

COLONIAL ARRIVAL AND ACQUISITION OF MADRAS – A STUDY

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During the eighteenth century, South India introduced a scene of political insecurity and social variety. On the other decay of the Mughal Empire there arose various neighborhood powers, often fighting against one another. The appearance of the European forces prefers the English, the French, the Dutch and the Danes, added another measurement to the predominant conditions. The air of political and business in Madras drew every one of the significant European forces to challenge among them in building up their power the European dealers thrived on the Madras Coast with the support and co-activity of the nearby rulers the two Hindus and Muslims. The Colonial took on different systems and means in getting favors and advantages from the local of a few European settlements. The Colonial force was extended over other European nations in Tamilnadu. The arrangement of Colonial expansion of force was assault with other nearby powers of Tamilnadu. On the defeat of the neighborhood powers, they combined their force applying the strategies of uprising, partnerships and strategy. This paper bargains about the appearance of British, set up of their exchanging focuses Tamilnadu, the Company assault on the nearby powers and procurement of Madras throughout the entire existence of Tamilnadu.

Appearance of British

The British East India Company was conceded a sanction by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600. By 1612, they had acquired the settlement at Surat from Emperor Jahangir, ensuing on their exhibit of prevalent ocean power by overcoming the Portuguese off Surat.¹ Hence forward, the Muslim explorer traffic from the assaults Africa was liberated from the assaults and exactions of the Portuguese naval force and the Arab privateers, and was under the assurance of the British naval force. So additionally, ocean exchange among India and Persia, Arabia and the east shoreline of Africa. As a trade-off for this kind assurance, the British could win exchanging concessions syndications and settlements in India on installment of ostensible taxes.² The Madras settlement was begun in 1640 where later on Fort St. George was constructed. In 1661, the island of Bombay was given as a feature of the endowment of Catherine of Braganza on her wedding Charles II of England, and was given in 1665 as a settlement toward the East India Company.

The Portuguese were the main European country to direct their concentration toward India, next came the Dutch, lastly the French and English. The British Colonial extension in the first 50% of the eighteenth century in Quite a while was not a question of biased example took on by the experts in England. Being a business undertaking the prompt point of the Company in this period was to make it a productive concern and to take advantage of the East Indies to help its own investors. However, in any event, during the

industrial facility time frame; the matter of the Company was not simply exchange, yet a combination of exchange, tact and war.³ Whilst the English were building up themselves at Surat on the Western side of India, they made worthless endeavors to impact a settlement on the Eastern side, known as the Coast of Coromandel. The exchange on the Coromandel Coast was truly significant. The locals in this quarter had brought the craft of painting or coloring calicoes to the most elevated pitch of flawlessness. They were in extraordinary interest in Europe. The English, notwithstanding, needed something in excess of an industrial facility. They needed a region which they could brace. No such region could be gotten in the Mughal territories. The Mughals would neither award an area nor permit of any fortifications.⁴ As the Colonial Company needed to challenge with other European Companies in India who had similar intentions, it wanted a restraining infrastructure of exchange particularly in flavors.

The establishment of the Colonial East India Company was the summit of a long cycle of commercial venture. As right on time as 1313, the cooperation of Staples was set up which practiced a restraining infrastructure in fleece exchange. In 1407, the Company of Merchant Adventurers was framed, which exchanged woolen material shakly of fleece, and proclaimed England's entrance into the period of manufacture.⁵ In 1549 Sebastian Cabot, child of John Cabot, gotten endorse for contract for the disclosure of new grounds by the north-west section, and in 1553 Sir Hugh Willoughby cruised for this reason, however he and the greater part of his team died of cold in waterway of Lapland. In 1554 a person was allowed by Philip and Mary to the Russia Company under the name of the Merchant Adventures for the Discovery of Lands, Countries, Isles, not before known to the English, the primary legislative head of which was Sebastian Cabot. The development of the Turkey, and Levant Company in 1581, in the expectation of setting up exchanging relations with India via the Levant and Persian Gulf. In 1577, Sir Francis Drake fitted out four ships and cruised through the waterways of Magellan, getting back by the Cape of Good Hope. The main Englishman who really visited India was Thomas Stephens. In 1576 except if there be any establishment indeed for the assertion of William of Malmesbury, sighelmus of Sherburne being sent by ruler Alfred to Rome with presents to the Pope, continued from thereupon to India to visit the burial place of St. Thomas close to Madras. In 1583, the journey was made by an alternate course, as shows up by the diary of Ralph Fitch a vendor to London, protected in the assortment of journeys from the Harleian Library. He joined by Newberry and pioneers went yet ripoli of Ormus and on to Goa. At last Newberry settled down as a businessperson at Goa, Mughals, while Fitch, after a stretched peregrination in Ceylon, Bengal, Pegu, Siam, Malacca, and different pieces of the East Indies, returned by Orums to Tripoli, and thereupon to England. Spain had criticized against Draker's section through the Eastern Archipealgo in 1578, yet sovereign Elizabeth disparaged this and gave directions to Edward Fenton for normal to India.⁶

