

# English Records on Shivaji

## Vol. II

(1)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 July  
Sect. 3, p. 153 } 1674

Herewith I send you Mr. Henry Oxendon's narrative of his proceedings at Rairea, from whence he has brought us the copies of articles signed. The merchants of Rajapore, Dabull and all the seaport towns, hearing the conclusion of this treaty have expressed their joy and eagerly desire our speedy settlement of factorys in that country, but those who formerly owed the Company money do fear they shall be called to account and therefore some of them, as it is said, do side with the French.

Whether it will be convenient to settle a factory at Rajapore immediately after the rains, or to deferr it untill another opportunity, the sooner we begin, the sooner we shall recover the Company's debts, and the money due from Sevagee, and also those ports, will the sooner be rendered commodious to the Company's trade.....Our first appearance there, after so long absence, should be handsome and reputable.

(2)

F. R. Bombay, Vol 1 } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 31 July 1674  
p. 72 (2d set) } BOMBAY

(EXTRACT)

Whereas Sevagy Rajah having obliged himselfe by contract to pay 10000 Pagothas the Company upon account of the loss of Rajapore, wherof 4500 Pagothas are to be deducted out of the custome and the remayning 7500 Pagothas to be made good in goods at three payments in Rajapore; and whereas the condition of the contract is that the Company are to buy the value of 5000 Pagothas in goods of the growth of the country according to a price to be valued by fower honest and indifferent persons, for which goods the Company are to pay the one moyety to be discountred out of parte of the debt. And whereas also in

Sevagyes country there are no other goods procureable from him but pepper, coconutts, and beetlenutts, and which pepper is very deare and cannot be bought at the Company's price but to great loss, so that there remains only coconutts and beetlenutts to be received on that account; and this being the time for buying and procureing the said comodityes, which if suspended and not bought in a convenient season wee may be put of to another yeare. Whereupon the President and Councill, considering that the sooner that affaire be ended the better

ORDERED That Girderdas, the broker, doe send downe the contract between Sevagye and the Company to the Company's brokers servants Ranchore and Mungee, now at Rajapore, with a letter from the Governor to the Subedare of Rajapore, giving, the said brokers order and power to demaund and receive in the Companys name the payment of the first part either in coconutts or beetlenutts or both, to the end the time may not be lost and to demaund the said Subedares speedy answeare that wee may governe ourselves accordingly.

( 3 )

F. R. Surat }  
Vol. 87, p. 187 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 1 August  
1674

(S) Wee are thinkeing to send the Hoigh downe to you, the later end of this month with your Persian provitions and the remainder of your gardenseeds if wee are not necessitated to keep her here for the preservation of our goods, and for as Savagee a few days past hath sent an express to his bramin here, to demand, of the Governor 900,000 ruppes for the Chouty for 3 years past, or else threatens to vissitt him after the raines. So there is also a current report in towne that Savagee hath ordered his fleet abroad to surprize the Judda and Mocho Jounks at the rivers mouth, which the kinsman of Mmundgee, who with 150 more Lascars of Gogo now in Savage's [?] hath promised to undertake about which the Governor sent to know if wee heard of it, into which affair we desire you to enquire and advise us speedily.

It is wrote hither from Orangabaud that Savajee had spoiled and destroyed Bawder Ckawnes Camp, and besides 200 brave horses collected for the King hath carryed away a crow [crore] of Rupees and burnt all his tents. Tis said he decoyed Bauder Ckawne and his army with 2000 horse who drawed him 20 or 30 Course from his camp while Savajee sent 7000 horse another

way that did the feat; but this we cannot confirme untill wee have further advises.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee desire your advise in case Savajee should send forces against this place, either by land or sea, what confidence we may repose in the articles of peace lately made between you and him, or if you could procure his cole and send us, wither it would protect us and the Honble. Companys estate in their house.

( 4 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
3, pp. 28-29 } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 6 August  
(3d set) } 1674

( EXTRACT )

The Councill receiving advices from their President at Bombay of date the 20 July, desiring their opinions about certaine affairs, the which having debated, they concluded as followeth.....

