### RECORD OF SERVICES OF THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, FROM 1741 TO 1858

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Record of Services of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, from 1741 to 1858 by Charles C. Prinsep

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# **CHARLES C. PRINSEP**

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HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVANTS

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#### MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

FROM 1711 TO 1858.

#### Jucluding Chronological Lists of

GOVERNORS, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, CHIEF JUSTICES AND JUDGES, OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, RETWEEN 1652 AND 1555.

AS WILL AS

LISTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY; CHAIRMEN AND DEFUTY CHAIRMEN OF THE DIRECTION; AND FRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Compiled and Edired, from Records in the Bossession of the Secretary of State for India,

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CHARLES C. PRINSEP,

STATISTICAL REPORTER, AND LATE SCREENINGERSTENDENT OF RECORDS, INDIA OFFICE.

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1885. [All rights reserved.]

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#### PREFACE.

THE past History of the Old East India Company's service is too well known to require any description in this place; suffice it to remark, that it has produced a class of public servants not to be equalled by any other nation. No reader of Indian History can pronounce this eulogy as undeserved, for whether in peace or in war, rebellion or famine, its truth has been amply demonstrated.

The Indian Civil Service may be said to have commenced from the time when the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, who had previously served on the Council of the Government of Madras, was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1772, and subsequently became the first Governor-General under an Act passed (13 Geo. III., cap. 63) in 1773, when the East India Company first determined to take the country's revenues into their own hands. It was also resolved that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay should be subject to the Governor-General in political matters. At this date the stupendous fabric of the Indian Civil Service fairly began, although from that time to the present day each Presidency has had its distinctive functions.

The first English Company for the purpose of trading with India was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth on 31st December PREFACE.

1599 under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." Courten's Association, the Assada Merchants, established in 1635, united with the London Company in 1650. The "Merchant Adventurers," chartered in 1654-55, united with the London Company in 1656-57. The "English Company" (or "the General Society") trading to the East Indies was incorporated in 1698. The aforesaid Company of Merchants of London, and the English Company, were finally incorporated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies" in 1708, and thus was founded the East India Company, which title it maintained until 1858 (an unbroken period of one hundred and fifty years), when the transfer of Indian affairs to the Crown was effected.

Fort St. George, Madras, was crected in the year 1640, and in 1653 the possessions of the East India Company along the Coromandel Coast, comprising the settlements (as they were then termed) of Fort St. George, Fort St. David, Vizagapatam, and Mechlipatam (Masulipatam), were raised to the rank of a Presidency.

In offering to the public a record of the services of the Madras Covenanted Civiliaus the compiler has no desire to credit himself with being the first to have initiated such a work, for Messrs. Dodwell and Miles prepared a similar register (now out of print and unobtainable), commencing with civilians who were in the service in 1780 and ending with the year 1839, the date of publication; but notwithstanding its excellence, there is a want of completeness as a work of reference at the present time to the general reader, thus rendering further work necessary, which it has been the object of the compiler herein to achieve. The present register will be found to contain the names and services of all Civil servants who were on the Madras establishment of the East India Company in 1766 (which is the earliest date of the Indian Registers), and of all those who subsequently entered the service up to, and were in the service in, 1858, when the change of Government took place. In the case of those officers who continued in the service after that date, the appointments held by them up to retirement or death have also been included. It is to be regretted that the present work is still not so complete as it might have been made, for since going to press manuscript lists of services of civilians from 1700 have been discovered to exist, too late however for insertion in the present volume; but it may be hoped that these new sources of information will be placed before the public at some future time.

In all cases the dates of death have been given where the information has been accessible.

The services of civilians not recorded in this work will be found in a "History of Services of all Gazetted Officers in the Civil Department," covenanted, uncovenanted, and military officers in civil employ, annually published by each administration or province in India.

Further information of a varied character, extracted from the Old Court Books of the East India Company, public consultations of the respective Governments in India, and other valuable records in the India Office, has been appended, so as to render the work a more useful one for general reference, and to increase the interest of officers still living, as well as of relatives of deceased persons, in those who have played their parts so prominently, and

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added lustre to a record of services performed by civil servants, in India.

In conclusion, the compiler desires to express his sense of the valuable and willing assistance rendered by Colonel Laurie, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, in the laborious searches that had to be made in following up each individual name through nearly 200 volumes of registers and other books of reference, and without whose practical experience of India, and of Madras in particular, the publication of this record of services would have been much retarded.

INDIA OFFICE, 19th February 1885.

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