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GRT TIPU SULTAN'S AND BARAMAHAL INVASIONS



K. Sasikala

Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of History Annamalai Universtiy, Annamalai Nagar Tamilnadu.

Abstract: Baramahal was a part of Kongu country. It was located in between two great Military stations of Bangalore and Trichnopoly and was naturally a centre of extensive commerce. Baramahal was the gateway of Mysore and ever dominated to key of the south. The district is situated with many forts had been a battle field in Tamil Nadu, for the trial of strength between Tipu and the Britisher. Hyder Ali came to power with in a short time in this place. Afterwards it fell into the hands of Tipu, he managed to control the territory upto 1792. After the third Mysore war (1790-92) Tipu was forced by the treaty of Srirangapatnam 1792 to cede half his territories to the hands of East India company. These territories included Baramahal and Salem referred in the records as the conquered country in South India.

Key words: Trichnopoly, naturally, dominated, History.

INTRODUCTION:

HISTORY OF BARAMAHAL

The word 'Baramahal' signifies the tract containing twelve forts, 'Bara' is a Hindustani word and 'mahal' means twelve forts. The name is given to 12 Roct forts of drugs. Mostly in the Krishnagiri taluk.

It is worth while to note that out of the twelve forts only one exists to day in a condition of Krishnagiri. The forts founders of Tirumalaraya and Jagadeva Raya his twelve sons namely to 12 fortes. The exact names of these 12 Mahals are even now a matter

1. Krishnagiri, 2. Jagadevagarh, 3. Varnangarh, 4. Karahgarh, 5. Maharajgarh, 6. Bujangagarh, 7. Kotagarh, 8. Tirupthar, 9. Vaniyambadi, 10. Gangangarh, 11. Sudarshanagarh and last one is Thattakallu. The Baramahal with Rayakota and many other districts became subjects to Jagava the Poligar of Chennapatanam on the over throw of the powerful dynasty in Tamil Nadu. The Baramahal goes with the Muslim ruler only, the British officials in the territory of Baramahal covering the period of 1792-1799.

TIPU SULTAN'S INVASION IN BARAMAHAL

In the first phase of the war General Medows, the new Governor of Madras. General Medow planned the operations and general Kelly was sent to attack the Baramahal and Coimbatore, then he enter the Mysore through the Gajalhatti pass. He captured the forts of Karur, Dharapuram and the city of Coimbatore with which the whole of the province fell before the British. Now the plan was to March towards the Gajalhatti pass which however was frustrated by Tipu who made a sudden appearance inflicted heavy losses on the British at Satyamangalam and forced them to retreat to Coimbatore. Having thus frustrated the immediate designs of the British against his capital Tipu moved southwards to re-conquer Coimbatore. He captured

Erode, Dharapuram and several other places when his attention was drawn towards the Baramahal district.

Kelly who had marched towards the Baramahal had unfortunately died before he could accomplish anything. He was succeeded by Maxwell who besieged the fort of Krishnagiri the capital of Baramahars, but Tipu appearing before him and forced him to raise the siege, shortly after however medows effected junction with Maxwell and Tipu not finding himself strong enough now to dislodge the British from a strong position when they were strictly on the defensive, he marched towards Trinomalai and then permakoil both which surrendered and he now appeared before Pondicherry to seek French help against the British in which however he was not successful.

Generally however in the first phase of the war the British failed to carry Mysore before them with the result that early in 1791 Cornwallis arrived at Madras personally to assume the command of the army. The second phase of the war now commenced. The army was then at Vellore from where Cornwallis decided to March to Banglore. Tipu tried to stop the British on the way but Cornwallis eluded him by feigning an attack on Ambur and then moving first north and then due east he reached Mugli pass from where marching through Kolar and Hosakole he appeared before Bangalore the fortress of which was supposed to be second in rank in the whole of the Mysore state.

First the town was captured and all efforts of Tipu to recover it were spoiled. Then the fortress was besieged and captured on 20 March 1791, at the cost of about 500 men killed or wounded as against more than 1000 whom Tipu lost under the treaty of Seringapatnam signed in February 1792. The Baramahal full control of British.

BRITISH CAPTURE TO THE BARAMAHAL

The Baramahal fell in the hands of the British in 1792 the treaty of Serirangapatnam. Tipu and the British

tough the war between the ended with the treaty of peace the East India Company. The military contingent at Krishnagiri main border of Tipu's territory in Tamil Nadu, and against the British territory.

Tipu succeeded in Baramahal, but his power was exhausted, Cornwallis captured all the hill forts of this places. Tipu surrendered half the territory of his kingdom to the allies, a part of it was given to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Marathas extended their boundary upto the river Tungabhadra. The English obtained Malabar and Sovereignty over the Raja of Coorg on the South Dindigul and the neighbouring districts and the Baramahal the mountain passes. Tipu agreed to pay more than 3,000,000 to the English as war indemnity and another one is Tipu and also he surrendered his two sons to the English as hostages. Some scholars have criticized Cornwallis for this treaty. They have contended that Cornwallis signed this treaty in haste and lost the opportunity to finish Tipu which he could have easily done by pursuing the war more Tipu and British the main part of Baramahal in control and finish the Tipu's territory in Tamil Nadu.

CONCLUSION

Tipu is fascinating person in Mysore. He was a courageous and a determined soldier and a fearless commander. His power was seriously in the third Mysore war, he refused to accept his failure and attempted to regain the lost ground against the English his determination to fight the English even single handed was a unique example the politics in South India.

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