The settlement of Rajapore factory now they have concluded Articles of Peace with Sevajee Rajah being propounded to us, whither to be done imediately after the raines, or deferrd untill another time, the Councill concluded to deferr it untill our Europe ships arrive, when wee may learne what orders the Honuble. Company may give, for their next years investments may supply the said factory with such Europe goods as may vend there and although the sooner they settle there, the sooner they will recover that part of satisfaction which they have agreed for with Sevajee for depredations in said factory anno 1660, which wee suppose is to be made good out of the Customs there, yet considering the King of Vissapore [is] at present in warr with Sevajee, and whose Generall lyes with an army ready to fall downe on that towne and port, and stops all trade from the port, wee thinke to adventure an estate there at present will be insecure.

( 5 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
87, p. 188 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 August  
(3d set) } 1674

( EXTRACT )

The narrative of Mr. Oxindens proceedings in Savajee Rajaes Court we are well satisfied with as to the signing of the Articles of Peace and Commerce in his countrys. Wee have only further to desire to know the particular conditions of satisfactions Savajee is to give us for the [damage] at Rajapore which did preceed the confermation of the Articles, and whereon in great measure (we suppose) depends the more speedy settlement of that Factory,

which otherwise for some considerations might yet be forborne awhile, as well in regard to the King of Vissapores forces who live upon the Hill and hinder at present all trade from or to the Port of Rajapore, as also to our present warr with the Dutch, our want of stock, &c. But that you may not think us averse to its settlement, although wee cannot apprehend any great security there for an estate while an enemy lies hovering about it that may fall downe upon the towne at his pleasure, yet upon the hope of a sudden peace between the King of Vissiapore, and the Rajah (as Naranje [Niraji] Punditt acquainted Mr. Oxinden there was probability of) we consent that upon arrivall of our ships, when we see what orders the Honble. Company may give for an investment next year that factors be sent thither.

## (6)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 6 August  
88, Fol. 189 } 1674

Wee hearing of the news of the souldiers being cast away in Sevajees country and being seased upon by the Subedarr of Coodall did long agoe order the takeing care of them; wee heard by an acquaintance of of Velgys that in case of their liberty than gave out they intended for Carwarr which proved soe in deed.

Wee were afraid to write unto the Subedarr while they were prisoners fearing we might thereby increase his hopes in getting money for their releasement.

Wee shall with all speed send forward Your Honours letter unto the Subedarr per one of our House servants requireing his answer thereunto which when we have received shall further it to Your Honour etc.

## (7)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT CONSULTATION { Dated 8 August  
3, Part IV, Fol. 33 } 1674

Requests Bombay "to send a corporal and two files of souldiers to remayne with us here, in regard there is expectation of Sevages forces coming to Surat."

## (8)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 August  
87, Fol. 189 } 1674

If you [? we] heare from you in answer to ours of the 1st current that that there will be no danger or feare of Savagees forces coming against this City the next month wee shall

continue our resolution to send downe the Hoigh with all the Persian Provisions.

( 9 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 August  
pp. 190-191 } 1674

The 6 current we give answer to yours of the 20 July. Wee are now replying to that addition you made the 23 ditto. And herein we advise with you as good and faithfull councillors whose imperfections you will bear with, if we err in our judgments, since you seriously command [*sic?* commend] the affaire to our consideration and advice. The rupees you have stampt with the Persian character we have received, which is the subject of our discourse, the impression on the side being Ingresse King Charles hath given us occasion of scruple whether it may bring us or the Honble. Company into a Primunire, and we intreat your Honour to consult that clause of their letter of the 22 February 1670, where they give order about a mint and caution us that we make no stamps so much as resembling the Kings coynes. Now, although you stampt not the Kings Armes, yet we think the impress of his name doth intile [ ? intile ] it to the Kings coyne and not the Companys. If this our queary be frivo[lo]us and invaled, we hope your pardon.... And yet suppose that were cleared, some greater title of Majestie should be used then Mearly Ingress King Charles; nor can we thinke this will sound well to our neighbouring nations, but may give them cause of light affections and discants upon it, as well in regard to the English words in the Persian character, which these people cannot understand as to the playness [plainness] of the Kings stile.

Now as to the current passing of this coyne in the countrys adjoining without vattaw, we cannot suddainly and rationally conclude why this rupee should be more currant then the other of the English stamp, untill you have first made the prooffe; and it may be, the ignorant people who cannot read may take them for other rupees of this Kings coyne, but the shroffs looke into the intrinsic vallue of the silver, and according to that, they will pass in other parts of Decan, where they are sold as bullion, and other foreforeign coynes are, and all carried to Vissapore for sale, although that King hath no silver coyne of his owne, and there we suppose turned either into plate or else brought back into the Kings territories by merchants that constantly trade to Vissapore. And thus they will pass at Carwarr, and not otherwise....

