliant achievements of British arms in India. The fall of Seringapatam was an event which had no small influence in moulding the destinies of British power there. Its capture was the first great feat, which brought home to the Native powers, the invincibility of British arms, and led to the successive victories which brought under British rule countless Provinces and Nationalities from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Great as were the results of this achievement from a military point of view, it is in its moral aspects that it must remain ever dear to every British heart—in putting down an intolerable usurpation and restoring an ancient dynasty to its legitimate position—for the British stood forth as the vindicators of moral law and order and as the friend of the defenceless, against the tyranny of the oppressor. A place with the associations of Seringapatam cannot therefore fail to interest the traveller.

The town rapidly decayed after its capture by the British by the removal of the seat of the Hindu Government to Mysore, and was again almost deserted a few years ago. Few can now recognize in the present town, the glorious descriptions of European travellers of the last century. Since the opening of the Railway, the health of the town has improved and its convenient position and reputed sanctity are attracting many new inhabitants to it. Our fervent hope is, that under the present beneficent Rule it may regain its former celebrity and importance without any of its unenviable notoriety.

The following notes are written to serve as guide to the numerous visitors to the Capital of the late Mussalman dynasty. No originality is claimed for them, but my endeavour has been to interest visitors with the great historical and traditional importance of the different parts of this small island. If I have succeeded in achieving a fair measure of success in this, I shall consider it a sufficient compensation for the smile that may be provoked by my attempts at composition and compilation in a foreign language.

SERINGAPATAM, }
15th July 1885. }

P. STEPHEN BASAPPA.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.



The sale of the two previous editions of this book, has encouraged me to bring out a third edition, which has been improved by additional matter. My great desire has been to supply accurate information, and to preserve in print the historical and traditional accounts and descriptions of the once impregnable fortifications and places of interest and importance in and around Seringapatam, but Lo! Many are the ruins in this little town. The historical portion of the present as well as the previous editions are for the most part compilations from the works of various authors, to whom my thanks are due. Important information has also been gathered from several official papers to make the 'Guide' of this important place as interesting as possible. The maps it will be seen are much improved. I have also to thank Mr. D. Daniell, through whose hands this edition passed the press for his kindness in correcting the proof sheets and getting the work neatly printed.

BANGALORE,
15th September 1897. } P. STEPHEN BASAPPA CHETTI.



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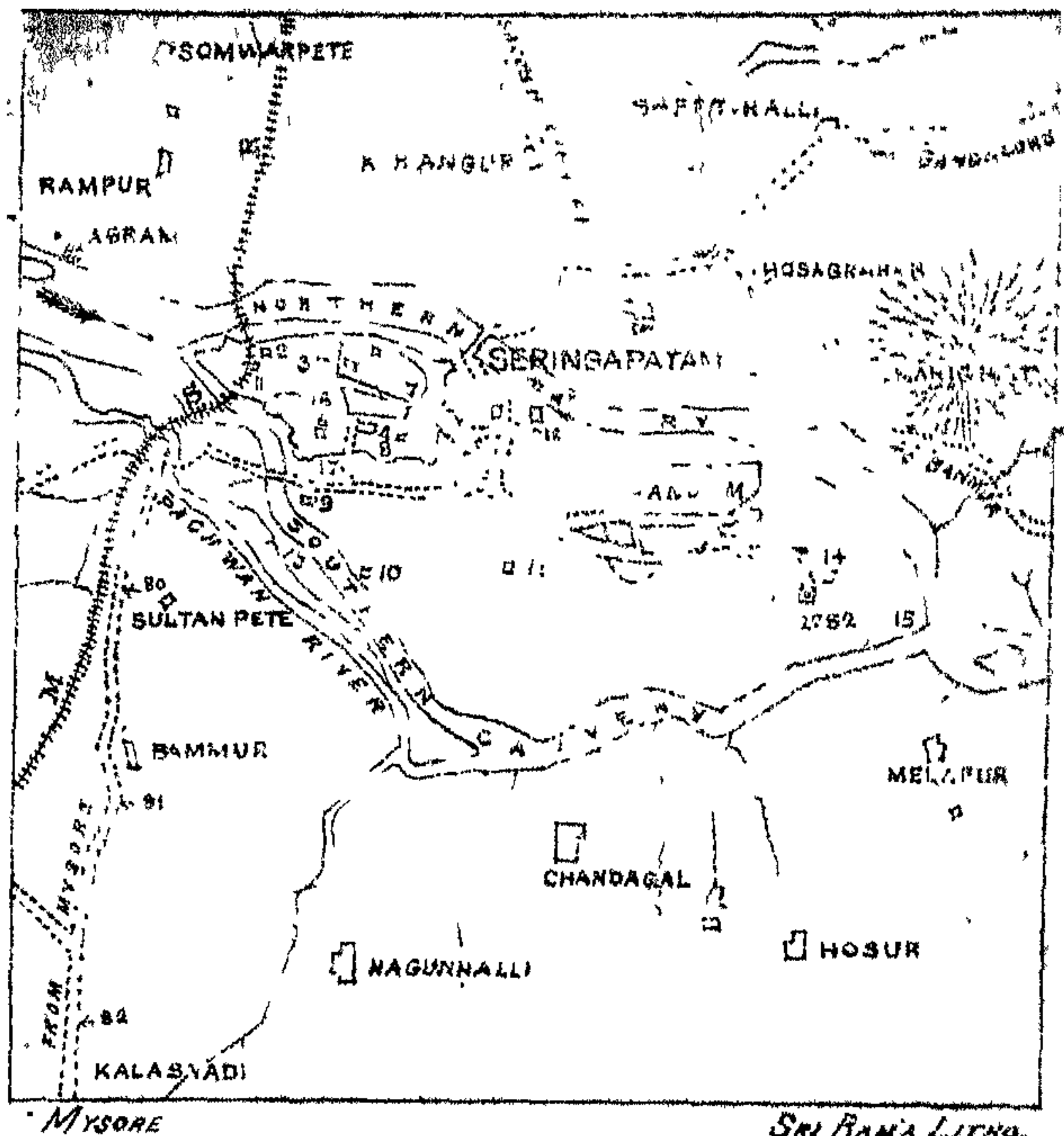
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A GUIDE TO SERINGAPATAM.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Left behind, not only by the political waves but by the tide of life and social progress, are two little towns on an island surrounded by the holy Cauvery, Seringapatam and Ganjam,—more properly known as Srirungapatna and Shahar Ganjam.

The island of Seringapatam formed by the branches of the Cauvery is situated in $12^{\circ} 25'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ} 43'$ E. Long. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and is of an unequal breadth being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its widest part. The height of the spot is about 2,338 feet above the level of the sea. The island is about 2,775 acres in extent. It is said, that during the reign of Tippu Sultan, the island of Seringapatam and its suburbs contained a population of 5,00,000 souls which was reduced to 1,50,000 in 1800, 31,895 in 1811, when the British Military Head-Quarters and Arsenal were removed to Bangalore; in 1837 the place was entirely deserted as a Military garrison owing to its unhealthiness. According to the latest census the population has been reduced to 12,560 inhabitants.

The fort of Seringapatam and Shahar Ganjam were large and populous towns in the days of Tippu Sultan; they are now in a dilapidated condition, and are the hot beds of sickness owing to defective drainage. This is now being materially remedied by the efforts of the Government and the Municipality. The climate is insalubrious, germinating fever, and cholera frequently breaks out in the island.

The fort of Seringapatam (City of Holy Runga) is situated at the upper or western end of the island. The plan of the fort is an irregular pentagon, about one mile in length, three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and two and a half miles in circumference. It contains about 240 acres of land. The fort is large and contains about 1,500 houses with 5,414 inhabitants.

The town of Ganjam, (personal treasury, or city of prosperity) is situated at the lower or the eastern end of the island. It was founded and colonized by Nabob Hyder Ali Khan, with the deported inhabitants of Sira and other places and was once a very prosperous city. It has now dwindled down to a very small town, consisting of 2,200 houses and 7,146 inhabitants.

Seringapatam which was twice besieged by the English within the last 100 years, is now a melancholy wreck at the feet of her powerful assailants; its mighty fortifications have crumbled down under the powerful arms of the daring sons of an island far away, and the hoary hand of time is tolling on its vast and unfinished mass of work. In the days of Tippu, otherwise known as the "Tiger of Mysore," it was crowned with military glory, and its very name was a watchword of terror in Southern India. Princes and kings were filled with awe at the mighty conquests it achieved. It carried devastation to the very gates of Madras. It has successfully encountered British arms on the battle field. It has dictated terms of peace to the English under the very walls of Madras!

Though this Babylon of Southern India is now mouldering to dust, naked and powerless, its glory departed, its redoubts destroyed, its mighty ramparts dismantled and its trenches filled up, there still remains enough to render it an object of wonder and awe to those who are so fortunate as to visit it.

The early history of Seringapatam is involved in obscurity, for no reliable records of the place are available. Ten centuries ago it was a thick jungle, where beasts of prey and wild deer roamed about among the woods, the bushes and the grassy plains, and the sound of human voice was unknown.

Seringapatam derives its name from a Hindu temple dedicated to Vishnu, under the name of Sriranga or the city of holy Ranga. This temple is said to have been first built by a Brahman named Thimmanna in 894 A. D.

As a proof of the antiquity of this temple, it is called "The Adi Runga" or "Original Runga" or "Ancient Runga." Shiva Samudra is named "Madya Runga" or "Medieval Runga" or "Runga of middle ages." Sri Rungum is named "Antya Runga" or "latest Runga" or "Modern Runga."

Tradition says that at a time far beyond human recollection, there existed on the island two little insignificant villages called Hosahalli and Angarahalli. In one of them lived a woman named Honbi, whose cattle grazed in the forest known as *Angaragida Kadu* in the western part of the island, and through her assistance the Brahman Tirumalaya, a pupil, disciple of Gautama Mahamuni, in commemoration of the sojourn of that august saint in this part of Southern India, is said to have built the original temple (Mulasthanam or Garbasthanam) under a shady *Angara* tree adjoining a large ant hill, where he is said to have received his mystical instructions from that holy sage. Tirumalaya is said to have used *Angara* wood in the building, which is preserved even to the present day. While the Brahmin was engaged in building this temple, he is said to have discovered the image of Sriranga, lying in the old ant hill and to which he consecrated the

temple. A cave on the northern banks of the Cauvery, where it branches out to form the island, is still pointed out as the one long occupied by that holy sage. The temple is of great celebrity and seems to have a prior and remoter antiquity than the city itself. The town was built in honour of Sriranga near the temple, and was named after the temple and in honour of that god.

All the alluvial lands lying on either side of the Cauvery were granted as a present to Ramanujachariyar and his followers by Vishnu Vorti Ballala Raya *alias* Vishnu Vardhana Raya in 1050 A. D., in consideration of the service rendered by that saint in exorcising a female devil (called Tonor or Brahma Rakshasi) of which the king's daughter is said to have been possessed. The followers of Ramanujachariyar appear to have enjoyed the sole possession of all the lands round about. The island of Seringapatam, for nearly four centuries, was subject to no other control but that of their own hereditary priests or *gurus*. Under the sway of this little religious band, glittering towers and fine large buildings sprang into existence, and the temple rose into importance and grandeur. The glorious magnificence of the temple, with all its glittering minarets and towers and the rising importance of this little resort of the followers of the great apostle of the Vaishnavait sect, soon to have attracted the jealousy of the rulers of the Vijayanagar family, who sought to divest them of the privilege which they had heretofore been enjoying.

A. D. 1510 seems to be the probable date when Krishna Rayalu, the ruling sovereign at Vijayanagar, took possession of the island and sent his Viceroy to rule over the place and the surrounding country. From 1510 the Viceroy and his successors ruled over the island, greatly improved the place, and built a small fort for the first time.

In 1564, the confederate Muhammadan princes of the Decan overthrew the royal house of Vijayanagar, and Rama Rayalu, the 7th of the royal family, was killed on the banks of the Krishna in the contest. From the time of his death, the destruction of the Vijayanagar kingdom commenced, but Seringapatam being far away on the confines of that extensive kingdom, does not seem to have been affected by the overthrow of the paramount power. This little dependency kept up its royal authority till 1610, until the last of its Viceroy, Tirumala Rayalu *alias* Sri Ranga Rayalu, worn out by age, broken down by disease and feeling greatly distressed at having no issue or near relative to maintain the continuity of his royal house, retired from the cares and anxieties of his government to Talkad, where he spent the remainder of his days in erecting temples in honour of various gods.



THE RAJAS OF MYSORE.

In A. D. 1610 Raja Wadior assumed possession of Seringapatam, then vacated by one of his powerful rivals, and made it the capital of his little state. Previous to the acquisition of Seringapatam, he was a petty chief ruling over some thirty-two principal villages.

Raja Wadior was succeeded in 1618 by his son Chama Raja Wadior, who appears to have been a vigorous ruler. He is said to have extended his kingdom on all sides and to have improved the old fort of Seringapatam. Another account says that he was the first to build a small fort on the island, the east face of which intersected the present fort in a line with Tippu's palace. He made some additions to the Sriranganathaswami's pagoda. Immadiraja Wadior (1638) was poisoned by his Minister and died without issue.

The throne was then offered to Kanthirava Narsa Raja Wadier (1638) who was of a warlike spirit. It was during his reign that the place was improved and the fort of Seringapatam greatly altered and strengthened. He organized a regular system of administration and established a mint, from which were issued the golden *sanam*, still current and known as Kanthirava varaha (pagoda). He built the palace known as Kanthirava Narasa Raja's palace and the pagoda of Narasimhaswami. He made several conquests, and added Maddagiri, Hassan, Belur, Oosoor and Bangalore to his kingdom. He was celebrated for his personal courage and strength, and is said to have vanquished the Raja of Trichinopoly in a single combat brought about by a challenge the latter sent to him.

During the reign of Dodda Deva Raja Wadior (1659) the state assumed sufficient importance in Southern India to attract attention.

Chikka Deva Raja Wadier (1674) celebrated for his bravery and generosity raised Mysore to the dignity of a kingdom. The great irrigation canal known as Chikka Deva Raja Sagar Nullah in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the bridge over the southern branch of the Cauvery were constructed during this sovereign's reign in 1690. He greatly extended his kingdom and added Kadur and Vastara. In one day, he captured nine forts and such an amount of wealth that he was designated—*Nava Koti Narayana* or “nine crores Narayana.” The Emperor of Delhi, hearing of his fame, conferred on him the title of Raja Jagga Deva. He made several revenue regulations and other laws, which were afterwards looked upon as models for the conduct of every department of the state.

Kanthirava Raja Wadior (1704) was born deaf and dumb and was only a sovereign in name. He ruled 12 years.

It was during the reign of Dodda Krishna Raja Wadier that Dalavayi Deva Raja became a prominent figure in the administration of the country, monopolizing all real power and leaving but an empty title to the king.

On the death of Dodda Krishna Raja Wadier, his successor Cham Raja Wadier (1733) was deposed by the Dalavayi Deva Raja who made him prisoner and after treating him with great indignity, sentenced him to a cruel death at Kopaldrug.

Chikka Krishna Raja Wadier, (1736) was placed on the throne by the Minister ruler, Deva Raja Ars, who was still Minister, and his brother Nanja Raja Ars was Sarvadhikar, or Commander-in-Chief. The management of the kingdom was in the hands of these two Ministers.

Dalavayi Deva Raja Ars was in power till 1756, and Nanja Raja Ars held power till 1761. Dindigal and Doyanhalli were added to the kingdom.

In the army of Nanja Raja Ars, there was a young man by name Hyder Naik, son of Fatto Mahomed of Kolar. He was born in 1701 A. D., (1114 H.) at Kolar.

Hyder Ali exchanged his peaceful life of a shepherd on the heights of Kolar for that of a warrior and took service at an advanced age in the army of the Dalavayi Nanja Raja Ars as a trooper. His first exploit was against the Poloygar of Doyanhalli (near Bangalore.) His daring exploits here and elsewhere attracted the notice of the Dalavai, who made him the Commander of the Cavalry with permission to add to its number. Plunder and ravage were the order of the day. The leader who secured most plunder had most followers. So Hyder Ali, first by small acts of daring robbery and then by greater exploits followed by still

greater adventures, ultimately raised himself to a very high position. This attracted the jealousy of the Dalavai Nanja Raja and the Chief Minister Khande Rao, who sent secret emissaries to assassinate Hyder. Hyder, however, escaped to Bangalore and collecting his followers, besieged Nanja Raja in Mysore and took him and Khande Rao prisoners. Khande Rao was rigorously treated, confined in a small cage and fed with milk and fruits.

From 1761, Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur was the real ruler of the country, the old Raja being kept as a state prisoner. When the latter died in 1766, Hyder Ali placed his son Nanja Raja Wadier on the throne. Nanjaraja lost his life in his intrigues against Hyder Ali and was succeeded by his brother Cham Raja Wadier in 1771.

Chama Raja Wadier (1771) died childless in 1775. The story of the manner in which Hyder Ali selected his successor is worthy of mention. It appears that he collected all the children of the royal family and threw a heap of toys among them. One of the princes, Chama Raja Wadier, took up a dagger. He was considered the fittest for the throne, and made king accordingly.

Chama Raja WADIER (1777) died of small-pox, in 1795, leaving his Ranis and a child 2 years' old, who had previously lost his mother. At the death of the Raja in 1795, Tippu plundered the palace and stripped it of all its jewels and ornaments, and confined the Ranis and the infant Maha Raja within the precincts of the palace. There they remained confined till the day of Tippu's death.

Hyder Ali Khan for a long time had suffered from the painful complaint of a cancer in the back, the violence of which had been much augmented by the fatigues

of three successive campaigns. In the month of November 1782, the symptoms of this disorder increasing, he retired from the tumults of a camp to the city of Arcot, where on the 6th December, 1782, (1st of Moharam H. 1196) he terminated his earthly career, aged 80 years. His death was for several days kept a profound secret and the body was privately sent away by night on the road to Sirai. By their taking this route it was probably the intention of his friends to have him buried near his father at Kolar; but by the direction of his son Tippu Sultan, the body was conveyed to Seringapatam and buried with much pomp under a magnificent mausoleum in the "Lal-Bagh." He was a prince of great abilities and resolution. He reduced all places of importance and all hill forts in Southern India, and ruled Mysore for 21 years.

He was succeeded by his son Tippu Sultan who was born on the 19th November, 1749, (20th Zilhij 1163 H.) at Devanahalli. In 1793, Tippu greatly added to the fortifications of Seringapatam, built an inner line of works and strengthened the fortress by throwing up high cavaliers and cutting trenches through the rocks. He fell in the siege of 1799 while forcing his way through a narrow sally port into the inner fortifications.

After the subversion of the Muhamadan dynasty of Mysore by the British in 1799, the Hindu family of Mysore was once more raised to the musnad of its ancestors. Maha Raja Krishna Raja Wadiyr (the infant who had been maltreated by Tippu) was placed on the throne in June 1799, and a Regent in the person of Dewan Purnaiya was appointed to administer the affairs of the State during his minority. Dewan Purnaiya held office till 1810 when the Maharaja expressing a wish to govern the kingdom for himself, he retired from public life and settled himself at Seringapatam.

In 1830, owing to internal dissensions in the Pro-

vince, the Government of India took over the affairs of the State into their own hands and for the next half a century the Province was administered by British officers,

In March 1881, when Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadiyr Bahadur, G. C. S. I., attained his majority the administration of the Province again reverted to the Mysore Royal Family. In December 1894, our beloved sovereign passed away in the prime of life and in the midst of a most beneficent and glorious career, and his untimely death, which occurred at Calcutta, was lamented as a great national calamity by all his subjects.

In 1895 he was succeeded by his eldest son H. H. the Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wadiyr Bahadur under the enlightened guidance of our Sovereign Lady H. H. the Maha Rani Regent.

CHAPTER II.

THE FORT OF SERINGAPATAM.

This fort is a solid mound of earth with stone facings, and has two large gateways and four sally ports.

I. *The Eastern or Bangalore Gate* faces the Dariya Daulat Bagh and leads to Ganjam, Tippu's Mausoleum and the Wellesley bridge.

II. *The Southern or Mysore Gate* was altered by the English after the siege to divert the road from the elephant gateway, which is now closed. It was built by Tippu in 1793.

1. *The Bommuru-diddi-bagalu*, (or Bralmapura) is a sally port in the west wall, and leads to Bommuru or Sultanpet.

2. *The Vade-diddi-bagalu* is in the north wall, and leads to the old ford or the Delhi bridge over the Cauvery.

3. *The Krishna-diddi-bagalu* is the gateway leading to the Cauvery north of Sri Ranga's temple.

4. *The Hole-diddi bagalu* is in the north wall and leads to the Cauvery. It was near this spot that Tippu Sultan's body was found after his death.

The island was first put into a state of defence by the Viceroys of the Vijayanagar family and afterwards greatly improved during the reign of Kanthirava Narasaraaja Wadiyr. The two walls of the Hindu fort of Seringapatam formed the outer fortifications of Tippu, who also built a third wall. With a view to fortify the whole island, a fourth wall, *Charvi Kille* was also erected. The fortifications extended from the Daria Daulat Bagh to the bridge on the southern branch of the Cauvery. Tippu also strengthened the northern face by a line of outer works to the north of the river from a point under the Karighat hill, crossing the railway line at 75 mile to a point 2,000 yards north-west of the line, and thence back to the Cauvery. In 1793, Tippu knowing the weakness of the Hindu fort of Seringapatam against a superior and well disciplined force conducted by European officers, commenced to construct an inner line of fortifications; for which purpose, he dug a very deep and wide ditch inside the walls of the fort and partly finished the foundations of the inner wall. Along the northern and western faces of the fort the work was nearly completed. At the north-west angle there was a high cavalier. It was this inner line of fortification which surprised and dis-

couraged the British soldiers for a while when they ascended the summit of the breach in the ramparts. This inner line (consisting of high ramparts and the ditch) was demolished and filled up in 1800 by the British (with the exception of the cavalier at the north-west angle) and the tamarind trees now growing thereon were planted on the site.