In 1599 a persuasive group of London shippers shaped designs for the arrangement of a Company to hoard the eastern exchange. This was the start of the popular East India Company. Large numbers of the individuals who effectively advanced the development of the East India Company in 1599 had been workers of the Levant Company. It might even be

said that "the East India Company was to some degree an outgrowth of the Levant Company".⁷ On 31 December 1600, Queen Elizabeth conceded a sanction in this sense, for the Honor of our Nation, the abundance of our kin, the expansion of our Navigation, and the Advancement of legitimate Traffic to the advantage of our province. It comprised the applicants into 'one body corporate and politick, in deed and in made, by the name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London exchanging into the East Indies', with legitimate progression, the influence to buy lands, to sue and be sued, and to have a typical seal.⁸ The initially set being named in the contract, and including Thomas Smyth, as Governor and Richard Stapler, the two unique organizers of the Levant Company who had most effectively advanced the New East Indian endeavor.

In 1601 the Queen whined of the slackness of the Company's exercises and differentiated them Company's exercises and stood out them from the Dutch with their immense capital and their incredible yearly armada to the Indies. Owing to the achievement of this and stretched out their exchange to Banda and Amboyna; being at first generally welcomed by the Dutch, however jealousies subsequently broke out. The Suran established returning, yet the other three showed up securely on 6 May 1606. The accomplishment of these journeys had been extraordinary to such an extent that it incited various private shippers to try to get a Cathay, China, Japan, Corea and Cambaya.⁹ The early journeys of the English Company weredirected to Sumatra, Java and the Moluccas to get a portion of the zest exchange. It was in 1608, that he first endeavor was made to set up production lines in India. The Company sent Captain Hawkins to India, and he arrived at the Court of Jahangir in 1609. He was at first generally welcomed by the Mughal Emperor, who communicated his craving to allow the English to settle at Surat, for which Hawkins had requested. Yet, the threatening exercises of the Portuguese, and the resistance of the Surat shippers, driven his to reject the English commander's request. On the South-Eastern Coast the English had set up a manufacturing plant at Masulipatam, the chief port of the realm of Golconda, in 1611 to buy the privately woven piece-merchandise, which they traded to Persia and Bantam and the English initially arrived at the spot, and after two years they prevailed with regards to getting the authorization of the nearby lead representative for the erection of sustained industrial facility. The Dutch charmed themselves into the blessing of the neighborhood lead representative, distorted all the doings of the English, and in a couple of years delivered their position terrible. In India the securing of Madras and Bombay stamped significant stages in the improvement of the Company's exchanging exercises. Indeed, even before the English, the Dutch had planted a settlement at Pulicat, around 24 miles north of Madras, whose broad backwater, the Pulicat Lake, managed the cost of safe haven for the transportation of those days, and they had additionally a production line at Masulipatam.¹⁰

As right on time as 1612 the English set up their manufacturing plant at Surat. On the east bank of India they set up their plant at Masulipatam, the extraordinary port of the realm of Golconda. As well as being a fine port Masulipatam was additionally an Important set apart for precious stones and rubies for which Golconda was popular. Other than it was an extraordinary focus of material exchange. The popular chintzes and palampoes were created in wealth in the towns around the spot. It is no big surprise that the English made it the

central command of their settlements on the Coromandel Coast. In any case, the situation of the English at that spot was not fortunate. Other than confronting the Dutch competition and the Portuguese desire they needed to endure the worst part of the mistreatment of the neighborhood Muhammedan authorities of the Sultan of Golconda. The English made various portrayals to the Sultan of Golconda without benefit. As the Vexations expanded they set out to leave their industrial facility at Masulipatam and set up another one in the south external the regional furthest reaches of Golconda Kingdom. Nor was their work to build up a second settlement any more effective. In 1614 a manufacturing plant was worked at Pettapoli (present day Niam Patam) at the mouth of a little channel of the Krishna delta, then, at that point under rule of the Sultan of Golconda; it was likewise sustained. Yet, the Mangrove Swamps that encompassed where dangerous to the strength of the English components. Sir Thomas Roe, who remained continually at Jahangir's Court from the finish of 1615 till the finish of 1618, and however certain variables kept him from closing any unmistakable business settlement with the Mughal Emperor, he prevailed with regards to getting a few advantages for the Company, especially the consent to raise manufacturing plants in specific spots inside the Empire. Before Roe left India in 1619, the English set up processing plants at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach. In 1620 the Portuguese assaulted the English armada under Captain Shilling, yet were again crushed with incredible misfortune, and Company set up organizations at Agra and Patna.

