

Bombay Town and Island
1893

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BOMBAY. TOWN AND ISLAND.

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STATISTICAL ACCOUNT,

OF THE

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME I.—HISTORY.

Under Government Orders.

BOMBAY.
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1893.

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The absence of any administrative necessity for the information, the want of the needful official machinery for collecting details and compiling statistics, and, at the same time, the excellence of Maclean's Guide to Bombay were considered reasons enough for excluding the Town and Island of Bombay from the Gazetteer series of District Statistical Accounts.

Nearly three years ago the Secretary of State expressed the wish that a Statistical Account of the Town and Island of Bombay should be prepared. A scheme was drawn up, and, in anticipation of sanction, a small establishment was engaged, and the necessary preliminary examination of the Secretariat Records was begun. The preparation of any suitable account of the Town and Island of Bombay implies the engagement of a large and highly paid special staff. Objections which could not be overcome were raised to the scale and the cost of the proposed scheme. The undertaking had to be abandoned. Meanwhile the small staff at work on the Secretariat Records had extracted and arranged a mass of materials.

The issue of these notes in printed form is due to the consideration of the Government of Bombay, who were unwilling to see wasted the work and pay spent on this preliminary to any suitable official account of Bombay. These present materials are of necessity rough and disconnected. From the large number of missing important papers, they are also fragmentary. Further to some extent they repeat papers already published in Mr. Forrest's carefully chosen Selections. Still the minute and intelligent care with which, as formerly in preparing the Gazetteer Land Administration Chapters, Mr. Krishnarao Narsinh has examined the Records, has I believe secured the merit of accuracy and such completeness as the state of the Secretariat Records allows.

The Chapters on Trade, Capital, and Justice have been revised and prepared for the press by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., and on all points connected with Portuguese names and history ready help has been received from Dr. Gerson Da Cunha.

For the benefit of a future Compiler the scheme for the Statistical Account of Bombay for which funds have not been found available, as well as a list of important papers not available in Bombay but believed to be available at the India Office in London, are printed as Appendix.

Bombay Customs House,
1st September 1893. }

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Bombay.

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APPENDIX I.

Part I.—Proposed Scheme.

EXTRACT paras 1 to 5 and 8 from the Collector of Bombay's Report No 1 submitted to Government in July 1891, containing as required by Government a detailed scheme for the compilation of a statistical account of the Town and Island of Bombay

1. As directed in your letter No 1721, dated 15th May last, I beg to submit the following scheme for the preparation of a Statistical Account of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. I propose that the Statistical Account should consist of four volumes each of 400 to 500 pages uniform with the published set of district statistical accounts.

3. Except that I think the volumes should contain copies of the greatest possible variety of old and recent maps and charts of the town island and harbour, I would not propose any illustration of the account.

4. I would suggest that the first volume should consist of three leading parts:

(a) Description including climate and geology.

(b) History in periods showing for each period the leading general and local events and a summary of the changes and progress in the size of the city: the increase of population, the growth of trade and industries, the development of management, revenue, municipal, harbour, justice, police, education: changes in the appearance and character of the city and island due to engineering works, surveys, roads, buildings, filling low-lands and foreshores, docks, fortifications: also changes in the conditions of life, social changes, political religious and social movements.

(c) Places and objects of interest including public buildings, churches, temples, mosques and shrines, forts, place names of historic interest, traces of early rulers Hindu, Musalmán, and Portuguese.

The second volume should be devoted to trade under the heads of communications, industries, manufactures, commerce, and capital.

Under Communications

(a) By land Roads and bridges, tramways and railways.

(b) By sea.

(1) General steam and sailing vessels. (2) Local coasting steamers and country craft.

Under Industries

(a) Labour

(1) Settled in the island. (2) Drawn from the country round. Classes who labour, condition, character, qualifications as workmen, effect of railways and coasting steamers on the supply of labour.

(b) Crafts:

Classes who follow each craft or calling: their numbers, condition, character, qualifications; changes in the classes employed: earnings: processes not in detail: prospects.

(c) Manufactures—The great development of steam industries, factories, foundries, workshops: information for each class as under (b).

Appendix I.
PROPOSED
SCHEME.
Contents.

Vol. I.

Vol. II.

C.—Private contributors and specialists who will write on such subjects as description, geology, climate, botany, natural history, trade and commerce, and agriculture. Except in the case of such laborious subjects as trade and commerce and to the poorer contributors, contributors under Class C will probably require neither establishment nor remuneration.

Appendix I.

Part II.—Heads of Inquiry.

Information is available from three main sources :

- A.—Government Records, Books, and Newspaper Files.
- B.—Municipal Records and Officials.
- C.—The People.

The following points of inquiry are proposed under

A.—RECORDS, BOOKS, AND NEWSPAPERS.

I. DESCRIPTION.

Descriptive notice of any parts of the Town or of the Island. Views, references to changes in the surface of the Island. Quarrying, filling hollows, reclamations, making vellards, complaints of crowdedness of trees or of houses.

Temperature or other daily records (except in very early papers, a reference to such records will be enough, since most such details have been compiled). Unusual or untimely weather, sudden or excessive rainfalls, failures of rain, intense heat, singular cold, storms in monsoon, cyclones, earthquake shocks, famines, epidemics.

Notes connected with geology, special rocks, fossil or other animal or vegetable remains.

II. PRODUCTION.

Notes of the qualities, values, and uses of stones, quarries, sand, and earth.

Special harvests, introduction of new crops, plants, or trees. New methods of grafting. References to blights or to new diseases.

Notes regarding the habits of animals, especially of migratory or stranger birds. Regarding fish, appearance of whales, dugongs, and other unusual fish; plagues of flies, mosquitos, locusts, rats; notices of snakes; trade in animals, sheep, cattle, horses. Any tables or details of prices of animals. Shows of cats, dogs, cattle, and horses.

III. POPULATION.

Settlements of new castes; histories of castes; caste quarrels. Notices illustrating changes of customs, dress, food, and mode of living among the different classes; also changes in the place of living and in the style of house. Any notes of drunkenness, of excessive use of opium or other stimulant. Any references to slaves, to European prostitutes. Notes on any observances, religious or other great Májájan or Jain gatherings. Pilgrim traffic, census and census details.

IV. AGRICULTURE.

There will be little except what has come under plants and trees. Still there may have been interesting schemes and attempts to grow exotics and introduce new practices. References to famines, years of scarcity, also years of epidemics, should come under climate. At any rate wherever the references may be worked up, all references should be

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.

Records and
Papers.

Appendix I.
HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
 Records and
 Papers.

cherished. The information collected should refer solely to Bombay. It should show the effect of upcountry famines on the City and Island—under the following heads :

- (a) Price of grain.
- (b) Influx of famine-stricken people.
- (c) Development of grain traffic.
- (d) Spread of epidemic disease.
- (e) Increase of mortality.

V. CAPITAL.

Notes regarding the Mint and the Bombay Bank.

Notes on forms of investment ; on rates of interest , on the hoarding of bullion ; on different phases of speculation, time bargains, rain bargains, shares. Labour mortgages. Self-sale or hereditary servants ; investment of labour. Forced labour.

All statements of wages are valuable, whether of skilled or of unskilled labour. An interesting point connected with labour is the classes of work of which the different communities have a monopoly. Any notices of extinct monopolies are valuable.

Especially grain, milk, water, and firewood prices, that is the prices of necessaries are interesting.

As a rule, a reference will be enough in the first instance, as most price-details have probably already been compiled.

Prices of land should be carefully noted. The Collector's office is trying to prepare a full account of the increase in the value of land at different times and in different parts of the Island. Notes on sales of land require care or they mislead. What interest and title was transferred by the sale ? Was the interest complete ? Was the title free from doubt ? How far was the land transferred burdened by charges ? Was the price at the time of transfer considered high, low, or fair ? Rents of houses or shops at any time are useful and should be noted.

VI. TRADE

References to early road-making, cost of compensation, cost of making. Statements of mileage under roads.

The old Europeans used to go in palukhis, then in bullock carts ; I think Mr. Patel refers about 1800 to the first horse carriage used by a Parsi in Bombay. Notes about the first carriage, the first buggy, the first and last omnibuses, the first victoria, would be interesting.

Embankments and vellards, causeways—Sion and Jamsetji—would come under roads and bridges. Railways—Opening of G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Ferries—Any traces of ferries through the Island or from one part of the Island to another in old times. Steam ferries across the harbour. Docks references (the account published 7th March 1891 will help). Vessels—Special kinds of vessels, new rigging, visits of foreign men-of-war, the first steam boat. Statements of tonnage and details of large ships might be useful ; but a reference to such would be better than an extract.

Rest Houses—To come under Buildings.

Post Offices—To come under Administration, Post.

Light-houses—To come under Administration, Port Trust, and Object of Interest.

Trade Returns, only references. There may be good papers comparing the returns over a series of years or a history of the trade in a certain

article Any notice of the starting of a new article of import or export or of some new line of trade would be interesting.

References to Fairs might be given.

Markets would come under Municipal Works. References would be valuable.

References to Carriers and Pack Bullocks would be interesting.

Bobotas and other packmen

References to exports and imports would be enough. Any articles or notes on the course of trade, on the hands through which trade passes, would be interesting.

References to special trades—Cotton, Opium, Salt, would be valuable

The introduction of new crafts is always important. Any notes regarding such special crafts as Ship-building or Salt-making would be interesting. Under Ship-building, notes of launches, of ship's size, rig, cost, and use are all valuable. Building of steamers, iron founding, starting of Factories (except for very early references extracts should not be made, as there are other sources of information).

VII. HISTORY.

References to early local history valuable (May be articles in connection with some Antiquarian or other discovery) Discovery of canoes or tools or other traces of early man interesting.

In later times notice of great events with which Bombay has been connected Effect of defeats. Rejoicings over victories Preparations for expeditions Visits of distinguished strangers, illuminations. Events of public interest, fires, storms, epidemics, condition of the people, times of plenty and money-making, times of want and money-losing. Such events should, as a rule, be arranged as a year book or year statement. The yearly summaries, such as have for several years been given in the *Times of India*, would help. Also speeches connected with great public events give an opportunity of making comparisons and tracing progress and development. Lord Reay's Jubilee speech was, I believe, to a great extent an historical retrospect. Probably speeches have been made at intervals on great public occasions where useful items of contrast have been well brought out.

Riots and disturbances important. Also cases of public interest in the Courts.

All that sheds light on the condition and mode of life of the people at different times.

Any epidemic or other matter connected with public health which would affect the general happiness of the people.

State of trade at the time, failures and bankruptcies,

VIII. ADMINISTRATION.

All notices of early Courts and other arrangements for administering justice are valuable Arbitration Courts.

Notices of the beginning of Municipal Government, Health Department, Educational Department. Summaries occasionally given of past progress and need of further changes. Objects and reasons at the beginning of Acts.

References to Land Administration, to Surveys of the Island, Customs Administration, Excise, Opium, Tobacco.

Naval and Military—Forts and Fortifications. Arrangements for troops, barracks, parade-grounds, volunteering.

History of Police.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Records and
Papers.

Appendix I.
HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Records and
Papers.

Ecclesiastical.
Management of the Harbour, Port Trust.
Post and Telegraph.
Railways and Tramways.
Taxation—Notes of new taxes, why levied, incidence, proceeds. Disturbances in connection with levy of taxes. Result of disturbances.

IX. OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

All notes which give any place in the Island an historical interest. Where any important fact happened, as where the Sidis camped when (1695) they held the greater part of the Island; any scene of old fighting; the burial-place of any distinguished man.

Any description of a place in contrast to its present condition or use (as the Cotton Green, now Elphinstone Circle).

Accounts of the circumstances attending the construction of the chief buildings (reference to building details is all that is wanted at first). Buildings would include charitable institutions.

Chiefly monuments, statues, fountains, institutions, societies, shows, clubs, parks, museums.

X. GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

All references to books about Bombay, to charts, to maps, to reports, should be carefully noted. Note sets of articles about 1866 by Major Stoqueller on the old Artillery cantonments at Mátunga. Also recent articles on the *Courier* newspaper by Professor MacMillan.

Note—Each note or extract must have the name and the date of the newspaper. Without this no note or extract is of any value.

B.—MUNICIPAL RECORDS AND OFFICIALS.

Municipal.

A leading source of information in preparing any statistical description of the Town and Island of Bombay is the Municipal Record and the Municipal Staff.

The Municipal Record would directly supply information under two heads

- (a) Constitution, (b) Administration.

In addition to information under constitution and administration, the knowledge and experience of Heads of Departments and other members of the Municipal Staff would indirectly furnish a mass of information regarding

- (a) The development of the City.
(b) The supply of the people's wants.

Further, as employers of labour, the Heads of the different branches of Municipal Administration have on record a mass of details regarding wages, work-people, skilled and unskilled labour, cost of production and materials, which would add greatly to the completeness of any account of the City.

The details supplied by the Municipal Record reach back to the foundation of a Municipality in Bombay. Under constitution, details would be given of the form of town management which the Municipality superseded. The first Municipal constitution would be described and subsequent changes noted in the qualifications and functions assigned to the elective and administrative bodies. The classes which have had the greatest share of the voting and of the nominees at different times might be illustrated by analysis. The growth of interest in Municipal affairs might be shown by the greater number of candidates and the increase of votes.

The position and functions of the Municipal Commissioner should be noted and his relations described to the Standing Committee and Corporation on the one hand, and to the Heads of the different branches of Administration on the other. A list of Municipal Commissioners and the chief works carried out during the term of office of each should follow.

Under administration would come details of the financial history of the Municipality, the incidence and the yield of taxes, loans, ordinary and special, how far repaid; how far met by the proceeds of special cesses, how far a burden on general revenues. An account of the different branches of Administration would follow with a statement of the staff by which each branch is administered and a record of the ordinary duties and of the special works carried out by the different branches since the Municipality was started. This summary would be an introduction to details regarding each of the main Departments:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Finance. | (3) Health. |
| (2) Works. | (4) Education. |

(1) FINANCE.

The section on Finance would include details of the Departmental Staff, its strength, cost, and duties: an explanation of the different taxes and other sources of revenue.

General.	Town duties.
Water.	Licenses.
Halalkhor.	Tobacco.
Wheel and tolls.	Property.
Miscellaneous.	

Under each of these heads would come the history and the management of the tax of the changes of rate and of yield, and, so far as available, an estimate of the causes of the different changes. The account might also contain a statement of the arrangements made for collecting receipts, checking frauds, and auditing accounts. A summary illustrating the growing pressure of departmental work at five years' intervals would be useful.

(2) WORKS

Under Works come:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Drainage. | (5) Buildings. |
| (2) Water. | (6) Markets. |
| (3) Roads. | (7) Gardens. |
| (4) Fires. | (8) Museums. |

Under each of these heads the chief points for notice are the staff: the amount and nature of the routine work: the leading schemes: their cost: how far completed: how far still to be carried out.

(1) Drainage.

Under Drainage would come the history of the chief branches of drainage.

- (a) *Storm Water Drains*, reservoirs, drainage sluices. The character and object of each, when carried out, the cost. How far present arrangements are satisfactory. Works under contemplation, their object and estimated cost.
- (b) *Surface Drainage*—Character of the works, difficulties, how much done, style of drain, cost. Further requirements, estimated cost and order of urgency.
- (c) *Sullage*.—Style of sullage drain, how far system complete, cost to date: further requirements, estimated cost and order of urgency.

Appendix I.

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OF INQUIRY.
Municipal.
Works.

(d) *Sewage*.—Past system, baskets, carts, night-soil depôts. How far still in use. How far will be permanently required. How far drains introduced as a substitute. Progress made: pumping stations, main drains, house connections, vent pipes and vent towers; final outlet cost; statement of cost mileage and measurement of completed built sewers and pipe lines. Portions of scheme incomplete, estimated order of urgency, cost, and time required to complete. Difficulties, risks, and advantages anticipated and experienced.

(e) *Latrines and Urinals*.—Construction, standard plan and flushing arrangements; number, locality, accommodation; how far existing provision incomplete. To what standard of accommodation is the Municipality working.

Should finish with a statement of staff and pay and figures of office work and of miscellaneous works.¹

(2) *Water*.

Water. The information regarding water-works comes under two main sections:

(a) *Supply*.(b) *Distribution*.

An introductory notice of the sources of supply in Bombay before water was brought from the mainland should be followed by the history of the leading supply projects:

Vehár. Tulsí. Tánsa. Pawái.

For each of the different reservoirs should be stated the position, size, and character of the works.

(a) *At the storage lakes*.(b) *Between the lakes and Bombay*.