The palace of Tippu is a very large building surrounded by a high stone wall. The only relics of that mighty edifice is a square building of stone now a depôt for sandalwood. The elephant gateway of the palace now stands in silence, and on either side of this gateway are placed two elephants cut out of black stone.

The palace of the Mysore Rajas at Seringapatam, adjoining the temple of Narasimhaswami, is said to have been first built by the expelled scions or Viceroys of the royal house of the Vijayanagar family when they kept up a kind of state for sometime. Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadiyr, while greatly adding to the old fort of the Viceroys, rebuilt the palace after his own fashion, and it remained in use by all the Rajas who succeeded him. During the reign of Tippu, it suffered much by having been stripped of its best ornaments. In 1800, (a year after the siege) the building was partly demolished and the materials were used in the construction of a palace at Mysore, and its enclosure converted into a gun-carriage manufactory. After the removal of the British garrison in 1837 to Bangalore in consequence of the unhealthiness of the place, it was left a heap of ruins.

H. H. KRISTINA RAJA WADIYR'S PALACE.—The small palace facing the sally port where Tippu fell was built by the late Maharaja as a pleasure resort. It is now almost in ruins.

The magnificent temple of Sriranganathaswami

is a stone building of vast dimensions. The original temple (Mulastanam) was first built by a Brahman. During the reigns of the Viceroys and of the Mysore Rajas, this temple was greatly improved, and the stately stone edifices supported on rows of rude and inolegant columns were added to the temple every now and then during their administration. The whole temple is surrounded by a lofty stone-wall, and over the gateway stands a tower—a lofty and huge mass of workmanship crowned with five glittering brazen *kalashas*. On either termination are the figures of the lion-headed *avatar* of Vishnu. The image of this god is cut out of black stone and is reclining on Adishesha, (the great serpent), on whose hood the earth is supposed to rest, as on the shoulders of Atlas. The temple of Srirangaswami receives a contribution from the Government of Rs. 7,180—8—0 per annum.

The temple of Sriranganathaswami was restored and the pinnacles or Kalashas were regilt and replaced on the tower, H. H. the late Maharaja of Mysore inaugurating the ceremony on the occasion in November, 1888. It would not be out of place here to mention that the old Kalashas bore signs of having been shot at by the troops during the assault of 1799.

The Utsava Mantapam of the temple is built for the reception of the deity when carried outside the temple when on procession days. This is a large stone building supported on high pillars, on the top of which Tippu built his Nagarkhana (band stand.)

The Rath or Chariot of this god is of large proportions, and carved with figures representing the ten incarnations of Vishnu and his amours in the *avatar* of Krishna.

The reservoir near the temple was constructed

during the reign of the Maharaja Krishna Raja Wadiar. It is on the route of the large canal supplying the town with water.

A change of the capital in the case of the Mysore Rajas was followed by a change of religion. From time immemorial, the Wadiyr family of Mysore were the followers of the religion of the Jangam, but from the time of Raja Wadiyr who changed his capital from Mysore to Seringapatam, these Wadiyr princes followed the religion of the Srivaishnawait Brahman. Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadiyr, while enlarging the fortifications, built a temple and dedicated it to Narasimhaswami, as the guardian god of the fort. This temple adjoins the old palace of the Rajas on the east. The tower which once adorned this temple is said to have been demolished in the time of Tippu Sultan. The temple of Lakshmi Narasimhaswami receives a contribution from Government of Rs. 1,739—12—0 per annum.

The temple of Gangadharaswami is dedicated to Siva or Iswara. This god is known as Gangadhara for having Ganga on his head. The temple is near the sally port where Tippu fell. The temple of Gangadharaswami receives from Government Rs. 2,026—8—0 per annum.

ORIGIN OF MASJID-AULAH OR THE GREAT MOSQUE.—When *Kande Rao*, the Pradhan or Minister, plotted to check the growing power of Hyder Ali and the leader fled to Bangalore to escape his assassins, the minister imprisoned Tippu, (then a boy of 7 years of age) along with Hyder Ali's zenana in a house near the Ganjam gate, facing a Hindu temple dedicated to Anjanaya. Tippu used to play with some Hindu boys in the spacious compound of that temple; while so engaged it happened one day that a fakir passing that way and seeing Tippu, addressed him as follows; "Oh! fortunate child, when thou art made king of this country, raze this temple to the ground and erect a mosque in its stead,

and future generations will honour thee, and it will stand a memorial of thee." Tippu with a smiling face said that whenever by his blessings he should be made king he would do so. And when Tippu did become king, he pulled down the templo and a mosque was raised on the site in 1790.

This was the favourite mosque of Tippu, and was the greatest and the last scene of bloodshed within the fortification on that memorable 4th of May, 1799.

TIPPU'S STORES OR GRANARY.—Those tottering lofty walls now remaining are the only relics of the huge stores first erected by Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadiyr and completed by Tippu. These granaries were found, immediately after the siege of 1799; to be stored with a supply of grain and other articles of consumption sufficient for Tippu's garrison for a period of twelve years. This granary is to the south of the templo of Sri Ranganatha and contained underground vaults for storing ghee, oil, salt, &c. It has now been levelled to the ground.

Captain deFlavilland of the Madras Engineers was attached to the garrison of Seringapatam from 1808 to 1810. While here he erected an experimental arch. The length of the span is 112 feet, the breadth 4 feet, thickness at lower end or haunches 5 feet, and at the crown 3 feet 10 inches. The rise of the arch is 10 feet 11 inches. It is supported at either end with buttresses of stone in chunam. The arch vibrates, and the vibrations are felt and seen when a man dances at the crown.

The Racket Court near the Mysore Gate is built of stone and brick. The enclosure is now converted into a lawn-tennis Court.

There are twelve powder magazines, built in different places; they were designed and constructed

under the supervision of the French Engineers who were in the service of Tippu.

The water gateway (known as the hole-diddi-bagalu) is pointed to by local tradition as the place where Tippu Sultan fell, mortally wounded in the thickness of the contest at that narrow dark arch-way, on the 4th of May, 1799. Another account, as advanced by most travellers, points to an arch-way in the inner fortifications as the spot where Tippu fell (since destroyed) about 100 yards to the right of the sally port known as the hole-diddi-bagalu.

Tippu attacked Colonel Braithwait and his detachment at Pandalore on the banks of the Coleroon on the 17th February, 1782. The Colonel surrendered himself with his detachment the next day from failure in his attempt to retreat. He and his men arrived as prisoners of war at Seringapatam on the 27th of March, 1782.

General Matthews, the gallant defender of Mangalore and Bednore and who was taken a prisoner in 1783, arrived at Seringapatam on the 25th May, and died on the 8th September. It is said that the General died suddenly from the effects of poison administered to him.

Captain Baird of H. M's. 73rd Regiment was taken prisoner along with Colonel Baillie on the 10th September, 1780, and arrived in Seringapatam on the 27th October. He was kept as a prisoner at Seringapatam for 3 years and 9 months. He commanded the storming party in the assault on the memorable 4th of May, 1799.

Captain Baird along with some other officers seems to have been confined in a tiled house on the

verge of the parade ground at the northern prolongations of the Sultan's palace, close to the outer fortifications.

The grassy plain, extending from the west of Tippu's palace to the railway line, adjoining the temple of Sri Ranganatha, the old palace of the Rajah and the temple of Narasimhaswami to the south, was used by Tippu, for a parade ground. To the west of it stood his court house.

Colonel Baillie, along with some other officers, is said to have been confined in a choultry (now destroyed) on the parade ground in front of the demolished palace of the Mysore Rajas.

The underground vault opposite the Railway Office and a little to the west of the sally port known as Krishna-diddi on the northern walls of the Fort, is said to have been the place, where a number of British soldiers under the tyrant's reign were confined and subjected to the greatest barbarity. The stones, with holes in the centre which are fixed in the walls of the vault, are said to have been intended for the chaining down of British prisoners. Besides these there are other vaults in the walls of the fortifications where the British soldier is said to have met with his share of cruelty at the tyrant's hand.

A SHORT MELANCHOLY ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH PRISONERS.—The British officers and soldiers who were imprisoned in the Fort of Seringapatam, were subjected to the most horrible tortures that human mind could think of. With most dreadful menaces and most alluring promises the officers and men were asked to embrace Mahamadanism. Some were starved to give their consent, others were flogged to become proselytes, and on pain of death they were all asked to embrace Mahamadanism, to take service in the Army

and to teach English discipline and drill to Mahamadan recruits. The officers to a man refused with disdain to embrace the religion or to take service in the army and chose rather to die than teach the Mahamadans to fight against their fellow countrymen. They were then all led group by group to the school of exercise, under chains, where, after being menaced in the severest manner, they were obliged at last to suffer themselves to be shaved and were forced to take a heavy dose of *majim*; a little while after, a number of Kaffirs (the negroes who were in Tippu's service) holding them, the Mahamadan hakims performed the painful operation of circumcision. Their heads were shaved. They had dungri cloths given them to be worn, date mats to sleep on and straw to lie on; rough coats were allowed to some officers and pials for others. At times, the officers and men when paraded before the kutcheri were fed with boiled rice, grain and ghoo mixed with camphor, like horses, in gram bags, and their food forced down their throats with dirty water. It is also said that the Killedar of Chitaldrug after threatening the 17 British officers who had surrendered themselves along with General Matthews at Bednore, in a most cruel manner, administered to them poison when they asked for drinking water to quench their extreme thirst. A list of the prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The Railway authorities occupied an old building, which adjoins the temple of Sri Ranganatha to the south. The building is said to have been the property of Mr. Morison, an officer of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, but is now pulled down.

The last spike on the Mysore State Railway was driven by H. H. the Maharaja Chama Raja Wadiyar Bahadur on the 16th September, 1881, in the Fort of Seringapatam.

Tippu had eighty ladies, many of whom were the sisters and daughters of the Brahman and other Hindu noblemen and princes, taken in war or in peace and forced into his zenana. He had prohibited intoxicating drinks and tolerated no women of loose character in his dominions. He, it is said, also forced one of the sisters of Vira Raja of Coorg into his harem. Tippu had twelve sons, the eldest of whom, it is said, exactly resembled his father in every respect, and it was he who commanded Tippu's Cavalry which was beyond the Karighat hill (near Arakero) watching the manœuvres of the British Army during the siege of 1799.

The breach was made at the north-west angle of the outer fortifications. The outer small rampart, shattered by the cannon of the British during the siege of 1799, is still lying in ruins, unrepaired. But the breach made in the outer large rampart, sixty yards to the right of the round bastion at the N. W. angle, was repaired in 1800. The repairs then made now puzzle many in finding out the breach through which the British soldier stormed the fort. There was, however, no breach effected in the inner fortifications.

A SHORT SURVEY OF THE PLACE.—Starting from the north-west angle of the fort and placing ourselves on the breach, there stands behind us, at the angle of the meeting of the northern and western walls of the inner fortifications, (called Phaila killa or first fort built by Tippu in 1793 and demolished by the British in 1800), a ruined high cavalier known by the name of Alum's Battery. On its commanding height once stood the famous Syed Gofur, the best and ablest Artillery General of Tippu's Army, superintending in person, the Artillery manœuvres and commanding the 8,000 chosen men of the army. While he was thus engaged, a shot from an unknown hand put an end to his glorious career. Facing us, on the southern banks of the

southern branch of the Cauvery, are two cannons planted in the ground marking the advanced parallels of the British Army during the Siege of 1799 and from this spot started Sir David Baird at the head of the storming party. Proceeding to the left of the breach along the northern ramparts, we pass over one of the sally ports of the fort, known as Vade-diddi-bagalu. This gateway is so named from its resemblance to a large earthen pot used by natives for stocking grain. The gateway leads to a ruined old bridge known as the Delhi bridge built in the days of the Viceroys, and it is the oldest gateway of the fort for the ingress and egress of the people and traffic from the island to the mainland. Moving along a little further and after crossing the railway line, we observe an underground vault in the ramparts, which is capable of concealing about 1,000 men; in this dark dungeon the British prisoners were said to have been confined and exposed to many cruelties. Leaving this we come to another gateway called Krishna-diddi, which is opposite to the temple dedicated to Sri Ranganathaswami, (a form of Vishnu); through this gateway, the sacred waters of the holy Cauvery river are carried into the temple for all religious purposes. Moving onward, the grassy plain to our right catches the sight. The temple of Narasimhaswami and the demolished palace of the Rajas are on its out skirts; the stately court-house of Tippu, it appears, once docked the corner of this plain: on this plain also stood the choultries where the British officers were confined. It was Tippu's parade ground. As we proceed further to the east of the Sultan's palace, we come to the sally port, the scene of the bloody contest where Tippu Sultan and his men fought like wounded tigers. This narrow dark sally port is called Hole-diddi-bagalu (Kalala-bagalu) or Deer's gate; it was so named on account of the spot having been frequented by herds of deer before the island was occupied by man. It is the

gateway through which the inhabitants of the place go to the river for bathing and for performing their usual ceremonies. Proceeding to the bastion at the north-east angle of the fort, there is another underground vault (a prison house) in which Dhondiah Waugh, a Mahratta freebooter is said to have been immured or chained. From here, we have a very fine view of the rocky Cauvery and the Wellesley bridge. On going towards the eastern gate, the large mosque is to our right, the Daria Daulat Bagh faces us on our left: at a distance, we catch a glimpse of the Shahar Ganjam, and the Mausoleum of Tippu in the Lal Bagh. The bastion at the south-east angle of the fort is known by the name of Kale Gawdana Battery. From here, we have a very fine view of the valley, watered by the southern branch of the Cauvery. At a distance and in the midst of a group of trees, stands the bungalow of Colonel Scott. In the fort is a high cavalier on which stands a flagstaff placed there by Tippu. Lost in the clouds is the Chamundi hill, (near Mysore), so named from the buffalo-headed monster having been slain there by Chamundi, the consort of Siva. Opposite the south or the Mysore gate stands the Racket Court adjoining a high cavalier. The Elephant gate is in the outer fortifications. Facing at the distance of a furlong to our left stands the garrison cemetery where the dead rest in peace. On proceeding towards the sally port named Bommarubagalu the experimental arch built by Captain Dellavilland is to our right, opposite the gateway. From here, we have a commanding view of a fertile plain, covered with araca, coconut and other fruit trees. The gateway leads to Bommaru or Sultanpet and it is one of the oldest gateways of the fort. After crossing the railway line, we stand somewhere on the spot where the flank companies of H. M.'s 12th Regiment found a narrow passage across the inner ditch when entering the fort. The Military and Civil Hospital

of the British Garrison is now in ruins near the north-west angle of the fort.

Here ends our short survey of the celebrated island fortress.



CHAPTER III.



THE ISLAND OF SERINGAPATAM.

The Bangara Doddi Nalla is a channel into which the water of the river is raised by dams across the Cauvery. This channel irrigates the paddy fields in the island and also supplies the town with water. One half of the bridge over the southern branch of the Cauvery serves as an aqueduct for conveying the water which is said to have been constructed by a former Raja of Mysore in memory of one of his consorts, named Bangara Doddi.

The Lal Bagh (or the red garden) is at the eastern end of the island. In its centre stands the Mausoleum. Within it are three tombs all over spread with magnificent shawls embroidered in gold. In the centre reposes Nabob Hyder Ali Khan, on his right Syodani Begum *alias* Fakarunisa Begum (the mother of Tippu); on Hyder Ali's left lies the remains of Tippu Sultan.

The Mausoleum is a magnificent square building surmounted by a dome with minarets at the angles and surrounded by a (corridor) covered verandah supported on neat and elegant pillars of very fine black hornblende, which is said to have been imported from Turuvekere in the Shimoga District. The doors are inlaid with ivory which were renewed by Lord Dalhousie in 1855. The tombs are covered with richly

embroidered silk cloths. The Mausoloum was erected by Tippu in 1784. There is a tablet on which are inscribed certain verses in Persian, which while giving by the process called Abjad the year of Tippu's death by the Hijiri as 1213, contain the following phrases: "The light of Islam and of the Faith left this world. Tippu became a martyr for the faith of Mahomed. The sword was lost. The offspring of Hyder was a great martyr." There are also a mosque and a number of buildings surrounding the Mausoloum, intended for fakirs and other travellers. To the right are a few tombs of British soldiers, their wives and their children.

Daria Daulat Bagh (Pleasure Palace) the garden palace of Tippu, is outside the walls of the fort and stands as a memorial built by him in 1784 of the narrow escape Hyder Ali had from the hands of the assassins of Kando Rao, the prime Minister, by whom this site was used as an encamping ground. It was his summer palace. As the name indicates, it means the *Sea of Wealth Garden* or the ocean of boundless authority, or the garden of the dominions which know no bounds. The spot of ground where the summer palace now stands, was originally occupied by '*Maharavami Mantapam*'; the garden is very tastefully laid out, divided into fine plots skirted with grassy edges separated by wide walks, and ornamented with rows of cypress on either side of the road. The plots are studded with rose and other sweet flowering shrubs; fruit trees of every description grow to perfection here. A branch channel, diverted from Bangara-doddi Nalla, waters the garden. In the centre stands the handsome and stately palace of Tippu—his favorite retreat from public business. Its walls are decorated with paintings representing the daily life of various Nabobs, Rajas and Ranis of Southern India, as well as the victory over Colonel Baillie's little band by the combined armies under Hyder Ali

and Tippu at Polilore on the 10th September, 1780. The reservoir in the garden was Tippu's favorite bathing place. Before the siege of 1799, the picture of the defeat of Colonel Baillie was effaced from the walls by order of Tippu, but it was renewed by Colonel Wellesley's order, who occupied the building from 1799 to 1801. In 1855, Lord Dalhousie ordered that the palace should be put into a state of thorough repair, and the paintings were once more renewed and the roof and walls of the building gorgeously decorated. Since that time the palace has been neglected but under the orders of the Mysore Darbar a thorough renovation has been carried out. A flight of stone steps has been lately constructed on the banks of the Cauvery adjoining the garden.

Close by Chandra Vanam, two cannons are fixed upright in the ground marking the head of the parallels from which the British under Sir David Baird stormed the fortress on the 4th of May, 1799.

The Christian Cemetery is a furlong to the left of the high road to Mysore and is opposite to the Mysore gate. Here repose in peace the remains of those of the garrison and of the civil population who departed this life between the years 1800 and 1835. This cemetery is occasionally used by the European residents in the town of Mysore to inter their deceased relatives and friends.

Colonel Scott's bungalow is about half a mile from the Mysore gate of the fort. There is a cart track leading to the place. The bungalow is built on the northern bank of the southern branch of the Cauvery. Captain Scott (afterwards Colonel) who was first in charge of the Gun Carriage Manufactory here in 1800, became the Commandant of the garrison at Seringapatam. The Colonel had scarcely recovered from the

effects of the loss experienced in the death of his dear partner in life in child bed on the 19th of April 1817, when to his great grief he found one morning on returning from parade that his two darling daughters had been cut off by cholera. In his great agony and perplexity of mind, according to one account, he is said to have resigned his appointment and returned home; while according to another, he is said to have drowned himself in the Cauvery. This bungalow with all its furniture (the old fashioned chairs, the lumbrous cot, rudely constructed sofa, the old pianos and the mirror) was ordered by the Maharaja Krishna Raja Wadiyar to be left intact in honour of the memory of the gallant Colonel.

Sabbi Rani Tittu, the elevated ground to the right of the high road leading to Ganjam on which a cenotaph now stands is said to have been the place where Tippu Sultan in order to enforce strictness of morals is said to have cruelly punished with a red-hot iron crow-bar a woman charged with adultery.

Colonel Baillie's Tomb is outside the gates of the Mausoleum. It was built over the spot where he is said to have been interred by the order of Tippu's Cirkar. This tomb was built by his nephew, lately a Resident in the Court of Lucknow. Colonel Baillie was made a prisoner on the 10th September, 1780, at Pollilore near Perumbankum. He arrived at Seringapatam in irons on the 26th January, 1781, and died while a prisoner on the 13th November, 1782, from close confinement and want of medical attendance. It is said that his remains were put into a coffin, and were carried to their last resting place on a gun carriage. The funeral ceremony was attended by a European Sergeant and a few sepoys. None of the British officers in prison were allowed to attend the funeral or to pay their last respects to their departed gallant Colonel.

A large quantity of hay stacked by Tippu Sultan near Bommuru-bagalu took fire during the siege of 1799 and burnt down. The ashes are considered sacred and are used by the people at Seringapatam and its neighbourhood for the marks on their foreheads.

A small quarry consisting of soft stone of a slaty nature which the Hindus call "Muggu kallu" is to be found in the outer ditch of the fortifications near the Mysore gate. The whitish powder obtained by pounding the stones nicely, is used by the Hindu females in drawing figures representing various flowers in the front and on the floors of their houses when the whole house undergoes a general purification in the mornings. Until this is done, they cannot cook their food. Cow-dung plays an important part in all such purifications.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ENVIRONS OF SERINGAPATAM.

The Pakshivan or Paschama Vahani is from *paschama* west and *vahani* to flow—(flowing westward)—the river flowing to the west. It is said to be an artificial river and is so named from the current being diverted westward. It is considered to be the most sacred bathing place for Hindus of all castes and creeds. There is a neat choultry on its northern bank erected by the Maharaja Krishna Raja Wadayar. The river is said to have been turned from the Cauvery into the valley through which it now flows by one of the Rajas of Mysore. Dewan Purnaiya first selected the spot where the Maharaja's Chattram now stands for all sacred ablutions. There is a stone mantapam adjoining the Railway premises, erected over the place of cremation

of the old Rajas of Mysore; music is played there at stated times.

The Chandra Vanam or the moon's park derives its name from *Chandra* the moon and *vanam* the park. It is another place of cremation of the old Rajas of Mysore. There is a little temple dedicated to Isvara erected near the banks of the Cauvery in which people generally perform funeral and other ceremonial rites of their departed relatives and ancestors.