Thus we have given your Honour our opinions which we humbly submitt to your judicious construction.

( 10 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 August  
 p. 189 } { 1674

(EXTRACT)

The 9 current was brought us yours by the Coharrs, with the garden seed, for which wee thank you. The Coharrs not being yet recovered in their feet wee cannot perswade them to returne untill 2 or 3 days more, when shall be sent you what they can carry of seeds, Marmalid, &ca. for your sick people, and if we heare from you in answer to ours of the 1st current that there will be no danger or feare of Savajeas forces coming against this citty the next month, wee shall continue our revolution [ sic, ? resolution ] to send downe the Hoigh with all the Persian provitions.

( 11 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 15 August  
 Sect. 3, pp. 159-61 } SURAT { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Mora Punt, Sevagees Pershaw and Chief General of these parts, is near Cullean Bundy with an army of 8 or 10000 men. The Portugeeze have been much frightened, and it is said, he has demanded the tribute of Choutry from them, which has caused them to keep strict watch at Bacaim and prepare themselves for a war, but part of the army dispersing into Cullucannia [sic, Culliannah] they are eased of their fears. It is very probable that Sevagee, having now made himself a sovereign Prince, will attempt some notable action on the score of honour, and doubtless he has some notable design in hand, for he is active in preparations for war, but we have no certain advice of his attempting Bawder Ckauns camp, nor do I give credit to any such thing, for they seem too great friends to quarrell one with another, and too wise and politic enemies to trust one another or be surprised. As to the report you have of Sevagees ordering his fleet to surprize the Mochoa Junks, I do not hear of any such thing, but it is certain Omagees kinsman with several other fugitives, are entertained in his service, and may probably put such things into his head and if he had ships or vessells able to undertake such a design, he is apt enough to attempt it, but his fleet consisting only of small grabbs and slight and inconsiderable boats, very ill fitted, and his men totally inexperienced to the sea, I cannot apprehend any such danger from them, but I understand the Soubidar of Cullean is building one large vessell, on what design I know not, besides,

I hear, that he hath at Rajapore 4 or 5 three masted vessells which used to be employed in trade to Muscatt and other places, but I do not in the least hear that he make any preparation at sea for such a design, nor do I believe any of his vessells will stirr out for feare of the Siddys fleet, which are now preparing to go to sea, and will keep all these parts in great awe. If any such preparation had been made by Sevagee, I should have had notice thereof from our Vakeels, which are now at Rajapore, Dabull &c., places, but shall enquire further into this business and if any such thing be, advise you speedily thereof.

You will find by the articles of peace made with Sevagee, that he is not to meddle with, or disturb any of our factorys settled either in the King of India's, or Decans Dominions, and he has promised to give strict order to the Generalls of his army about it; so that in case he should send any army against Surat, I hope he will perform his promise unto us, but seeing neither he nor his people are to be trusted in cases of this nature, especially in plundering attempts, I desire and advise you to keep very strict watch and strong guard if you hear the approach of his army, and if you apprehend any necessaty [sic] thereof, I will send you up the two frigates with men for your farther security, and in truth his warlike designs are so cunning and secretly designed and so suddainly put in execution, that it is necessary for you to stand always upon your guard.

I am glad you give encouragement to settle the factory at Rajapore with the first convenience, wherein your advise you give me, is acceptable and such as I have observed. There is some probability of peace betwixt Sevagee and the King of Viziapore, for it is both their interest to keep peace one with another, that they may the better deal with the Mogull, for neither of them are like to get anything by quarrelling. If any gain by it, it will be Sevagee by his plundering the country, for though the King would be too hard for Sevagee in the end, yet it is not his interest to destroy or weaken his forces.

( 12 )

O. Correspondence, Vol. 1 } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 20 August  
35, No. 3990 } COMPANY { 1674

[EXTRACT]

Wee have concluded a firme ( and wee hope a lasting ) peace with Sevagee on such tearmes and articles as wee presume will not be displeasing unto you. It was managed by Mr. Henry

Oxinden, a narrative of whose proceedings shall attend you by your shipp, wherein if he hath merited your approbation it will be to his own honor and advantage.