Details of cost, time required, quantities supplied. Note increase in demand and in supply. Causes of increase in demand. A record of the increase in supply. Distribution in the Island reservoirs, details of Malabár Hill and Bhandarwáda, size and mileage of distributing pipes, taps, dipping wells, house connections, supply per head in different parts of the City. Portions of scheme still to be carried out, quantity of final supply; how much to be allotted

(a) *To house uses*.(b) *To factories*.(c) *To drain flushing*.(d) *To fountains and road-watering*.

Either here or under drainage, a note of the intended system of flushing would be interesting. Cost of all water-works, both storage and distribution, how far met:

(a) *By Loans*.(b) *By Rates*.

Statement of financial position of water schemes. How far loans can be reduced. How far is the interest met by the water-rate, how far does the interest fall on general revenues.

A statement of the chief accidents and failures of supply would be interesting, with available details of outbreaks of cholera or other epidemic traceable to an enforced return to the use of local well-water in consequence of the non-local supply being cut off.

(3) *Roads*.

Roads.

History.—Under History would come references to old lines of road and to early methods of construction: list of the main roads when and

¹ Compare Administration Report for 1890-91, 219.

under what circumstances made, how and why named. Mileage of roads at beginning of Municipality and at five years' intervals since. Statement to show existing miles of road made, watered, pathed, lighted, bridged. The breadth of roads is hardly less important than their length.¹

Schemes for fresh lines of road.² Cause of delay. Frontage purchases and other arrangements for making new roads. Set-backs and other means for improving and widening existing roads. How far are such changes fixed beforehand?

Making.—Road-making and repairing arrangements, steam rollers, character and quantity of metal and sand yearly used in road-making, road staff, out-door in-door duties, nature and amount of work, cost. How far is cost of roads met by vehicle, toll, and public conveyance taxes? How much falls on general revenues?

Watering.—Arrangements for watering by cart, by bullock, by hand. How far is fresh water, how far is salt water used? Cost of watering staff? How far done by contract? How far it varies at different times of the year?

Paths.—What is the length and breadth of foot-paths, miles gravelled, miles paved with stone, with cement, with asphalt? How does each of the different styles of pavement answer? Special difficulties in the way of keeping foot-paths in order.

Lights.—What are the lighting arrangements, the staff, the cost? How many miles of road are lighted by gas: how many by oil? How far are present arrangements satisfactory? Are any lighting schemes under consideration? When was electric lighting introduced, how long was it maintained, on what roads, at what cost? What were the difficulties? Why did the use of the electric light cease? Is there any prospect of a revival of electric lighting?

Bridges.—The position, date, measurements, name and origin of name, cost and distribution of cost between Government, the Municipality, the Port Trust, and Railway and other Companies. Traffic and uses of the bridge, copy and description of any inscription on the bridge.

Traffic.—How far are traffic returns available? The amount, the style of traffic, horse carriages, bullock carriages, carts. Busy hours of the day; busy seasons of the year. Street accidents, number, character and causes. It seems more suitable to bring street accidents under streets than under health.

Probably no traffic statistics are available. Still, at least for the leading thoroughfares, officials connected with the roads may be able to furnish a useful general estimate of the amount and the character of the traffic. Under traffic a history of the changes and development of means of moving would be valuable—Litters or *dolis*, palanquins or *palkhis*, sedan chairs, how far formerly used; how far still in use: carts, different varieties for carrying merchandise, improvements, present pattern. One-bullock carts, mule carts, horse carts, carriages for passengers, single bullock, pair bullock. Horse carriages when introduced. Varieties—buggies and hansom when and why given up. Public conveyances, hansom, omnibuses, trams. Private conveyances, bicycles, tricycles, dog-carts, pony carriages, shigrams, tongas, phaetons, victorias, landaus, barouches

¹ The list of roads at page 312 of the 1890 Municipal Administration Report seems not to show breadth. How far are breadth details available from other sources?

BOMBAY TOWN

Appendix I.

HEADS OF INQUIRY. Municipal. Pipes.

Former arrangements. Statement of existing system :

(4) Fires.

Fire Provision, 189 .

Table with columns: Station, Engines (Steam, Hand), Hose, Tenders, Escapes, and Staff (European, Native, Total) with sub-columns for No. and Cost.

The distribution of fire stations, the means of communicating news of fires, the arrangements in the station, time required

(a) to start from the station, (b) to reach the scene of fire.

The cost of the stations

(a) The ground. (b) The building.

The cost of engines and the expense of the staff. When the existing system was introduced? How far the existing system is complete and what changes and what additional stations, engines, and staff are proposed? What are the conditions of Bombay as regards fires? What are its special safeguards? What its special risks? A statement or table of fires would be valuable, showing the month, the locality, the number, the cause, and the estimated loss. To prevent this table proving unwieldy, it will be advisable to group the smaller fires, say all fires causing less than Rs. 10,000 of damage. The totals of these smaller fires might be shown under the different heads of the statement and the following summary added as a footnote. Thus: Of the fires causing loss of less than Rs. 10,000, caused between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 9000, between Rs. 9000 and Rs. 8000, and so on in decreases of Rs. 1000. Details of notable, long-continued, widespread or destructive conflagrations would be valuable.

Buildings.

- Municipal Offices. Fire Stations.
Markets. Cattle Sheds.
Police Stations and Quarters. Latrines.

(5) Buildings.

A return should be furnished of the leading Municipal buildings, their positions, date of building, cost of construction, accommodation, and use. In the case of the Municipal offices, the leading markets, and the Police stations, some full description is probably available in printed form.

Markets.

(6) Markets. The following details should be given in table form :

Markets, 189

Table with columns: Name, Locality, Date, Area, Cost, and Stalls (Vegetable, Fruit, Flowers, Fish, Mutton, Beef, Live stock, Stores) with sub-columns for Let, Unlet, Total, and Charges including Staff.

Compare Administration Report for 1890-91, 334-347.

Besides these details, some account is required of the arrangements for securing order, cleanliness, and lighting in the different Municipal markets. During what hours of the day is the market open to the public? Details should be given of the quantities of the different articles offered for sale and the quantities sold, with a statement of how the remainder is disposed of. In addition to the administrative details, of which official record is probably available, the Superintendent of the Market or other experienced official could furnish much general information regarding Bombay marketing. To what classes of the population do the sellers and stall-holders belong? What arrangements do stall-holders usually make for securing a stall and for renewing their stock? Of what articles or class of articles is the supply sufficient, of what insufficient? From where do the different articles come? Through what hands do they pass between the grower or rearer and the retail market stall-holder? The increase in price from the grower to the stall-holder or other retail-seller. How far of late years has the cost increased or diminished? What is the cause of the change? How far does there seem a fashion in the demand for articles? How far have certain articles come into demand and again fallen into disfavour? Special interest attaches to any new articles or to the opening of any new sources of supply by the spread of railways or by rapider steamers. The seasons when the different articles come to market. Changes in supply, changes in price. Again, an account of marketing from the buyers' side would be interesting. What classes come to buy? From what parts of the City do they come? Among what classes do servants, do women, do men, carry on the marketing? What portion of the day is the buying time for the leading articles of daily consumption? At what hour of the day do the different classes of buyers, the rich the middle and the poor attend the markets? How far have any classes or races a special weekly market day? If so what is the day? What observances have the buyers and sellers of different races and of different articles for luck or to keep off the evil eye? When marketing do any classes observe any practices or rites in honour of the guardian or spirit of the market place? How far is there any feeling that it is lucky to begin a day's purchases or sales with some particular article, or by a transaction with a person belonging to some particular class, sex, or age?

(7) Gardens.

List of Gardens :

Municipal Gardens, 189

Name.	Position.	When Made.	Area.	Cost of		Staff.	Visitors.	Receipts.	
				Making.	Keeping.			Visitors' Fees.	Produce Sales.

Besides the tabular statement some description of each garden should be given : its attractions, walks, water, grass, trees, shrubs, flowers, animals. Has it any temples or shrines, monuments, fountains, or other objects of interest, including rare or noteworthy shrubs or trees? Under

Appendix I.

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OF INQUIRY.
Municipal.
Markets.

Gardens.

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Municipal
Gardens.

what circumstances was the garden made? How was the cost distributed? A list of cages, fountains, or other gifts, with value, date, and name of giver. Under cost of keep, the quantity of water used and the charge. Under visitors the classes who come, the time of day they come, how they spend their time in the garden; on what occasions special numbers visit the garden. Are any local fairs held in the garden? How far is the garden used as a picnic place, at what season, by what classes? Under staff should be shown the strength of the watch or police. What offences are committed in the garden, thefts, assaults, damage to trees? Under receipts, gate-money, when levied, at what rates. Who attend on free days, who on fee days? What income is derived from the sale of articles grown in the garden? Development of income from sales of produce. Future increase of this source of profit.

(8) *Museums.*

Museums.

The name, position, cost, date of founding, staff, description of buildings, list of contents or at least a summary of contents and a note of the chief objects of interest in the collection. The chief wants of the institution, any scheme for developing and completing it. Receipts from fees or other sources. When and at what rates fees are charged? What numbers attend, to what classes they belong? What is their object in coming? Is the Museum formally used for educational purposes? If so, what subjects are taught and to what class do the learners belong?

(3) HEALTH.

Health.

Administrative staff. Work done; quantities of garbage and night-soil removed. Improvements required. Difficulties in enforcing health rules. Unhealthy conditions in different wards or quarters of the City. Improvements in the past; present shortcomings; future expectations. Vital statistics for a series of years. Details of births and deaths grouped—by ward or district; by months; by caste or race; by sex. For deaths in addition by age, by occupation, by different forms of disease. Violent deaths, murders, suicides. Accidental deaths, by falls from trees or heights, by fire, by falling houses. By risks of calling, by street accidents. Under all these heads the details seem remarkably complete; with careful and intelligent grouping, the results would be specially interesting. Some account should be given of the chief epidemics of which record remains. The time each lasted, the beginning, the waxing, the waning, the disappearance. The spread of the disease through the different wards and quarters of the City. What caste, calling, sex, or age seemed specially open to attack or free from attack. The leading symptoms of the disease at its different stages. The special measures taken to arrest the disease and to separate the sick. The treatment and its results. Any insight obtained into the origin, the spread, or the disappearance of the disease. Chances of similar visitations. Preventive and curative measures to be adopted.¹

The Health Department have valuable information on two additional subjects. Of these one, the account of which might come under crafts and callings, are details of dangerous and unwholesome trades and commodities. In treating this subject the licensing rules might be described, the localities set apart, the different unwholesome or dangerous callings and the conditions enforced. The income from license fees, the duties and the cost of supervision, the offences against the rules.

¹ Administration Report for 1890-91, 375-555, 576-570.

The other subject regarding which the Health Department has special information is markets. Details of the enforcing of health rules and of the punishment of dealers in unwholesome food are of special value. Probably many of the details regarding the social aspects of the markets may be best obtained from officials connected with the Health Department.¹

The full details supplied by Inspector Higgins for the Bándra Slaughter-house in the *Tháná* Gazetteer show how much valuable information is available.

(4) EDUCATION.

Under Education would come an account of the share the Municipality takes in supporting schools. For the Municipal schools the following details should as far as possible be supplied. The position that is the ward and street, the name or number of the school, the style of building, the rent paid, the accommodation with or without playground or gymnasium, and the language taught—English, Vernacular, Classic or other language, other subjects taught, any craft or physical training. The teachers, number, pay, race, qualifications. The pupils by race and sex. Their parents' calling and place of living, the rates and amounts of fees, the cost of the school; a list of gifts, prizes, and endowments and the results of examination. The defects of existing arrangements, the developments and improvements under consideration. How far are the educational officers of the Municipality the proper authorities to show the extent to which the different castes and classes in the different parts of the City know to read and write and are sending their boys and girls of school-age to school? How far are the Municipal schoolmasters or other officials in a position to show to what extent the different classes have overcome their distrust of school influence for girls and of English and other higher education for boys? How far the higher education has been overdone and is now the subject of a reaction? To what causes this re-action is to be traced and what remedies can be suggested? How far has the idea of technical—that is of craft—schooling found favour? What classes take to this form of craft training? How far is their object the hope that the Technical Institute may prove a side-door to Government service? How far do the parents, how far do the lads intend to earn their living by the practice of a craft? Of the lads who have passed through the Institute, are details available? How many are earning their living by the exercise of qualifications obtained from their training in the Technical Institute?²

In addition to the purely Municipal administrative details, the chief subject on which the Municipal records can supply information is the Development of the City. The history of the taxes is an index to the growth of population and wealth; the house-tax to the number and value of houses; the animal and vehicle tax to wealth and business. The record of works done is a second important factor in any record of progress.

Less directly the Municipal registration system supplies for a long series of years highly useful details of the price of land and of the value and numbers of buildings in the different parts of the City. This mass of information is chiefly available and might be most serviceably arranged under the different Municipal wards.

Appendix I:

HEADS
OF ENQUIRY.
Municipal.
Health.

Education.

¹ Administration Report for 1890-91, 563-566.

² Compare Administration Report for 1890-91, 590-595.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF ENQUIRY.
Municipal.
Ward
Historics.

Wards.—A statement of the limits of each ward : its area : mileage of streets of different classes ; number of buildings of different classes ; number of people, greatest density, least density, average. How far evenly peopled : how far empty spaces mixed with crowded areas. Is the ward on the whole a rich or a poor quarter : is it rising or waning ? What changes have taken place since the Municipality was started or from other convenient epoch ? Spread of buildings, growth of factories, increase in the different castes and races, changes in the occupation and condition of the people ? What character does the ward bear for order, health, cleanliness, prosperity ? What changes can be noticed under these heads during the last twenty or other available term of years ?

In illustration of these general remarks would follow tables or abstracts showing the registration of properties in each ward : different classes of properties ; increase in houses : increase in rents : decrease in rents. This through a series of years would throw valuable light on the condition of Bombay, especially if care were taken to show in what portions of wards property values and rents had risen or fallen, and as far as possible what was the cause of change.

In recording these changes in the number and valuations of properties, care must be taken to show when the rise is due to the enhanced valuation of existing properties ; to the erection of fresh buildings ; to increase of rate ; to properties previously existing but formerly untaxed.¹

Indirect information of change in the value of land and house property is also available from the following sources²:

- (1) Street set-backs,
- (2) Sales of Municipal lands.

To avoid the risk of misleading, this information should be compiled by some one acquainted with the conditions under which the set-backs were effected and the Municipal lands sold. The following details would be required :

Land Values.

Year.	Ward.	Street.	Area.	COST PER SQUARE YARD.			Remarks.
				Most.	Least	Average.	

*Reclamations.**Reclamations.*

A further point on which the Municipal Reports contain valuable information is the filling of low land. Details might be given in the following form³:

Land Raising.

Year.	Locality.	Area.	Height.	Cost.

¹ Administration Report for 1890-91, 13, 164.

² Administration Report for 1890-91, 294, 295, 305.

³ Compare Administration Report for 1890-91, 235.

As the filling of its low lands is at once one of the greatest and most characteristic improvements effected in the Island of Bombay, all available details should, if possible, be collected.

C.—POPULATION

The third leading source of information is enquiry regarding the people. The chief points of enquiry regarding the people follow in detail for Hindus and for Musalmáns. Further repetition seems unnecessary since, with very slight adaptations, the same questions suit the case of the other main classes of Bombay Population Christians, Parsis, Jews, Armenians, and Chinese.

HINDUS.

1. Census figures will be entered in the Compiler's office. In what out-of-India places are members of the caste found; in what parts of India beyond Bombay Presidency limits; in what parts of the Bombay Presidency out of Bombay City? Information regarding the distribution of the caste over the different wards of the city and island should be noted, especially any ward, street, or square where the caste musters strong enough to have the locality called by its name either officially or in common talk. How do the 1891 census details compare with the details of former censuses or with any other available information regarding their strength and distribution in Bombay in former years?

2. Details of origin come under the two heads of tradition and book references. Traditions should be recorded with any available notice of the source of the tradition. Where book references are available, the authority should be quoted with details of chapter and verse. The Bombay history of a caste comes under three divisions:

- (a) The history and condition of the class before their arrival in Bombay.
- (b) The cause and date of their coming to Bombay.
- (c) Their life in Bombay.

Under (c) comes a notice of their connection with or share in important events since their arrival in Bombay. Any change in their religious leaders, in the position and relations of the caste to other castes; in their appearance, speech, dress, style of house, place of abode, way of living, social and religious practices, social position, employment, condition. How far do they continue to own land and houses and maintain connection with the part of the country where they were settled before they came to Bombay? Do they consider themselves natives of Bombay? If so how many years have passed since they first came to regard Bombay as their home?

Four points indirectly throw light on origin and history: home-speech, names, surnames, household gods. The name of the dialect or the cause to which the peculiarity of speech seems traceable. The names in common use for men and for women. Has any change in names been recently introduced? To what is the change due? What are the chief surnames and how far are surnames relics of difference of tribe? Is this difference taken into account in settling weddings? If so, what is the rule? Must both the girl and the boy have the same or must they have different surnames? The name and the district where the chief shrine of the family deity is should be recorded.