The Wellesley (or northern bridge) over the northern branch of the Cauvery was erected under the orders of Dewan Purnaiya at a cost of rupees 5½ lakhs, in honour of the Marquis of Wellesley, then Governor-General of India. It was 3 years under construction when Colonel Close was Resident in the Court of Mysore.

The southern (or Raja's bridge) over the southern branch of the Cauvery is said to have been erected by Chikka Deva Raja Wadayar. It serves as an aqueduct to convey from a higher level of the Cauvery a large stream of water known as the Bangara Doddi Nullah into the island. One half of the bridge is occupied by this aqueduct.

The old (or Delhi bridge) over the northern branch of the Cauvery is near the place where the river branches off into two and is in a parallel line with the railway bridge about a furlong to the west. This is said to have been constructed by the Viceroys of Vijayanagar and was destroyed by Tippu Sultan in 1799, to prevent General Stuart from forcing his way over. A row of stones still remains showing the position of the old bridge and is now used as a ford by the people.

* The Gordon viaducts (or Railway bridge) is com-

posed of three stone bridges over the three branches of the Cauvery and number 68 arches. This fine work was constructed by Lieut. Colonel A. LeMessurier, R. E. at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the author had the honour of being with that officer on the evening he took the first ballast-train into the Fort of Seringapatam. Driver Loveday was on the engine. This is truly a work of engineering skill.

The quarry at the Kengal Koppalu on the northern banks of the Cauvery is not far from the Railway line; it consists of red and yellowish quartz. The Native Doctors here and elsewhere attach a high value to the mortars and pestles made from this stone. *Kal-bats* or stone vessels used by the natives are prepared from stones obtained out of this quarry.

Karighat hill is 2,697 feet above the level of the sea. It is near the junction of the Lokani (Lokapavani) with the Cauvery. There is a temple on the hill dedicated to Venkatramanaswami (a form of Vishnu). The annual festival in honour of this god takes place about February or March. A large number of people from Mysore and from within a circle of about 20 or 30 miles, assemble for this *jatra*. The Ohikka Dova Raya Sagar Nullah encircles this hill. It was a military post for British troops under Lord Cornwallis during the siege of 1792. The temple receives from Government, Rs. 791—13—0 yearly.

Webb's Monument is a huge stone column about 50 feet in height, erected by Dewan Purnaiya in honour of the memory of Josiah Webb, Esq., the 3rd Resident in the Court of Mysore.

The annual festivals of great celebrity held at Seringapatam are :

The *Kotara Utsavam*, which is held in December

or January. It continues for about a week, and ends in a car festival. Grand processions take place within the temple of Sri Ranganathaswami during every night of the week. Nearly 5,000 people assemble for this car festival.

The *Rathasaptami Utsavam*, which is held on the 7th day of the moon's (bright fortnight) for one day only during the month of January. The *Uajendra Moksham* takes place during the night. The next morning, a circular piece of wood about 4 yards in circumference, gorgeously decorated, representing the glorious luminary in heaven, is exhibited to the public and carried in procession around the temple. This festival is held in honour of the sun ascending the zenith from the southern horizon. Nearly 10,000 people assemble for the festival.

The *Brindavana Utsavam*, is held for one night only during October or November. A grand procession takes place and the image of Sri Ranganathaswami is carried through the town gorgeously decorated and with great pomp and splendour. Nearly 10,000 people assemble for the festival.

The *Tula Amavasya Cauvery Snanam*, is celebrated for one month during October or November. Thousands of people crowd to the holy Cauvery from distant places to visit the pagoda of Sri Ranganathaswami and to bathe in its water during this auspicious season.

The *Jodu Holè* or Sangama, the junction of the two branches of the Cauvery is a place of great sanctity; and is held in great veneration by Hindus and greatly resorted to for bathing and for the performance of important ceremonies.

The places set apart for sacred ablutions in the island are :

1. The *Sangama* or the junction of the two branches of the Cauvery.
2. The *Gosayi Ghatta*, (south of Ganjam.)
3. The *Gauri Katte*, (west of Wellesley's bridge.)
4. The *Jibi*, or the *Sally port* to the north of Sri Ranganatha's temple.
5. *Scott's garden* or *Ramadevara Katte*.
6. The *Chandra Vanam*.
7. The *Pakshivan* (Paschama Vahini.)
8. The *Balmuri* or *Kuradathirtha*, 6 miles west of Seringapatam.

The Ashta Tirthas, or the eight sacred waters are

1. The *Suka Tirtha* near Railway bridge No 1.
2. *Gautama Tirtha* near Rampur, Agrahar village.
3. *Manikarnika Tirtha*, near Wellesley's bridge.
4. *Sangama Tirtha* or *Bodhayana Tirtha*, (junction of the Cauvery branches.)
5. *Bhrugu Tirtha*, near Hole-diddi bagalu.
6. *Dirga Sila Tirtha* or *Okuli Tirtha*, near Railway bridge No. III.
7. *Galava Tirtha*, near Chendgal village.
8. *Chakra Cauvery Tirtha*, near Chandravanam.

The Urus and sandal ceremonies performed at the Mausoleum at Ganjam in commemoration of the death of Tipu Sultan take place in the new moon, the 28th day of the month of Zikayida, in every year.

The Takiya of Khadar Wali, Pirzada, at whose shrine Hyder Ali paid great veneration, is to the north of Seringapatam near the northern banks of the Cauvery.

The Roman Catholic Church at Ganjam was erected during the administration of Hyder Ali by the Jesuit priests who followed Count DeLally, for the benefit of those natives who embraced Christianity. Monsiour Lally, it is said, adopted the simple plan of making converts to Christianity by branding the foreheads of those natives (who were sent to him by the orders of Tippu to work in the gun carriage factory) with a mark of the cross. In 1784, Tippu forcibly circumcised about 80,000 Native Christians of Canara and deported them to Seringapatam. Many of them lived and died without ever seeing a priest. They however baptised their children, taught them prayers and kept up Christian worship.

Bommuru or Brahmapura is to the south-west of Seringapatam, on whose site Tippu erected a small town and a battery and named the place after himself, "Sultanpet." There, Tippu kept a number of elephants; and on this spot once stood a famous temple dedicated to Bommuramma (or Brahma Rakshasi), a cruel and blood-thirsty goddess whom the people greatly feared and adored. Without imploring the aid of the goddess, it is said, that no act of wickedness is committed by the murderer, the robber and the prostitute.

Palhalli is situated 3 miles to the west of Seringapatam near the southern banks of the Cauvery. It is a large village on the high road to Cannanore, and was the head-quarters of the British Army under General Harris during the siege of 1799. There are large sugar and iron manufactories here, also coffee curing works.

The French-Rocks are situated on an undulating plain 6 miles to the north of Seringapatam. The two rocky hills forming a portion of the bend of the large

tank here are called "French Rocks" owing to the place having been occupied by the French who were in the service of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. Originally, the hills were known as Chikka Mallana Botta. The height of the plain, above the level of the sea, is 2,880 feet. It is called Hirode by Natives. It was recently a small British military station occupied by a Native Infantry Regiment. It contains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants.

Tonnore or Yadavapuri, once the powerful capital of the Ballala Rajas, is a place of great celebrity. These sovereigns ruled over the whole of the Carnatic. It is in ruins and has dwindled down into an insignificant village. It is situated about 12 miles north-west of Seringapatam and 6 miles from French Rocks. The reservoir is so large as to deserve the name of a lake. The great tank is named "Moti Talav," or the lake of pearls. It is a work of vast utility. It was named "Moti Talav," from the purity and clearness of its waters, by Nazur Jung in 1746. The waters of the Yadava Nadi, a mountain stream, which forces its way through the valley between the two rocky hills, is said to have been stopped and filled by a mound 28 feet high, 225 feet long and 375 feet thick, by the famous Ramanujachariar and now forms the present tank. The bed of this tank is about 15 miles in circumference. The waste water is allowed to pass through a channel cut in the hill at a great height. During the reign of the Sultan, on the unfounded report that a great treasure lay embedded in the mound as well as a golden vehicle of the god Narayana, he cut a trench through the mound in 1788; the velocity and the force of the water undermined and swept away the mound convincing Tippu Sultan of the absurdity of the report. The tank was afterwards repaired by Dewan Purnaiya. There is a Mahamadan tomb of Shah Salar Masud Ghazi of some celebrity at this place, bearing date 760

of the Hijiri. The Gopala Krishnaswami and Narayanaswami temples at Tonnore are maintained by Government at a cost of Rs. 609-7-0 and 609-11-0 per annum, respectively.

Melkote, or Yadavagiri in Sanscrit, named also Dakshana Badari Kasi, is situated on a high rocky hill and commands a splendid view of the valley below, watered by the Cauvery. It is one of the most celebrated seats of Siivaishnava Brahmans and of Hindu worship. The three famous places at Melkote are:—

1. The temple of Yoga Narasimhaswami on the very summit of a steep rock, dedicated to Sri Narasimhaswami, the lion-headed deity.

2. The temple of Sri Narayanaswami, the splendid and mighty temple of Challapilla Raya or Chaluya Raya. The god Krishna is commonly called Challpilla Raya or the darling prince, as he is dear to the hearts of his pious devotees.

The temple of Chaluya Raya is a square building of immense magnitude surrounded by a verandah supported on a number of stone pillars which are rough and inelegant. This immense mass of buildings was first put into order by the famous Ramanujachariyar, afterwards was greatly improved by the Ballala Raya's of Yadavapuri, the sovereigns of Vijayanagar and the Kartars of Mysore. The whole building impresses one with a feeling of grand and solemn awe with respect to the mighty deeds of the ancient Hindus in works of great devotion, utility and importance.

3. The Reservoir is a very fine tank surrounded by stone mantapams, mainly built for the accommodation and convenience of travellers, religious mendicants, and for the recreation of the deities while being carried in procession. The rocky plain of Melkote

is fruitful in shrines, strong in rocks, and well watered by springs, and its holy shrine, of great antiquity and famous celebrity is the most important in Southern India.

Here is a quarry of white quartz decomposed into a kind of earth called *Nama*. It is said to have been created by Garuda (the vahana of Sri Krishna), and is used by the Srivaishnavait Brahmans and their followers for marks on their forehead.

The Vaira Mudi Utsavam or the annual festival of Chaluva Raya, when the image of this god is carried in procession, takes place in February or March. The Vaira Mudi (golden crown) which is studded with diamonds of great value and with which this god is crowned, is kept in the Palace treasury at Mysore and sent under an escort to Melkote at the time of the procession. The image of Chaluva Raya, crowned with this diamond diadem and gorgeously decorated, is carried with great pomp and splendour through the town during the night. Next morning, a car procession takes place, when the god is again adorned with another crown called Raja Mudi presented by the Maha Raja Krishna Raja Wadiyar. The festival is kept up for about a week, when about 30,000 people collect from all parts of Southern India, especially from below the ghats to witness the Vaira Mudi Utsavam.

Tradition says that, at the beginning of creation, heaven was pleased to beautify the earth with its gifts and favoured this neither world with the *Vaira Mudi* or *diamond crown* which adorns the head of Chaluvaya at Melkote, the *diamond* which is embedded in the navel of Sri Venkatramanaswami at Tirupati and the *palanquin* which carries the prince of gods at Srirangam. The value of these gifts, it is said, is beyond all human comprehension and estimation.

The Vaira Mudi festival of Chalugarayaswami of

Melkote commences on the 5th day of the first or bright half of either the month of Phalguna or of Chaitra of every year (about March or April) and continues 12 days. Religious mendicants from all parts of Southern India attend the festival. People with their carts, &c., find accommodation in the stone mantapams, groves, sheds and houses of the inhabitants of the place.

There are about 3,500 inhabitants at Melkote which is 15 miles north-west of French Rocks. The climate of the place is salubrious; but the drainage of the town is defective. Cholera is not of local origin. The water in some of the wells is far from pure from disuse and contamination.

The temples of Sri Narayanaswami and Sri Yoga Narasimhaswami at Melkote are maintained by Government at a cost of Rupees 20,295 and 1,625 per annum, respectively.

Ramadovara spring and the mantapams excavated out of solid rock are places worth visiting at Melkote.

Somanathapura is a place of great celebrity and antiquity. It is about 20 miles south-east of Seringapatam. Here is a neat and elegant pagoda dedicated to Sri Prasanna Channa Kesava (a form of Vishnu). The temple with all its graceful sculpture and architectural skill is said to have been constructed under the supervision of Dankanachariar, the famous architect. The walls and ceilings are profusely covered with carved stone-work after the manner of the celebrated temple at Halebid.

Ramanujachariar, the great Hindu doctor and founder of the sect known as Srivaishnava Brahmans, was born at Sri Perambatore in the year of the Kali yuga 4108, or 1015 of the Christian era. The origin

of the birth of this great Hindu sage is as follows: The god Sésha (the serpent) entered the womb of a woman of the twice born order, and was incarnated as Ramanujachariar. At this time, many sects over-ran the country spreading heretical doctrines. They were 18 in number, very powerful and prevalent every-where. Even the Brahmans themselves were very low until the time of Sankarachariar, who is said to have flourished a century or two after Christ. He won a great victory over the above sects and entirely destroyed 12 of them. He seems to have spared the other 6 sects, because they were said to possess influence enough with the governing powers to prevent the ascendancy of Sankarachariar over them. About this time, Ramanujachariar inculcated his new doctrines and openly taught his opinions to the people below the ghats, where he was greatly persecuted on account of the doctrines he upheld and promulgated. Therefore Ramanujachariar was forced to flee from the presence of his persecutors, the foremost among them being the Tanjore princes, who were the followers and upholders of the doctrine taught by Sankarachariar, the founder of the sect known as Smarta Brahmans. In his retreat, he found refuge in the court of the Ballala Raya of the Ballala family, the most powerful Jain king of Yadavapuri or Tonnore, who governed the whole country south of the Krishna. The daughter of Ballala Raya was then being possessed and tormented by a Bramharakshasa, otherwise called Tonnore Rakshasa. The king who had sent for all the magicians, priests of all the gods and sorcerers in his dominions and tried them in vain, had recourse to Ramanujachariar, who with his magical power exorcised the monster and released the princess from the bonds of the Rakshasa. Amazed at the superhuman powers of Ramanujachariar, the king renounced his own religion and embraced that of Ramanujachariar, accepted him as his *guru* and worshipped Vishnu; whereupon, this eminent sage chang-

ed the king's name from "Ballala Raya" to "Vishnu Vaidhana Raya" and bestowed upon him *chakrantikam* and *upadesam*. The Jain priests were greatly enraged with the Brahman for having converted their king, and a great debate and dispute took place in the presence of the king in which the Jains were entirely defeated, convinced and convicted of their errors. Some of them embraced the new doctrines, others fled, and those who obstinately refused to follow the new faith were put to the terrible death of being ground in an oil mill.

Ramanujachariar thus extirpated the Jain families and Jain worship at Tonnore, destroyed all the Jain temples, and with their materials built the great reservoir, and also repaired the three long deserted temples of the god Vishnu. Then being warned in a dream by Sri Narayana to go to Melkote and to put into order the temple of the god Ramapriya, he left Tonnore for Melkote. On Ramanujachariar proceeding from Tonnore to perform his devotions at Melkote at that celebrated shrine, he was informed that the god Chaluya Raya had been carried away by the Mahamadan general of the Emperor of Delhi, who attacked and plundered the town, and sacked the temple. The great doctor at once proceeded to the Mahamadan capital and had an interview with the Emperor who ordered his Ministers to show the sage all the places where idols were amassed. Among them the Doctor was not able to find his god, but came to know that the Emperor had made a present of the image to his daughter as a toy. It is stated, that all day the princess played with the idol and at nights the idol assumed a human form and shared her bed. On Ramanujachariar repeating some powerful *mantrams* and calling on his god, the deity appeared before him. Then the sage clasped the image and mysteriously returned to Melkote. The princess also, it appears, followed the image mounted

on a horse as fast as possible, but no sooner did she approach the deity than she is said to have been absorbed into the substance of the image. A monument has been erected in commemoration of the princess at the foot of the hill.

CHAPTER V.

A BRIEF MAHAMADAN VERSION OF THE SIEGES OF 1792 AND 1799.

When the bright star of the Nabob Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur declined from its zenith of grandeur to its nadir by his death at Chittore on the 7th December, 1782, the noblemen of the State were:

Mahamed Ali—Commandant,
Budruzzuman Khan.
Maha Mirza Khan.
Ghazi Khan.
Purnaiya.
Krishna Rao, and others,

who, grasping into their own hands the administration of the kingdom, continued to carry on the current duties of the Government as was customary during the life time of the departed Nabob. The body of Hyder Ali was despatched with great secrecy to Seringapatam. The noblemen appointed Karim Sahib (brother of Tippu) to the high office of Dewan for the time, and the army remained fully assured of the perfect health of Hyder Ali Khan.

Maha Mirza Khan was despatched to Tippu Sultan to acquaint him with the death of his father. When

the news reached him he proceeded to the camp by forced marches; the chief officers of the Government with Karim Sahib received him with all customary demonstrations of dignity and homage and he was seated on the throne of Khudādād (the gift of god) of the Mysore kingdom.

In 1791, Lord Cornwallis arrived from Calcutta at Madras. He invited the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Peishwa of Poona to recommence hostilities against Tippu whose territories were to be divided amongst them, and he himself commenced preparations for the war. Lord Cornwallis marched through Moghul Venkatagiri and arrived at Bangalore. General Meadows and Colonel Joseph Moorhouse attacked the town and gallantly took it by storm. After the capture of Bangalore, Lord Cornwallis marched towards Seringapatam and arrived in the neighbourhood of Karighat hill near Seringapatam. A fierce attack was made by the English troops on the hill but with no effect. The English army was defeated and Lord Cornwallis had to retreat.

The Second advance of Lord Cornwallis to Seringapatam—Lord Cornwallis on the night of 6th February 1792 attacked the Sultan's army encamped on the other side of the river, defeated it and forced it to retreat into the city in order to defend it. Tippu on his horseback with a few faithful servants retired. General Meadows with the greatest gallantry took possession of the Ganjam and the Lal-Bāgh. The victorious English army entrenched itself now strongly in the island. The Sultan unwilling to continue military operations despatched vakils to Lord Cornwallis with presents and proposals of peace. The terms of the treaty were arranged and Lord Cornwallis proceeded to Madras with the two sons of Tippu, namely, Mazudhin Sultan and Abdul Khalik Sultan, who were

placed under the guardianship of Ghulam Ali Khan Mahamad Raza and Colonel Doveton.

In 1799, Tippu Sultan commissioned envoys and despatched them with valuable and rich presents and friendly letters to Zuman Shah of Afghanistan and to the Sultan of Constantinople. About the same time, several Frenchmen under the command of Monsiour Chapuis arrived from the isle of France. Lord Mornington treating the above acts of Tippu as the basis and ground of war, entered into a tripartite treaty with the Nizam and Peishwa, assembled the British army under General Harris and despatched it to Seringapatam. Colonels Roberts and Dalrymple proceeded with six thousand Nizam's subsidiary troops. Nabob Mir Alum with eight thousand horse and Roshan Rao with six thousand men, marched by route of Kankondi ghat, crossed the Venkatagiri ghat and joined the English army in the vicinity of Guriyatam. The combined troops marched out by successive stops and arrived at Raikote. The Sultan hearing the march of the British troops, despatched a Mir Miran at the head of a large army.

On the men attacking the British troops, Mir Miran, instead of praising their gallantry blamed them for rashness. Consequently they showed no more enterprise whatever and simply followed the British troops as they marched along. When the Sultan received the intelligence of the march of the British troops unopposed, he at the head of a large army, marched from Seringapatam and encamped on the plains of Chennapatna; but hearing of the advance of the British troops to Kankanahalli, Tippu with forced marches arrived at Malavalli and offered battle. But Kammoruddin Khan played him false, and instead of charging the enemy, he attacked a division of the Sultan's bravest of the brave, and this treacherous act

shook and threw the Sultan's gallant troops into great confusion. Fear struck the hearts of the men, (who breaking their ranks returned leaving the victorious English army masters of the battle-field. Tippu hearing of the advance of the Bombay army under General Stuart by way of Coorg, immediately marched to intercept him and carried death and destruction into the ranks of the British army, who leaving their heavy baggage behind, retreated into the woods. Mahamad Rusa one of the Sultan's Mir Mirans, fell while charging the British Troops. Before the Sultan arrived at Seringapatam General Harris crossed the river at the ford of the village of Sosille, and the British attacked and captured several outworks which covered the fort. Hussen Ali Khan fell while defending them. Meanwhile the British collecting materials from the gardens threw up batteries, and began the work of destruction, *i. e.*, to batter and breach the walls of the fort. The gallant Tiger of Mysore, determined to fight to the last. Kumaruddin Khan and other Mir Mirans each with large bodies of troops were detached round about the fort with orders to fall upon and harass the English army. But the General Officers neglected to engage the British troops. The village of Kanal (Bahadurpura) was the head-quarters of the Bombay army. The Mohtah Bagh (key of Seringapatam), the strongest outwork, was assaulted and carried away by the British troops with great valour. Then the Sultan held a council of war, in which the opinion of Monsiour Chapuis was consulted. His advice to the Sultan was as follows :—

- (a) To quit Seringapatam for any other fortified place, or
- (b) To deliver up the French to the English, or
- (c) To make a treaty of peace with the British, or
- (d) To commit the charge of the fort to the French.

The Dowan (Mir Sadak) persuaded the Sultan not to carry out the last named suggestion, but to command the troops in person. Budrazzaman Khan persuaded Tippu not to quit the place, for by so doing, he argued that the courage of the garrison would fail and the destruction of the army follow. On the day of the assault, a little before noon, Mir Sadak under the pretention of paying the troops, sent for the men stationed on the ramparts near the breach. On the morning of the assault, the Sultan in person inspected the breach and ordered the (kamatis) workmen to repair the walls and returned to the Palace a little before midday. Astrologers represented to the Sultan that the day (4th May 1799) was very unpropitious to him according to their calculation. The Sultan retired for his bath, and when he was at dinner, the death of his faithful Syed Goffur was reported to him. The Sultan, it is said, scoffed at the very idea of the death of Syed Goffur, and exclaimed—"What? Is my fort built of wax, and my Syed Goffur—is he an ordinary man to fall?" Mounting his horse he left at once by the way of Hole-diddi (a sally port) along the northern ramparts of the outer works.