Sevagee by [the] advice of his Braminyes hath made himselfe King or Sovereigne Prince of his owne dominions, and having raised a powerfull army hee seemes to feare noe enemy, but makes all his neighbors stand in dread of him, especially the Portuguese to whom he hath given frequent alarumes. [A portion of this extract is given in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 169 q. v.]

## ( 13 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 20 Aug.  
Sect. 3 p. 169-70 } 1674

The Pattan subjects to the King of India have rebelled against him, and in a sett battle routed the King's army and killed the General, against whom the King himself is marched with a great army, but hitherto cannot reduce them to obedience.

The town of Chaul where the silks were made, by an unhappy fire, is almost destroyed; above 3000 houses being burnt to the ground, many of the inhabitants whereof are come hither, and more would come daily, if we had houses for them, and it is computed that, between the month of March and June, there came no less than 6000 souls from several parts to this Island, which causeth provisions of all sorts to be very scarce; but this year we do expect a plentiful harvest, it hvasing pleased God to send very happy rains. A public granary would be very necessary and profitable to this island, but for want of stock, we cannot as yet think of its being hard put to it to find money to pay your general charges, which to our grief increase upon us by means of this warr, tho' we are as good husbands as possibly we can be for you, considering the times and circumstances we act in.

## ( 14 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 22 August  
Sect. 3, p. 173 } 1674

Morah Punde [Moro Pandit], Sevagees Chief Minister on the main, hath treated with the President by several letters and messages for transporting of salt in our vessells to his countrys; in regard that he cannot do it with his own for fear of the Siddys fleet, who threatens to do much mischief, and to hinder all trade to his ports. The President has hitherto opposed and denied the said motion considering the present state of affairs, but his importunity is very great and impatient of denyall.



## ( 15 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 August  
Sect. 3, p. 174 } 1674

This goes by Doctor Frier, who takes his passage on the French Pink, now bound for Surat, Mr. Gyffard having desired he might be sent up in hopes he may prove instrumental towards the curing his present distemper. By him, I have sent you the books of account of this Island.

## ( 16 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 26 August  
1, p. 78 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

The President having received advise from Sevagee that if wee admitt the Sidyes fleets to tarry any longer in our port he will, notwithstanding the peace betwixt him and us, fall upon his enemy in our harbour and declare warr against us, inserting [*sic?* inferring] that wee shew more favour to the Sidy then to him, which being seriously considered

ORDERED That the Secretary and Captain Thomas Niccolls be imediately sent to the Sidy to give him notice of the message Sevagy sent the President, and to declare unto him that himselfe and fleete **must leave this port**, they having received provisions and accomodation all the raines, which being now over they may with safety goe to sea.

## ( 17 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 September  
pp. 196-197 } 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee yesterday duly debated in Councill, which Consultation being herewith sent, we humbly referr it to your Honours consideration, the which will pass for answer to your said letters. We only may signifie to you that haveing perused Savajee Rajahs orders to his Subedar of Rajapore concerning his Articles and the conditions made with him for trade in that his Port, we find them more recluse then we had though[t], and much short of the priviledge we enjoy in other parts, more especially in the King of Deccan....

To be denyed the carrying our goods up into the country for sale, but confined to sell them in port, is what we never expected,

for twill be a great prejudice to our trade in Deccan and the carrying out our goods againe that will not sell there, having first paid the custome, is nothing of priviledg, for in other ports where we have trade, we may carry them out without paying any custome.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have considered the motion you make of employing the Companys shipping in salt freights into Savajee[s] country. We are informed that it doth prejudice shipping and causeth them to dammage what fine goods they afterwards carry... We are very unwilling that your two frigatts... should receive prejudice, but if you find it worth your adventure... you may employ the *Mayboone*, the *Malabar Coaster*... provided their stay be not long forth, for feare of the enemy.