3. The subdivisions of the caste or tribe. The origin of the subdivisions. How far are the different subdivisions distinct communities? Do the members of the different subdivisions eat together? Do they

Appendix I. HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

Population.

Hindus.
Strength and
Distribution.

Origin and
History.

Divisions.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF ENQUIRY.

Population.

Hindus.

Appearance.

Speech.

Houses.

Food.

intermarry? In the higher castes the family stocks or *gotras* are valuable. How does the question of *gotra* affect a marriage?

4. How do you recognize a man or a woman of the caste? Have they any peculiarity of face, figure, or bearing? Which of the well-known classes are they like? And in what respects are they peculiar? In the case of classes which seem to you to represent the earliest people of the island, information under the head of appearance should, if possible, be full. In such cases the chief points to notice are, in comparison with ordinary Hindus, size, shape, strength, liability to any special disease, length of life, colour of skin, expression of feature, form of face, size and colour of eyes, style of features, height of nose, thickness of lips, prominence of cheek bones, and texture of hair.

5. Under speech the chief point is, how far the home tongue differs from the standard Hindu dialect, and how far it differs from what the people themselves talk in public? The differences are chiefly of two classes: pronunciation of letters and use of strange words. The source of the peculiarities should, if possible, be noted. Is there any trace of a former disused home speech? How far in the case of Kámáthi or other Telugu, Támil, Malabári or Kánarése castes is Maráthi taking the place of their former home-speech? How far is Gujaráti taking the place of Urdu, Márwári, Hindi, or other northern dialect? How far in any caste is English becoming the home-speech? When any change of home-speech can be traced, kindly ascertain the date and origin of the change: the section of the family who first took to the change, the father, the mother, the school-boys or girls. How far and with what results is this change of home-speech likely to spread?

6. In what style of a house do the rich, the middling, the poor families of the caste live? How far and with what results have the conditions of Bombay residence interfered with family life? How far does the number of men exceed the number of women and the proportion of adults to children exceed the normal proportion? What are the effects of this and other special Bombay conditions on the style of house? How far among the rich, middling, and poor does the family own the house? How far does it rent a whole house: how far has it only rooms in some barrack or *chál*? How far are rich, well-to-do, and poor dwellers in *chál*s long settled in the same *chál*? How far are they able to fill the *chál* with families of their own class or their own country? What house arrangements do bachelors or men whose wives are up-country make? How far do they live with relations or friends as one of the family: how far do they live in inns, in clubs, in lodgings? In the different classes of house or lodging what rents are charged and what sleeping, cooking, bathing, and closet accommodation is provided? In all cases the state of the house, its cleanness or untidiness, the household goods, the quantity and value of cooking vessels and dishes, the staff of servants, and the number of useful or of pet animals, are valuable as evidence of character and condition.

7. Are the caste excessive or moderate eaters? Are they good cooks? Is there anything special, anything proverbial, about their style of cooking and their favourite dishes? What is their every-day food? Do they observe any peculiar practices at meals; have they any special holiday dishes? When and what sort of caste feasts do they give? Is animal food eaten? If so, when and what kinds? Is flesh eaten only after being sacrificed, or only on holidays, or how? To what deity is the animal sacrificed? Is it the cost or is it religious scruple that prevents animal food being regularly used? Has there been any change of late

as regards eating animal food? To what is the change due? What are the people's views about eating cattle, swine, or poultry?

8. Do they drink, smoke, or otherwise use intoxicants? If they drink alcohol, are they temperate in its use? Do they take it daily or only on special occasions? Are any other stimulants or narcotics used? If so, what and how and when are they taken? Has there been any recent change in the amount or in the kind of stimulant? If so, to what has the change been due?

9. What is characteristic in the dress of the men, the women, and the children of the caste? How do the men wear their head and face hair? How do the women wear their hair? Do they deck it with flowers? Do they use false hair? Are the men and women neat and tasteful in their dress? Have they any special liking for gay colours? Note any peculiarity in the articles of the men's ordinary dress, the loin-cloth, waistcloth, shouldercloth, jacket, headscarf cap or turban, and shoes. How in form or material does their holiday and their ceremonial dress differ from their every-day dress? Have there been recent changes in the shape or material and to what have the changes been due? Where are their clothes made? Where are they bought? The same for women's dress, noticing specially how the robe is worn. Do most families have a good stock of clothes for ordinary and special wear? What ornaments do the men and the women wear? Is there anything special in the style? What tokens of mourning are usually worn by men, by women, by children? On what occasions are signs of mourning worn how long does the wearing of mourning last how far is its wearing optional?

10. Describe the daily life of a man, a woman, a child. What are their ordinary hours of work, their busy season, their slack time, their holidays? Trace the life of a man and a woman through their different stages from childhood to age. In unsettled castes note generally how they divide the year between Bombay and up-country and their mode of life in each division of their year.

11. What is their position in any local caste list? What position do they claim for themselves? With whom will they eat and meet socially on an equal footing? What classes hold aloof from them? From what classes do they hold aloof? Has there been any recent change in this respect?

12. What is the social, religious, and business reputation of the caste? What characteristic is shown in their own customs and proverbs or in their neighbours' proverbial or other estimate of them? How far are they clean, neat, idle or hard-working, honest, sober, thrifty, hot or cool-tempered, hospitable, orderly, religious? What is their character for enterprise? How far are they travellers by land or by sea? By land what parts of India outside of the Bombay Presidency do they visit? Do they travel by land to any places beyond the borders of India? Where do they go by sea; with what object do they go, with what results? Have they always been ready to travel or is this fondness for travelling a new development? Any information regarding their existing and past settlements westwards in the Persian Gulf, Arabian and Red Sea and East African Coasts: and eastwards in Ceylon, Burma, Siam, the Straits Settlements and Java or China, with details of their object in travelling, their life in foreign parts, the extent to which and the means by which they maintain Hindu rules in foreign lands, is an interesting and important feature in the account of many Bombay castes. How far among this class has the more recent practice

Appendix I

HEADS
OF ENQUIRY.

Population

Hindus.

*Drink**Dress**Life**Position**Character*

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF ENQUIRY.
Population.
Hindus.

Calling.

of travelling to Europe been introduced? What are the difficulties, the objects, and the results? How far in Bombay is the class settled or migratory? If migratory what portions of the year do they spend in Bombay? Where do they live when absent from Bombay? How far is their migratory character disappearing? Are they beginning to settle in Bombay all the year round? If so to what is the change due?

13. Is the class by name or by history associated with any special craft or calling? If it is, how far and under what circumstances has the practice of their special calling ceased? By the exercise of what calling do the bulk of the class earn their living? In what other ways do members of the class support themselves? Do they enter Government service in its higher revenue and judicial branches, or as clerks, as police, as soldiers, or as mechanics in the Mint, Dockyard, Arsenal, or other Government workshops? How far do members of the class enter the service of the Municipality, of the Port Trust, of the Railways, or of trading, manufacturing, and other companies? What is the school or college training of those who enter these branches of service? At what age do they begin to draw pay? On what pay and position do they begin and to what pay and position do they rise? Of those who enter one of the professions what is the training

(a) in school and college?

(b) as assistants or apprentices?

What are the duties of their profession? At what age does the profession begin to support them? What measure of success in income, position, and respect may the profession be fairly expected to secure? How far do the wives and daughters of men in Government service or in professions add to the family income or aid it by their services? Of those who go into trade what branches of trade do they generally follow? How far are they hereditary dealers in any article of trade or merchandise? Do they enter into new lines of business? What is their training? What is their success? From whom do they buy, to whom do they sell? Do any members make a living as manufacturers? If so, what do they make? Do they work by steam or hand power? What is the character and size of their factories? Do the wives or daughters of merchants and traders add to the family earnings or aid the family by their services?

In what articles do those of them who are shopkeepers generally deal? Is their business wholesale or retail? From whom do they buy, to whom do they sell? What is their training at school and in the shop? What amount of success may they look for? What would be considered marked success, moderate success, and failure? How far do the wives and daughters of shopkeepers add to the family income or aid it by their services? Do any men of the class take service as sailors or as soldiers? If so, do they take service in sailing vessels or in steamers and as seamen, captains, or engineers? Do they make long voyages and visit distant lands? If so, where do they go? Has the class now or had it formerly a name for skill and daring as sailors? How far do they take service in the army? If so, in what branch do they serve? Are they ready to undergo foreign service? Is the practice of any craft specially associated with the name or with the history of the class? What training or apprenticeship do they undergo? How long does the training last? What processes have they to learn? What articles have they to make? At what age and after what experience are they considered master workers? How far is a fairly skilled worker sure of

employment? What is his position? Is he an independent dealer buying the raw material with his own money and selling the finished article or does he work for some moneylender or other man of capital who advances funds or does he work under some fellow-craftsman who supplies the raw material and takes the risk of disposing of the finished article and pays the worker by the piece? In each of these different positions what are highest average and lowest gross and net earnings? How far is the craft hereditary with those who practise it? How far has it been lately adopted as a means of living? If so, how did the workers previously support themselves? What changes have recently taken place? How far has the spread of steam factories interfered with, how far has it helped their craft? If the products of their craft have been more or less ousted by factory products, to what calling have the craftsmen taken? How far do they practise other crafts: how far have they found work in factories: how far have they fallen to be unskilled labourers?

Of those who go abroad to earn their living what craft, trade, or occupation do they follow when abroad: and how do they employ themselves, when they return to Bombay or to their native country? Of those who are migratory and live only part of the year in Bombay, what is their occupation when up-country at their homes?

14. Condition is closely connected with calling. Is their craft or calling prospering or declining? If so to what is the change due? If there is little change is their work steady or well paid, or is it uncertain or poorly paid? Has there been any change of late years?

15. Take a representative family, a man, a wife, two children and one aged relation or dependant, and estimate their expenditure, their way of living being neither miserly nor extravagant. If it is not possible to give detailed or precise estimates, still under the leading heads extremes of expenditure may generally be fixed. Of ordinary expenditure under house the cost of the house to build and to rent. The value of the furniture and other household goods, the outlay on servants' wages and on the keep of domestic animals. The ordinary charges for food and drink. The yearly outlay on dress and the value of the clothes in store. Under special expenditure details should be given of the charges incurred on occasions of birth, threadgirding, marriage, coming of age, pregnancy, and death. In each case the difference of cost should be shown when the ceremony is for a son and for a daughter.

16. Are the class on the whole indebted or free from debt? What is the usual cause of indebtedness? Is it their style of living, whether their ordinary or special expenses: or is it the state of the markets, the failure of demand for or the fall in value of the products of their skill? From whom do members of the class generally borrow; from professional moneylenders or from men of means with whom they have dealings in the way of trade? Is their credit good? At what rates do they borrow?

17. Are the caste religions? Have they family gods, have they a family priest? If so, to what caste does he belong? Do they respect Brahmans? Do they call Brahmans to conduct their chief ceremonies? At what ceremonies are Brahmans required? If they do not call Brahmans, who acts as priest? Do they belong to any sect? Do they worship the ordinary Brahmanic gods? If so for which of them have they the greatest respect? Do they keep the regular Hindu holidays? If so, which are their chief days? Do they make pilgrimages? If so, to what shrines? Have they a spiritual head or guide, *guru*? To what

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population.
Hindus.
Calling.

Condition.

Expenditure.

Indebtedness.

Religion.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population
Hindus
Religion.

sect does he belong? How did they come to make him their guide? What are their relations to him? What does he do for them, what do they do for him? How far does their guide proselytize and try to get new followers? How is the succession settled? If they do not belong to a sect, what is their chief object of worship, village gods, local gods? How do they conduct the worship, who acts as priest, what offerings are made, what days are specially kept? What is the image of the god like? What are his attributes? How far do they believe in sorcery, witchcraft, soothsaying? To what classes do the sorcerers, witches and soothsayers belong? When are they consulted? What powers have they? Is there any special class of mediums? What nursery or other observances are there to keep off ill-luck or secure good-luck? To what extent or in what circumstances is the evil eye feared? What rites are observed to avoid or to cure the evil eye? How far are omens observed and astrologers consulted? Do children generally have a horoscope? If so, who prepares it? What does it contain? What does it cost? How far do the class trace their success in trade or their other prosperity to the favour of some god, religious leader, or saint? If so, what measures are taken, what rites are performed, to secure and maintain the saint's or the guardian's favour?

Customs.

18. Which of the sixteen regular customs or *sanskārs* do the caste keep? Have they any special ceremonies? Please give these in as great detail as possible. Follow an individual from birth to death, and give in detail the rites and practices on all ceremonial occasions. Have any changes been made of late years? Under marriage four points are to be noticed: child marriage, widow marriage, polygamy, and traces of polyandry.

Community

19. What special organization has the caste as a separate social community? By what agency are social disputes between members of the caste settled? How far is the settlement of disputes the function of the religious head? How far of an hereditary or elective social leader? How far are such questions referred to a committee of the caste or to a general caste meeting? If there is a social headman what is his title? How did he gain his position and what are his duties and functions? If disputes are referred to a class council who chooses the members, how many members are, there, is the social head the president? What arrangements have they for hearing or settling disputes? If disputes are referred to a general meeting of the caste what arrangements have they for calling a meeting, for conducting a meeting, and for ascertaining and recording the decision of the majority? How far has the caste a trade or craft organization distinct from its social organization? Are disputes relating to employment or wages settled by one headman, by a council, or at a mass meeting? What sort of trade questions arise; what action is generally taken? Do the traders or the majority of the caste ever organize strikes or procure the boycotting of offending classes or individuals? How far has any recent change taken place in trade organizations? What is the nature of the change and to what is it due?

Prospects.

20. Do they send their boys and girls to school? If so, how long do they keep them and what do they teach them? Do they take to new pursuits? Are they a rising, a steady, or a falling class? How far are the callings or crafts which at present support the bulk of the caste likely to continue to support them? In the event of the existing employment failing, what chance do their history and present character give that the caste will succeed in finding other not less gainful employment? How far do the caste take advantage of the new training in the School of Arts,

the Technical Institute, the Railway and other engineering workshops or in factories? How far does the caste seem unable to adapt itself to social and trade changes? Does any considerable number of them seem likely to fall to be labourers? By what means can such a decline be stayed?

In the case of classes who yearly come and go between Bombay and some up-country home, what is the prospect of their settling in Bombay? If they settle what occupation are they likely to secure? And are the chances in favour of their increase or decline in comfort and well-being by becoming permanent dwellers in Bombay?

MUSALMANS.

1. Please begin with a short paragraph stating the name, sect, and total Bombay strength of the class, noting whether they are converts or strangers, and whether or not they form a separate community.

2. In what out-of-India places are members of this class found? In what parts of India beyond Bombay Presidency limits? In what parts of the Bombay Presidency out of Bombay City? How do the 1891 details of strength and distribution compare with the details of former censuses? What according to the 1891 census is their strength and distribution in the different wards or quarters of the city or island? Note any ward, street, or square where the caste musters strong enough to have the locality called by its name either officially or in common talk.

3. Details of origin come under the two heads of tradition and of book references. Traditions should be recorded with any available notice of the source of the tradition. Where book references are available, the authority should be quoted with details of chapter and verse. History comes under three divisions:

(a) The history of the class before their arrival in Bombay.

(b) The cause and date of their coming to Bombay.

(c) A notice of their connection with important events in Bombay.

Since their arrival in Bombay has any change taken place in their religious leaders, in their position and relations to other divisions of Islām, in their appearance, speech, dress, style of house, place of abode, way of living, social and religious practices, social position, employment, or condition? How far do they continue to own land or houses, and maintain connection with the part of the country where they were settled before they came to Bombay? Do they consider themselves natives of Bombay? If so how many years have passed since they first came to regard Bombay as their home? Among the points which throw light on origin and history are: appearance, dress, home speech, names, and surnames. Any details on these points are valuable. Under home speech the name and peculiarities, and if possible the source of these peculiarities should be noted. Under names, those in common use for men and women: any change in the style of names and cause of change if available. Under surnames a list of as many as are available, with a note how far the name is tribal or local. If local, whether the name-giving place is in or is outside of India.

4. By what peculiarity of face, figure, or bearing do you identify a man or a woman of this class? Which of the leading Musalmán classes do they most resemble? In what respects are they peculiar? How far do foreign wandering or isolated classes differ from ordinary Musalmáns in size and shape, in strength or weakness, in liability to special disease, in long or short-livedness, in colour of skin, in liveliness or dreaminess of expression, in form of face, in size of eye, in regularity of feature, in

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population.
Hindus.
Prospects.