Before the Sultan could collect his men and infuse vigour into their hearts and before he could secure order, every chance of success was over. Seeing therefore that an opportunity for a gallant fight was lost he returned to the Hole-diddi-bagalu, but found the gates properly secured and closed against him, and tried in vain to get an entrance into the inner fort, believing that his servants had really betrayed him into the hands of his enemies. When the storming party followed him closely, furiously firing, the Sultan with his followers, like wounded tigers, fought with the greatest gallantry and the greatest bravery but to no effect. The Sultan himself exhibited great valour, and fell mortally wounded. Raja Khan who clung to him ad-

vised him to proclaim himself, "Are you mad? Be silent, I would rather die the death of a martyr than die the death of a dog, by being delivered into the hands of the enemies," was the reply.

On the departure of the Sultan through the sally port to the breach, Dewan Mir Sadak properly shut up the gateway and tried to escape by way of the Ganjam gateway; but when he arrived at the 3rd gate, a Mahamadan soldier greeted him with the following words: "Thou fool, thou hast delivered an holy prince into the hands of the Kafirs, and art thou trying to save thyself? let thy guilt be upon thine own head," Thus saying he despatched him with one cut of his sword.

The curious traditional version of the circumstances of the siege current among the Mussaulman inhabitants of Seringapatam is, that the fall of the fortress was due to the treachery of Mahamed Mir Sadak, and of the Hindu Minister Purnaiya.

Mir Syed Gaffur was Tippu Sultan's best and bravest officer, or rather he shared this distinction with Mahamad Mir Sadak, only the former is esteemed a martyr, while the latter unfortunately has had the stigma of a traitor attached to his name, when the treachery myth was invented. Purnaiya was on the ramparts with Syed Gaffur just before the assault, and by a scheme preconcerted with English General he ordered a green umbrella to be held over Syed Gaffur's head, under the plea that it was a protection against the powerful rays of the midday sun, but really intending it as a mark of distinction for the guidance of the gunners on the breaching batteries. The gunners fired, and of course, killed Syed Gaffur, and the fall of the green umbrella gave the signal for the assault. But for this piece of treachery, Tippu Sultan would

probably have conquered the whole of Hindustan and driven the English out of India.

This is one of the many marvellous stories by which the Mussalmans of Mysore seek to palliate the defeat of their champion.

Kumruddin Khan, on the 11th May, 1799, came with great pleasure to offer his services to General Harris and obtained from the General a treaty entitling him to a Jahagir.

Futte Hyder, with bright hopes of being placed on the throne of his father, surrendered himself to General Harris on the 13th of May, 1799.

The English officers, after a long search, found the body of the Sultan amidst a heap of dead and dying bodies, placed it in a palanquin and left it in the palace for the night. The remains of the Sultan were interred in the mausoleum erected over his deceased father. The Sultan died on Saturday the 28th Zikayid, 1213, Hijiri.

CHAPTER VI.

THE WAR PORTION.

THE INVASIONS OF MYSORE TERRITORIES:—

1. The usurpation by Hyder Ali in 1760.
2. *Gopal Rao Hari*, the first feudal Chief of Mirritch, invaded Mysore in 1760.
3. *Buni Visaji Pandit*, in 1761.

4. *Madu Rao*, in 1765, 1767 and 1770.
5. *Trimbak Rao*, in 1771.
6. *Raghunath Rao*, in 1774.
7. *Hari Pant Purkia*, in 1776. and 1786.
8. *Parasuram Bho*, committed merciless ravages in the Mysore territory in 1791 and 1792.
9. *Lord Cornwallis* invaded Mysore and captured Bangalore in 1791 and 1792.
10. *Fall of Seringapatam* 1799.

The Battle of Pollilore on 10th September 1780. In the summer of 1780 Hyder Ali Khan with Tippu Sultan left Seringapatam at the head of an immense force, numbering upwards of 80,000 men and 60 guns, assisted by a small corps of 400 Europeans chiefly Frenchmen and a few other adventurers under the command of Count DeLally, and attacked Lt. Col. Baillie's detachment, composed of 3,787 men and 10 guns, in its attempt to join the main army under Sir Hector Munro at Conjevaram. The bravery and steadiness of the sepoys when commanded by British officers was never more signally displayed than on this memorable occasion. Though worn out by forced marches and almost sinking with hunger, they repelled charge after charge of Hyder's numerous Cavalry. They would have come off victorious causing Hyder to retreat, had it not been for the French staff around him; notwithstanding this, Hyder's troops commenced to retreat without orders. The explosion of two tumbrils which killed a number of men and left the English almost without ammunition gave Hyder's troops an opportunity to rally. Though deprived of ammunition the English continued to fight, and the sepoys that were left were cut to pieces. The English survivors gained the summit of a hill, formed a square, and resisted many attacks. Col. Baillie then went forward to ask for quarter, waving his hand-korchief and ordering

his men to lay down their arms. It is said that Col. Baillie committed a mistake in supposing that his signal was favorably answered, but the result was a cowardly butchery of one half of the English and a horrible captivity of the rest.

In Col. Baillie's detachment the killed (or dispersed), amounted to 30 officers, 155 Europeans, 3,254 natives. The wounded were 41 officers and 242 Europeans. The unhurt were 21 officers and 41 Europeans. The wounded and unhurt were sent as prisoners to Seringapatam or Bangalore where those who lived were detained for 3 years and nine months till the conclusion of the war in 1784.

The Treaty of Mangalore. On the 11th of March 1784 was signed an inglorious treaty of peace with Tippu Sultan based on the principle of a restitution of mutual conquests, but no compensation was obtained for the atrocious treatment of the English prisoners. Not less than 180 officers of all grades, 900 English soldiers and nearly 2,000 sepoys were rescued from the dungeons of Seringapatam on the 10th of April 1784.

From this eventful date Tippu Sahib assumed the title of 'Tippu Sultan.'

SIEGES OF SERINGAPATAM.

1st. 1654.—Rand Dhulakhan, a Mahamadan General in the service of the king of Bijapore, besieged Seringapatam, effected a breach in the walls of the fort and made a general assault, but the Mysore army commanded by the brave Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadiyar beat back the assailants and routed them with great slaughter.

2nd. 1662.—The Raja of Bednore, in support of the claims of the scions of the family of Vijayanagar, attacked Seringapatam and was effectually repulsed by Dodda Deva Raja.

3rd. 1697.—The Mahratta army under the command of Jaga Deva Ghatke assailed the fort of Seringapatam, but were driven back with great loss by Devaiya Ars, the Dalwai's son.

4th. 1755.—The armies of Salbat Jang, the Subedar of Deccan, attacked Seringapatam, and the fortress was only saved by Dalwai Dave Raja Ars agreeing to pay a tribute of fifty six lakhs of rupees.

5th. 1757.—The Mahrattas under Peishwa Balaji Row, assailed Seringapatam, but Dalwai Nanja Raja Ars sustaining a severe defeat was compelled to cede a large portion of territory to the Mahrattas.

6th. 1771.—The Mahratta army under the command of Trimbak Roa Mama inflicted a severe and heavy blow to the Mysore army commanded by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan on the plains of Chirkuli, 12 miles to the west of Seringapatam. The Mysore army fled to Seringapatam panic stricken. Trimbak Roa besieged the fortress which terminated by the payment of a heavy tribute and the cession of a portion of the territory to the Poishwa.

1791.—The British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis started from Bangaloro on the 13th of May 1791, consisting of one regiment of European Cavalry, five regiments of Native Cavalry, three battalions of artillery, seven regiments of European Infantry, seventeen battalions of sipoys and fourteen thousand irregular horse. The guns consisted of fifty two field pieces, fifteen battering guns and a few

howitzers. The troops had to march over a rugged country, and on the route several carts and much baggage were lost. After passing many hill forts, the army arrived at Malvally, where a large supply of grain was found. Here a halt was made for the purpose of recruiting the half famished men and cattle. Being beset with difficulties of every kind and though the daily ration of rice was reduced to one-half of the usual allowance, yet the gallantly struggling force reached the ford of Arokeri on the banks of the river Cauvery (nine miles E. of Seringapatam) on the 13th May 1791. This ford after minute examination was reported to be impassable. In the meantime the Sultan with his whole army had encamped between Arikeri and Seringapatam, his Cavalry harassed the British army and frequently attempted to break in upon the British Infantry and a general engagement took place. The British Cavalry made a gallant charge and dispersed the enemy. The Sultan's army retreated in the utmost confusion and a signal victory was obtained by the British army. Lord Cornwallis being desirous to form an early junction with General Abercrombie resolved to move the army to Cannambody with an assurance that the ford near the village (about nine miles W. of Seringapatam) would be found practicable. The army weakened by the want of provisions, experiencing intolerable disadvantages by the want of transport, and owing to frequent and heavy rains moved forward with great difficulty to the ford of Cannambody, which was reached on the 20th of May, 1791.

Here it was decided to relinquish all further attempts on Seringapatam and to return to Bangalore. Lord Cornwallis lost no time in communicating his determination to General Abercrombie, who had advanced as far as Periapatam to co-operate with his Lordship and directed him to put the troops under his

command into Cantonments on the coast of Malabar during the rains and until the season should be favourable for recommencing operations. Thus compelled to abandon the enterprise, orders were issued on the 22nd of May, 1791, to burst three 24 pounders and eight 18 pounders, to bury and destroy all military stores for which conveyance could not be procured and to distribute the whole of the public grain amongst the troops. Lord Cornwallis moved from Cannambody on the 26th of May, in the direction of Bangalore. The ground at Cannambody on which the army had encamped but 6 days, was covered for a circuit of several miles with the carcasses of cattle and horses, and the last of the gun carriages, carts, and stores of the battering train, were left in flames. This was a melancholy spectacle, which the troops witnessed as they quitted this deadly camp. After the first day's March Lord Cornwallis was surprised with the arrival of forty thousand Mahratta horse, 20 pieces of cannon, with ammunition and provisions, headed by Hari Punt and Pursuram Bhow and two batteries of Bombay sepoy's under Captain Little. The Sultan's irregular horse had performed their work so well that out of forty messengers sent by the Mahrattas at different times, not one reached the British Camp; had only one of them succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Sultan's horsemen, and the junction of the Mahrattas with the British taken place before the destruction of the British battering train, the result would have been very different. The British army arrived at Bangalore on the 11th of July 1791.

1792.—On the 1st of February 1792, the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis and the allied armies of the Nizam and the Maharattas, commenced their march upon Seringapatam. The last march was across the range of barren hills on the N. E. of Seringapatam.

On the 5th February the army took up its ground near Seringapatam in full view of that proud capital and of Tippu and his army who were encamped between the island of Seringapatam and a very winding water-course. Tippu's front and flanks were covered by a double range of round redoubts uncommonly well constructed and filled with guns and troops, and his army lay completely under the protection of the guns at the Fort.

In the afternoon of the 6th February, Lord Cornwallis issued orders to the principal commanders that he would attack the enemy's lines that night in three columns. The total force engaged was Europeans 5,900, and natives 8,700 men.

General Meadows commanded the right column which was to enter on the enemy's line and then turn to the left.

Lt.-Col. Maxwell who commanded the left column was to turn on the enemy's posts on the Karighat hills and enter the Lal-bagh on the right of the enemy.

The centre column commanded by Lord Cornwallis, who had under him Lt.-Col. Stuart, was to attack the centre of the enemy's line.

The reserve under Col. Floyd was to cover the park, the guns and Store.

Col. Maxwell's attack commenced first and the enemy were instantly dispossessed of their position on the hills.

Lord Cornwallis began his attack at about midnight, in moon light, and the firing was exceedingly heavy. The enemy also fired actively from the redoubts, but with slight effect.

General Meadows began by attacking the left-hand redoubt defended by Monsieur Nigy, commonly called young Lally. Most of the French were engaged in the operation, and the redoubt was defended with great obstinacy. The British column, with the officers, who led them repeatedly killed, was several times beaten off; at length Major Dirom of the 52nd Regiment, led on another attack. The redoubt was carried and the enemy massacred. The column then proceeded towards the left of the enemy's line; it changed the route, however, very unfortunately, and ranging along the enemy's front at great distance and crossing Lord Cornwallis's rear, reached Col. Maxwell's hill. Captain Beatson led the right column commanded by General Meadows. There was no mistake as has been stated in several publications in leading that column. It was conducted to the point of attack, not by the native guides, but by Captain Beatson himself, and precisely to that part of the hedge directed by Lord Cornwallis. The mistake was in turning to the right instead of to the left. It appears by Captain Beatson's report to Lord Cornwallis of the operations of the right column, that if Lt. Beatson's remonstrance against turning to the right and against attacking the Edgah redoubt, at the moment the column arrived at the bund hedge, had been attended to by Col. Nisbet of the 52nd Regiment, (who was also at the head of the column) Tippu Sultan would have been totally defeated and would have lost all his guns and camp equipage and every thing he had on the north side of the river long before the break of day, when his troops rallied and pressed severely on the centre column under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis. That such would undoubtedly have been the result if the right column had turned to the left was manifest to the whole army. Lord Cornwallis when he joined the right column in the morning addressed Captain Beatson in these words, 'Good God! Beatson, why

did you lead the column against the Edgah redoubt?" Captain Beatson instantly replied, "Here is Col. Nisbet, who I am sure will do me the justice to say, that, before we entered the bund edge, I positively told him the redoubt on the right was not to be attacked but that we were to turn to the left, so as to co-operate with your Lordship." Lord Cornwallis then observed, that the mistake was truly unfortunate, as owing to it a glorious opportunity had been lost. Col. Nisbet, a zealous and active officer, considered it his bounden duty to adhere strictly to orders, but unfortunately the orders relating to the right column did not express Lord Cornwallis's intention.

Lord Cornwallis routed every thing before him. The light companies of the 52nd Regiment pursued and bayoneted the enemy up to the draw-bridge of the fort itself and actually crossed the island to the opposite branch of the Cauvery.

The enemy's left, finding itself at liberty, turned to the main attack in its centre and a very heavy fire recommenced on Lord Cornwallis, under whose directions the different corps behaved with great gallantry and repulsed the host of the enemy.

A very bloody assault was made by a part of this column on a round redoubt, nearly opposite the centre of the enemy, and the British troops carried it, but the enemy made several obstinate attempts to recover it. The British artillery turned the enemy's guns against them as fast as they got possession of them. The enemy's attacks on the redoubt were repulsed, but they killed one half of those who defended it, including Captain Sibbald their gallant Commander. By midnight the battle was general throughout the whole extent of the enemy's lines, the discharge of cannon and peals of musketry showing that the British

troops were every-where in closed quarters with the enemy. The fighting continued all that night and during the whole of the 7th February 1792. The enemy was forced to quit every post on the north side of the river. The British camp advanced as near to the bund hedge as the guns of the Fort would permit and picquets were sent into the redoubts, which with other small portions in their front completed a chain of out-posts. The proud city of Seringapatam was now within 48 hours, strongly and closely invested at its two principal points. The enemy's army was broken up and became dis-spirited.

The Lal-bagh, the petta near it and the Shahar Ganjam were completely in the possession of the British troops on the 7th February. The enemy's camp, 72 pieces of cannon and an immense quantity of tools were captured. On the 8th, the enemy abandoned every out-post. On the 24th a treaty of peace was brought by Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash (British prisoners) to Lord Cornwallis, signed by Tippu Sultan.

The general terms of the treaty were that Tippu Sultan should pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees and give up countries equal to half his revenues; for the due performance of which he despatched two of his sons as hostages. On the afternoon of the 26th the two hostages arrived; the princes were each mounted on an elephant richly caparisoned and seated in a silver howdah and attended by a tutor and the old confidential minister of Hyder Ali, a body of pikemen, a body of rocket boys and a small body of horse. They were received with due honours. Lord Cornwallis attended by his staff and principal officers met the princes with unaffected courtesy as they dismounted from the elephants and after embracing them, led them in, one by each hand, to the tent. The elder Abdul Khalik was about 10 years, and the younger, Moizauddin, 8 years.

When they had taken their seat on each side of Lord Cornwallis, Gulam Ali, the head wakil, addressed his Lordship as follows: "Those children were this morning the sons of the Sultan my master; their situation is now changed, and they must look up to your Lordship as their father."

1799.—Since the conclusion of peace in 1792, Tippu Sultan entertained sentiments of hatred and revenge against the British. The recovery of his lost power and the ruin of British interests in India, were his sole objects. With these views he eagerly sought to embrace the first favourable opportunity to strike a mortal blow on the British possessions in India and to commence hostilities. The hostile views entertained by Tippu Sultan against the British induced him to correspond with Zemann Shah, the king of Cabul, whom he invited to invade India and to form a plan of co-operation for the overthrow of the British power. He accordingly despatched Vakils, Meer-Hubbulloolla and Meer Mahomed Rezza to Cabul in 1796 and 1797. In the beginning of the year 1797, a French adventurer named Ripaud, whose vessel almost foundered on the coast of Malabar near Mangalore, entered the dominions of the Sultan, and found his way to Seringapatam, where under the auspices of Mons. Ripaud, there was established a Jacobin club, which swore allegiance to Tippu and hatred to all other monarchs. The misrepresentations which Mons. Ripaud made to the Sultan as to the alleged good intentions of the French nation, greatly encouraged him to a revival of the former intercourse and to renew the ancient alliance with that nation. He therefore despatched four of his confidential Sirdars,—Mirza Mahamed Bankar, Meer Yoosif Ali, Meer Gulam Ali, and Meer Hussain Ali, on the 2nd April, 1797, to the Isle of France, for arranging all the preliminary negotiations. In October 1797, the Sultan again despatched two ambassadors,

(Hassen Ali Khan and Mahamed Ibrahim), who accompanied by Mons: Ripaud, embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived at Port Nord Ouest in January 1798. The proclamation of general Malarctic was published subsequent to their arrival and during their residence in the island. On the 7th March 1798, the ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force raised in the name of Tippu Sultan, amounting to 200 men, inclusive of officers, the chief of whom, were Mons. Dubuc and General Chapius, and arrived at Mangalore on the 26th April, 1798. Their landing was public and they were received with every mark of favour and distinction.

On the 20th July 1798, the Sultan again despatched two Vakils, Shaik Abdul Rahim and Mahomed Bismilla, under the mission of mons: Dubuc to the Executive Directory of France for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony, which had hitherto existed between him and the French. General Buonaparte, in a letter forwarded in January 1799, informed Tippu Sultan of his arrival on the borders of the Red sea, with an invincible army animated with a desire to deliver him from the iron yoke of England, and at the same time desired him to send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, with whom he may confidentially confer on all matters. On the 18th of June, 1798, a letter was despatched from the Court of Directors in England to the Governor General, informing him, that a large French armament of ships and troops under the command of General Buonaparte, had been lately fitted out at and had sailed from Toulon, and that its destination was supposed to be India, by way of the Red Sea. A copy of the proclamation issued in the Isle of France was also received by the Governor General who was exhorted to be watchful against any surprise and to take every neces-

sary precaution, The proclamation issued in the Isle of France first appeared in one of the local newspapers at Calcutta on the 8th of June 1798, and an authenticated copy of the same was despatched by his Excellency Lord Macartney to the Governor General of India on the 18th of June, 1798.

In July 1798, Major Alexander (then Major Beatson) while employed on survey duty in the Masulipatam Circars was called to Calcutta to furnish Lord Mornington with information on points connected with military operations in the Carnatic. On his passage from Masulipatam to Calcutta, Major Beatson prepared a "Sketch of a plan of operations against Tippu Sultan," founded on the experience and knowledge he had acquired in the campaigns of 1791—92.

This document he presented to Lord Mornington on the day of his arrival. It tended to prove that in the event of a war with Tippu, the reduction of Seringapatam ought to be the first and immediate object of the campaign. This mode of conducting the war differed from Lord Mornington's plan of attacking the Sultan "on both sides of his dominions," but was finally approved of and ordered to be carried into effect.

The Governor General addressed a letter to Tippu Sultan on the 8th November 1798, merely apprizing him of the knowledge which the British had of his intercourse with the French and proposing to depute Major Doveton for the purpose of coming to an amicable settlement of all differences that existed between both parties. The Governor General again addressed Tippu informing him of his arrival in Madras and urging him to receive Major Doveton. The Governor General accompanied by Major Beatson, his aide-de-camp, embarked on board His Majestys ship 'The

Sybillo' and arrived at Fort St. George on the 25th December 1798.

Tippu Sultan in his letter of the 25th December 1798, to the Governor General, denied all intercourse with the French nation hostile to the British interests, and declined to receive Major Doveton. In his letter dated the 2nd January 1799, he professed friendship with the English and a desire for peace. The Governor General in his letter dated the 9th January 1799, renewed the proposition of opening negotiations and urged the Sultan not to delay his reply beyond twenty-four hours after the letter reached him, and that if otherwise dangerous consequences might ensue. The Sultan having remained silent after the receipt of the above communication, the Governor General concluded that his sole object was to delay an answer until the season should be far advanced to render the capture of his capital impracticable during that year. The Governor General in order to defeat the object of Tippu Sultan's silence and to prove the actual superiority of the British force took advantage of the season, before the rains had set in, and before the French could effect a junction with the Sultan, decided to commence hostilities at once. With this object, the Governor General directed General Harris to enter the territory of Mysore, with the army which had assembled under his command at Vellore, and orders were issued simultaneously to General Stuart at Malabar to co-operate with the main army. Tippu Sultan despatched a letter dated the 13th February 1799, to the Governor General informing him that he was frequently disposed to make hunting excursions, and desiring that Major Doveton should be sent with only a small escort.