( 18 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 2 September  
pp. 203-204 } 1674

( EXTRACT )

I thought good...to acquaint you of affaires here...which is that Sevajee is mightily insenced against this Ckaune Lord of this country, for haveing seased upon a very rich merchant of his living at Narsa, a towne of his 16 miles distant from Punda or thereabouts, in so much that these Governours hereabouts are in greate feare, preparing boates to send to Punda with artillery, desiring us here to spare them some gunns and our balloone for their assistance against Sevajee. But I know better then comply hereunto, haveing a deniall pretending by report I have heard that your Honour hath settled a factory in Rajapore, for which reason I sent them answer that wee are merchants and ought not to concerne our selves in other affaires than what belonged unto us, and that wee doe not come here to fight, but to trade; and in case wee should doe any such thing our Factory would be destroyed there, as formerly it was. Neither doe I intend ever to medle with anybody that shall offer to come against these parts, knowing it is our masters interst; but they are such a parcell of rogues that they will not understand anything of reason that doth hinder their designes or selfe interest, replying that formerly wee could fight and assist a Braminy Governour [?], and now to denye their Lord in soe small a business, as they count it, which doth mightily trouble them; but how to act otherwise I know not.

( 19 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 4 September  
1, p. 83 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

( EXTRACT )

The Governor and Councill having notice[d] that the Sidy had listed a considerable number of Portugueses and Tepasses, inhabitants of this Island, in his service in the warr against Sevagy in a private and secret way without giving the least notice thereof to the Governor[?], which being a thing not to be permitted and may justly give Sevagy offence and cause him to resent it ill, whereupon it was agreed on and

ORDERED That a generall order be made and published strictly forbidding any person whatsoever to pass off from the Island without leave from the Governor, and that the Chiefe of the Pove be sent for and acquainted that if any person inhabitant of this Island shall enterteine himselfe in the Sidyes service [he] shalbe severely punished and all his estate confiscated to the Honble. Company.

( 20 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT { Dated 7 Sept.  
88, p. 227 } 1674

[ EXTRACT ]

The above confirme with yours 26th May, in answer whereto haveing first congratulated that eminent service you have done our Honble. employers in settling soe faire a correspondence with Sevajee, restitution for the damage of Rojapore agreed, and soe seasonable overtures for advantages both in traffique and neighbourhood now that the establishment of his conquests renders him no less concerned for the encouragement of trade then he was formerly for plunder. Your restraining of the Mogulls fleete from hostilities in your quarters, being no doubt a greatfull service, and endearment to him in this conjuncture, which with the concourse of people and trade to your Island under the shelter of so just an administrator are instances of soe great merritt as cannot faile of our Honoble. Employers highest esteame and acceptance, the which our affectionate desires are content to wish may ever equall your deserts.

## ( 21 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 8 September  
 1, p. 87 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

ORDERED That for the better security of the hoygh from the Mallabar pirates in her passage up to Suratt that a Corporall and two files of souldiers be sent on her to remaine after their arrivall at Suratt, in regard there is expectation of Sevagy's forces coming to those parts.

## ( 22 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. J. { Dated 10 September  
 sect. 3, p. 184 } STAFFORD { 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

Mr. Loyd our Minister, and Mr. Oxendon and Dr. Fryer have desired to take their passage for Suratt on your ship, whom we recommend to your courteous usage.

## ( 23 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 15 Sept.  
 Sect. 3, pp. 186-188 } { 1674

The observation you have made touching the clause in our agreement with Sevagee, wherein he expects we should sell our goods in port, and denies us the privilege of carrying them up the countries for sale, is the same which we also took notice of, but we did not esteem it the Company's interest to desire or break of [*sic?* off] the conclusion of peace with him on that score. for we do not doubt, when the factory of Rajapore is well settled, to procure that and other good priviledges from him, he seeming to comply with us in all our reasonable and just demands touching trade.

The Mayboone, Revenge and Hunter are now lading with salt, bound for Dabull, which we are informed will not at all damage the ships; in regard they are well danged [*sic*] with matts and kajanns, the freight will not be great, because the vessells are not capable of carrying so much as expected, but we hope it will well bear the charge and keep the ships and men employed and oblige our neighbour Sevagee to favour the Company's affairs the more, as being a particular kindness to him, and Dabul being so near, we apprehend little danger of loss of time, for the ships will be ready for any employment, which shall be proposed for them.

Appointed Mr. George Robinson as third of Rajapore factory.  
Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Oxendon and Dr. Fryer do now take their  
passage on the Faulcon.