Musalmáns.

Strength and
Distribution.

Origin and
History.

Appearance.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population.
Musalmans.
Speech.

height or flatness of nose, in thinness of lip, in prominence of cheek bones, in roundness or gauntness of cheek, in curl or lankness of head and face hair?

5 A few of the most marked peculiarities of their home speech would be useful. How far does the home tongue differ from the standard local Musalmán dialect? How far does it differ from the public speech of the same class? Are the peculiarities of home speech more marked among the women than among the men? The differences between public and home speech are chiefly of two classes: the odd sounding of certain letters, and the use of strange words. The source of the peculiarities should, if possible, be noted. How far is a former dialect passing into disuse? How far is Urdu taking the place of Maráhi, Hindi, Gujráti, or one of the South Indian languages? How far is English becoming a home speech? When any change of home speech can be traced, kindly ascertain the date and origin of the change: the section of the family who first took to the change. Was it the father, the mother, the school boys or girls? How far and with what result is this change of home speech likely to spread?

House

6 In what style of house do the rich, the middling, and the poor families of the class live? How far and with what results have the conditions of Bombay residence interfered with family life? How far does the number of men exceed the number of women, and the proportion of adults to children exceed the normal proportion? What are the effects of this and other special Bombay conditions on the style of house? How far among the rich, middling, and poor does the family own the house? How far does it rent a whole house? How far has it only rooms in some barrack or *chál*? How far are rich, well-to-do, and poor dwellers in *cháls* long settled in the same *chál*? How far are they able to fill the *chál* with families of their own class or their own country? What house arrangements do bachelors or men whose wives are up-country, make? How far do they live in inns, in clubs, in lodgings? In the different classes of house or lodging, what rents are charged? And what sleeping, cooking, bathing, and closet accommodation is provided?

Food.

7. Of what does the ordinary, the holiday, and the public-feast food of men and women of the class consist? Are the men and women great eaters or drinkers, or are they temperate in food and in drink? Are they good cooks? Is there anything special, anything proverbial in their style of cooking, and their pet dishes? When and what sort of caste feasts do they give? Is beef eaten? Has any change of food been lately introduced? If so what was the change, and why was it made?

Drunk.

8. Do the people of this class drink, smoke, or otherwise use any intoxicant? If so what and on what occasions? If they drink alcohol, are they temperate in its use? Do they drink alcohol daily or on special occasions only? Are any other stimulants or narcotics used? If so, what and how and when are they taken? Has there been any recent change in the amount or in the kind of stimulant? If so to what has the change been due?

Dress.

9. What is the in-door, out-door, and ceremonial dress of men, of women, and of children before and after Bis-millah or puberty? How do the men and women wear their head hair, and the men their face hair? Do either men or women deck their hair with flowers, wear false hair, or dye their hair? If so, when and in what way? Are the men, are the women neat and clean in their dress? Have they any special liking for gay colours, or for certain hues and shades? What is peculiar in the ordinary dress of the men? The lunecloth, shoulderloth, jacket, head-

scarf cap or turban, shoes? How does their holiday dress differ from their every-day dress in form, material, or colour? Have any changes been recently introduced into the shape or material of the men's clothes? To what is this change due? Where are their clothes made? Where are they bought? Similar details should be given for women's dress, the way of wearing the dress being specially noticed. Do the people of this class generally have a good stock of clothes for ordinary wear and for special occasions? What ornaments do the men and the women wear on ordinary days and on special occasions? Is there anything peculiar in the form or material of their ornaments? An examination of the names of ornaments sometimes yields valuable information on two points

- (a) the foreign nation from whom the ornament has been borrowed,
- (b) the original substance, grain, leaf, fruit, tooth or claw, of which the metal ornament is a copy.

What tokens of mourning are usually worn by men and women? On what occasions are signs of mourning worn? How long does the wearing of mourning last? How far is the wearing optional?

10. Please detail the daily life of a man, a woman, a child. What are their ordinary hours of work?

11. What social position does the class claim for themselves? What position do they hold among the Musalmáns of Bombay? With whom will they eat and meet socially on an equal footing? What classes hold aloof from them? From what classes do they hold aloof? Has there been any recent change in this respect?

12. What is their social, religious, and business reputation? The characteristics of the class, as shown in their own proverbs or customs, or in the proverbial or other estimate of them by their neighbours. How far are they neat, clean, idle or hard-working, honest, sober, thrifty, hot or cool tempered, hospitable, orderly, religious? What is their character for enterprise? How far are they travellers by land and by sea? By land what parts of India outside of the Bombay Presidency and what places beyond the limits of India do they visit? Where do they go by sea? With what object do they go and what result? Have they always been ready to travel, or is this fondness for travelling a new development? How far in Bombay is the class settled or migratory? If migratory, what portions of the year do they spend in Bombay? Where do they live at other times? How far is their migratory character changing, and are they beginning to settle?

13. Is the class by name or by history associated with any special craft or calling? If it is, how far and under what circumstances has the practice of their special calling ceased? By the exercise of what calling do the bulk of the class earn their living? In what ways other than the practice of the main calling do members of the class support themselves? Do they enter Government service in its higher revenue and judicial branches, or as clerks, as police, as soldiers, or as mechanics in the Mint, Dockyard, Arsenal, or other Government workshops? How far do members of the class enter the service of the Municipality, of the Port Trust, of the Railways, or of the leading manufacturing and other companies? What is the school or college-training of those who enter these branches of service? At what age do they begin to draw pay? In what pay and position do they begin and to what pay and position do they rise? Of those who enter one of the professions, what is the training (a) in school and college, (b) as assistants or apprentices? At what age does their profession begin to support them? What is the

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population,
Musalmáns,
Dress.

Life.

Position.

Character

Calling.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population
Musalmāns.
Calling.

nature of their duties? What measure of success in income position and respect may the profession be fairly expected to secure? How far do the wives and daughters of men in Government service or in professions add to the family income or aid it by their services? Of those who go into trade what branches of trade do they generally follow? How far are they hereditary dealers in any article of trade or merchandise? Do they enter into new lines of business? What is their training? What is their success? From whom do they buy, to whom do they sell? Do any members of the class make their living as manufacturers? If so what do they make? Do they work by steam or hand power? What is the character and size of their factories? Do the wives and daughters of merchants and traders add to the family earnings, or aid the family by their services? In what articles do those of them who are shopkeepers generally deal? Is their business wholesale or retail? From whom do they buy, to whom do they sell? What is their training at school and in the shop? To what success may they look forward? What would be considered marked success, what moderate success, what failure? How far do the wives and daughters of shopkeepers add to the family income or aid it by their services? Do any men of the class take service as sailors or as soldiers? If so do they take service in sailing vessels or in steamers, and as sailors, captains, or engineers? Do they make long voyages and visit distant lands? If so where do they go? Has the class now or had it formerly a name for skill or daring as sailors? How far do they take service in the army? If so in what branch do they serve? Are they ready to undergo foreign service? Is the practice of any craft specially associated with the name or with the history of the class? What training and apprenticeship do they undergo? How long does it last? What processes have they to learn? What articles have they to make? At what age and after what experience are they considered master-workers? How far is a fairly skilled worker sure of employment? What is his position? Is he an independent dealer buying the raw material with his own money and selling the finished articles, or does he work for some moneylender or man of capital who advances funds; or does he work under some successful fellow-craftsman who supplies the raw material and takes the risk of disposing of the finished article and pays the worker by the piece? In each of these different positions what are highest average and lowest gross and net earnings? How far is the craft hereditary with those who practise it? How far has it been lately adopted as a means of living? If so how did the workers previously support themselves? What change has recently taken place? How far has the spread of steam factories interfered with, how far has it helped their craft? If the products of their special craft have been more or less ousted by factory products to what callings have the craftsmen taken? How far do they practise other crafts? How far have they found work in factories? How far have they fallen to be unskilled labourers? Of those who go abroad to earn their living, what craft, trade, or occupation do they follow when abroad, and how do they employ themselves when they return to Bombay or to their native country? Of those who are migratory and remain only part of the year in Bombay what is their occupation in Bombay, and what is their occupation when up-country at their homes?

Condition.

14. Condition is closely connected with calling. Is the craft or calling by which the bulk of the class earn their living prospering or declining? Is their work steady and well paid? Or is it uncertain and poorly paid? Has there been any change of late years?

15. Trace the life of a man and a woman through the different stages from childhood to age. In unsettled classes note generally how they divide the year between Bombay and up-country and their mode of life during each division of the year. Estimate the expenditure of a family of husband, wife, two children, and one aged relative or dependant whose living is neither lavish nor stingy. If it is not possible to give detailed or precise estimates, still under the leading heads extremes of expenditure may generally be fixed. Of ordinary expenditure under house would come the cost of the house to build and to rent, the value of the furniture and other household goods, the cost of servants' wages and the keep of domestic animals, the ordinary charges for food and drink, the yearly outlay on dress and the value of the clothes in stock. Of special expenditure details should be given of the charges incurred on occasions of birth, marriage, coming of age, pregnancy, and death. In each case the difference in cost should be shown, when the ceremony is for a son and for a daughter.

16. Are the class as a whole indebted or free from debt? What is the usual cause of indebtedness? Is it their style of living, whether their ordinary or special expenses? Or is it the state of the markets, the failure of demand for, or the fall in value of, the products of their skill? From whom do members of the class generally borrow, from professional moneylenders or from men of means with whom they have dealings in the way of trade? Is their craft good? At what rates do they borrow? How far do the well-to-do among them lend money? It so at what rates and under what name do they accept interest?

17. Are the people of the class, as a rule, religious? Do they make pilgrimages? If so to what shrines? How far do they believe in sorcery, witchcraft, soothsaying? To what class do the sorcerers, witches and soothsayers belong? When are they consulted? What powers are they supposed to possess? Do the people employ any special class of mediums?

18. Has the class a special religious head? Who is he? Why was he chosen? How is the succession arranged? Where does their religious head live? What are his functions? Is he judge in civil as well as in religious matters? How far do they consult him or seek his blessing in connection with their business or prospects? Are vows ever made to their religious head? What ordinary and what special payments do the members of the class make to their head?

19. What nursery or other observances are there to keep off ill-luck or secure good-luck? To what extent and in what circumstances is the evil eye feared? What rites are observed to avoid or to cure the evil eye? How far are omens observed and astrologers consulted? Do children generally have a horoscope? If so who prepares it, what does it contain, what does it cost? How far has the class a *Per* or saint to whose favour they ascribe their prosperity? If so what measures are taken, what rites are performed to secure and to maintain the saint's favour? How far is the saint by whose favour prosperity is secured the religious head of the community? To what does he owe his position as their religious head? What ceremonies unlike those performed by Sunni Muhammadans do families of this class observe on occasions of pregnancy, birth, naming, circumcision, Bis-millah, puberty, betrothal, marriage, divorce, death? With whom do members of the class marry?

(2) With all Musalmáns of the same sect, that is if a Sunni with any Sunni, if a Shia with any Shia?

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY
Population.
Musalmáns.
Life.

Indebtedness.

Religion

Constitution.

Observances.

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population.
Musalmans.

- (b) Only among people of their own class, as a Khoja marries no Shia who is not a Khoja and a Sunni Bohora marries no Sunni who is not a Sunni Bohora.
- (c) Only with certain families of their own class? As a Sunni Bohora of good family marries only into certain families of his own class.

In the case of classes originally Hindus such distinctions are important as they may be due to an initial difference of caste.

Holidays.

20. What are their feasts and what their fasts? Notice any saint or *Pir* whose fair they are careful to attend, any legend connected with the origin of the respect paid to the saint, and any service or advantage his favor is believed to secure. In connection with holiday observances, with pilgrimages, with fairs, or with the worship of certain saints, do cases of possession occur? Instances of possession come under two main classes:

- (a) Devotees or others who become possessed by some saint or guardian spirit. This is the ecstasy or *hál* (literally state) of the Moharram bridegrooms (*dála*) and others.
- (b) Cases of nervous seizure, hysteria, and melancholia believed to be caused by the possession of *jinn*s or other evil spirits.

Regarding (a) all details of holidays, local fair days, epidemics, or other occasions on which members of the class fall into a state or *hál* are valuable. Who become ecstatic? By whom are they inspired, what are the signs of inspiration? What are its results? How far when ecstatic are the inspired considered oracles? How far does inspiration give power to exorcise?

Regarding (b) who chiefly are so affected? What spirits are supposed to possess the sick? What are the signs of possession? What steps are taken to effect a cure? How far do certain cases of this kind yield to simple treatment? What course is taken with the more obstinate cases? Who is the final healer and last hope of the haunted? This is a subject of much interest. How far are cases of inspiration and of possession becoming more common or less common?

Community.

21. What special organization has the class as a separate social community? By what agency are social disputes between the members of the class settled? How far is the settlement of disputes the function of the religious head, how far of an hereditary or elective social leader? How far are such questions referred to a committee of the class or to a general meeting of the class? If there is a social head, what is his title? How did he gain his position and what are his duties and functions? If disputes are referred to a class council, who chooses the council? How many members are there: is the social head the president? What arrangements have they for hearing or settling disputes? If disputes are referred to a general meeting of the class, what arrangements have they for calling a meeting, for conducting a meeting, and for ascertaining and recording the sense of the meeting? How far has the class a trade or craft organization distinct from the social organization? Are disputes relating to employment or wages settled by one headman, by a council, or at a mass meeting? What sort of trade questions arise? What action is generally taken? Do the leaders or majority of the class ever organize strikes or procure the boycotting of offending classes or individuals? How far have changes recently taken place in the matter of trade organizations? What is the nature of the change and to what is it due?

22 Do they send their boys and girls to school? If so how long do they stay at school and what do they learn? How far are the callings or crafts which support the bulk of the people likely to continue to support them? Are the profits of their caste rising waning or steady? In the event of their existing employment failing, what chance do their history and their present attitude seem to offer that the members of the class will succeed in finding other not less gainful employment? How far do the class take advantage of the new training available in schools of arts, in technical institutions, in railway and other engineering workshops, and in factories? How far do they seem unable to adapt themselves to social and trade changes? Does any considerable number of their skilled workers seem likely to fall to the level of unskilled labourers? If so by what means can such a decline be stayed? In the case of classes who yearly come and go between Bombay and some up-country or foreign home, what is the prospect of their settling in Bombay? If they settle what occupations are they likely to secure? And are the chances in favour of their increase or of their decline in comfort and well-being by becoming permanent dwellers in Bombay?

Appendix I.

HEADS
OF INQUIRY.
Population.
Musalmáns.
Prospects.

APPENDIX II.

State Papers not available in Bombay, 1661-1700.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
1	Court to the Earl of Marlborough, 19th Mar. 1661-62.	Instructions to Sir Abraham Shipman for taking possession of Bombay. Bruce, II. 106.
2	King's Orders to the Earl of Marlborough and Sir Abraham Shipman, 1661-62.	Orders issued by King Charles on despatch with an armament to take possession of Bombay in March 1662. Ditto ditto.
3	Court's Orders to Sir George Oxinden, 1661-62.	Appointing Sir George Oxinden to be President of Surat with authority to seize unlicensed traders. Ditto ditto.
4	Court to Sir George Oxinden, 19th Mar 1661-62.	Commission and instructions to Sir George Oxinden on appointing him President of Surat. Ditto, 107.
5	Warrant from the King to the Company, 21st Feb 1661-62.	Warrant to Sir George Oxinden under the Privy Seal for seizing unlicensed persons in India. Ditto ditto.
6	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 19th Mar 1661-62.	Appointing Sir George Oxinden President at Surat, fixing his salary and position. Ditto ditto.
7	Court to Sir George Oxinden, 1662-63.	Instructions to assist the King's General and Admiral and their armament in taking Bombay. Ditto, 113.
8	Court to the President and Council at Surat, 25th Sept. 1662, 24th Mar. 1662-63, 4th April 1663.	Referring to the treaties concluded between the King and the States-General; approving of the precautions which the Surat Presidency had taken; recommending that properly qualified persons might be sent to Agra and Ahmedabad when the Factors are withdrawn; recommending, in regard to the arbitrary manner in which the (Moghal) Governor of Surat had shut up their servants, that the President should endeavour to conciliate the Governor; disapproving of sending an Agent to the Emperor; leaving to the Surat President and Council's discretion to dispose of English broadcloths and manufactures at so small a profit as to depress the sales of the private traders in those articles; and sending equipments to Surat of two ships and stock and money estimated at £55,000. Ditto, 119-120.
	Agreement between the Commissioners of the Navy and the East India Company, 1661-62-63.	Agreement made before the fleet under the Earl of Marlborough left England to take possession of Bombay, that, after landing the troops at Bombay, three of the ships should be at the disposal of the President at Surat, and that after it has done the particular service intended, the <i>Leopard</i> frigate should proceed to Goa and be offered to the Viceroy. Ditto, 124.