The Governor General in reply informed him that his protracted silence had compelled him to order the advance of the allied armies and that General Harris

was the only person authorized by him to receive and to reply to any communications he might think fit to make with a view to the restoration of peace. The Nizam's contingent of about 6,000 subsidiary troops, about an equal number of infantry, and a large body of cavalry under the command of Nabob Mir Allum, formed a junction with the British army on the 19th February, 1799. General Harris entered the Mysore territory on the 5th March following, with orders to proceed direct to Seringapatam, and General Harris despatched the Governor General's letter of the 22nd February 1799, and the draft of the preliminary articles of treaty to the Sultan. The British army composed of 20,800 men with 60 field pieces and 40 heavy guns marched from Vellore.

The following were the senior officers of the force according to their respective rank :

Lt. General Harris, Commander-in-Chief.
 Major General John Floyd, Commanding, Cavalry.
 Major General Bridges, Commanding, Right Wing.
 Major General Popham, Commanding, Left Wing.
 Major General Baird, Commanding the European
 Brigade, right Wing.

On the 26th March 1799, the British army approached Malvalli. General Floyd sent an officer to acquaint General Harris that a large body of the Sultan's Cavalry was on his right and front, and were moving off in the direction of that village on the 27th. Tippu Sultan chose his own field of battle on the plains of Malavalli and commenced hostilities by opening a cannonade. The division commanded by Colonel Wollosley was formed nearly opposite to the enemy's extreme right, and advanced, supported by 3 regiments of cavalry, when a column of the enemy's infantry moved

forward in exollant order towards the 83rd Regiment and approached it quite close. The 83rd Regiment then coming to the charge rushed upon them, scattering them in a successful rout. General Floyd seized upon this critical moment, and dashed at the head of 19th Light Dragoons and two regiments of native Cavalry, sabred nearly the whole of the fugitives and captured six of their standards. This action cost 66 men killed and wounded to the British whilst that of the onemy was nearly 2,000, and of whom many were Tippu's best and bravest officers. The Sultan leaving a portion of his army on the northern banks of the Cauvery to harass the British army, entered Seringapatam, ravaging the country as he proceeded on. General Harris understood Tippu's object in thus plundering the country through which he had to march, and resolved to outwit him by marching in a south westerly direction to Socillé, and crossed the Cauvery at a good ford (about 20 miles below Seringapatam) where the country round about was reported to have been undevastated by the enemy.

On the 28th March, 1799, the British army marched about 4 miles in the direction of the Cauvery to secure water by approaching the river and halted at Angarapuram. On the 29th the left wing crossed the river before the day closed. Whilst the Sultan was looking for them at a distance in the direct road to Seringapatam, on the 30th the whole of the park, ordnance and the remainder of the army crossed the Cauvery and encamped near the fort of Socillé, where they found a large store of rice and other grain, cattle and ample forage. Tippu was filled with despair when the intelligonce of the masterly movement of the British troops was conveyed to him. The British advanced by easy marches without any interruption along the southern banks of the Cauvery and took up, their position at the west point of the fort.

On the 5th April 1799, the British army took up its position before Seringapatam and encamped on the plains of Palhalli at a distance of 3,500 yards to the west face of the fortress and began to open trenches and construct batteries for the siege. Upon the arrival of the army General Harris desired Major Alexander Beatson (Surveyor-General to the army in the field) to reconnoitre and to give him a plan of the proposed attack, but it happened that Major Beatson's opinions did not accord with those of the Engineers of Madras and Bombay. A meeting of the principal Staff officers of the army, including the Honorable Colonel Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) was held, and General Harris finally decided that Major Beatson's plan should be carried out. The north-west angle of the fort was therefore attacked instead of the south-west angle as advised by Colonel Sartoris, (Chief Engineer of Bombay) and that officer just as the troops got possession of the rampart, and after he had examined the intricate works of the south-western angle, addressed Major Beatson in these words, "I most sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your attack, for I am now convinced that it was the only plan by which Seringapatam could have been taken." That night Lieut-Colonel Shaw took possession of a post between 700 and 800 yards from the fort. Colonel Wellesley attacked the topo and the elephant battery of Sultanpet, but owing to the darkness of the night, the troops though partly successful were withdrawn. Here a spent ball struck the Colonel on the knee. On the 6th the elephant batteries at Sultanpet were taken. On the 7th the British commenced throwing up batteries. On the 8th the Bombay army under the command of Lt. General Stuart effected junction with Major General Floyd's detachment at Periyapatam and joined the British army encamped before Seringapatam on the afternoon of the 14th; the Bombay army crossed the Cauvery, on the morning of the 16th

and took up a position extending from the northern banks of the river towards the Bodgah (near Wobb's monument); on the night of the 17th a battery of six guns was erected on the post within 900 yards of the western angle of the fort captured by General Stuart, and on the 18th, six 18 pounders were placed on it. The fire from this battery was opened on the morning of the 19th.

On the 20th the British army took possession of the trenches close to the head of the Bangara-doddi Nallah, at a distance of 780 yards from the fortress. On the 22nd a vigorous sally was made against the British positions on the northern banks of the Cauvery by a corps of French men; on the 23rd the fire from both attacks rendered the Sultan's army impossible to defend the ramparts; and on the 26th the British army seized the trenches along the northern side of the Bangara-doddi nallah extending from the Rajah's bridge to a point 200 yards north of the railway crossing. This was 380 yards from the fortress, covered on its right by a redoubt and on its left by a small circular piece of defensive work. On the night of the 20th, Tippu Sultan despatched a letter to General Harris expressing a desire to open negotiations for peace; to this overture General Harris transmitted the draft of the preliminary articles for the re-establishment of ancient friendship and for the adjustment of existing differences. The term proposed was that the four sons of Tippu and four of his principal officers with the treasure stipulated, were to be sent within 48 hours as hostages to the British camp. On the morning of the 28th the Sultan sent a letter to General Harris in which he said that the points in question were weighty and could not be brought to a conclusion without the intervention of Ambassadors. General Harris replied that he could only treat with him on the terms already communicated to him, and declined to treat with any

Vakil's unless they were accompanied by the hostages and the one crore Sicca rupees; an answer was to be sent within 24 hours. The Sultan sent no further communications as the conditions offered to him were, in his opinion, highly humiliating. Notwithstanding all the active movements on the part of the British, such as the erection of the batteries and the approaching of the parallels nearer, the Sultan showed no symptoms of serious alarm, and waited ultimately to try the issue of the assault. For a full month the British army was solely engaged in digging trenches and in battering the ramparts with their heavy cannon, and in attacking and taking possession one by one of the mud batteries and other fortified works in the suburb. At seven in the morning of the 3rd May, 1799, Colonel Wellesley, who had inspected the place reported that the breach on the western side of the N. W. angle of the fort, was practicable; Lt. Lalor had forded the river the previous night and ascertained that the height of the retaining wall was seven feet from the ditch. Early in the morning of the 4th May, 1799, General Baird with the troops told off for the assault, intrenched himself so as to excite no extraordinary suspicion on the part of the enemy. Syed Gaffur inferred from this unusual movement of the troops in the trenches that the fort would be attacked that same day and informed the Sultan accordingly, who neither believing that the assault was so very near nor taking any precautionary measures to avert the danger, indulged himself in astrological calculations, and sent word to Syed Gaffur to be on the alert.

At half past 1'O clock on Saturday the 4th May 1799, General Baird dashed out of the trenches, and waving his sword, led on his heroic followers through the watery bed of the Cauvery, under a very heavy artillery fire. The "forlorn hope" followed by the main body was only six minutes in crossing the rocky bed

of the river, (upwards of 300 yards wide) and the ditch and in ascending to the top of the breach. The river bed was filled with the bodies of the dead, the dying and the wounded; at one moment individuals were seen scrambling over the pointed rocks and at the next engulfed in the watery chasms, from 10 to 30 feet deep that intervened and separated the rocks.

Once in these vortexes, escape was almost impossible; especially for the wounded all aid was impracticable from the circumstances of the troops pushing on as rapidly as possible for the breach, under a shower of shots, shells, musketry and cannon balls, not omitting that destructive missile, the rocket, which poured destruction on the column as it slowly picked its passage over these almost insurmountable difficulties. Arms, legs, heads and brains were widely scattered over the desolating scene, the colour of the water was tinged with blood, that flowed from the dead and wounded, but there was no time for reflection—man urged on man—and the head of the column was soon on the breach, where most of the preceding flank division were lying dead and wounded and the remainder at a stand still having lost all their officers, some of whom lay desperately wounded, waving their swords and cheering the men on to the dreadful combat. General Baird, who had led the supporting column, on reaching the summit of the breach and perceiving a ditch sixty feet deep separating the outer from the inner wall, suddenly exclaimed “My God! I did not expect this.—Push on push on!”—Here however, the British soldiers wavered, at the sight of the inner fortification General Baird waving his sword infused fresh vigour into their hearts by his gallant conduct and shouted “Now my brave fellows! follow me and prove yourselves worthy of the name of British soldiers.” The hearts of the men infuriated by the remembrance of the cruelties which their fellow country-men had endured at the hands of

Tippu Sultan, regained their courage and dashed forward, sweeping every thing before them, till the fortress was at their mercy.

A deep and wide ditch separated them from the inner ramparts with a hoavily armed cavalier confronting them at its angle lined with the Sultan's troops numbering 8,000 chosen men. This force was under the personal command of Sayed Guffur, the best and ablest artillery general of Tippu's army, but who fell while trying to cut off the ascent of the daring sons of the west to the summit of the breach, and when ordering his men to repel the attack courageously and to beat back the hated Feringhi General Syed Guffur fell, and with him fell the impregnable island fortress which was at once deserted by his panic stricken soldiers at the most critical juncture. The news of the death of General Syed Guffur and of the British attempting to ascend the ramparts through the breach reached the Sultan as he was about to take his midday meal after paying off the arrears due to his men. He is said to have scoffed at the very idea and to have expressed himself as follows.—“What! Is my fort built of wax and my Syed Guffur, is he an ordinary man to fall!”—in such phrenzy and perplexity of mind he hastily took his meals and dashed out determined once more to put down his inveterate enemies at all cost. His presence reinvigorated his men who had been falling back and for the last time they followed their gallant leader to fight or to die like tigers. Mean while the storming party, under the command of General Bauld dividing itself into two columns marched to the right and left of the breach, commanded by Colonels Dunlop and Sherbrooke respectively. Those who moved on to the left or along the northern ramparts were met with a bold and daring opposition and had to make their way through blood and fire. Tippu Sultan commanded in person the troops stationed there, but

he fell back defending terrace after terrace and contesting every inch of ground; back, back he fell, until he was driven to retreat to the sally port known as Hully-diddi-bagalu to the east of his palace. Here a bloody contest followed which decided the fate of the day. Tippu's horse was shot down under him in attempting to get through the gateway, and the Sultan instead of joining his cavalry outside the walls (under the command of his eldest son Futtah Hyder) decided to enter the inner fort and defend it in the belief that it was still secure. But as he was proceeding into the inner fortifications by the narrow dark gateway, he was surprised to find that his men were retreating and flying before the flank companies of H. Ms. 12th Regiment, who had got in by means of a temporary platform (a wall or a scaffolding) according to some accounts only, a foot in width, connecting the inner and outer ramparts and which was left unremoved in the confusion of the assault. In single file these men crossed it being led on by the gallant Captain Woodall and Serjeant Graham and gaining access to the inner fortifications fell upon the enemy who were still fighting on the inner wall and pushed on successfully to the gateway, where they met Tippu Sultan and his men endeavouring to enter the inner fort as their last refuge. Another account says that the gallant Captain Woodall who commanded the light company of the 12th regiment followed by his company, whose numbers were considerably diminished and still falling fast from the enemy's musketry, directed the assault with fatal precision from the inner ramparts. Captain Woodall had not advanced above 200 yards on the right or along the southern ramparts when perceiving a narrow rugged foot-path almost perpendicular leading down to the bottom of the ditch and another of a serpentine course winding up the opposite inner wall, he at once resolved with that bold determination and coolness which characterise Englishmen, to attempt to get through the fearful

passage. He turned to his men, shouting, "Follow me my brave boys", and with the activity of a squirrel was instantly at the bottom of the ditch fully resolved by this bold attempt and self-sacrifice to rescue hundreds of his countrymen from that certain destruction which the fatal fire of the enemy was sure of effecting from the inner ramparts.

The fierce mussalmen were so intently occupied and so involved in smoke that the movement of Captain Woodall and his company was not discovered by them until they had nearly ascended the inner foot-path which, being extremely narrow admitted but a single rank. The moment they were discovered mounting the summit of the path, which was crowned and crowded by the enemy, who with yells and intimidating gestures opposed the daring hero who in defiance of pikes, swords, muskets and bayonets had ascended to the level of the ramparts holding a projecting rock with his left and parrying the cuts and thrusts with his other hand. Now as the British troops advanced but slowly along the ramparts of the outer wall every traverso of which was obstinately defended by the Sultan in person supported by his bravest and choicest troops, ample time was afforded to the spectators of this daring enterprise to witness the issue. As Captain Woodall thus drew himself up with one hand and dexterously wielded his sword with the other, several were heard to exclaim 'what a rash and useless exposure?' He was, however an excellent swordsman. While thus hanging by his left and parrying with his right, a huge Mahamedan pushing the others aside prepared to exterminate the now almost exhausted soldier and brandished his keen-edged ponderous scimitar as the brave Englishman was struggling to gain a firm footing on the wall, the flashing blade of the scimitar descended with irresistible force on his helmet. The sword of the devoted Soldier however at the same instant severed the calf of the Sepoy's leg, and being a man of huge proportions down, he tumbled on the ramparts and was immediately transfixed by the hal-

bert of a Serjeant behind Captain Woodall. Aloud and animated shout from the British troops on the outer ramparts proclaimed the success of this unprecedented exploit seldom surpassed in the annals of military history. For a few seconds the situation of Captain Woodall and his Serjeant was perilous in the extreme, completely hemmed in as they were by a compressed mass of the enemy, but the Captain's presence of mind never for a moment abandoned him and with the aid of the long halbert of the Serjeant both contrived to defend themselves successfully until the light company gradually ascended man by man to their support and soon relieved them from imminent danger. The British bayonets, then began to play their part with a dreadful execution on the tiger sepoys who at length fled precipitately before this little band of heroes whose determined courage history can never sufficiently applaud. As the 12th light company had now firmly gained a footing on the 2nd rampart, they were speedily followed by one of the battalion companies of the regiment, and this combined little force having cleared the wall of the sepoys and given the enemy fighting on the outer wall, several well directed volleys which caused the Sultan and his attendants to make a retrograde movement, proceeded over a 3rd wall into the heart of the town, when the enemy's confusion and dismay amounted to a complete panic. This detachment then endeavoured to rejoin the main body of the troops, through a gateway thirty feet high by twenty broad, but here a stop was put to their further progress. The Sultan's troops from the outer wall poured into the fortress through the passage and were encountered by the 12th light Infantry; the battalion company having been detached to secure possession of the rampart of the 2nd wall a dreadful conflict ensued until the dead and dying were piled up to the very archway of the gate. Volleys after volleys of musketry were poured on the enemy's ranks as they attempted to force an

entrance and sword in hand scrambled over the bodies of their fallen comrades; repeated charges of the bayonet were also made on those who had surmounted the difficulty. The slaughter was prodigious. In a short time volleys of musketry from the outside of the gate, announced the arrival of the main body of the British troops from the outer ramparts when the light company of the 12th finding it impracticable to force a passage and annoyed by the firing of their friends opposite returned into the town, charging repeatedly up the streets from whence a shower of scattered shots still proclaimed a protracted resistance. After driving the enemy before them in every direction they again mounted the ramparts of the 2nd wall and ultimately established themselves on the strongest cavalier and on all the most imposing works of the north face of the fort, thus securing a free and safe ingress for the remainder of the storming party who were still pouring into the breach and along the outward wall to the support of the advanced troops.

The Sultan, as well as his maddened adherents, seeing that all hopes of repelling the attack had vanished and that his favorite city was lost, fought like wounded tigers; but the British bayonets uphold the British honour, and gloriously won the day. Tippu Sultan severely wounded, though not fatally, was put into a palanquin by his adherents, who begged him to proclaim his rank, but he disdained to do so, and in the thickness of the desperate fight they forsook him. While he was gasping for life, an unknown soldier with the object of snatching the rich diamond-hilted sword-belt worn by him, pierced the Sultan with his bayonet, and when he struggled shot him dead, probably because he was not aware of his rank and there he lay amidst a heap of the dead and the dying till the evening. At this gateway, the right and the left storming parties met and they were not satiated with blood, till they

saw that every one of the followers of the murderer of their countrymen was extirpated. The united storming parties under the command of General Baird pursued such of the enemy who fled for refuge to their great mosque. Here, the enraged British soldiers drew blood for blood, and did not lay down their arms until the whole garrison was destroyed. Here, flowed in streams the blood of the slain. Here the British soldier exhibited the greatest fury and here expired the last remnant of the forces of the greatest scourge of southern India.

Major Allan was sent to inform those within the palace that if they surrendered immediately their lives would be spared. He conducted the princes to the presence of General Baird, who had himself experienced the cruelty of their father. His mind too had been enraged by a report just then received that the Sultan had murdered all the Europeans taken as prisoners during the siege. He was however sensibly affected by the sight of the princes and his gallantry in the assault was not more conspicuous than his moderation and humanity, which he on this occasion displayed. He received the princes with every mark of respect, repeatedly assured them that no violence or insult would be offered to them, and placed them in charge of two European officers with orders to conduct them to the head-quarters in camp. They were escorted by a European guard, and the troops were ordered to pay them the compliment of presenting arms as they passed. The assault began precisely at one o'clock and by four in the afternoon, all firing had ceased. Nine thousand of the enemy, were next day thrown into the bed of a deep ditch and covered with sand.

In the gateway of slaughter was discovered the dead body of the once powerful Tippu Sultan, evidently killed by one of the 12th light infantry company;

he was under a heap of several hundred dead bodies, and as the resistance made to his re-entrance into the town was solely by this company, the actual cause and actors in his death, are self evident. Had it not been for this noble attack and consequent success by which the rampart of the 2nd wall was cleared of the enemy, the capture of Seringapatam would have been at least, retarded, if not abandoned for that season, as the following day torrents of rain fell among the distant mountains, which inundated the river and rendered it totally impassable; nor was there any other possible mode of obtaining possession of the inner wall, except by this fortunate discovery of the pathway, which was carried under such very appalling circumstances. 50,000 dead bullocks lay about the British camp, rendering it completely pestilential; rice not enough even for a day remained for the consumption of the troops and had the rains flooded the river one day earlier, the British must have burned their camp equipage and destroyed their battering train, and been compelled to make a hasty and disastrous retreat, followed and harassed by at least sixty thousand of the enemy's cavalry during the whole of their march to the Carnatic of about 200 miles. Had the 2nd wall remained in possession of the enemy 24 hours longer a still more disastrous fate might have attended the army, the picked men of the force that gained the inner ramparts would probably have been taken prisoners, and the remainder in camp exposed to almost inevitable destruction. When the palace was secured, Tippu Sultan was searched for in every corner of the building. The Killadar in a most solemn manner, stated that the Sultan was not there, but that he had been wounded during the fight and was lying in a gateway on the northern side of the fort. After some search, Tippu's palanquin was discovered and beneath it lay a person wounded, but not dead, and who was afterwards found to be Raja Khan, one of the Sultan's most confidential

servants, who had attended on his master during the whole of that fatal day. This person pointed out the spot where the Sultan had fallen and related that one of the soldiers seized his sword belt (which was very richly ornamented) and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultan, who still held his sword in his hand made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength and wounded him about the knee and that the soldier then shot the Sultan through the temple, when he instantly expired. The body of Tippu was warm when it was first discovered and the eyes were open. Colonel Wellesley and Major Allan, were for a few moments doubtful whether he was dead or not. The body had four gun shot, (three in the trunk and one in the temple) and eighteen bayonet wounds, and was conveyed to the palace. Next evening the remains of Tippu Sultan were interred with full military honours in the Mausoleum which he had erected for his father at the Lal-Bagh. Those of the garrison, who were wounded were afterwards attended to by the British Surgeons at the great mosque. Monsieur Chapuy and most of the French who held commissions from their Government, surrendered themselves and were made prisoners of war. The fort of Seringapatam was captured by the British, on Saturday, new Moon, in the month of Chaitra, in the year Shiddarthi, 4th May, 1799. A. D. 28th Zikayida 1213, Hizari.

THE CONDUCT OF THE SULTAN DURING THE ASSAULT.

The Sultan went out early in the morning as was his custom daily to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was going on both sides, and remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a

pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time, no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him that British parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with men, he did not express the least apprehension nor take any other precaution, than desiring the messenger to return to the west face with orders to Syed Gaffur who was with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict watch.

A few minutes afterwards he was informed that Syed Gaffur had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach (on the cavalier of the inner fortifications), which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hastened along the outer ramparts towards the breach accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, and met a number of his troops, flying before the van of the British, who had already mounted and gained the ramparts. He exerted to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on the British troops himself, and it is asserted that his gun brought down several British soldiers near the breach.

Notwithstanding his exertions, when the front of the flank companies of attack approached the spot where he stood, Tippu found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts, which he defended one after the other. With the bravest of his brave men and officers and assisted by the fire of his troops on the inner wall, he several times repulsed the front of the British troops, who were pushing on with their usual steadiness and order.

The loss here would have been much greater on

the part of the British, had not the Light Infantry and part of the 12th Regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them and taken in rear those who with the Sultan were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of the troops remained with the Sultan, he continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, mounted it; but seeing the British, still advancing on both the inner and the outer ramparts, he made for the gate followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops and servants. It was then probably, his intention either to enter the inner fort and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of British troops who had got there, and succeed in driving them out, to maintain the fort against the British, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace and there make his last stand; but as he was pressing to the inner gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musket ball on the right side, nearly as high as the breast. He however, pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th Light Infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other. The horse he rode on being also wounded, swooned under him, and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time on every side by musketry, both from within and without the gate.

The fallen Sultan was immediately raised up by some of his adherents and placed in his palanquin under the arch on one side of the gateway where he lay for

some minutes faint and exhausted till some British soldiers entered the gateway.