( 24 ) ✓

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 16 Sept.  
1, pp. 93-94 } SURAT { 1674

( EXTRACT )

Girderdas, the Company's broker having advise of some goods, as cotton yarne, dungarees, and salt petre for the garrison of Bombay, to the amount of Rs. 10,000 gott ready for the Company at Raybagg and other places up country, this day made a proposall to the President and Councell that, seeing a quantity of goods is already provided in those partes, where two severall armyes are neer and that the two brokers at Raybagg, Ranchoresas and Mungee Dowgee will not adventure the goods downe, but at the Companyes hazard, and considering that the Company doe alwayes runn the risigo [?risk] at Carwarr and other factoryes bringing their goods to Port.

Ordered that the goods be brought downe from Raybagg and the other partes where provided at the Companyes hazard to the Port of Rajapore, and that for the better security in conveying said goods through the armyes, the said Ranchores and Mungee Dowgee are ordered to procure Firmauns from the King of Vizapore and Bullooll Cawn that none of their souldiers or people molest or hinder the caphalas with goods belonging to the English, but to lett them pass securely through their territory to the English factory at Rajapore.

( 25 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 16 Sept.  
87, p. 204 } { 1674

( EXTRACT )

The towne is agsine strongly allarm'd and some of the gates shutt up. The Governor demands 10000 Rups. from the rich merchants of the towne for defence of the place. They mett together and drew up a Rooka [Rokhā] to present to the Governour, of which they have not yett his answer.

( 26 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 16 Sept.  
1, p. 92 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1674

( EXTRACT )

ORDERED That one Englishman in company with Naran-sinay be sentt up to the Governor of Ganeer [Junnar] to procure

his pass for the safe conveying our English manufactures through the Mogulls army, and also that they procure another pass for the safe conveying of said goods through Sevagees army from Gancer to Cullean-Bundy, and that they be sent up thither with all possible speed.

✓(27)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MR. { Dated 22 Sept.  
Sect. 3, p. 197 } WARD { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Mr. John Child who is appointed Chief for the settlement of the factory of Rajapore being at present detained here, on some weighty affairs, we have thought good to send you Mr. Charles Ward and Mr. George Robinson to the said port of Rajapore, with a stock in treasure, and some goods, that you may the better prepare, and get things in readiness against Mr. Childs arrival and to the end that the fame of the English coming thither may invite the merchants from Raybagg, Collapore and other Mart towns in those parts to come down and bring their goods to port.

(28)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 25 Sept.  
Sect. 3, p. 203 } SURAT { 1674

(EXTRACT)

We have had some piques with the Siddy to get him out of Mazagon bay and with much ado have persuaded him to get his vessells out, and in 4 days more he has promised to leave this place. We expect frequent trouble from him, but we must bear it so well as we can for your sakes, ( we judge there is little fear of Sevagees disturbing Suratt at present, for we understand that his forces are diverted more southerly against Deccan and the Castle of Pundah, upon the occasion of s [sic] quarrell lately fallen out between him and Rustham Jemmahs son as you will perceive by the inclosed letter from Mr. Bandish ) and not having not else at present, we remain.

(29)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 4 October  
88, p. 217 } { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Bawder Ckaun hath lately sent orders that no provisions be permitted to be carried out hence or from Broach, saying that

Sevajee is supplied thereby. What wee heare more as to these and other affaires wee will write by an express.

## ( 30 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 3, p. 204 }

BOMBAY TO  
SURAT

{ Dated 6 October  
1674

## ( EXTRACT )

These are in haste to advise that by letters received yesterday from an inteligent and credible person in Cullian, I am given to understand that Sevagee in person with a great army is come thither, but the design whither he is bound is kept very secrett. The discourse is either against Surat or Bauder Cawn. I hope rather the latter. This I dispeed by a mible [*sic*, nimble] fellow that if his army march your way, you may have a few days notice to prepare yourself, and as soon as I have certain knowledge of his design I shall immediately communicate it unto you. The experience you have had of such alarms as these will, I hope, make them less troublesome unto you.

## ( 31 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 3, p. 207 }

BOMBAY TO  
SURAT

{ Dated 10 October  
1674

Sevagee himself in person was of late with a great army at Cullean Bundy, but went presently from thence, leaving part of his army there, and is expected again very suddainly; what his design is, cannot yet be learnt, being kept so close and private, but you may assure yourselves, when known, we shall advise you thereof per express.