Note.--1 Brugs's Annals of the East India Company in three Volumes published at London in 1810

2. Italics mark papers of special value.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
10	Sir George Oxinden to Mr Gerald Aungier, 16th Aug 1662	Commission and instructions to negotiate with the Viceroy of Portugal regarding the freight of the <i>Leopard</i> frigate. Bruce, II, 124-25
11	Captain Browne of the <i>Dunkirk</i> to Sir George Oxinden, Bombay, 20th Sept 1662: Also Mr Aungier to Sir George Oxinden, Bombay, 20th Sept 1662.	The Earl of Marlborough's fleet arrives at Bombay on 18th September 1662; demands the cession of the Island of Bombay and of its Dependencies, the Portuguese Governor evades the cession; the treaty interpreted differently by the British and the Portuguese officers, the dispute being about the cession of the Dependencies Ditto, 126.
12	The Earl of Marlborough to Sir George Oxinden, 6th Oct 1662.	The Earl demands the cession of the Island of Bombay, the Portuguese Governor objects, saying that the Commander of the English troops, Sir Abraham Shipman, had not arrived; the Earl stated the length of the voyage and the number of men who were daily dying from want of refreshment, but the Portuguese Governor would not allow the troops to be landed. When Sir Abraham Shipman arrived and demanded the cession of Bombay from Don Antonio de Mello de Castro, it was objected that the form of the Letters or Patents did not coincide with the usual form observed in Portugal and wanted sufficient authority from Lisbon and from England. The Earl and Sir Abraham then applied to Sir George Oxinden to allow the troops to land at Surat, but the President said this would offend the Moghal Governor who would expel the Company's servants from the Surat port Ditto, 126-27.
13	Letter from the Presidency of Surat to the Earl of Marlborough, 8th Oct. 1662	
14	Letter from the Earl of Marlborough to Sir George Oxinden, 18th Oct 1662	
15	Reply of Don Antonio de Mello de Castro to Sir Abraham Shipman, relative to the surrender of the Island of Bombay, 16th Oct 1662.	
16	Surat Consultations, 22nd Oct 1662.	
17	Mr. Aungier and Mr. Gary to the Presidency of Surat, Goa 27th Oct 1662	The Earl of Marlborough determines to return to England with the fleet On learning this Sir George Oxinden held a consultation at Surat, when it was resolved to request the Earl to leave the <i>Conventine</i> man-of-war at Surat, to take on board the investment for England. Ditto, 128.
18	The President and Council at Surat to Captain Richard Mynors, 6th Dec. 1662.	Failure of Mr Aungier's negotiations with the Portuguese about the rates of freight for the <i>Leopard</i> frigate, and the return of the <i>Leopard</i> from Goa to Surat Ditto, 128-29.
19	The President and Council at Surat to the Factors at Kárwár and Porcat, 6th Dec 1662.	Sir George Oxinden's instructions to the Commander of the <i>Leopard</i> to sail to Porcat and Kárwár and intimation to the Factors that Sir Abraham Shipman had been obliged to land the troops on the Island of Anjidiv, twelve leagues from Goa. Ditto, 129.
20	The President and Council of Surat to the Court, 6th April 1663.	Failure of the King's projects respecting Bombay, and of the Company's for bringing home investments on the King's ships; the Dutch taking advantage of the opportunity to embarrass the Company's trade, and take posses-

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
21	The Court to the President and Council of Surat, 10th Aug 1663.	sion of Cochin excluding the English from every port except Kárwár. Bruce, II 129-130.
22	King's Memorials and the Answers to them, July 1663.	On the Earl of Marlborough's return remonstrance of King Charles to the Portuguese Ambassador on the evasion of the cession of Bombay; King's Memorial of July 1663 to the Portuguese Ambassador; subsequent correspondence, interpretation of the treaty as to including the Dependencies of Bombay. Instructions from the Court to Sir George Oxinden for the trade on the Malabar Coast, orders from the Court that the homeward ships should sail as a fleet and be prepared to defend themselves against any enemy. Ditto, 134-138.
23	Sir Abraham Shipman's proposal to Sir George Oxinden, 1663-64.	As the King's troops on the Island of Anjdiv are much reduced by sickness Sir Abraham Shipman proposes to Sir George Oxinden to cede the King's rights over Bombay to the Company if the Viceroy of Goa would agree. Ditto, 141-42.
24	Consultation of the President and Council at Surat, 1663 64.	On consultation the President and Council at Surat reject Sir Abraham Shipman's proposal. Ditto, 142.
25	Sir George Oxinden to Sir Abraham Shipman, 1663-64.	Grounds for declining proposal. Ditto ditto.
26	President and Council at Surat to the Court, 14th Nov. 1663, 28th Jan 1663-64 ¹	Regarding Sir Abraham's proposal, the Council's consultation on it; the President's reply to the proposal, with reasons saying the superior naval power of the Dutch and the English was their only defence against the exactions of the Moghal Governor; state of trade at Surat and its Dependencies, receipt of a grant from the Moghal of remission of customs duties. Ditto, 142-144.
27	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 17th Mar 1664-65	Anticipating a Dutch war, the Court's instructions to narrow in the Factories, place funds at interest but not invest money in Indian produce. Orders of warrant from the Duke of York, then Lord High Admiral, to the Captain of the <i>Chesnut</i> Pink despatched to bring the King's surviving troops at Anjdiv. Ditto, 152.
28	Warrant from the Duke of York to the Commander of the <i>Chesnut</i> Pink, 15th Mar 1664-65.	Mr Cooke applied to these three Captains of the Company's ships at Kárwár, lading pepper for Europe, to take on board the King's troops and stores and accommodate them with a passage from Anjdiv to Bombay. The Captains said in reply they could not deviate from the orders they had to return to Surat, and that Sir George Oxinden would despatch shipping from Surat to Anjdiv. Ditto, 154-7.
29	Captain Bowen Barker and Captain Higgenson, to Mr. Cooke, Kárwár, 28th Nov. 1664.	Original return of the King's troops signed by Mr. Cooke, showing their numbers and charges, including pay from February 1662 to 3rd December 1664, from the period of
30	Return of troops, Anjdiv, 3rd Dec. 1664.	

¹ The January letter is available.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date	Subject.
31	Account of pay, 1664	embarkation in England to the time when they left Anjudiv for Bombay Bruce, II 156-57. Account of pay and disbursements to the King's troops from February 1661-62 to 3rd December 1664. Ditto, 157.
32	Muster of troops, 22nd Feb. 1664-65. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Nos. 228, 229, 230, 235)	Muster taken at Bombay, on the arrival of the troops at Bombay, by direction of Sir George Oxinden, by Mr Gary on the 25th February and 3rd March 1664-65, showing the numbers of the troops surviving, and the inventory of stores taken by him at the same time, showing cannon pieces and shots remaining. Ditto, 157.
33	President and Council of Surat to the Court, 31st Mar 1665, 5th April 1665.	Effect on the Company's settlement and trade of the unfortunate termination of the armament sent to take possession of Bombay and the evading the cession of the Island of Bombay by the Portuguese, the Dutch taking advantage of the situation to increase their trade, and bringing articles to Surat, suited to the Surat and Indian markets, to the detriment of English sales and purchases, the English character for power lowered in the eyes of the Natives. Ditto, 157-159.
34	King's Orders, 1665-66 ...	Mr. Cooke's convention with the Portuguese disavowed by the King and Sir Gervase Lucas appointed Governor of Bombay, the King at the same time gives assurances to the Company that protection will be afforded to their Factories and trade by his forces occupying the Island of Bombay Ditto, 168
35	<i>Sir Gervase Lucas' observations on the papers respecting Bombay, 18th Jun. 1665-66.</i> (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, No. 232)	On his appointment as Governor of Bombay by the King, Sir Gervase Lucas had the whole of the documents transmitted by Mr Cooke laid before him. Whereupon he made a report on the troops and stores required for Bombay, representing to the King the ruinous condition of the fortifications of the Island of Bombay, and the garrison wanted for defence Ditto, 169.
36	Report from the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Arlington, and Sir William Coventry, to the King, 26th Mar 1666 (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, No. 236)	Sir Gervase Lucas' report was referred by the King to the Secretaries of State They reported that it being uncertain whether or not the island was in His Majesty's possession it would be improper to incur so large an expense (£11,498 16s.) upon it. Ditto, 169-170.
37	Court to the President and Council at Surat, 7th, 24th, 31st Mar 1665-66.	Sir Gervase Lucas embarks on board the Company's ship <i>Return</i> and obtains from the Company, at the King's desire, a credit for £1500 on the Presidency of Surat the Court issue instructions to Sir George Oxinden, President at Surat, to observe the same precaution against the French as against the Dutch; to keep Factors at Porcat and Kérwar, and consign only one ship to Surat. Ditto, 170-71.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
38	President and Council of Surat to the Court, 1st Jan. 1666, 16th Mar. 1666, 4th April 1666.	The President and Council of Surat recommend to the Court to solicit the King's permission to build a Factory at Bombay. Possession of Bombay precarious from the impositions of the Portuguese and the jealousy of the Moghal Government. The Portuguese levied from the boats from ten to twelve per cent duty on merchandise and provisions, which obliged Mr. Cooke to put soldiers on board the boats to resist this demand. The cause of this trouble was Mr. Cooke's not taking possession of the dependencies of Bombay. The jealousy of the Moghal Government was heightened by Mr. Cooke, who had invited native merchants to settle at Bombay under the protection of the English garrison; the Moghal Governor from this thought the whole to be a scheme of the Surat President to remove the Factory to Bombay. Mr. Cooke in January 1666 seized a junk belonging to the Moghal Governor at Surat that had put into Bombay; the Governor threatened the President with seizure of their Factory at Surat; Sir George Oxinden, President of Surat, thereupon sent a remonstrance to Mr. Cooke on his conduct. Bruce, II. 174-179
39	Mr. Cooke to the President and Council of Surat, 21st Feb 1665-66.	
40	President and Council of Surat to Mr. Cooke, 1st Mar. 1665-66.	
41	Application from the Court to the King, 1666-67.	The Court make an application to the King to issue orders to Sir Gervase Lucas, Governor of Bombay, to disavow Mr Cooke's conduct in capturing the junk belonging to the Moghal Governor of Surat, and for its restoration; also to afford his assistance and protection to the Presidency of Surat in preserving the rights and trade of the Company; and in return the Presidency was authorised to advance £1000 to Sir Gervase Lucas. The Court's commercial instructions to Surat, only one vessel consigned to Surat with a cargo worth £16,000, ordered the investment to consist of a proportion of saltpetre and indigo and calicoes, and to obtain if possible a quantity of Carmania wool from Persia. Ditto, 186-87.
42	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 31st Aug. 1666, 14th Sept. 1666, 5th Oct. 1666.	
43	Protest by Sir Gervase Lucas, 15th Dec 1666. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, No. 239.)	Protest by Sir Gervase Lucas against Mr. Humphrey Cooke, requiring the latter to refund the money, 12,000 Xeraphins, extorted from the inhabitants of the island of Bombay and converted to his own private use, as Sir G. Lucas found out by inquiry after his coming to Bombay on 5th November 1666, and taking charge of the Government of Bombay. Ditto, 189-190.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
44	President and Council of Surat to the Court, 1666-67, 26th Mar. 1667	} Dispute between Sir George Oxinden and Sir G Lucas relative to issuing passes in the King's name Correspondence consequent upon this dispute. Bruce, II. 190-192.
45	Sir G Lucas to the President and Council of Surat, and their answers, 9th, 16th, 22nd, 24th Nov 1666, 4th, 10th Dec 1666, 26th Mar 1666-67.	
46	Sir G Lucas to Lord Arlington, Bombay, 21st Mar 1667 (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, No. 241)	} Report on the state of Bombay by Sir G Lucas. Ditto, 190-192.
47	Letters Patent by the King, 27th Mar 1668: (Printed Collection of East India Charters, page 80)	} Granting the island of Bombay to the East India Company. Ditto, 198-99.
48	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 27th Mar 1668	} Instructions to Sir George Oxinden to receive the island of Bombay from Sir G Lucas Ditto, 199-201.
49	Court to Sir G. Lucas, Governor of Bombay, with accompaniment, being copy of the King's grant, 27th Mar. 1668.	} Intimating the grant of the island of Bombay by the King to the Company. Ditto ditto.
50	Commission from the Court, 30th Mar. 1668.	} Commission to Sir George Oxinden and the Council of Surat to receive possession of Bombay. Ditto ditto.
51	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 26th Aug. 1667, 4th Oct. 1667.	} Encouraged by the grant of the island of Bombay the Company adopted a more extensive commercial plan in this season than they had done since the restoration of the Charter; determined to enter into commercial competition with the Dutch, consigned three ships to Surat with a stock estimated at £60,000; ordered in return an investment of Surat cloths, indigo, drugs, pepper, and such quantity of the finer spices as the Surat Presidency could procure; authorized the Surat Presidency if necessary to borrow money, without being limited either in the amount or the rate of interest. Again in the spring of 1668 three more ships were consigned to Surat with cargoes of broadcloths, pepper, lead, tin, and bullion to the amount of £70,000 under similar orders as the autumn ships respecting the investment; trade between Surat and Bantam to be revived; orders about the subordinate Factories; the Court send Sir George Oxinden in recognition of his services a gold medal and £400 to be distributed among his Council. Ditto, 201-203

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No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
52	Sir George Oxinden to Lord Arlington, Surat, 24th June 1667.	Death of Sir G. Lucas at Bombay (21st May 1667) communicated to the Secretary of State by Sir G. Oxinden, who also informed him of the reconciliation between himself and the deceased before his death, and expressed regret for the loss. On hearing the death of Sir G. Lucas, Mr Cooke, who had been dismissed and was at Goa under the protection of the Jesuits, by letter addressed Mr. Gary, and claimed his right to succeed to the Government. Mr. Gary and his Council rejected Mr. Cooke's claim to Government. Mr. Cooke comes to Bāndra on Salsette, assembles a force, assisted by the Jesuits, to re-establish himself on the island of Bombay. Mr. Gary proclaims him a rebel and a traitor; Sir George Oxinden refused to receive or encourage him at the Factory of Surat. The whole of these parties refer the matter in dispute by letters to the King, to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Secretary of State. Mr. Gary's letter to the King contains an account of the state of the Treasury and the measures he had taken. Mr. Gary's report on the revenues of Bombay. Bruce, II. 212 - 216.
53	Correspondence between Mr. Cooke and Captain Gary, and the Officers at Bombay, 9th, 30th Aug 1667, 8th, 9th, 10th Oct. 1667.	
54	Proclamation of Captain Gary declaring Mr. Cooke a traitor, 15th Oct. 1667.	
55	Mr. Gary to the King, Bombay, 12th Dec. 1667.	
56	Mr Gary to the Earl of Clarendon, Bombay, 12th Dec 1667.	
57	Mr. Gary to Lord Arlington, Bombay, 12th Dec. 1667. Statement of the revenues of Bombay inclosed in the preceding letters. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Nos. 243, 245, 246, 248, 249).	
58	<i>Court to the President and Council of Surat, 4th Aug. 1668, 24th Aug. 1668, 10th Mar. 1669.</i>	<i>Appointing Sir George Oxinden Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Bombay with power to nominate a Deputy Governor from his Council, to reside on the island; and framing general regulations with the view of rendering the island of Bombay an English colony, the fort to be enlarged or strengthened, a town to be built, inhabitants to be chiefly English and to be exempted from the payment of customs duty; calicoes manufactured in Bombay, silks, cotton yarn, bullion, and jewels, to be permanently exempted from duties; the revenues (£6490 per annum) to be improved; Protestant religion to be favoured; manufactures of all sorts to be encouraged; a harbour with docks to be constructed; soldiers with their wives and families to be sent from England; an armed vessel of 180 tons to be stationed at Bombay. Determining to persevere in enlarging their trade on the west of India, the equipments to Surat being 1200 tons of shipping and the stock worth £70,000 in goods and money; directing that the investment should consist of Surat cloths and Malabár pepper; agencies to be established at Karwar, Calicut, and Porcat. Ditto, 223 - 227.</i>
59	<i>Court to the Chief and Council at Bombay, 10th Mar. 1668-69.</i>	

No.	Title and Date.	Subject
60	<i>Account of Receipts, 1667-68.</i> (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, No 257)	} <i>Account of the receipts and disbursements of the island of Bombay from 22nd May 1667 to 3rd October 1668, by Mr. Gary, Governor of Bombay. Bruce, II. 237-239</i>
61	Mr Gary to Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State, Bombay 5th Oct. 1668. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, No. 258)	
62	King's warrant to the Governor of Bombay, 1668.	} Communicating account of the transfer of Bombay from the Crown to the East India Company Ditto, 239.
63	<i>Commissioners at Bombay to the Presidency at Surat, 23th Sept. 1668, 30th Oct. 1668.</i> (Surat Letter Book in the Indian Register Office, vol. lviii. page 7.)	
64	<i>Bombay to Surat</i> (from the Commissioners at Bombay to the Presidency of Surat 1), 6th Oct. 1668, 8th Dec. 1668.	} <i>Report of the Commissioners appointed and sent from Surat to Bombay to receive charge of Bombay. Ditto, 239-242.</i>
65	Presidency of Surat to the Court of Directors, 1668-69.	
66	<i>Regulations for Administration, 1668-69.</i>	Reporting the events and circumstances which had attended the cession of the island of Bombay to the East India Company. Ditto, 239. <i>Regulations established by Sir George Oxinden for the administration of the island of Bombay. On 5th January 1669 he went to Bombay to establish a system for the Civil Government of it and to form a Code of Military Regulations for the garrison. Ditto, 242-43.</i>
67	Mr Goodier to Sir George Oxinden, 5th Jan. 1668-69.	Bearing on the Regulations of Sir George Oxinden. Ditto, 243.
68	<i>Laws of War, 1668-69.</i> (Surat Letter-Book, vol. lviii. page 91.)	} <i>For governing the Company's Militia. Ditto, 243.</i>
69	Sir George Oxinden's measures and orders at Bombay, 1668-69.	
70	(Bombay Deputy Governor and Council ?) to the President and Council of Surat, 17th, 20th Mar 1668-69 and 1669. (Surat Letter-Book, vol. lviii. pages 107, 110, 117.)	Measures which Sir George Oxinden took during his month's stay (January 1669) at Bombay, and his proceedings there and the orders he gave to the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay, relative to Bombay, when Sir George Oxinden left Bombay for Surat. Ditto, 244 Reporting the steps taken for the administration of Bombay as per orders of the Surat President. The Bombay Council intimata to the Court the necessity to construct three small armed ships to protect the import and export trade of the island of Bombay, and to serve as temporary convoys to the trade to and from the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia. Ditto, 244.