Masulipatnam was uniquely in 1620 that the English were allowed to exchange at all that spot. In 1621 they set up a plant at the Dutch, settlement of Pulicat, however deserted it very soon as they couldn't conquer the desire of the Dutch.¹¹ In 1622, the English getting together with the Persians, assaulted and took Ormus from the Portuguese. In the interim another joint-stock capital was bought in for in England, the biggest which had at this point been gathered. It added up to 1,600,000 with 36 boats. This deadly implement raised the worries of the Dutch and matters deteriorated till they came to peak at Amboyna where on 27 February 1623 twelve Englishmen were executed for a supposed trick to take ownership the palace. In India in the interim the English were more fruitful. Be that as it may, the contention and aggression of the Dutch which had flared up just before the Amboyna misfortune made it inconceivable for the England to proceed for long at Pulicat, which must be deserted by them in 1623.¹² Thus the primary English endeavor at a settlement on the Madras Coast finished in disappointment.

English Attempt the Acquisition of Madras

In 1626, the Colonial set up a plant at Arumugam or Armugauan arranged 35 miles north of Pulicat in the Nellore locale. Armugoan was not a decent port. Additionally, its hinterland didn't deliver quality material reasonable for the abroad market. Further, the political state of the Carnatic in which Armugoan was found was especially disturbed to return to Masulipatam since the Sultan offered them a few advantages. They in this way deserted Armugoan and got back to Masulipatam. However, on arriving at the spot they store it was presently not a prospering focus of materials. Due to a cut off starvation in the space the vast majority of the weavers were either dead or had left the spot for different

focuses looking for business. In any case, being greatly grieved there by the resistance of the Dutch and successive requests of the nearby authorities, they opened another production line in 1626 at Armugoam, a couple of miles north of the Dutch settlement of Pulicat. In 1628 the Colonial in despair deserted their industrial facility and announced that they could always avoid Masulipam besides under an immediate award from the Sultan of Golconda, which would be viable against the nearby ruler. At the point when the English deserted Masulipatam in despair in 1628, they took cover at Arumuga, arranged around 40 miles toward the north of Pulicat. The spot was, be that as it may, too poor to even consider filling in as a focal point of exchange, and the majority of the dealers who went there before long abandoned to some for Masulipatam, and others for the processing plant which was set up at Madras quickly a short time later. Arumugam is significant simply because it was the primary site which was regionally gained by the English and on which a fortress was built.¹³

In 1632 the plant at Masulipatam which had been briefly deserted for Arumugam, was restored under a deal with the ruler of Golconda. In 1634 Shah Jakhan conceded a fire fighter, by which the exchange of the entire of Bengal was opened to the English, and a plant was established at Pipplee, close to the mouth of the Hooghly. The Portuguese were around the same time removed from Bengal by the incomparable Mughal. In outcome of these triumphs, the industrial facility at Bantam was again settled; yet similarly as the Dutch and Portuguese had settled, Charles I allowed a person to another Company in 1635. In 1637 one of the Mughal princesses was seriously singed by a mishap, and Mr. Gabriel Broughton, the Surgeon of an Indiaman, was sent for from Surat. He prevailed with regards to relieving the princess, and being wanted to name the award, in an unengaged spirit requested broadened advantages of exchange Bengal for his compatriots. A similar specialist a short time later delivered a subsequent clinical benefit of high worth to prince.¹⁴ Shoojah, and got authorization to set up English industrial facilities at Balasore and Hughly. The Colonial specialist at Masulipatam was Thomas Clarke. Francis Day was his Subordinate at Arumugum who the Directors of the Colonial Company chose in 1638-1639 to destroy their production line at Arumugam, Francis Day visited Pondicherry and its area to choose an appropriate site for the English processing plant. On learning the craving of the English to build up a production line South of Arumugam, Demerla Venkatari, the Governor of the Rajah of Chandragiri made a proposal to Day to set up a settlement at Madraspatnam in the Chandragiri dominion.¹⁵

Francis Day visited the neighborhood of Madras in the late spring of 1639 to analyze the site and furthermore the materials of the district. He was offered quality material at a modest rate. He haggled with the Damerla siblings and on 22 July 1639 acquired from them the award of the Chandragiri ruler allowing the English to assemble a post at permitted to mint coins and get a large portion of the traditions and incomes of the prit. Chooses these advantages the Chandragiri ruler ensured to repay the English all the monies paid by them to the weavers of the area on the off chance that they neglected to respect their agreements for the stockpile of materials. Francis Day got the rent of Madras the leader of Chandragiri, delegate of the destroyed Vijayanagar Empire, and worked there a strengthened plant which

came to be known with respect to St. George. Fortress St. George before long supplanted Masulipatam as base camp of the English settlements on the Coromandel Coast.¹⁶

From the Dutch let us currently go to the English. The three Colonial Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were completely established in the seventeenth century during rules of Charles the First, Oliver Cromwell and Charles the second. However Madras turned into an English settlement and securing in 1639-1640, numerous years prior to the procurement of Bombay in 1668, and the another obtaining of Calcutta in 1690 their soonest excursions and settlements in India subsequently start in the seventeenth century.

End Notes

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