A servant who survived, related, that one of the soldiers seized the Sultan's sword belt which was very rich and attempted to pull it off, that the Sultan who still held his sword in his hand made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength and wounded him about the knee and that the soldier put his piece to his shoulder and shot the Sultan through the temple, when he instantly expired.

Not less than three hundred men were killed and numbers wounded under the arch of this gateway which soon became impassable on account of the bodies dead and dying.

"About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate accompanied by Mir Nadum, the killedar of the fort, and others, to search for the body of the Sultan, and after much labour it was found and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate; the countenance was in no way distorted, but had no expression of composure; his turban, jacket and sword belt were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people who were there to be *padsha*, and an officer who was present, with the permission of Sir David Baird, took off from his right arm '*The Talisman*' which contained sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle, whitish, metallic substance and some manuscripts in magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultan's body. It was placed in his own palanquin and by General Baird's orders conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable

instance, to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left his palace in the morning a powerful imperious Sultan full of vast and ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken and his palace occupied by the very man, (General Baird) who about fifteen years before, had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons—scarcely three hundred yards from the spot, where the body of the Sultan now lay!”

*Copy of General Orders, dated Camp Srirangapatam,
5th May 1799.*

“The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command, on the conquest of yesterday: the effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition has far exceeded the present limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour unparalleled valour of the troops surpass his power of praise. For services, so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their country at large.

“While Lieutenant-General Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major-General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the humane measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major-General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who, on that great occasion, acted under his command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

“The Commander-in-Chief requests that Colonel Gent and the Corps of Engineers under his orders will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best acknowledgements are due to Major Beatson for the essential assistance given to his branch of the service by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

“The merits of the Artillery Corps are so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander-in-Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent Corps under his command that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

“In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander-in-Chief finds himself called upon to notice, in a most particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowse and his Corps of Pioneers, which during the present service have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

“On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, the Honorable Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major MacDonald, Major Skelly and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

“The important part taken by the Bombay Army since the commencement of the siege in all the operations which led to its honorable conclusion, has been such as well sustains its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agram was seized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the out posts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shown in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander-in-Chief requests Lieut-General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

“Lieutenant-General Harris trusts that Lieutenant-General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service, in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the Sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.”

*Extract from General Orders, dated Seringapatam,
8th May 1799.*

“If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merits, I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack.”

MADRAS ARMY.

*General Return of Troops under the command of
General Harris, 1799.*

EUROPEANS.					Rank and File.	Total.
Cavalry.	19th Regiment Light Dragoons				430	884
	25th do. do.				454	
Artillery.	Two Companies Bengal Artillery				139	608
	1st Battalion Artillery				148	
	2nd do. do.				321	
Infantry.	12th Regiment Foot				693	4,381
	33rd do. do.				879	
	73rd do. do.				716	
	74th do. do.				789	
	Scotch Brigade				559	
	Swiss Regiment				715	
NATIVES.						
Cavalry.	1st Native Cavalry				439	1,751
	2nd do. do.				422	
	3rd do. do.				437	
	4th do. do.				453	
Infantry	1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry				968	10,695
	2nd do. 3rd do. do.				1,028	
	2nd do. 5th do. do.				1,080	
	1st do. 6th do. do.				1,012	
	1st do. 8th do. do.				910	
	2nd do. 9th do. do.				821	
	1st do. 12th do. do.				795	
	2nd do. 12th do. do.				1,034	
	Three Battalions Bengal Volunteers				3,057	
	Gun Lascars				1,483	
Pioneers				1,000		
Total of the Army.....						20,802

BOMBAY ARMY.

*General Return of the Troops under Lieut.-General
James Stuart, 1799.*

EUROPEANS.		Rank and File.	Total.
<i>Artillery.</i>	Detachment of Artillery	166	166
<i>Engineers.</i>	Detachment of Artillery	7	7
<i>Infantry.</i>	His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot...	223	1,444
	Hon'ble Co.s E. Regiment Foot ...	528	
	His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot...	693	
NATIVES.			
<i>Artillery.</i>	Detachment of Artillery and Tascars	314	314
<i>Infantry.</i>	1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, N. I....	653	4,043
	1st do. 4th do.	672	
	1st do. 3rd do.	668	
	2nd do. 3rd do.	717	
	1st do. 5th do.	663	
	2nd do. 2nd do.	675	
	Pioneer Corps	416	416
Total of the Army.....			6,420.

Abstract.

Madras Army under Lord Harris	20,802
Bombay Army under Lieut-General Stuart ...	6,420
Bengal Army under Colonel Roberts*	6,536
Nizam's Subsidiary and Own Troops	9,621
Total Army under the command of Lord Harris..	43,379*

The Storming Party under the command of Major-General Baird, consisted of:

Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
2,494	1,882	4376

Composed of the following Regiments.

Ten Flank Companies taken from those Regiments left to guard the camp.

H. M.'s 12th Regiment,		H. M.'s 73rd Regiment.
A. M.'s 33rd do.		H. M.'s 74th do.

Three Companies of Grenadier Sepoys taken from the Regiments of the three Presidencies.

200 of the Nizam's Troops.

Accompanied by

100 of the Artillery. | The Corps of Pioncers.

Supported in the Trenches, by

The Battalion Companies of the Regiment of DeMeuron,
and 4 Battalions of Madras Sepoys.

Lieut-Colonel Dunlop commanded the left or north attack.
Colonel Sherbrooke commanded the right or south attack.

*The Names of officers killed at the Battle of Arakera,
14th May 1791.*

Lieut: John Leonard	...	H. M. 52nd Regiment.
" Edward Brooke	...	H. M. 76th "
" J. Patterson	...	19th Light Dragoons.
Ensign. Charles Ross	...	13th B. N. I.

Officers wounded 18.

*The Names of officers Killed at the assault of Tippu's
Lines and Island of Seringapatam, 6th & 7th
February 1792.*

Lieut: Stuart,	...	Bengal Engineers.
" Robertson	...	H. M. 73rd Regiment.
Ensign Smith	...	H. M. 36th do.

Lieut: Johns	...	...	II. M. 76th Regiment.
" Buchan	...	...	Bengal Artillery.
" Hutchinson	...	...	II. M. 52nd Regiment.
Captain Sibbald	...	...	II. M. 71st do.
Lieut: Bayne	...	...	do do.
" Archdeacon	...	...	14th B. N. I.
Captain Mackenzie	...	...	II. M. 72nd Regiment.

Officers Wounded—26.

Total Loss in Campaign of 1791—92.

K.	W.	M.	Total.
431.	1,366.	56.	1,853.

of whom 84 were officers.

Horses disabled 325.

*The names of officers killed at the Siege of
Seringapatam, 4th April to 4th May 1799.*

Major C. Campbell	...	1st Madras Native Infantry.
Lieut. J. Nixon	...	II. M. 12th Regiment.
" J. Falls	...	do. do.
" Fitzgerald	...	II. M. 32nd do.
" William McRadic	...	Bombay Artillery.
Capt. A. Torriano	...	Do.
Dr. Glasser	...	Regiment De Menron.
Lieut. J. Fish	...	3rd Madras Native Infantry
Captain J. G. Meares	...	2nd Bombay Native Infantry.
" Hay	...	Scotch Borderers.
Lieut. Irwine	...	II. M. 74th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel Montague	...	Bengal Artillery.
" Cookesley	...	Madras Artillery.
Captain Cosby	...	Madras Staff.
" Gourdon	...	" Artillery.
Lieut. Mathey	...	A. Regiment De Menron.

*The names of Officers killed and wounded at the
Assault of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799.*

KILLED.

Captain Owen,	...	...	77th Regiment.
" Cormick,	...	...	Pioneers.

Lieut. Mather,	...	...	75th Regiment.
„ Farquhar,	...	...	74th „
„ Prendergast,	...	...	74th „
„ Hill,	...	...	74th „
„ Shaw,	...	...	74th „
„ Lalor,	...	...	73rd „

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel Daulop,	...	...	77th Regiment.
Captain Lardy,	...	...	Meuron Regiment.
„ Macleod	...	...	73rd „
„ Caldwell	...	...	Engineers.
„ Prescott,	...	...	Artillery.
Lieut. Turner,	...	...	75th Regiment.
„ Broughton,	...	...	75th „
„ Skelton,	...	...	75th „
„ Lawrence,	...	...	77th „
„ Webb,	...	...	Bombay Regiment.
„ Shawe,	...	...	12th „
„ Thomas,	...	...	73rd „
„ Matthews,	...	...	Meuron „
Ensigns. { Autil,	...	...	73rd Regiment.
„ Guthrie,	...	...	

*Abstract Return of killed, wounded and
missing at the Assault.*

EUROPEANS.

Killed.—Two Captains, six Lieutenants, three Sergeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight Rank and File.

Wounded.—One Lieutenant-Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns, two Conductors, twelve Sergeants five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight Rank and File.

Missing.—One Sergeant and three Rank and File.

NATIVES.

Killed.—Thirteen Rank and File.

Wounded.—One Jamadar, two Drummers and thirty-one Rank and File.

Missing.—Two Rank and File.

Total lost in Campaign of 1799.

K.	W.	M.	Total.
307.	1,092.	128.	1,527.

of whom 70, were Officers, (i. e. 24 Killed, and 46 wounded).

1809—THE MUTINY AT SERINGAPATAM.—The peace that prevailed in Seringapatam was disturbed in 1809 by Col. Bell, the Commandant of the garrison at Seringapatam, who manifesting his feelings of indignation openly at the proceedings of Sir George Barlow, the Governor of Madras, depriving the Commander-in-Chief of a seat in Council and requiring all officers to sign the test of allegiance, the fortress was once more mounted with cannon; but the tide of events turning favorably in other parts of the country, Col. Bell submitted to the orders of the Government.

1809—On the 11th of August 1809, an engagement took place near Seringapatam, where the “Rana Kambha” (war pillar) known as Wobb’s Monument now stands. This action took place between a detachment of Mysore Horse under the command of Bakshis Rama Rao and Bhima Rao by order of Sir Arthur Cole, the British Resident in the Mysore Court, and two battalions of British Native Infantry under the command of Col. Mackintosh marching from Chitaldrug to join the disaffected garrison at Seringapatam. Col. Mackintosh was totally defeated and taken prisoner, with two guns and two colors and delivered into the hands of Col. H. Davies commanding Mysore Division. This affair led to the spot being named the “Rana Kambha” or the Pillar of Bloodshed.

CHAPTER VII.



MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

1852—THE DISTURBANCE AT SERINGAPATAM.—It must be noted that this once most turbulent fort, was the scene of a disturbance so late as 1852, a silly act of a common Hindu accounting for it. It would appear that a man by the name Chama, (a duffadar of the Seringapatam Kundachar Police force) was then in the habit of trading in swine. He used to graze them on the ground surrounding the Mazida-aulah, (The Great Mosque). The owners of the mosque were, of course, averse to these animals feeding near their place of worship, and often warned Chama to put a stop to this practice. Chama would not listen to them and the swine continued to graze. The Mahomedans then threatened him that they would shoot the animals dead, if they again saw them near the Mosque. Chama offended at this, attempted to wreak his revenge on the Mahomedans, and with this object he foolishly imprinted his palm which was stained with pig's blood on the walls of the mosque. When the Mahomedans saw this, they concluded that it was the act of Chama, their opponent. They then assembled together and vowed to mete out proper punishment to the offender. They proclaimed amongst themselves 'that all who follow Islam will show enterprise in this affair and those that shrink would be considered Kaffirs.' Mussulmen flocked into Seringapatam from all adjacent places, and the word 'Khathul' or slaughter echoed in every corner of the fort. The Mahomedans spread Carpets on the large plain in front of the Kutwal's Choultry and held a Council, in which it was decided to destroy all Hindu temples in the fort. The gates of those temples were therefore closed against them the whole day, and not a door of a Hindu house or shop was left open.

Chama was apprehended and hanged head downwards and chopped with a scythe. They then rushed into the streets, repeating the word 'Khathul,' holding the swords in their hands, and committed many atrocious deeds, besides mutilating the goddess Mari, by knocking off her left arm and nose. When the news reached Mysore, Colonel T. Clerk, Suptt. of the Ashtagram Division and Dr. Campbell, the Durbar Surgeon, arrived at Seringapatam on the morning of the 18th Nov. 1852, and found that the state of the town was in confusion, that the people were helpless and alarmed, and that the Mahomedan population was excited. They immediately returned to Mysore, and despatched a body of the Silladar horse to guard the Fort. On the following morning the above named officers returned to Seringapatam and requested Colonel Schonza, commanding the 25th H. M's Borderers, then on its way to Cannanore, to march into the fort, and take by surprise the excited Mahomedan mob. This they did, and order and peace were once more restored. This dreadful event, an event which almost recalled to the memory of the survivors those of the memorable 4th of May 1799, occurred on the 18th and 19th of November 1852.

1857—A SPARK FROM THE MUTINY OF 1857. The turbulent flame of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857--58, transmitted a spark to this once turbulent island also. A sage by name, Maha Purusha, was suspected of having been in correspondence with the enemies, and he was arrested before his plans were matured. This man was a native of Northern India and resided in a stone Choultry at Seringapatam, on the banks of the river Cauvery, making the inhabitants believe that he possessed the art of alchemy, feeding them liberally and performing several ceremonies. A disciple of this sage, Gopaul Doss, (a Gomastha of the late renowned millionaire Damothara Doss) was also arrested on the same suspicion.

General Floyd.—Comparison is made of General John Floyd and Reza Sahib commonly called Benki Nabob Sahib by Mahomedan tradition. Floyd and his horsemen are said to have been as equally cruel and rapacious in pillaging, plundering and burning whole villages and destroying standing crops as was Bonki Nabob Sahib and his men. Thus both the East India Company and the Sultan, gloried in impetuous and head strong leaders and followers of like disposition.

Colonel Wellesly, (afterwards Duke of Wellington), after an unsuccessful sortie on the 5th April 1799 at the head of the 33rd Regiment against the elephant batteries at Sultaupett, was struck on the knee with a spent ball, when it is said, he was confused, advanced into the woods and followed the enemy, mistaking the crowds who were flying for refuge into the fort to be the British, but fortunately recognizing them in time to be the enemy, quietly stole away and having wandered for some hours in the darkness regained the British camp in safety. Thus one of England's ablest Generals narrowly escaped from falling into the hands of the enemy.

General Medows, in 1792, contrary to the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, attacked the battery at Somwarpet, a north-western suburb of Seringapatam, where a bloody contest ensued, in which the General sustained a very heavy loss. He returned to his tent, loaded a pistol and aimed it at himself; fortunately the ball did not wound him mortally. Hearing the report, Col. Malcolm entered the tent and finding a second pistol in the General's hand ready to put an end to his life, snatched the same away. Lord Cornwallis immediately visited the General, consoled him and offered thanks to the Almighty.

The Rev. Abbe Dubois.—This veteran Missionary obtained the permission of Tippu to visit his enormous

stores of provisions. Tippu, it is said, entertained a marked hatred towards this Minister of Christ, and arranged with his confidential officers who were in charge of the stores to throw him into a vat or tank full of rancid ghee, when he approached it. Somehow, the good and venerable Missionary, it is said, outwitted the plot and thus was saved one of the best pioneers of the Christian religion that India had.

Dhondiah Waugh, a Maharatta freebooter in the service of the Sultan, was a brave and dashing officer. He was forcibly circumcised, and was named Mullik Juhan Khan and chained in one of the dungeons of the fort by order of the Sultan. He was released by the British after the siege, and taking advantage of his liberty, he presented himself before Futteh Hyder (Mir Lashkar) for service. Seeing no chance of war being continued, he escaped and collected marauders around him and committed great depredation and ravages in the newly acquired territories. At last his gang was completely destroyed, and dispersed by Colonel Wollesely and Dhondiah himself was slain at Conahgull near Raichur.

Hyder Ali, knowing Tippu's fanaticism and passion for sacrilege of Hindu sacred buildings, it appears, left him strict injunctions not to meddle with the three most famous temples in his dominions, viz :

1. *The idol standing*, (the temple of Chelva Raya Swami) at Melkote,

2. *The idol sitting*, (the temple of Nanjundeswara) at Nanjangud.

3. *The idol reclining*, (the temple of Sri Ranganathaswami) at Seringapatam.

Mir Sadak was the most influential and favorite minister of Tippu. He is said to have been, during the

reign of Tippu the real cause of all the misery and cruelty to the people, which greatly contributed to the downfall of the Sultan's Government. He fell, while attempting to get through the Bangalore gateway, by the hands of a Mahomedan sentry at the gate, in the confusion of the assault on the memorable 4th May, 1799. His body was exposed for nearly three days to the insults of the people, who it is said, spat on it as they passed by, and tied a shoo to it as a mark of contempt. The name 'Mir Sadak' has become a household term or saying, and is made use of to any one that betrays his trust.

• Dewan Purnaiya, Bakshi of the Thosi-Khana or Treasury was at the head of the Financial Department in the administration of Hyder Ali. During the reign of Tippu, he enjoyed the greatest influence and authority in the realm, next to Mir Sadak. He was appointed Regent in 1799, after the siege, to administer the affairs of the state during the minority of the late Maharaja. In December 1811, when the reins of the Government were assumed by the late Maharaja, Purnaiya returned to Seringapatam. He was a man of extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judgment and energy; and to this distinguished minister must be ascribed the success of the measures which were adopted for the settlement of Mysore, and the happy and prosperous condition of this now flourishing Province. Purnaiya died on the 29th March 1812.

MEER KUMMERUDIN ALIKHAN.—Nabob Meer Mainuddin Alikhan of Gurumkonda had a son Nabob Meer Reza Alikhan and a daughter Falikrunnissa Begum (the mother of Tippu Sultan of Mysore). Nabob Meer Reza Alikhan had two sons,—(Meer Kummerudin Alikhan and Meer Mahomad Alikhan). Meer Kummerudin Alikhan, the eldest, was the Commander of the Sultan's Army (on whom a personal Jahgir in the District of Gurumkonda equal to 70,000 Kantarai

Pagodas, was granted in the Tripartite treaty of Mysore 1799) died issueless in 1800.

Meer Mahamed Alikhan the youngest had a son Syed Meer Mahamed Alikhan alias Badshah Sahib (aid-de-camp to H. H. the Maharajah Krishna Raja Wodiyar Bahadur). Badshah Sahib has 2 sons, Meer Kamaludin Alikhan and Meer Nizamuddin Alikhan, who are now Assistant Commissioners in the service of the Mysore Government.

Officers in prison at Seringapatam 10th August (1781.)

COLONEL BAILLIE'S DETACHMENT.	COLONEL BRAITHWAIT'S DETACHMENT.
Colonel Baillie.	Colonel Braithwait.
Captain Rumley.	Captain Judson, Artillery.
Do. Baird, 78th Regt.	Lieutenant Eastland.
Do. Lucas, died 5th July 1782.	Do. Lind.
Do. Wragg.	Do. Gillon.
Do. Grant.	Do. Samson.
Do. Monteith.	Do. Cameron.
Lieut. Fraser.	Ensign Holmes.
Do. Lindsay, 73rd Regt.	Do. Graham.
Do. Butler, died 8th Nov. 1783.	Do. Thewles.
Do. Massy.	Do. Kennet.
Do. Chace.	Do. Gahagan.
Do. Mackay.	Do. Loy.
Do. Bowen.	Do. McCawley.
Do. Turing.	Do. Haywood.
Ensign Pictal.	Do. Penwick.
Do. Moore.	Surgeon Whyte.
Do. Ooke.	Captain Bowles.
Do. McConichy, died 9th July 1782.	Lieut. LaTulip.
Do. Stringer.	Lieut. T.W. Clauman.
Do. Wilson.	Ensign Stuart, killed on the field.
Do. McAuley.	
Do. McAlister.	
Cadet Jno. Baillie.	
Do. Arch. Hope, died 7th July 1782.	
Ensign Gordon.	
Do. Brunton.	

The marches of the British Army under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Harris from Vellore to Seringapatam :

1799, Feb. 11 Laughy.	1799, Mar. 17 Somannahalli
14 Polcanda.	19 Aravalli
16 Goriatum	20 Jagganahalli
17 Ambore	21 Kankanahalli
22 Cannambodi	22 Achol
24 Tripatore	23 Sultanpett
25 Oocknaghiry	24 Maddur River
26 Muttoor	26 Basavanapuram
27 Baroor	27 Malvalli
28 Carramungalam	28 Anganapuram
March, 2 Paulodi	29 Sosale
3 Maranbully	30 Yedatore
4 Royacotta	April. 1 Engasamudram
6 Nuldroog	2 Heravanalli
7 Kellamungalam	3 Anthanahalli
10 Kollakonpully	4 Nova Shahr
12 Arragudda	5 Seringapatam
14 Cotagraputty	or
16 Kaglipuram	Palhalli plain.

Residents at the Court of Mysore.

Colonel CLOSE, 1799.
 JOSIAH WEBB, Esq. 1802.
 Lieutenant-Colonel MALCOLM.
 Major M. WILKS, 1804.
 Honorable ARTHUR COLE, 1807.
 J. A. CASSAMAJOR, Esq. 1825.
 Major R. D. STOKES, 1835.

The post of Resident as an office distinct from that of the Chief Commissioner was abolished in 1842.

The names of Commissioners appointed for the settlement of the Territories conquered from Tippu Sultan in 1799

Lieutenant-General GEORGE HARRIS.
 The Honorable Colonel ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
 The Honorable HENRY WELLESLEY.
 Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.
 Lieutenant-Colonel BARRY CLOSE.

Memorandum respecting the estimated prize of property captured at Seringapatam, 1799.

	Star Pagodas
1st. Specie	16,74,850
2nd, Jewels, gold, silver and bullion	25,00,000
3rd. Paddy, pepper, salt and other articles in the different granaries	1,10,000
4th. Copper and brass pots, glasses and carpets	20,000
5th. Elephants, camels, horses and bullocks...	54,000
6th. Cloths of various sorts, &c., in the Tosikhana	200,000
Total...	<u>45,58,850</u>

or loot amounted to £ 18,23,840

929 guns of various sizes were also found.