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PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject
71	Regulations of the Court, 1669-70.	Regulations of the Court for the Marine and Military establishments at Bombay. Letters from the Court appointing Mr Warwick Pett to proceed to Bombay to build two vessels; appointing Captain Smith and Captain Tol-derey to act as Engineers; the Deputy Governor must strengthen the island so as to prevent obstructions from Thána and Karanja, and exact customs from the Portuguese; encourage plantations of pepper and manufactures of cloths; claims of the Jesuits not to be held valid. Equipments to Surat for Surat and its Dependencies, amounted to 1500 tons of shipping, and the stock was worth £100,000. Appointed a Council of eight members to assist the President of Surat, five of them always to reside at Surat. Bruce, II. 252-256
72	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 2nd Aug. 1669, 16th, 17th Feb. 1669-70.	
73	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 26th Nov 1669, 23rd Dec. 1669, 30th Mar. 1670	Death of Sir George Oxinden (14th July 1669). Provisional appointment of Mr Gerald Aungier to be President of Surat. Measures of President Aungier for disposing of the Company's goods and procuring an investment. Extension of trade required an enlargement of stock—a proposition recommended by Mr. Aungier to the Court; considerable amount of money borrowed. The Moghal had banished the Shroffs and Banias of Surat on account of some religious dispute; this materially injured the Company's trade at Surat; Europe goods required in the Surat market. Ditto, 260-266.
74	Bombay to the Presidency of Surat, 4th Aug. 1669, 6th, 16th Oct., 1669, 2nd Nov. 1669. (Surat Letter-Book, vol. Iviij pages 123, 148, 151, 153.)	Report of Mr Young, Deputy Governor of Bombay, to the Court on the state of the island of Bombay. He said that the fortifications were improved; the garrison required recruits and accommodation for soldiers; if Rájápur be taken possession of, it would place the Company's trade and shipping in a better situation than they were at Bombay or even at Surat. Ditto, 268
75	Presidency of Surat to the Commissioners at Bombay, 1st Nov. 1669.	Mr Aungier, the Surat President, doubtful of the Bombay Deputy Governor Mr. Young's prudence in the administration of Bombay, recalls him to Surat. Mr Young resigns (13th Nov 1669). Ditto, 269
76	Bombay to Surat, 15th Nov. 1669	
77	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 26th Nov. 1669, 23rd Dec 1669,	Mr Aungier's preparation to go to Bombay postponed owing to the Moghal's suspicion that the English intend to ruin the trade of Surat by seizing on the junks and withdrawing to Bombay. Mr Aungier orders one of the ships to touch at Bombay and take from the Commissioners a full report for the Court on the state of the fortifications, and docks, and on the reinforcements required for the garrison. Mr Aungier goes to Bombay (January 1670) to establish Courts of Judicature and other internal regulations. Ditto, 270.

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No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
78	<i>Commissioners' report for the Court, 1669-70.</i>	<i>Bombay Commissioners' full report for the Court on the state of the fortifications and docks, and on the reinforcements required for the garrison. This report states among other things that the expenses incurred for building the Fort at Bombay would require a separate fund. Bruce, II. 270.</i>
79	Commission from the President Mr. Aungier to Mr. Master, 11th Jan. 1669-70.	Commission and Instructions to take charge of the Company's affairs at Surat during the absence of the President at Bombay. Ditto ditto.
80	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 30th Mar. 1670	Mr Aungier on going to Bombay publishes the Company's Regulations for the Civil and Military administration of the island of Bombay, forms two Courts of Judicature, reduces the military establishment, appoints Mr M. Gray to be Deputy Governor with three members of Council, and returns to Surat. Ditto, 271-72.
81	<i>Company's Regulations, 1669-70</i>	<i>Company's Regulations for the Civil and Military administration of the island of Bombay, which President Aungier on his arrival at Bombay (January 1670) published at Bombay Ditto, 271.</i>
82	<i>Mr. Aungier's measures, 1669-70.</i>	<i>Measures or regulations introduced by Mr. Aungier at Bombay and his proceedings there. Ditto ditto.</i>
83	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 11th Aug. 1670, 22nd Feb. 1670-71.	The Court amend the order they had given to build two vessels at Bombay; recommend caution to be observed in transactions with the French Company or trade; direct Surat to avoid partiality to any of the country powers; order the plan for correspondence with the Court to be observed by their Presidencies and Agencies; confirm Mr. Aungier as President of Surat; consign five ships to Surat and its Dependencies, of 2000 tons, and with cargoes worth £100,000, recommend that their plan of Government and Civil and Military establishment should be followed; trial by jury should be introduced into the Courts of Justice; send Captain Shaxton with a company of soldiers for the defence of the Island of Bombay; recommend that a Mint should be established at Bombay. Ditto, 276 to 280.
85	<i>Court's Regulations, 1670-71.</i>	<i>Court's regulations for settling the Government of Bombay, for increasing the garrison, and erecting a mint. Ditto, 278.</i>
86	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 20th Nov. 1670, 15th Dec 1670 (Postscript), 19th Dec. 1670	Shivaji pillages Surat; the Moghal sends additional force to defend it. These events render the trade at Surat precarious. The President at Surat infers from this and recommends to the Court for attention that many of the merchants and Banias would resort to Bombay as soon as they should be satisfied that the forti-

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No	Title and Date.	Subject.
		fications and garrison were sufficiently strong to protect them and their property. Bruce, II. 286.
87	Presidency of Surat to Bombay, 6th Sept. 1670.	Mr. Aungier appoints Mr. Gyfford to succeed him at Bombay. The bastions and curtains of the fort had been raised. Mr. Herman Bake was appointed Engineer and Surveyor General in Bombay. His surveys were to be directed to ascertain the rights to property as well as to the works. A supply of three hundred recruits was required for the garrison. Ditto, 288-89.
88	Presidency of Surat and the Deputy Governor of Bombay to the Court, 20th Nov. 1670, 9th, 14th Jan. 1670-71, 7th April 1671.	
89	Bombay to Surat, 20th Dec. 1670.	President Aungier's plan for the administration of Bombay. His report on the plans for rendering the island of Bombay sufficiently strong to resist any enemy. His measures to strengthen Bombay and increase the garrison. Ditto, 288, 294.
90	President Aungier's Report, 1670-71. ¹	
91	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 23rd June 1671, 15th Mar. 1671-72.	Court's Regulations for Bombay; approval of the appointments of Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Bake; instructions to the Surat President to examine and approve of all plans before carrying them into execution; to strengthen the garrison 150 soldiers were embarked. Ditto, 294-95.
92	Court to the Deputy Governor at Bombay, 15th Mar. 1671-72.	
93	General letter from the Presidency of Surat to the Court, 7th Nov. 1671.	French fleet causes depression of Surat trade; Agent sent to Shivaji to negotiate a treaty. Ditto, 300 - 306.
94	Governor and Council of Bombay to the Court, 18th Nov. 1671.	Bombay fortifications would be ready next year; great mortality among the soldiers; shipping of the island of Bombay as well as of Surat exposed to captures by the Malabar pirates; necessity of building and equipping small armed vessels for the protection of the trade of the island of Bombay. Ditto, 306.
95	General letter from the Presidency of Surat to the Court, 10th Jan. 1671-72.	About trade, and troubles with Shivaji. Raise the question whether it would not be wise to remove the Presidency from Surat to Bombay. Ditto, 305 - 307.
96	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 3rd, 23rd Feb. 1671-72, 6th, 23rd April 1672. ²	
97	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 5th July 1672, 9th Aug. 1672, 13th, Dec. 1672, 10th Jan. 1672-73, 28th April 1673.	Mr. Aungier's salary increased. Orders given to keep open the trade at the different ports subordinate to the Presidency of Surat, for which a stock worth £90,000 is sent; and to avoid, as far as possible, taking the Presidency from Surat to Bombay. Ditto, 313.
98	Deputy President and Council at Surat (to the Court?), the President	About trade, and troubles from the Sid and the Moghal. Necessity of building an armed vessel at Bombay for the protection of the

¹ Mr. Aungier's letter of 10th Jan. 1671 and his proposals of 3rd Feb. 1671 are available.² The Letter of 23rd April 1672 is available.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
	being at Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1672, ¹ 10th Dec. 1672, 10th, 17th Jan. 1672-73, 25th Feb. 1672-73, 4th April 1673. ¹	trade and to maintain the English character. Bruce, II. 314 - 317.
99	President Aungier and the Council at Bombay to the Court, 14th June 1672, 7th Oct. 1672.	Bombay fortifications strengthened; troops prepared for action, inhabitants formed into a militia; revenue from customs not more than 20,000 Xeraphins a year; difficulty of establishing a mint. Captain Shaxton represented that the garrison would be inadequate to defend the island of Bombay against a European enemy; 500 soldiers and proper officers should be sent from England, admitted at the same time the immense charges incurred in building the fort. Dutch fleet between Bombay and Surat, making the inhabitants fly to the Portuguese settlements for safety. Ditto, 317 - 319.
100	Captain Shaxton to the Court, 3rd Jan. 1671-72.	
101	President Aungier and the Council of Bombay to the Court, 6th, 11th Jan. 1672-73, 18th, 28th Mar 1672-73.	
102	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 13th March 1673-74, 3rd April 1674.	In consequence of the Westminster Treaty (17th February 1673-74), the Court enlarge their trade, the equipments to Surat being one ship with a cargo worth £10,000 in money and £8000 in goods, and three more ships of 1500 tons; the Court recommend to the Presidency of Surat rather to solicit temporary protection from the Native governors than to incur heavy charges and uncertain results by seeking phumans from the Eastern Sovereigns; three more ships at the end of the season were sent to Surat with a cargo worth £82,000. Ditto, 328.
103	<i>Court's Letters, 1673-74 ...</i>	<i>Court's instructions to Bombay in this year were not to enter into any treaty with the Portuguese; Regulations sent for approval were not approved; orders to the Bombay Government were: to take all its directions from the Presidency of Surat, to confine itself to the encouragement of arts and trade among its settlers, to attend to the discipline of the recruits sent, and always to place the island of Bombay in a state of defence, notwithstanding the present return of peace</i> Ditto, 328-29.
104	Council at Surat to President Aungier at Bombay, 6th, 7th, 11th Aug. 1673.	After forming an estimate of the charges at Bombay and considering the advance in the prices of goods and obstructions in the markets daily increasing by opposition from the Dutch, an investment for 1600 instead of 4000 tons would be all they thought would be collected; the stock of £90,000 from the Court was unequal to their orders; besides they had to meet daily charges at Bombay; they thought little would be left to make purchases. Under these difficulties they referred

¹ The Letter of 22nd Oct. 1672 is available.

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No	Title and Date.	Subject.
		the whole matter to Mr. Aungier at Bombay, and transmitted to him an account of the Company's quick stock up to August 1673 Bruce, II, 337-38.
105	President Aungier at Bombay to the Deputy President and Council at Surat, 21st Aug 1673.	Containing Mr. Aungier's answers to the above letters of August 1673 from Surat to him. Ditto, 338-39.
106	President Aungier and Council at Bombay to the Presidency of Surat, 23rd Oct. 1673.	Probability of an attack on Surat by Shivaji, Mr. Aungier thinks of removing the goods to Swally; anxieties both of the Presidency of Surat and the Council of Bombay, increased by the Sidi's fleet blocking up the river of Karanja, and attempting to cut off provisions from the island of Bombay Ditto, 339-40.
107	Surat Consultations, 25th Oct. 1673.	
108	Council at Bombay to the Presidency of Surat, 31st Oct. 1673.	Sidi's fleet retired; native merchants withdrew the assistance they had given him; the Surat Presidency were enabled to raise the Rs. 30,000 required to place the garrison of Bombay in a state of defence against any attack from the Dutch under Van Goens. Ditto, 341.
109	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 14th, 18th Nov. 1673.	
110	Presidency of Surat to the Council at Bombay, 22nd, 29th Nov. 1673.	
111	President Aungier's Report, 1673-74.	<i>Describing the state of the funds at Surat and the state of the island of Bombay with improvements made there and the heavy expenses incurred on that account</i> Ditto, 341-42
112	President Aungier and the Council at Bombay to the Court, 15th Dec. 1673.	About the funds necessary to preserve the Company's dead stock and the money required for carrying on the purchase and sales for investments, the causes of the want of money and obstruction to trade were said to be general wars in India due to rivalry of Shivaji and Aurungzeb and the decline of lesser States, and the necessary and unavoidable charges incurred in securing Bombay which when made over to the Company was a desert island, but which had been made a centre for their trade protected by strong fortifications. Ditto, ditto.
113	Account of Bombay, 15th Dec 1673.	Account of the island of Bombay by President Aungier and the Council. Ditto, 343-44.
114	Council of Bombay to the Court, 19th Jan. 1673-74	<i>State of the trade and the garrison of Bombay. Statistical Account of Bombay specifying its districts and divisions and giving an account of its inhabitants.</i> Ditto ditto.
115	General ^e letter from the Presidency of Surat to the Court, 12th Jan. 1673-74.	In spite of the difficulties an investment worth £104,000 was collected from the Presidency of Surat. Ditto, 342-43.
116	Presidency of Surat and the Council at Bombay to the Court, 16th, 20th Mar. 1673-74, 1st April 1674.	Alarm of an attack on Bombay or Surat by the Dutch fleet under Van Goens, arrival of four large Dutch ships laden with spices Court's instructions were required as to what conduct should be observed towards the European Maritime allies or enemies. Ditto, 343.

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No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
117	Court to the President and Council at Surat, 5th Mar. 1674-75.	Ordering that the Governor should not encourage the settlement of any Europeans on the island of Bombay but such as might be sent from England under covenants Bruce, II. 357-58.
118	President's instructions to Mr. H. Oxinden, 11th May 1674.	Instructions from the President and Council at Bombay to Mr Henry Oxinden to negotiate with Shivaji Raja. Among other things permission was to be obtained from Shivaji that the Company's Agents might make inland purchases and sales particularly at the ports opposite to Bombay. Ditto, 363 - 365.
119	Mr. Henry Oxinden's narrative, 13th May to 13th June 1674. (Vol. XXXI No. 2879.)	Narrative of his negotiations with Shivaji. Ditto ditto.
120	President Aungier and the Council at Bombay to the Court, 20th Aug. 1674.	Sending Mr Henry Oxinden as envoy to Persia to revive the English interests in that kingdom. Ditto, 365.
121	Deputy President and Council at Surat (to Bombay or the Court ?), 12th Oct. 1674.	About trade and obstruction to it by European competition and inland wars, and about extending trade by establishing a factory at Rajapur. Ditto, 366-67.
122	Deputy President and Council at Surat to Bombay, 4th Nov. 1674.	
123	General letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court, 12th Nov. 1674.	
124	General letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court, 20th Mar. 1674-75.	Difficulty of carrying out projects for extending trade owing to want of funds, request to the Court repeated for a larger stock Ditto, 366-67.
125	General letters from the Presidency of Surat to the Court, 9th, 11th, Jan. 1674-75, 25th Mar. 1675.	
126	President Aungier and the Council at Bombay to the Deputy President and Council at Surat, 20th Aug. 1674 23rd Oct 1674.	For want of money the enlargement of the fortifications postponed, a dangerous mutiny in Captain Shaxton's company detected and punished, the Captain brought to trial Of the three ringleaders, Corporal Fake was shot, the others pardoned This was the first example of the Company exercising martial law. Ditto, 367-68.
127	General letter from Surat to the Court, 16th Dec 1674.	
128	President and Council at Bombay to the Court, 18th Jan. 1674-75.	Improvement of the revenues of the island of Bombay by establishing a mint, farming the customs, and introducing excise duties. Ditto, 368-69
129	Mr Aungier's Rules and Regulations, 25th Mar 1675 (Vol XXXI, No. 2939.)	Rules and Regulations framed by Mr. Aungier and his Council for the Custom House at Bombay, one object of this was to apply one per cent to defray the charges of the fortifications. Ditto, 369.

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No.	Title and Date.	Subject
130	Court to the President and Council at Surat, 12th July 1675, 8th Mar 1675-76	Forming a more regular system of administration at Surat and Bombay by fixing the rank of their servants on the principle of seniority, by connecting the Civil and Military Service in a particular way; fixing the pay according to standing in the service Bruce, II 374-377
131	President and Council at Surat to the Court, 10th, 26th Oct. 1675, 17th Nov 1675, 6th Dec 1675, 17th, 26th Jan 1675-76, 2nd Feb 1675-76.	Trade at Surat depressed from the wars of Shivaji and the opposition of the Dutch President Aungier's report on the trade at Surat and its dependencies Ditto, 381-381.
132	President Aungier's Report to the Court, 1675-76.	Regarding the Civil and Military administration required for Bombay. He gives to the Court an account of the different classes of the inhabitants of the island of Bombay; speaks of the Company's great object to render Bombay an emporium of trade; recommends measures for the encouragement of the trade of the island of Bombay; makes recommendations in connection with the military service. Ditto, 384-386.
133	President and Council at Surat to the Governor and Council at Bombay, 16th, 28th June 1675	Relative to the administration and trade of Bombay. Ditto ditto
134	Governor and Council at Bombay to the President and Council at Surat, 4th June 1675.	
135	Mr Aungier to the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay, 28th Sept. 1675 (Vol XXXI. No. 2958)	
136	Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay to the Court, 26th Nov 1675, 8th Jan. 1675-76	
137	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 28th June 1676, 25th Aug 1676, 7th Mar. 1676-77	
138	King Charles to the Viceroy of Goa, 10th Mar 1676-77.	In consequence of wars between Shivaji and the Moghal and obstruction to trade, the Court order to reduce the number of their servants at Carnapoly and Karwar, and to employ the smallest number of soldiers to guard houses of trade; sent three ships of 1480 tons with stock worth £97,000, orders to Bombay that charges be abridged. Letters Patent of 5th October 1676 obtained from the King for establishing
139	Report of the Lords of Trade on the petition of the East India Company relative to Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1676-77.	
140	Letters Patent granted to the East India Company	

¹ The Letter of 10th March 1676-77 is available.

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
	for establishing a mint at Bombay, 5th Oct 1676 (Erroneously printed 1677) (Printed Collection of Charters, page 108)	a Mint at Bombay, forty additional recruits sent for the garrison. Bruce, II 391-393.
141	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 22nd Sept 1676, 22nd and 23rd Jan 1676-77, 18th Feb 1676-77 ¹	Additional Civil and Military arrangements adopted for Bombay Messrs Gray and Gyfford died Mr Aungier recommends a Notary to keep a register of private trade Trade of Surat lowered by the depreciation of bullion; Surat menaced by Shivaji. Ditto, 400-401.
142	Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay to the Court, 24th Jan 1676-77, 19th Mar 1676-77 ²	
143	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 15th Mar 1677-78	Administrative and defensive measures for Bombay Appointment of a Judge for the island of Bombay; encouragement to be given to diamond merchants to settle at Bombay, protection to weavers; supply of recruits to be sent, without specifying whether they were Germans or English, good soldiers to be promoted to small civil trusts. Ditto, 407.
144	Court to the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay, 15th Mar. 1677-78	
145	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 1677-78, Mar to 31st Aug 1667 (1677 ^p), 31st Dec 1667 (1677 ^p), 19th Jan 1677-78, 6th Feb 1677-78, 15th Mar 1677-78, 3rd Apr 1678	Death of Mr Aungier (30th June 1677) and succession of Mr Rolt to the Presidency, and of Mr Henry Oxenden to the Deputy Governorship of Bombay Ditto, 414-15.
146	Deputy Governor and Council of Bombay to the Court, 15th Jan 1677-78	<i>Mr Henry Oxenden's report on the state of Bombay, saying, among other things, that the inhabitants of the island of Bombay were numerous and of the poorer classes; prospect of the island becoming a seat of trade was remote, commercial and political importance of Bombay was distant, difficulties of bringing it beyond its present narrow influence were duly increasing, Mr Oxenden and Mr Gury recommend that a supply of at least 150 recruits should be sent every year; the fort was completed, except the eastern bastion which was being finished; no dependence could be placed on the Portuguese or the Multha. Ditto, 416-17.*</i>
147	Mr Henry Gury, Chief Justice of Bombay to the Court, Jan and Feb 1677-78	
148	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 5th, 9th Aug 1678, 28th Feb 1678-79	Presidency of Surat to be reduced to an Agency, trade to be decreased, equipments and stock to be limited; other reductions in servants to be made, Civil and Military establishments at Bombay to be reduced. Ditto, 422-424.
149	Court to the Deputy Governor of Bombay, 28th Feb 1678-79.	

¹ & ² Letters of 22nd Sept. 1676 and 24th Jan. and 19th Mar. 1676-77 are available.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
150	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 24th Sept 1678, 19th Oct 1678, 7th Dec 1678, 21st Jan 1678-79, 17th Feb. 1678-79, 5th Apr. 1679.	Trade at Surat depressed by the irregular wars and the reduction of rank. Difficulty of trade at Bombay, the weavers were so poor that without some advances manufactures could not proceed, the diamond merchants could not be persuaded to settle at Bombay; deaths among the soldiery were frequent and arrivals of recruits to fill up the vacancies were few. Bruce, II. 427-429.
151	Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay to the Court, 21st Jan 1678-79	
152	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 14th July 1679, 29th Sept 1679, 19th Mar 1679-80	The Court alarmed at a new class of interlopers resolve to continue the reduced establishment at Surat, send short equipments and stock for Surat and Bombay and continue their orders for retrenchments at Bombay and for increasing the revenues Ditto, 433-436.
153	Court to the Deputy Governor and Council of Bombay, 19th Mar. 1679-80.	
154	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 18th Nov. 1679, 24th Jan 1679-80, 8th Apr 1680.	Court's orders for reducing expenditure at Surat impracticable; Bombay endangered from Shivaji and others having occupied Henery and Kenery Islands; difficulty of executing the Court's orders for reducing the Military establishment at Bombay. Ditto, 441-443.
155	Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay, to the Presidency of Surat and to the Court, 7th, 31st Dec 1679	Revenue cannot be improved; fortifications cannot be discontinued; the workmen would leave the island of Bombay and the cultivation of the land would cease; Court's orders for reducing expenditure were complied with, except allowances for table money. Ditto, 441-444.
156	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 11th July 1680, 15th Aug. 1680, 15th Mar 1680-81, 22nd, 25th Apr. 1681 ¹	Court's instructions to Surat on intelligence of a large fleet fitting in the Baltic for the East Indies. Equipments of 1500 tons (three ships) with stock worth £155,000 for Surat and its Dependencies. Diamond purchases not to be regarded as private trade, but as a branch of the investment, pepper, turmeric, to be kept in store. In the event of the President coming to Europe, Mr Child was to succeed him; but as agent only. Directed not to employ force to expel Shivaji and the Sidh from Henery and Kenery islands. The Deputy Governor of Bombay censured for not calling upon the Company's ships to assist in preventing the enemy taking possession of these islands. Instructions given for future; Captain Keigwin and seventy soldiers sent as reinforcement for Bombay. Ditto, 446-448.
157	Court to the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay, 15th Mar. 1680-81.	
158	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 18th Oct 1680.	Regarding the prevention of an increase in the customs duties by offering a present to the Moghal Governor at Surat. Ditto, 456.

¹ The Letter of 22nd April 1681 is available.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
159	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 24th Jan 1680-81, 11th Apr 1681.	Trade and revenue of Bombay improving Bruce, II. 457-58.
160	Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay to the Court, 3rd Dec 1681.	Promising the survey of the island of Bombay. Bom. Sec. Pub. Dep. Court's Letters, Vol. I. of 1681-1685, 29
161	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 10th Feb 1681-82, 6th Apr 1682	To conduct the enlarged trade Mr John Child was appointed President at Surat with eight members of Council, one of whom was to be Deputy Governor of Bombay; instructions to promote the sale of English manufactures. Bruce, II. 460-61.
162	Court to the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay, 31st Jan 1681-82.	Orders for limiting the Civil and Military charges of Bombay to a fixed sum, Captain Keigwin appointed Lieutenant Ditto, 461.
163	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 23rd Jan 1681-82	Embarrassed state of Bombay, administration of Bombay difficult for want of a direct communication from the Deputy Governor and Council, from occupation of the Henery and Kenery islands by Shivaji and the Moghal, from obstructions to trade by the Portuguese, and from Sambhaji following up the plans of Shivaji Ditto, 472-73.
164	Deputy Governor and Council of Bombay to the Court, 22nd Sept 1682, 8th Jan 1682-83	Report on the state of the Island of Bombay Sambhaji continued on Kenery Island, and had ten or twelve armed galivats which interrupted the trade Bombay island was kept in a state of constant alarm Aid and instructions from the Court were required. Ditto, 488-490
165	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 31st May 1683, 20th July 1683, 14th Aug 1683, 6th Sept 1683, 16th Nov. 1683, 12th Dec 1683, 7th Apr 1684 ¹	
166	Letters Patent granting the Company authority to exercise Admiralty Jurisdiction &c, 9th Aug 1683 (Printed Collection of Charters, page 116)	Court authorized by Charter from the King to erect Courts of Judicature and establish Admiralty Jurisdiction in India The object was to enable them to seize and condemn the ships of the Interlopers, the President was appointed Judge Advocate A Judge of the Admiralty, for Bombay, was appointed by the King The Court was to be held at Bombay and was to consist of the Judge and two merchants. Ditto, 496-97.
167	Commission from the King to Dr. St John to be Judge of the Admiralty Court in India, 6th Feb 1683-84	
168	Commission from the East India Company to Dr. St John, 7th Apr 1684	
169	Letters, Papers, Commissions, and Instructions	

¹ Got the May July November and April Letters.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
	from the Presidency of Surat, relative to the island of Bombay, Report of Commissioners; 30th Nov. 1683, 29th, 30th Dec 1683, 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 14th, 30th Jan. 1683-84	Captain Keigwin seizes the Deputy Governor, Mr. Ward, of Bombay and takes possession of the island of Bombay in the name of the King Measures of Captain Keigwin on assuming the Government of Bombay. Measures of President Child on receiving intelligence about the revolt at Bombay Recovery of Bombay impeded by Interlopers. Bruce, II. 512 - 517.
170	Account of the Revolt at Bombay, Jan Feb. Mar 1683-84.	
171	Address from the Revolters, and Captain Keigwin's letters to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, 28th Jan 1683-84, 23rd Feb 1683-84	
172	Correspondence between President Child and the Revolters, Feb. 1683-84 (Indian Register Office)	
173	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 18th Apr 1684, 2nd July 1684. ¹	Court's plans to check Interlopers and lessen the charges of Bombay Commercial instructions for Bombay, that one-half of their fleet should take in the investment at Bombay. Ditto, 522-23
174	<i>Court to (Bombay or Surat?), Feb 1684</i>	<i>Giving authority to begin the work of draining the swamps at Bombay, for which proposals were sent in 1675, and several surveys were made since that proposal. Anderson's English in Western India (1854), 62-3</i>
175	Report from the Secret Committee of the East India Company to King Charles II., 15th Aug 1684.	Secret Committee's Report on the revolt at Bombay. King's order to deliver the island of Bombay to the Company Commission from the King for taking possession of the island of Bombay Bruce, II 523 - 525.
176	Order under the Sign Manual to Captain Keigwin, 23rd Aug 1684.	
177	Commission from the King to the President and Council of Surat and Bombay, 25th Aug. 1684	Measures for recovering the island of Bombay from the Revolters and giving it over to the East India Company; transfer of the seat of Government from Surat to Bombay. Ditto, 526 ^c - 528.
178	Instructions from the Secret Committee of the East India Company to the Commissioners, 25th Aug. 1684.	
179	Secret Committee to the Presidency of Surat, 26th Sept 1684	
180	Commission to Captain Tyrrel of His Majesty's Ship Phoenix, 23rd Oct. 1684	

¹ The July Letter is available.

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
181	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 3rd, 15th, 24th Oct 1684, 26th Nov 1684, 7th Jan 1684-85 ¹	Commercial instructions to Surat Equipment and stock considerable Bruce, II. 528-29.
182	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 10th, 16th, 26th April 1684, 1st May 1684	Connection between the Revolters at Bombay and the Interlopers at Surat. Captain Keigwin sends an Agent to Sambhar to negotiate a treaty for free trade with his dominions Captain Keigwin mentions this service of his to the King and reports that the island of Bombay is supported by its own revenues President Child and his Council exerted to prepare an investment of Surat goods, pepper, and indigo. A Factory established at Tellicherry Ditto; 536-37
183	Presidency of Surat to the Secret Committee, 26th Sept. 1684	
184	Captain Keigwin's letter to the King, 15th Sept. 1684.	
185	General letter from the Presidency of Surat to the Court, 26th Sept 1684.	
186	<i>Dr. St John, Judge at Surat, to His Majesty and the Privy Council, Surat 20th Sept 1684</i>	Dr St John arrives at Surat as Judge Advocate under the King's Commission. Ditto, 538
187	<i>Dr St John's Official report on the revolt at Bombay Suat 23rd Sept. 1684</i> (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Nos 272, 273)	
188	Letters and Papers from the Presidency of Surat to the Company relative to Bombay; and Sir Thomas Grantham's letters on the same subject, 23rd, 30th Oct. 1684, 3rd, 12th, 29th Nov 1684, 8th, 9th Dec. 1684, 6th, 13th Jan. 1684-85.	Surrender (19th November 1684) of the island of Bombay to Sir Thomas Grantham and redelivery to the Presidency of Surat. The new Deputy Governor Mr Zinzan ratifies the pardon, two companies of infantry at Bombay formed into three. Ditto, 540-542.
189	Original letter from Sir Thomas Grantham to His Majesty, notifying his arrival in England with Captain Keigwin as prisoner, 24th July 1685. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Part II. No. 20)	
190	President and Council of Surat to the Court, 31st Jan. 1684-85, 16th, 23rd Feb. 1684-85.	
191	Deputy Governor of Bombay to the Court, 5th Feb 1684-85.	
192	Dr. St. John to His Majesty and to the Duke	Able measures of President Child to procure

¹ The 3rd Oct., 26th Nov., and 7th Jan. Letters are available.

Appendix II.