THE SERINGAPATAM MEDAL, 1791 AND 1792.—This is of silver. On one side of it, is the effigy of an English soldier holding the British Standard, half unfurled with a distant view of the fortifications of Seringapatam. On the reverse are the following words in Persian, "Struck in the year 1791 and 1792." (Hegire 1202). "A memento of the self sacrificing devotion of the servants of the British Government in Mysore."

The medal of 1799 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. On one side of it is represented the storming of the breach of Seringapatam, with the meridian sun denoting the time of the storm, and the following inscription in Persian underneath: "The Fort of Seringapatam, the Gift of God, 28th Zikhyada H. 1218."

On the reverse is the British Lion subduing the Tiger, the emblem of the late Tippu Sultan's Government with the period when it was effected and the following words in Arabic on the banner:

"Assud ulla il Ghaulib" 4th May 1799, signifying the Lion of God is the Conqueror or the Conquering Lion of God.

THE CAPTIVITY OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS BY TIPPU SULTAN 1784.—On a certain new moon day in the month of Magha in the Hindu year of Krodhi, i. e., February 1784, a strict injunction proceeded from the Imperial Sultan of Mysore to all the Fouzdars and Amildars of the Barkur, Kundapur, and other taluks (comprising the present districts of Mangalore and Konkan of the western coast), ordering them to take a census of all native Christians in their respective Taluks, and to arrange them into batches of some ten thousand each. On that unfortunate day, their places of worship were destroyed, houses pillaged, property confiscated, and their *gurus* or priests were forced to take refuge in the Portuguese territory of Goa. The unlucky followers of the cross were the descendants of those converts who were delivered from the thralldom of idolatry and heathenism and brought into the gracious fold of the Saviour by the wonderful preaching of that zealous apostle of Christ to India, Francis Xavier. When these native Christians were numbered they were found to be 80,000. Each batch, or band, consisting of 10,000 persons, was placed under a military guard with strict martial orders, and were directed to proceed by forced marches by way of Nagar or Bednore, then the second city in the Sultan's Khodadud kingdom, and from thence these poor wretches, exposed to all the insults and threats of the guards as well as to all the dangers of a long and tedious journey, were finally led on to Seringapatam.

During their travels these desolate and miserable followers of the cross were grossly illtreated. Their sick and weak relatives and friends, and their women in a delicate state of health, as well as those that were unfit to continue the journey, were left behind by the road-side to take care of themselves, and the main body was forced by the guards to push on their way. Thus these poor captives, who were left behind, were

either devoured by wild beasts, or robbed, or starved to death, or left to the tender mercies of nature, or to the inclemencies of the weather. When the main divisions or batches arrived at Seringapatam, houses or places for their accomodation were given to those that could work in iron, brass, or wood, in Shahar Ganjam. The villages of Palhalli and Yennahole Koppala were given to those that were able to till the soil and cultivate the ground. The above mentioned villages are on opposite sides of the river Kaveri, before it divides itself into two branches.

As soon as they were settled, orders were issued to the military department to recruit some 15,000 young or middle-aged men that could carry arms from among the captive Christians. A scrutinising search was made, and about 15,000 men were chosen for the army, and ultimately they were formed into fifteen battalions of infantry and sent out to be drilled and disciplined. After a lapse of some time these men were forcibly circumcised, and made to embrace Islam. Not one of them could resist the *khazis* who performed the operation of circumcision. They all gently submitted themselves to the will of the operators, and at the same time their lips were forced to mutter the *kulma* or the Islamic article of faith. These converts were styled "Ahmedees," the beloved of God or the chosen of God. It is also said that the young women who belonged to the families of these unfortunate men were taken away by force from among them and given in marriage to Mahomadans, and some 200 of the most comely among them were sent to the Sultan's harem. Those that resisted the servants or *hurikars* of the Sultan from carrying out this work of snatching away the girls by force were most barbarously treated. All the ordinary men that opposed them were made to receive 500 blows with the shoe, or an equal number of lashes from whips of the tamarind cane, while the influential or leading men that resisted

them were punished by having their ears or noses lopped off. Thus the whole race of native Christians, who were so miserably and sadly deported to Seringapatam from their western homes, were either forced to embrace Islam or bled to death.

It is also said that one of the captive Christian, while serving as a personal attendant of Tippu Sultan accompanied him in one of his incursions into the Travancore territories. The Sultan was being carried in a palanquin, when suddenly the enemy was seen to surround him. The Native Christian attendant then quickly persuaded his master to exchange his garments for those humbler ones of his own, and as the Sultan got down and effected his escape along with his other followers, the Christian servant took his seat in the palanquin. When the enemy approached, they mistook the Christian for the Sultan, and killed him on the spot.

Even though a native Christian was the cause of his narrow escape from the clutches of death, yet the Sultan was so adamant as to be impervious to all entreaties made for liberty by the native Christians who had been brought away from their dear homes into the Egyptian bondage at Seringapatam. It is also stated that on one occasion when Tippu Sultan gave orders to dismantle the Christian place of worship at Seringapatam one Serappal Chetty a gallant Christian Colonel in the Sultan's army, was bold enough to warn the Sultan that desperate efforts would be made by his people, if he resorted to such a sacrilege. After Serappal Chetty's death, the place of Christian worship was razed to the ground. Many of those Christians, who had been forcibly converted to Mahammadanism lived and died without ever seeing a friend and without receiving the sacred rites at the time of their death. They kept up Christian worship. Amidst dangers and trials they used to meet for prayer during

the night in the under ground vaults near their dwellings. There they kneeled down with folded hands and offered their humble supplications to the Divine Incarnate Son of God to deliver them from temptation and to protect them from all evil; but even here the secret spies of the Sultan disturbed them. Their prayer vaults were searched, and those that were found at prayers in the underground vaults were very cruelly maltreated and beaten to death. All the lamentation, mourning and woe of these poor slaves and unfortunate followers of the cross ended with the capture of Seringapatam in 1799. Some 20,000 of those who were still the faithful and true adherents of their great Divine Master fled to their beloved homes on the western coast and settled themselves there. These were the ancestors of the present native Christians of the western coast.

Tippu Sultan's fixed Standing Army consisted of:—

Cavalry.

Regular or Askars	...	12,000
Irregular or Silladars	...	12,000

Infantry.

Regular or Jiesh.	}	48,000 Men.
		128 Field pieces.
		32 Battering guns.
		2 Camel load of rockets attached.
Body Guards called Assu-	}	8,000 Men.
dullai and Ahmadi who		16 Field peices.
garrisoned the Seringa-		4 Battering guns.
patam Fort:		
Sultan's own Pikemen	}	2,000 Men.
called Jelloo.		
(Sultan's Personal guards)		
Carnatic Revenue peons	...	8,000 "
Pioneers.	...	8,000 "

Sultan's European Corps	} Commandant 1 Officers 10 Privates 550
Count de Lally's party	

Ordnance.

Guns, Mortars and Howitzers 929
Muskets, Carbines, Matchlocks &c. 100,000
and Military Stores of every kind.

The Strength maintained by the Sultan.

Cavalry—Regular,	...	6,000
Irregular,	...	7,000
Infantry	...	30,000
Guards	...	4,000
Pikemen	...	1,500
Carnatic Kandachar Peons.	...	8,000
Pioneers	...	6,000

Ancestry of Tippu Sultan.

Mohamed Bhilol of the Kureish tribe, came from Punjab and immigrated to Deccan and settled in Allund, a town in the Gulburgha District of Hyderabad.

He had two sons, Walli Mahamed and Mahamed Alli, who arrived at Secra, Mysore, and took service as Kandachar revenue peons.

Mahamed Alli had four sons —Mahamed Illias, Mahamed, Mahamed Emam and Fatah Mahamed.

Fatah Mahamed, the father of Hyder Alli came and settled himself at Kolar.

Fatah Mahamed had two sons:—Hyder Alli and Shaboz Khan. Hyder Alli was born in 1701 A. D. 1114 Hizari at Kolar.

Hyder Alli, when about 30 years volunteered as a trooper in the service of Dalvai Nanjaraj Urs, at Sor-ingapatam.

Hyder Alli had two sons:—Tippu Sultan and Karim Khan. Tippu Sultan was born on the 19th November 1749, 20 of Zilhuj 1163 H. (Saturday morning) at Devanhalli (Bangalore District).

SONS OF TIPPU SULTAN.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hyder Ali Sultan or Futteh Hyder (eldest son.) 2. Mohiuddin Sultan. 3. Abdul Khalik Sultan. 4. Mozeiddin Sultan. 5. Subhan Sahib Sultan. 6. Shukar Ullah Sultan. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Gholam Ahmed Sultan. 8. Gholam Mohamud Sultan. 9. Surwuruddin Sultan. 10. Yasin Sahib Sultan. 11. Jamauddin Sultan. 12. Maurudin Sultan. |
|--|--|

The Sultan's Principal Sirdars of high Estimation.

MILITARY.

1. Meer Kummeruddin Khan, Commander-in-Chief, (Jagirdar of Gurmukonda).
2. Reza Saib called Benki Nobob.
3. Mohamud Raza, (Nobob of Savanore).
4. Syed Saheb, (Sultan had been married to his daughter).
5. Syed Guffur, Commandant of Seringapatam Fort.

REVENUE.

1. Mohamud Meer Sa-luk, Dewan.
2. Purnaiya, Treasurer.
3. Thippaiya, Anchay Bukahee.
4. Syed Mohamudkhan, Asoff.

The Embassies of Tippu Sultan to the Isle of France and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris.

A French citizen by name Ripaud whose small vessel nearly foundering at sea, arrived in the Sultan's territory, offered Sultan a chance of once more forming an alliance with the French Nation. Tippu sent 3 embassies to the Isle of France.

The 1st Embassy on 2nd April 1797.

The 2nd Embassy in October 1797.

In October 1797, the Sultan despatched two ambassadors, viz., Hussen Ali Khan and Mohamud Ibra-

him, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France and arrived at Port Nord Ouest in that island at the close of the month of January 1798. On the 7th March 1798 the ambassador embarked on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force raised in the name of Tippu Sultan amounting to 200 men, inclusive of several officers, the chief of whom were M. Dubuc and general Chapuis and arrived at Mangalore, on the 26th April 1798. The French troops levied for the Sultan landed publicly at Mangalore, and were received with public and extraordinary marks of favour and distinction.

The 3rd Embassy on 20th July 1798.

The native Vakils employed under the mission of M. Dubuc to the Executive Directory of France did not leave Tranquebar until 7th February 1799. The nature and object of the embassies, were to form offensive and defensive alliance with the French nation.

Provisions made for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali, Khan Bahadur and of Tippu Sultan, 2,00,000 Star Pagodas.

In 1786 after Tippu had concluded an extensive war with the English his treasures were thus estimated:

£ 800,000 or 80 lakhs of Rupees		
in jewels and treasure.		
Elephants	...	700
Camels	...	6,000
Horses	...	11,000
Bullocks & Cows		400,000
Buffaloes	...	100,000
Sheep	...	600,000

besides an immense quantity of military stores and arms.

In the way of Military Stores, 929, guns of various sizes were found, besides round shot, 424,400 lbs,—Gunpowder 520,000 lbs:—Small arms 99,000,—and

large buildings with every thing requisite in the way of machinery for the manufacture of guns and muskets, &c. and large magazines and store houses.

1861.—THE UNSERVICABLE STORES.—Large cannon consisting of 32, 24 & 18 pounders and many other small guns, were lying here and there in the fort, on the ramparts, on Karighat hills &c, and large heaps of cast and wrought iron cannon balls were stacked on the plain opposite the Sultan's palace, until so late as the year 1861, when a Sub-Conductor, Joseph Williams by name, of the Madras Ordnance department, burst the former on the plain near Scott's garden, and cast the latter into the river Cauvery at the Wellesley bridge and other places. Many pieces of the burst ordnance are still to be seen on the above plain, and the cannon balls picked from the river.

PERSONAL QUALITIES OF TIPPUS SULTAN:—Everywhere within and about the palace, evidence of the depraved and sanguinary tastes of Tippu met the eye of the conquerors. His name meant tiger; he called his soldiers his tigers of war, and the tigers of the Indian jungles were his pets and executioners; for the attendant that offended him or the prisoner that was brought into his presence was not unfrequently turned into a barred room or large cage, where the savage animals were let loose upon him. Near the door of his treasury, an enormous tiger was found chained. There were other tigers in the edifice, and so numerous as to give some trouble to Colonel Wellesley. The history and character of the son of Hyder Ali, were in a manner, indicated by the barbarous big toy invented for his amusement, which was found in his palace, and which may now be seen in the Library of the East India House, London. This rude automation is a tiger in the act of devouring a European, who lies prostrate under the savage beast. There is likewise, in the palace of the Maharaja of Mysore, another automation figure of a tiger, life size, so set on springs, that Tippu could make it take a leap

and light on the person of any unsuspecting visitor, who of course imagined that he was assailed by a living tiger, to the great merriment of the monarch.

Tippu looked every inch a gallant prince. He wore a jacket of a light color with fine chintz trousers and a silken sash of red tinge. On horseback, he wore a coat of red with tiger stripes embroidered with gold, and a turban of a green hue encircled by gold band studded with pearls. A brooch was fastened to the front of the turban from which a plume of rose color was weighed down with the weight of a splendid jewel at its end. An embroidered sword belt studded with precious stones encircled his waist, in which he carried a handsome dagger. He was corpulent, fair complexioned and round faced, with large black eyes and an aquiline nose. His countenance was intelligent and he omitted a cruel fierce light from his eyes. He wore a moustache and no beard; he was by religion a Suni. Tippu Sultan was beginning to assume to himself a position co-equal to that of Mohamud the Prophet) and he began to think that it was his mission to convert all men to the faith of Islam. He was one of the foremost soldiers and most powerful of the Princes in India. The name of Tippu's preceptor who used to ride with him was Ghazi Khan.

Thus ended the grandeur and the power of Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore. It will require an able pen to portray a life so evidently inconsistent and so changeable, but he who ventures it must not decide hastily.

*
 " His peopled kingdoms stretching wide,
 A hundred subject leagues could fill,
 While dreadful frowned in martial pride,
 A hundred Droogs from hill to hill;
 His hosts of war a countless throng,
 His Franks impatient for the fray;
 His horse, that proudly pranced along,—
 All in a moment passed away!"



APPENDIX.

Inscription on Webb's Monument.

Erected to the Memory,
of
JOSIAH WEBB, Esq,
by
PURNAIYA, Dewan,
as a Tribute of veneration and respect for splendid talents,
unsullied purity, and eminent public virtue.

Inscription on Wellesley's Monument.

Dedicated
to
RICHARD MARQS. WELLESLEY, K. P.,
Governor-General of India,
by
KRISHNA RAJA WADIAR BAHADUR,
as a Public Testimony of his gratitude and as a lasting
Monument of the benefits conferred on the
people and country of Mysore.
Began August 1802,
Finished October 1804,
Under the care of PURNAIYA, Dewan,

Inscription on Baillie's Tomb.

To
The Memory
of
Colonel WILLIAM BAILLIE,
who, with a Detachment of British Troops under his com-
mand, after a noble and most gallant resistance to a superior

force of the enemy on the plains of Porombacum was ultimately compelled to surrender to the united armies of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan on the 10th day of September 1780, and died in the fortress of Seringapatam on the 13th day of November 1782.

This monument is erected and inscribed by his nephew, JOHN BAILLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel on the establishment of Bengal and Resident at the Court of Lucknow, A. D. 1816.

Inscription on Lieutenant Lewis Irwin's Grave.

(Near Bangara Doddi Nullah Bridge.)

Here lies the remains of Lieutenant LEWIS IRWIN,
His Majesty's 74th Regiment,
who was killed near this, the night of the 26th April 1799;
Aged 27 years.
Erected by his Brothers.

*Inscription on the Monument erected to the Memory
of the Officers of the 12th and 74th Regiments.*

• This Monument was erected by the Officers of
His Majesty's 12th and 74th Regiments.
To the
Memory of the undermentioned Officers
who were killed or died during the Siege of Seringapatam.

H. M.'s 12th Foot.

Lieutenant George Nixon, killed 5th April 1799.
Lieutenant Thom. Fulla, killed 16th April 1799.
Major Jas. Allen, died 22nd April 1799.
Lieutenant Wall. Gahan, died 7th May 1799.

H. M.'s 74th Foot.

Lieutenant Lewis Irwin, killed 26th April 1799.
Lieutenant Jas. Farquhar,
Lieutenant Jas. Prendergast,
Lieutenant Vasey Hill,
Lieutenant Henry Shawe, } killed 4th May 1799.

*Inscription on Lieutenant Fitzgerald's tomb,
on the banks of the Vijayanadi Channel.*

Near this place lies the body of Lieutenant Fitzgerald of
H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, who fell at the attack of Sultanpett
tope on the night of the 5th of April 1799 ;

aged 21 years,

Universally regretted by the officers of the corps.

They have raised this Monument to his Memory.

*Inscription on Captain Colly's tomb.
(Near mile 82½ on Bangalore-Cannanore Road)*

Captain HENRY SMITH COLLY.

Killed in the Trenches,

3rd May 1799,

Aged 30 years.

Sacred to the Memory

of

Caroline Isabella Scott

and

Infant Child.

She was the wife of Colonel J. G. Scott, Commandant
of Seringapatam and died in child-bed,
19th April 1817.

The Inscription at Sangam.

Colonel EDWARD MONTAGU,

Commanding the Bengal Artillery,

Obiit 8th May 1799.

ætat 47.

The Inscription at Ganjam.

To
The Memory
of

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN GRIMSTON,

this monument was erected as a tribute of their affection and esteem by his Brother officers of the 84th Regiment foot;
He departed this life on the 10th of September 1801.

The Inscriptions in Persian and Arabic at the Mosoleum, run to the following effect :

In the name of God; the Merciful.

Tippu Sultan has become a martyr.

His blood was shed in the cause of *Allah*, on Saturday the 28th Zikayid 1213. In his death, the world felt a momentary shock of the awe of the day of Resurrection.

The light of Islam has quitted this earth.

Tippu Sultan, the son of Hyder, suffered death in the defence of the faith of Mohamud.

In the death of Tippu Sultan, Chivalry and the Sword of the faithful have left this world.

Angels in heaven exclaim in admiration :

"Tippu Sultan, the offspring of Hyder, has become a glorious martyr."

The honor of Hindustan and of Room (Turkey) is lost in the death of Tippu Sultan.

The great king of this world and the defender of Islam's faith has left this world.

The Inscription in Persian over the Elephant gateway runs to the following effect:

"In the name of God, the Merciful. The Padshaw (Emperor) began the construction of this fort on Tuesday, the 9th,

in the month of Khusraree, in the year Zaburjid 1219, commencing from the birth of Mohamad the Prophet, when the heavenly bodies were in auspicious and good conjunction with each other. Under the influence of these Stars, this fort is filled with ornaments, articles of consumption, and wealth, (i. e., all the requisites of war, peace and greatness), and this fort, by the grace of God, will ever remain free from all misfortunes."

Below are quoted some of the Epitaphs in the Seringapatam Cemetery, which seem to set at defiance the rules of orthography and prosody, not to speak of the pathetic language which one expects to find in such compositions:—

1. Oh stroke severe yet full of love divine.
Our theme of praise, our cause of many a sigh
A while we exult and now again repine
Now wipe the tear now vent the sorrowing cry.

2. This lovely but so young and fair
Called hence by early doom.
Just came to shew how sweet a flower
In paradiso would bloom.

3. Lo, here gentle reader, my
Doom, in the prime of my
Days, snatched away, drop a
Tear on my mouldering Tomb
Is a Tribute of Friendship you pay.

4. When the Arch-Angels Trump shall down
And souls and bodies join
What crowds will wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine.

5. Beneath this stone doth lie interred
A tender wife and Friend sincere
To Virtuous deeds her mind did soar
But now alas she is no more.

6. Here Innocent and beauty rest
Secure from all alarms.

7. Stranger here lies beneath this humble stone
 A man whose actions gave offence to none
 Gentle yet manly calmly met his end
 A tender husband and a zealous Friend.
-
8. Weep not for me my parent
 Dear, I am not dead but sleep
 Here, my debts is paid, my
 Grave you see, stay but a
 While you follow me.
-
9. When this you see remember me
 And keeping in your mind
 Let all the World say, what they will
 Speak of me as you find.
-
10. When living respected
 By the wealthy and poor
 And his loss regretted
 What can be said more.
-
11. All good people as you pass by
 As you are now, so once was I
 As I am now soon you may be
 So pray prepare to follow me.
-
12. Snatched away in youthful bloom
 She has found an early tomb
 Never here to know again
 This World's joy or this World's pain
 What tho' Friends may weep around
 This shall heal their every wound
 Resteth she among the blest
 Where is everlasting rest.
-
13. Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade
 Death came with Friendly care
 The opening bud to heaven conveyed
 And lo, doth blossom there.
-
14. Lo, where this silent marble weeps
 A friend or wife or mother sleeps
 A heart within whose sacred cell
 The peaceful virtues loved to dwell.
-

15. Underneath this stone doth lie
 As much Virtue as could die
 Which when alive did Vigour give
 To as much beauty as could live.
-

PROCLAMATION AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

(TRANSLATION.)

Liberty!

Equality!

The French Republic, One and Indivisible.

Proclamation by Anne Joseph Hippolite Malartic, Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General of the Isles of France and Re-union, and of all the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Citizens—

Having for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippu Sultan, through two Ambassadors, whom he has despatched to us.

This Prince has writton particular letters to the Colonial Assembly, to all the Generals employed under this Government, and has addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall last in India, the troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours, which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the com-

manders and officers will find everything necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th Regiments, and of the regular guards of Port Fraternite, on account of the succours, which we have furnished to our allies the Dutch, we invite the citizens who may be disposed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective Municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tippu.