MISSING PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject
	of York in favour of Sir Thomas Grantham, Bombay, 27th Jan. and 5th Feb 1684-85. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Nos. 274, 275)	an investment. Unsettled state of Bombay. Thirteen ships with large cargo of pepper worth Rs. 4,35,700 were sent Bruce, II 543.
193	Court to the President and Council at Surat or Bombay, 28th Oct. 1685, 23rd Dec. 1685, 26th Mar. 1686	Seat of Government ordered to be transferred from Surat to Bombay; large reinforcement of two hundred English soldiers to be sent for Bombay; Company's store to be kept in the Castle, orders for the Internal administration of Bombay. Ditto, 553-555.
194	Commission to Sir John Child, Bart, and Sir John Wyborne, 3rd Feb. 1684-85.	
195	Court to the General or President and Council at Surat, 6th May 1685, 13th May 1685.	Commercial Instructions for Surat, Bombay, and Persia. Ditto, 555.
196	President and Council of Surat and the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay to the Court, 21st, 28th, 30th Apr. 1685, 9th May 1685, 27th Oct. 1685, 27th Jan. 1685-86.	Bombay not recovered from the effects of the revolt; measures in progress for improvement; the fortifications require repairs and additions; the garrison needs recruits
197	Address of the President and Council of Surat to His Majesty, 27th Jan. 1685-86.	Disputes between Dr. St. John and Sir John Child, owing to the appointment of Mr Vaux to be Judge for Civil actions, maritime cases only going to Dr St John, who consequently took part with some of the interlopers. Ditto, 564-65.
198	Dr. St. John to Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State, 10th May 1685. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Part II. No. 18.)	
199	Council's order and Proclamation, 11th July 1686. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Part II. No. 21).	Order of Council with annexed copy of proclamation for recalling all English subjects in the service of the Native powers in India to return to Bombay or to Madras within six months from the publication of the proclamation. Ditto, 569.
200	Court to the President and Council at Surat or Bombay, 24th Apr. 1686, 10th May 1686, 14th, 28th July 1686, 25th Aug. 1686, 3rd Sept. 1686, 15th, 22nd Oct. 1686 (Secret), 6th Dec. 1686, 3rd Feb. and 23rd Mar. 1686-87.	Dutch Batavia example to be followed at Surat or Bombay. Mr. Child appointed Director General of all settlements in India. Reinforcements of troops sent to India. Commercial orders to Surat to promote the sale of English cloths and to increase the imports of silk from Persia. Ditto, 570.
201	Sir John Child's Commission to be General President and Director of all Presidencies and Forts in India, 22nd Oct. 1686.	

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
202	Letters from the Presidency of Surat (to →?), 3rd July 1686, 3rd Oct. 1686, 10th Feb 1686-87 (Secret).	Able measures of Sir John Child in the interests of the Company. He thought of avoiding hostilities with the Moghal, of employing the force, when arrived, to attempt the conquest of Salsette, and of cultivating friendship with Sambhaji. Bruce, II 576-77.
203	Secret Committee's letters, 1686-87.	Letters of the Secret Committee brought by the Ship Worcester to Sir John Child, disclosing the whole of the Court's intentions and the objects of the King and of the Court in sending the armament. Sir John Wyborne's arrival and his being put in possession of Bombay as Deputy Governor. Ditto ditto.
204	General letter from the Presidency of Surat to the Court, 10th Feb. 1686-87	Recommending the trade with China to be under the management of Fort St. George. Ditto, 578.
205	Court to the President of Surat and Governor and Council at Bombay, 13th May 1687, 6th, 8th June 1687, 3rd, 8th August 1687 (Secret), 28th September 1687, 7th Jan. 1687-88.	Court determine to constitute Bombay a Regency in imitation of the Dutch at Batavia. Sir John Child appointed Governor General with control over all Settlements and Factories. Court's orders to coin money at Bombay, and for all country ships to take passes from the Government at Bombay and pay a duty of rupee, one per ton. Commercial orders for Surat and Bombay. Ditto, 584-588.
206	<i>Court to the General and Council of Bombay, 11th April 1688, 1st May 1688, 26th July 1688, 27th Aug. 1688, 27th Sep. 1688, 8th Oct 1688, 5th Dec. 1688, 11th Jan. 1688-89, 14th Jan. 1688-89, 15th Feb. 1688-89, 22nd Feb. 1688-89, 19th Mar. 1688-89.</i>	<i>Court determine to make Bombay the chief seat of trade and power, and reduce Surat to an Agency Court approve of the Provisional Convention with the Moghal Governor of Surat Fortifications of Bombay to be strengthened, and duties to be levied to defray the charges Commercial instructions for rendering Bombay the General Depot of the Company's goods. Sir John Child and his Council ordered to reside at Bombay, Company's Agent and Factors being kept at Surat for commercial intercourse. Ships for Europe were in future to clear out from the Port of Bombay and not from Surat. The Court order the Governor of Bombay that if he has made peace with the Moghal, he should endeavour to take possession of Salsette. Ditto, 611-618, 628-627.</i>
207	General and Council at Bombay to the Court, 5th Dec. 1688, 18th Feb. 1688-89, 7th June and 16th Dec. 1689, 25th Feb. 1689-90, 22nd June 1690	Court's order to occupy Salsette impracticable, and the delivery of their lettee to the Moghal inexpedient. Bombay acts on the defensive; did not attack the Sidi's fleet; his fleet made several descents on the island of Bombay, in which they were repulsed by the English troops. Desertion prevailed among the English troops. Death of Sir John Child and succession of Mr. Harris. Aurangzeb's plunman to the Company. The Sidi's fleet and army invade Bombay and
208	Mr. Harris, at Surat to the Court, 27th Feb. 1689-90, 28th April 1690, 6th May 1690	

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PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
209	Sir John Child to the Moghal, Feb. 1688-89.	take possession of Máhim, Mázgaon, Sion ; the Governor and the garrison were besieged in the town and the Castle. In the midst of these events, Court's recommendations to improve the revenues of the island of Bombay could not be carried out. The revenues and trade of Bombay were depressed. Bruce, II, 644.
210	General and Council to the Deputy Governor of Bombay, 7th June 1689, 26th Dec 1689, 22nd June 1690.	Difficulties connected with the withdrawal of the Sids from Bombay. Ditto, 665-667.
211	Court to the Presidency of Bombay, 31st Jan. 1689-90	When the accounts reached England of Bombay having been blockaded by the Sidi's fleet, and that Fort St George was threatened with a siege, the interlopers took advantage of the times to attempt to carry out their wishes of becoming themselves a new Company on the separate Joint Stock ; the present misfortunes were ascribed by them to the ' Misconduct ' of the Court of Directors. The House of Commons resolved, on the application of the interlopers, to have a new Company and a new Joint Stock and to establish it by an Act of Parliament. Commercial and other instructions from the Court to Bombay to raise the revenue, with a view to establish Independent Power in India ; to render the Port of Bombay of commercial consequence to the Europeans and Natives ; to complete the dry-Dock and enlarge the harbour. Ditto, 73-83.
212	Court to the Presidency of Bombay, 1st, 18th May 1689, 11th Sep. 1689, 14th Mar. 1689-90. (Commons' Journals, Vol. 10, pages 345-347)	
213	Court to the Presidency of Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1690	
214	Court to the Presidency of Surat, 18th Feb. 1690-91.	Court's commercial instructions to Bombay and Surat. Appointment of Mr Harris to succeed Sir John Child as Governor and of Mr. Vaux to be Deputy Governor of Bombay ; fortifications of Bombay to be improved ; a reinforcement of 150 soldiers sent to Bombay. Ditto, 86-89.
215	Presidency of Surat and the Governor of Bombay, to the Court, and correspondence between Surat and Bombay, 30th June 1690, 30th Dec. 1690, 15th Jan. 1690-91, 9th, 25th Feb. 1690-91.	Mr Vaux and Mr. Cooke having died Mr. Weldon was appointed Deputy Governor of Bombay. Mr. Weldon's report on the state and affairs at Bombay and the measures required to place it in a respectable state of defence. The Jesuits' land at Bombay seized for having assisted the Sidi in his invasion at Bombay. The Moghal agrees to pay the English Rs. 80,000 as a compensation for the goods plundered during the war. Ditto, 93-96.
216	From the East India Company to the Portuguese Envoy, 18th Mar. 1691-92. (East India Papers in the State Paper Office, Part II. No. 22)	Answer of the East India Company to the Memorial of the Portuguese Envoy relative to the military services of the Portuguese inhabitants of the island of Bombay. Ditto, 105.

Appendix II.

MISSING
PAPERS.

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
17	Court to the Presidency of Bombay and Surat, 13th May 1691, 25th Sep. 1691, 29th Feb. 1691-92	Measures for increasing the Military Establishment at Bombay. Bombay again made the chief seat of Government Mr. Harris confirmed as Governor on £300 a year to carry out the measures for fortifying Bombay Court approve of the seizure of Jesuits' lands. Increase of revenue deemed necessary Equipments of this season consisted of five large ships, two or three of them being for Bombay Rs 40 were to be paid for the Company's passes Bruce, III. 103-107
18	President and Council at Surat to the Court, 19th June 1691	President Harris and Council reported to be taking effectual measures to seize on and to prevent the appearance of vessels of interlopers Bombay defenceless from the reduced state of the garrison Commercial distress of the Presidency Disputes between the Deputy Governor, Council, and the Governor about precedency and being attended with ensigns of dignity Ditto, 117.
19	Deputy Governor and Council of Bombay to the Court, 27th Oct. 1691, 28th Jan. 1691-92	
20	Court to the President and Council of Bombay and Surat, 1st April 1692.	Commercial instructions for the season 1692-93 Orders to suspend the Deputy Governor Mr Vaux of Bombay, orders to the Surat President not to leave Surat to go to Bombay until further orders. Ditto, 123.
21	Presidency of Surat to the Court, 11th Jan. and 11th Feb. 1692-93.	Representing the circumstances of Bombay and intimating the prevention of the revival of Courts of Admiralty and Judicature at Bombay by the defenceless state of the Bombay garrison. Ditto, 128.
22	Letters Patent, 7th Oct. 1693 (Printed Collection of Charters, page 141)	New Charter granted to the East India Company by William III. and Mary Ditto 133.
23	Letters Patent, 11th Nov. 1693 (Printed Collection of Charters, page 152)	
24	Letters Patent, 28th Sep. 1694. (Printed Collection of Charters, page 169)	Renewal of the Charter Ditto, 135
25	Court to the Presidency of Surat and the Lieutenant General and Governor of Bombay, 1st, 24th May 1693, 27th Oct. 1693, 3rd Jan. 1693-94 ¹	A proviso added to the Charter Ditto, 158
		Sir John Goldesborough appointed General in India, and Sir John Gayer Lieutenant-General and Governor of Bombay. Military instructions for Bombay The Governor was ordered not to comply with the Portuguese demand for customs at Tháza and Karanja; and to keep up the garrison to two companies of European infantry, for which 120 recruits were to be sent on the ships of the season; and to see that the auxiliary Native soldiers were as many of them of the same caste as he could engage. Ditto, 140.

¹ Letters of 27th Oct. and 3rd Jan. are available.

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MISSING
PAPERS.

No	Title and Date.	Subject
226	Sir John Gayer's instructions, 26th May 1693	Probably Court's instructions to him Bruce, III 140
227	Court to the General, President and Council at Bombay and Surat, 6th June 1694, 6th March 1694-95.	Plan for the correspondence with the Court and appointment of a Secret Committee for shipping all orders sent to India should be signed by the Governor, Deputy Governor, and twelve Directors Commercial orders for Surat and Bombay for the season Court's anxiety to meet the public wishes for increasing the export of British woollens Ditto, 160.
228	<i>Sir John Gayer's report, 1694-95</i>	<i>On the state of affairs at Bombay. He arrived at Bombay on the 17th May 1694, he found the Company's Government and trade in a miserable condition, the revenue had fallen from 62,500 to 17,000 Xeraplans, and the principal source of it the cocconut trees from being totally neglected had yielded a small sum only, the garrison was weak, only one hundred English Dutch and French soldiers. Sir John Gayer determined to make Bombay the centre of the English trade on the west of India Ditto, 164</i>
229	General and Council at Bombay to the Court, 3d Oct 1694, 11th, 10th Feb, 1694-95	<i>At Bombay and Surat commercial proceedings fettered by the magnitude of debt and the want of stock Company's credit lowered by the conduct of Mr White the interloper. Great debts and want of stock caused difficulties Instead of receiving eight lakhs of rupees from Bombay, the Surat Presidency receive only three and a half (3½) lakhs. The Company's debt at Surat amounts to 20 lakhs of rupees Ditto, 167</i>
230	President and Council at Surat to the Court, 15th Nov 1694, 8th Dec 1694	
231	Court to the General at Bombay and the President and Council at Surat, 13th Sept 1695, 18th Dec 1695	Commercial orders for Surat and Bombay, the Bombay fortifications to be strengthened, an Engineer sent to direct this service, a reinforcement of 70 soldiers sent under a Lieutenant Ditto, 183.
232	General and Council at Bombay to the Court, 28th May 1695, 5th June 1695, 3rd, 29th Dec 1695, 3rd Feb 1695-96, 18th Mar 1695-96	<i>In consequence of an alarm of Rám Rája's troops, the Dutch and French fortified their factories, and Sir John Gayer sent twenty topasses with arms and ammunition from Bombay for the defence of the factory at Surat Surat President proposes that the principal magazine on the west of India should be at Bombay under the protection of the Castle and its garrison. The Moghal Governor at Surat seizes the Company's factory on a large interloping ship becoming a pirate and capturing vessels conveying Mahomedan pilgrims English trade at Surat at a stand Sir John Gayer offers to be responsible for the safety of the pilgrims between Surat and Mokka He is alarmed for the safety of Bombay</i>
233	General and Council at Bombay to the Presidency of Surat, 30th Sept. 1695, 29th Oct 1695, 8th, 19th Nov 1695	
234	Sir John Gayer to the Moghal, 16th Nov 1695	

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PAPERS.

No	Title and Date.	Subject.
235	President and Council of Surat to the Court, 29th April 1695, 13th May 1695, 10th April 1695-96	itself, owing to the harsh treatment of passengers in the Moghal's ship having exasperated the inhabitants as well as the Moghal, and owing to Bombay Island not being in a situation to make a proper defence, the garrison being reduced to 110 Europeans, and even this small force being sickly. A Vakil Issa Cooly, is sent with a present to the Moghal to vindicate the Company and to solicit a phirman. Military establishment at Bombay from the low state of the revenue to be farther reduced; the outforts also reduced to five Máhum, Sion, Siwri, Mázgaon, and Warli; a battery on each side of Malabár Hill is proposed to be erected. Bruce, III, 174-196.
236	Presidency of Surat to the General and Council of Bombay, 11th Sept 1695, 12th, 25th, 30th Oct. 1695, 12th, 30th Nov. 1695, 22nd Dec. 1695.	
237	President of Surat to the Moghal, Jan. 1695-96.	
238	Court to the General and Council at Bombay, 4th May 1696, 1st, 17th July 1696, 7th, 27th Aug. 1696.	Approving Sir John Gayer's measures for the release of President Annesley and his Council at Surat; ordering Bombay to be made the principal magazine of the Company's treasure and stores. Informing Sir John Gayer that the Company would have been established by an Act of Parliament, but for the Parliament's Resolution to raise £2,500,000 to meet the expenses of war by a Land Bank. Ditto, 200-205.
239	General and Council at Bombay to the Court, 1st, 10th June 1696, 22nd July 1696, 15th Oct. 1696, 15th Jan. 1696-97, 19th Feb. 1696-97, 4th March 1696-97.	Obstruction from pirates and interlopers. Sir John Gayer again offers to arrange to convoy the pilgrims to Mokha Company's ships taken by pirates. Reduced situation of the garrison at Bombay. Ditto, 207-215.
240	President and Council at Surat to the Court, 19th June 1696, 4th Aug 1696, 3rd Sept. 1696, 20th Nov. 1696, 5th, 15th Dec. 1696, 15th Jan 1696-97, 6th Feb. 1696-97, 19th Mar. 1696-97.	
241	Court to the General and Council at Bombay, 16th April 1697, 1st Sept. 1697, 1st Oct. 1697, 5th Feb. 1697-98, 10th Mar 1697-98.	Court's instructions regarding trade. Apply to the King to send a force to the East Indies to destroy the pirates, so harmful to the continuance of the East India trade. Equipments to Bombay of two ships to be increased to ten. Court's instructions for the separate administration of Bombay and Surat. Court fix the value of money coined at their Bombay and other settlements. Ditto, 222-227.
242	Court to the President and Council of Surat, 23rd April 1697, 10th Mar. 1697-98.	

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PAPERS.

No.	Title and Date.	Subject.
243	General and Council at Bombay to the Court, 11th April 1697, 10th May 1697, 30th Oct. 1697, 30th Nov. 1697, 15th, 18th Dec. 1697, 12th, 25th, 26th Jan. 1697-98, 20th, 23rd Feb 1697-98, 10th Mar 1697-98.	Affairs at Bombay and Surat and their Dependencies, continue precarious; oppression of Moghal Governors; probability of Civil wars on Aurungzeb's death; increase of piracies; Sir John Gayer and the Surat President recommend to the Court to make an application to the King for a Commission to apprehend the pirates. The embarrassments of the time make trade difficult. Hazardous state of Bombay, Sir John Gayer reporting the means of defence and the resources to be unequal; garrison weak; trade exposed to heavy duties. Pepper trade at Anjengo equally precarious. Bruce, III. 223-240.
244	President and Council of Surat to the Court, 2nd, 21st April 1697, 4th May 1697, 12th Jan. 1697-98, 12th, 14th Feb. 1697-98.	