This Prince desires also to be assisted by the Free citizens of color; we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag to enroll themselves. We can assure all the citizens, who shall enroll themselves, that Tippu will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with the Ambassador, who will further, engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all French men who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North-west, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

Bounaparte, Member of the National Convention, General-in-Chief, to the most magnificent Sultan, our greatest Friend Tippu Saib.

Head-quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th year of the Republic, One and Indivisible.

You have already been informed of my arrival on

the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army full of the desire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo possessing your confidence with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increase your power and destroy your enemies.

(Signed) BOUNAPARTE.

Precis of papers containing the correspondence relating to the negotiations previous to and during the Siege of Seringapatam, 1799.

No. I.

From Tippu Sultan to the Governor General, dated 24th October, 1798.

* Stating that he sent an Agent to meet the deputation from Bombay.

No. II.

From the Governor General to the Tippu Sultan, dated 8th November 1798.

Informing the Sultan of his Lordship's knowledge of the nature of the Sultan's intercourse with the French, and proposing to depute Major Dovelon for the purpose of arriving at an amicable adjustment of existing differences.

No. III.

From the Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated 10th December, 1798.

Informing the Sultan of his Lordship's intention to proceed to Madras, and urging him to receive Major Dovelon.

No. IV.

From Tippu Sultan to the Governor General, dated
25th December 1798.

Denying his connection with the French nation hostile to the British, and declining to receive Major Doveton.

No. V.

From the Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated
9th January, 1799.

Informing Tippu of his Lordship's arrival at Madras on the 31st December and renewing his proposition for opening negotiations.

No. VI.

From Tippu Sultan to the Governor General, dated
2nd January, 1799.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Governor General's letters and professing friendship and a desire for peace.

No. VII.

From Tippu Sultan to the Governor General, received
on the 13th February 1799.

Mentioning that the Sultan is about to make a hunting excursion and saying that Major Doveton may be sent "slightly attended" or "unattended."

No. VIII.

From the Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated
22nd February 1799.

Intimating that the Sultan's protracted silence had compelled his Lordship to order the allied armies to advance and that General Harris is now the only person through whom any communication could be received.

No. IX.

From Tippu Sultan to General Harris, received 9th
April, 1799.

Expressive of a desire on the part of Tippu to open negotiations.

No. X.

From General Harris to Tippu Sultan, dated 22nd April, 1799.

Forwarding a draft of preliminary articles (sent by the Governor General) and requiring the Sultan's reply within 24 hours.

From Tippu Sultan to Lieut-General Harris, bearing no date, but received in camp before Seringapatam, on the 28th April, 1799.

Stating his intention of deputing two persons to open a conference.

General Harris to the Governor General, camp near Seringapatam, 1st May 1799.

Stating that no further communication has been received from Tippu and that a practicable breach would soon be made in the walls of the fortress.

February 1799.

“To Lord Mornington, and Lord Olive endowed with wealth and with all good qualities, the esteemed among princes.”

“RANI LAKSHAMMANNIS’ GREETINGS :—Of old, by the grace of God, our ancestors obtained the sovereignty of Mysore and reigned with justice and wisdom. Recently, when Hyder, who was in our service, proved a traitor to us, put to death many of our relatives and dependants, plundered the palace four times, and with the means obtained there, conquered countries and began to defy us, we unable to bear Hyder’s persecution, thus reasoned with ourselves :—“The English are a just and wise people. By cultivating their

friendship, we may enjoy happiness and safety for a long time, And in the Hindu year *Pramathi*, we communicated our intention through Mohamed Alli, to the then Governor of Madras. Mohamed Alli in reply said: 'If you will cancel the stipulations for the cession of Trichinopoly and surrender the bond given by me to Nanjaraj for the loan taken from him at Srirangam during the strife with Chanda Saib, we will restore liberty to Katti Gopal Rajaiyya, your father and with him send English troops to put down Hyder and re-establish your rule, As Mohamed Ali took a solemn oath to abide by his words, the same year we sent our agent to the then Governor of Madras. A few years after, relying upon the assurances of Lord. Pigott we sent our Pradan Tirumal Rao to him. Lord Pigott is not, however, to blame; he became involved in serious trouble. Again in the Hindu year Subbu Kritu Lord Macartney held out some encouragement and many people promised to support us. The design to capture Tippu and restore our rule was revealed to him by some wicked persons, when it was about to be executed, and the revenge he took resulted in the massacre of seven hundred men, women and children. What took place in the Hindu year *Sadharana* during the time of General Meadows is well known to you. When peace had been concluded with the English. Tippu listening to the words of his French advisers by some secret means brought about the death of the Raja, plundered the palace and drove us out from thence, stripped us of our apparel, leaving us only with the cloth we have on, and now keeps us in close confinement. We have recently heard that the Almighty conferred on you high distinctions, and sent you to this country, doubtless to relieve us from our miseries. We have also heard that you are generous, good intentioned and, pious; we therefore seek your protection. "Take pity on us; look to Fame, Justice and God, rid us of this enemy, and restore our country to us according to former agreements."

Mr. Webbe replying to this letter on the 16th of April 1799, wrote:—

“The three letters you sent, one to me, one to His Lordship of Bengal, and one to His Lordship here, your Pradhan Tirumal Rao, delivered to me, and they gave us much pleasure.”

“Your Pradhan Tirumal Rao has for a long period continued to give us every information respecting you, and their Lordships solemnly promise to serve you—a fact which your Pradhan must have mentioned to you. You may rest assured that there will be no end to our friendship. We have now declared war against Tippu. But we know not what will be the result. God only knows it. I cannot write much on that head, but after the war is over, they will attend to your business. There is no doubt.”

From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General, dated 25th June 1799.

To THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, &c. &c.,

Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. Having signified through Purneah, to the family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordship's intentions, with respect to His Highness, we received a written answer to our communication, of which the enclosed is a translation.

2. In consequence of these communications it appears to us proper, that the members of the Commission should wait upon the Rajah, without delay; we accordingly yesterday signified through Purneah, to His Highness and to his family, our intention of paying our personal respects to them in the course of the evening.

3. We proceeded to His Highness' residence

accompanied by Purneah, whom we thought it proper should be present at this first interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not easy to describe to your Lordship the state of misery in which we found this persecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment, in which we were received was concealed from our view by a curtain, behind which the Rana and the other female members of the family, were stationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expressions of gratitude and joy, proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the state of indigence and obscurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordship's proposed arrangement and your intentions with respects to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply expressed through one of her attendants the lively sense which she entertained of your Lordship's clemency, which had raised her and her family from the lowest pitch of human misery, to that station of which they had been deprived by tyranny and usurpation. She dwelt particularly on the persecution to which she and her family had been exposed, from the cruel, savage, and relentless disposition of the late Tippu Sultan; but she added, that the generosity of the Company having restored the ancient rights of her house in the person of her grandson, had opened to her a prospect of passing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is said to be five years old, is of a delicate habit, his complexion is rather fair than otherwise, and his countenance is very expressive. He betrayed some symptoms of alarm on our first arrival, but these soon disappeared. He seems to be of a timid disposition and to have suffered considerably from restraint.

7. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the musnud was duly proclaimed.

We have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,
My Lord
Your Lordship's most obedient
and humble Servants.

.SERINGAPATAM, }
25th June 1799. }

(Sd.) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HENRY WELLESLEY.
WILL. KIRKPATRICK.
B. CLOSE.

From the Ranis of Mysore to the Commissioners
dated 25th June 1799.

To Lt: General George Harris, Bahaudur; The
Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, Bahaudur;
Mr. Henry Wellesley, Bahaudur; Lt: Colonel W.
Kirkpatrick Bahaudur; and Lt: Colonel Barry. Close,
Bahaudur; Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore.

From Latchuma Ama, wife of Kisna Raja Wodiyar and
Dewaj Ama, wife of Chaum Raja Wodiyar,
with compliments; on the 22nd day of Jeshtab,
year Shidartee (24th June 1799).

Your having conferred on our child the Govern-
ment of Mysore, Nuggur and Chittledroog with their
dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan
has afforded us the greatest happiness.

Forty years have elapsed since our Government
ceased. Now you have favored our Boy with the
Government of this country and nominated Purneah
to be his Dewan. We shall, while the Sun and Moon
may continue, commit no offence to your Government.
We shall at all times consider ourselves as under your

protection and orders. Your having established us, must for ever be fresh in the memory of our posterity from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whose support we shall depend.

"Copy,"

(Signed) LATOHIMA AMANNY.

" DEWAJ AMANNY.

From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General, dated 30th June 1799.

TO THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Purneah having reported to us, on the 25th instant, that the Brahmins had fixed on the 30th of June, as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Rajah Wodiyar on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the same time communicated to Lt: General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible assist in person on this occasion.

3. His Excellency, in consequence came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European Cavalry for the occasion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for the accommodation, which circumstances would admit.

5. This morning, the members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum and his son Meer Dowran and preceded by H. H. the 12th Regiment of Foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon, under three volleys

of Musketry from the troops on the spot and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah in the Musnud was performed by Lt: General Harris as Senior Member of the Commission and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of His Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Cammandor-in-Chief, some time after delivered to the Rajah, the Seal and Signet of the Raj.

7. The deportment of the young Prince during the ceremony was remarkably decorous, considering the untoward circumstances which had preceeded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him.

8. We had great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Gholam Alikhan, Ali Reza, Budruzemaun Khan, and Syed Mohamud Khan spontaneously attended on this occasion. The Meer-Suddoor was prevented, we understand by indisposition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandal, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible in the countenance of all the Hindus present.

We have the honor to be &c,

(Signed) GEO: HARRIS.

„ ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

„ HENRY WELLESLEY.

„ WILL. KIRKPATRICK.

„ B. CLOSE.

SERINGAPATAM, }
30th June 1799. }

*Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General,
dated Seringapatam, 2nd November 1855.*

1. My journey through the Mysore territories has afforded me an opportunity of visiting this memorable fortress, the scene of events most glorious to the British name, and of happy augury for the people of Mysore.

2. There are two objects within the island which are well worthy of the protection of the supreme Government, and which call for its respectful care.

3. The first of these objects is the Tomb in which rest remains of Hyder Ali Khan and of Tippu Sultan. The structure is well preserved as far as the means of its guardians will permit, its interior and the gardens by which it is surrounded are well kept, and it is under the immediate charge of one of Tippu Sultan's family. But it already feels the pressure of the hand of time. The endowments are insufficient for maintaining it in complete repair and some portions of it, more especially the inlaid doors, have already become dilapidated.

4. The Tomb is itself an imposing structure and an interesting specimen of the style of art which marked the days and the dynasties that are passed. The Court of Directors have most cheerfully and liberally given their sanction to the general expenditure, which I proposed to make for the purpose of preserving such a work of art, for the instruction and gratification of generations that shall come after. In this particular instance I feel certain that I correctly interpret the sentiments of the Honourable Court when recording my belief that it would be their especial desire to manifest an enduring respect for the last resting place of brave and fallen enemies.

5. I shall therefore request the Commissioner to take measures for replacing the worn out inlaid doors

of the Tomb, and for expending such sums upon it from time to time as may be required for its proper repair, whenever the funds of the endowments may be inadequate to meet such expense.

6. The second object on the island to which I have alluded, is the House in the Daulat Bagh, which was long occupied by the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, after the fall of Seringapatam, and when he held charge of the Mysore Territories.

7. This mansion, formerly a garden house of Tippu Sultan, is traditionally known on the spot as the residence of 'Wesley Sahib', and I have just now seen and talked with an aged man, who remembers and describes his residing in it. This building, which has been unoccupied for some time past and in which I now write these words, is visibly falling into decay. It is a purely eastern residence, and some of the walls are covered with paintings executed by the orders of Tippu and still traceable though greatly faded, which represented the defeat of the British force under the command of Colonel Baillie. The paintings were partially obliterated by Tippu during the last siege of Seringapatam and were in the first instance restored by Colonel Wellesley himself.

Letter from Colonel Wellesley to Colonel Close dated Tricomallee, December 30th, 1800, preserved in original in the records of the Commissioner's office, Bangalore.

"I have received a letter from Lord Wellesley in which he talks of going through Mysore in the next season. He proposes to inhabit the Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam, and although I think it very probable that the plan will never be put in execution I shall be obliged to you, if you will now and then take a look at my house, and urge forward the painting of it"

est, but it is most especially worthy of our reverential care, as the material object, which more than any other, now remaining in India, most immediately and most vividly brings be-

fore us this day the memory of that great man, with the early period of whose glorious career the East

India Company must ever be proud to connect the history of its rule.

9. I request therefore that the Commissioner will cause this house to be put into proper repair and to be maintained in that condition for the future. It should be upheld as nearly as possible in that condition in which it was left by Colonel Wellesley; and in which it still is. The paintings on the walls to which I have alluded above should be restored if, as I am assured, their correct restoration can be effected by the aid of persons still living who remember them in their completeness. In further aid of the main object now held in view, the enclosures of the Daulat Bagh shall not be suffered to fall into decay.

10. The Commissioner will be so good as to place this Minute upon his records and upon those of the office of the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, who will consider this building as at all times an object of his special attention.

11. When the separate department of Public Works shall have been organized in Mysore, Colonel Wellesley's house in the Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam will form a separate head of accounts and a separate head in each annual report of the Chief Engineer.

12.. By this means, I trust that the building with all its memories and associations may long be preserved for the contemplation and reverence of generations to come.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

*Explanation of Technical and other Vernacular,
words and phrases.*

Vade. (ವಾಡೆ).—A huge stone vessel used for keeping corn.

Diddi. (ದಿಡ್ಡಿ).—Sally port. Wicket gate.

Pahila Khilla or Aval Khilla.—Inner fortification. It was built by Tippu Sultan in 1793, and demolished by the English in 1800.

Donvi and Tinvi Khillas.—The second and third ramparts of Tippu, built by Hindu Rajas and which formed the outer fortifications of Tippu.

Charvi Khilla.—Fourth rampart running from Daria Daulat Bagh to the Bridge over the Southern Cauvery.

Mulasthana. (ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನ).—The holy of holies in a Hindu temple, or the chief place of sanctity in a temple.

Mula Vighraha. (ಮೂಲ ವಿಗ್ರಹ).—The chief image in a temple.

Garbhas্থana. (ಗರ್ಭಸ್ಥಾನ).—The idol's apartment in a temple.

Ootsava Mantapa. (ಉತ್ಸವ ಮಂಟಪ).—An open temple or stone building for images to halt during a procession.

Adi Sésha. (ಅದಿಶೇಷ).—The serpent that is said to support the earth upon his thousand heads, and forms both the couch and canopy of Vishnu in the form of Adi Sri Ranganathaswami at Seringapatam.

Avatár. (ಅವತಾರ).—Incarnation. The ten incarnations of Vishnu are:—(1) the fish, (2) the tortoise, (3) the boar, (4) the man-lion, (5) the dwarf, (6) Parasurama, (7) Raghu Rama, (8) Bala Rama, (9) Krishna, and (10) the Horse.

Kalasha. (ಕಲಶ).—A vaso.

Hulle. (ಹುಲ್ಲೆ).—(or *Hulle Kara*—ಹುಲ್ಲೆ ಕೆರ) —The spotted female antelope.

Narasimha. (ನರಸಿಂಹ).—The fourth incarnation of Vishnu as the man-lion.

Jangama. (ಜಂಗಮ).—A Lingayat priest.

Gangadhara. (ಗಂಗಾಧರ).—Siva or Iswara, who received the goddess Ganga or Ganges on his head and retained her in his hair.

Dévasthana. (ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ).—The house of god or temple.

Brindavana. (ಬ್ರಿಂಧಾವನ).—A raised piece of ground in the yard or in the front of Brahmin and other higher classes of Hindu houses, within which, the purple stalked basil (*Ocimum Sanctum*) or Tulasi is planted, preserved and worshipped.

The leaves of Tulasi (*Ocimum Sanctum*) which is a fragrant and sacred shrub, are held sacred unto Vishnu, so the leaves of Bilpatre (*Ægle Marmelos*) are unto Siva or Iswara.

Rathasaptami. (ರಥಸಪ್ತಮಿ).—The festival held in honour of the sun on the 7th day of the bright half of the month of Magha.

Gajendra Mólsham. (ಗಜ Elephant, ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ Heaven). A place in paradise granted to an elephant by Vishnu, when the elephant in its distress, implored his aid.

Vaira Mudi. ವೈರಮುಡಿ, or ವೈರೋಝಮುಡಿ)—The golden crown, embedded with costly gems.

Ashta.—Eight.

Thirtha.—Sacred waters.

Patna.—City.

Sri-Rangapatna.—The city of holy Ranga.

Pagoda.—A Hindu temple.

Vishnu.—The second person in the Hindu Triad. The deity of first cause, is resolvable into three forms, viz. *Brahma*, the Creator, *Vishnu*, the Preserver, and *Siva*, the Destroyer.

Hosahalli.—Name of a village.

Angrahalli.—The village named after Angara trees, or the place where Angara trees grow.

Timmanna.—The name of a Brahman.

Hombe.—The name of a Harlot.

Kadu.—Forest.

Gautama —A Sage.

Gautama,
Bhrigu,
Galava,
Shuka, } The great sages who sojourned at
Seringapatam.

Maha Muni.—The great sage.

Muni.—A sage, or the supposed head of all evil spirits. *Munisvara.*

Vishnu Vardhana Raya.—The patron of Vishnuvites, or the protector of Vishnuvites.

Vijaya Nagar.—The city of victory.

Dekkan. (from ದಕ್ಷಿಣ).—South.

Varaha. (ವರಹ).—Pagoda. (coin)

Nullah.—A large stream of water.

Wadaya. (ವಡೆಯ, ಒಡೆಯ).—Lord, Master, the family title of the Rajas of Mysore.

Rana Kambha. (ರಣ ಬಾಹು, ಕಂಬ ಪಿಲ್ಲರ).—The war pillar or the pillar of bloodshed.

This memorable pillar is dedicated to Josiah Webb Esq., the 2nd Resident at the Court of Mysore. (From 1802 to 1804).

The battle which was fought near this pillar on the 9th day of August, 1809, gave it the name of war pillar or Rana kambha.

Majum.—An intoxicating preparation made by grinding the leaves of *canabis sativa* (Indian Hemp) with milk, and adding to it sugar and aromatic spices.

Kapal Durga.—Is in the Malavalli Taluk. It is a hill fort used by the Rajas of Mysore as a place of

penal transportation. In the days of Tippu Sultan the fort was used for committing dreadful tortures and horrible murders. The notoriety it has earned in former days, shocks alike the reader of the history of Mysore, as well as the peaceable inhabitant.

The highest peak in the Karighat hill is 2,697 feet above the level of the sea.

Khudadad, kingdom, or (Sultan's Government), the god granted kingdom or the kingdom granted by (Khuda) god, to Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore.

Tukia.—The residence of religious men.

The City of Vijayanagar.—The city of Vijayanagar was founded in the 14th century and was the capital of a powerful kingdom which held supreme power throughout the whole of Southern India, until it was overthrown by the Mahomedan princes of Golkonda and Bijapore at the battle of Talikota, 1565. The ruins of this once powerful city are now known by the name of the modern village of Hampi (Virupaksha), situated about 5 miles from Hospet or 45 from Bellary. The ruins of the city extending over an area of 10 square miles, contain many important objects of great interest and beautiful specimens of Hindu architecture.

Meeran.—Military.

Asoff.—Revenue.

Yem.—Navy.

Suddoor.—Forts and Garrisons.

Khazan.—Treasury.

Mullick.—Commerce.

*References to Map of the Fort of Seringapatam as taken
by storm by General Harris.*

- No. 1.—Battery of 6.18 Prs. and 2'8" Hrs. intended to enfilade the west face and to take in reverse the enemy's entrenchments, but owing to a mistake it was placed too far west which made it necessary to erect.
- No. 2.—Into which the guns were removed and to increase the enfilading fire to 10 guns an entrenchment or Sunk Battery for 4 field pieces was made to the left, No 2A.
- No. 3.—A Battery at first for 6.18 Prs. to enfilade the north face and to take off the defences of the north-west angle bastion; it was afterwards increased to 8 guns as it was found to answer as a Breaching Battery.
- No. 4.—Battery of 4.18 Prs. for taking off the defences of the towers, &c., south of the Breach.
- No. 5.—Breaching Battery of 6 guns.
- No. 6.—Do called the Nizam's Battery of 5 guns.
- No. 6A.—Six Howitzers were on the right of this Battery.
- No. 7.—Battery of 2.18 Prs. for silencing a low work which could not be seen from No. 4.
- No. 8.—Do of 4.12 Prs. for enfilading and annoying the south face.
- No. 9.—A Sunk Battery of 2.12 Prs. for taking in reverse the west cavalier.

A.—Enemy's entrenchments, taken on 20th April.

B.—Enemy's entrenchments stormed, 26th April.

C.—Wallace's Post. D.—Skelly's Post. E.—Macdonald's Post.

F.—Irwin's Grave. G.—Powder Mill.

NOTE.—The Madras Army was drawn up in line west of Palhalli, across the Hunsur Road at 81st mile and across the Railway at 79.1 mile.

The Nizam's Contingent facing south, stretched from the right of Madras Army across the Railway at 80th mile with Bengal Brigade at Hoshalli, and on its right Mir Alam's Troops, at the 82nd mile, Hunsur Road.

The head-quarters and Artillery Park were in rear of Madras Army at 81.4 mile, on Hunsur Road, and to north of Railway at 79.3 mile.

The Engineers and Pioneers were in front of the right of Madras Army, and to the west of Sultanpet Tope.

The Bombay Army was drawn up about 2 miles west of the Fort, and on the north of the Cauvery. Its right on the Cauvery and its left on Kyatanhalli.

The Cauvery is now crossed by the "Gordon Railway Viaduct."—No. 1 Bridge has nine 30 feet arches and twenty four 27½ feet arches, No. 2 thirteen 30 feet arches and sixteen 27½ feet arches and No. 3 two 25 feet arches and four 27½ feet arches.

BANGALORE, 17th October 1882.

A. LEM,