## ( 32 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 3, p. 209 }

BOMBAY TO  
SURAT

{ Dated 14 October  
1674

## ( EXTRACT )

Bawder Ckauns embargo on provision and corn exported from Broach and other places is a trick of hate, more designed to ingratiate himself to the King than to hurt the enemy, and we presume they will be soon sensible of the prejudice the Kings subjects suffer thereby, and that the order will soon be recalled.

A few days past the President wrote you a letter advising that Sevagee was come down with a great army to Cullean, and that there was some apprehension of his design against Surat, since

which the body of his army is marched up to the top of the hill, lying over against Bauder Ckawns army [Jenneah Gur], and Sevagee is gone in person to Polly, and it is said will follow the army very suddainly, and that he has provided a great quantity of pickaxes, mattocks and crows of iron and other instruments usefull for his plunder, but where his design lies, none can discover.

## ( 33 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } THOMAS NICCOLLS & Wm. { Dabull, 14  
88, Fol. 218 } MINCHIN TO BOMBAY { Oct. 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

In persuance of Your orders at our arrivall in this port on the 24th of September wee delivered the Pullankeen to the Subedar who received it very kindly and promised us all kinnesse and expedition but wee found the Haveldar of Chepalooone to be very crosse to us who denyed us a measure for some time and told us it was not the custome to measure solt on board, but wee urging that it was a great distance betwixt the towne, and our ships there might be great imbezelments be by the way; so that at last wee procured a small measure from him which by our stilliards weighed of neatsalt  $14=6\frac{3}{4}$  soe that the *Revenge* delivered tonns 84 and upwards and the Hunter upwards of 36 tonns and a halfe and haveing delivered our salt wee fell downe to Dabull and with Mulla Mahmud applied ourselves to the Subedar for money who hath promised it us 3 several days one after another, and yesterday night sent us word that Sevajee is on some action, and had present occation for money to pay part of his Army and that all his moneys was gon in paying them, soe that wee are unmo[o]red and weight for this mornings.

## ( 34 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 Oct.  
p. 244 } 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

The towne is strongly allarmd by Sevajees forces near Ramnagarr. The people of Balsarr, Chickeley and Gundavee are fledd and the Banians here are packing away what they can doe privately. Wee heare that there are 3 or 4000 Bills [Bhills], a wilde people belonging to the Rajah of Ramnagurr that doe at present hinder Sevajees forces passing the streigh[t] of Ramnagurr, to whome is proferrd 100000 Rupees for passage.



## ✓ ( 35 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 22 Oct.  
88, Part II, Fol. 3 } 1674  
(EXTRACT)

The cotton yearne was sent unsorted (but all of a price) occasioned by rumours of Sevajees Army approaching to Collipore.

## ( 36 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 Oct.  
Sect. 3, p. 214 } 1674  
(EXTRACT)

It is certain Sevagee is gone out with a great army, but whether gone, or where his design lies, none can tell; so soon as we can learn, we shall by express advise you thereof. We remember not else at present, but remain.

## ( 37 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Oct.  
p. 221 } 1674  
(EXTRACT)

(S) I should be wanting at Rajapore to waite the coming of Aimajee Punditt to gett his orders to the Chouckes not to stop our goods coming downe he haveing already gott a pass from Covas Ckaun and Ballcall [Bahalol] caun and the Governors of the townes belonging to the king; that I found no great necessity for my proceeding but soe returned with him.

The 17th Sevajee [ ' Jenagee ' in Sen ] Punditt arrived to keepe his Dually [ Divali ] here and the 18th came to give us a visitt in our little cottage. We used our endeavours what wee could to gett our old house againe, which he now lives in, but will not yeald it unless wee send for the Articles between your Honour and Sevagee, and then he will not a[?]s]tay one houre there. Amagee Punditt is expected dayly, and hope, he being at the makeing of the Articles, to find some helps by him for the recovery of it.

## ( 38 )

F. R. Surat } PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO THE } Dated 25 Oct.  
Vol. 107, p. 1 } COUNCIL AT SURAT { 1674  
(EXTRACT)

As concerning Sevagee I have not further to advise since my last, he being certainly gone out with a great army on a designe

kept very private, some say he is gone to Suttara Castle, a castle he tooke the last yeare, but nothing certaine. So soone as I can learne his intentions, I will advise you thereof with speed.

## ( 39 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 Oct.  
p. 239-240 } 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

(S) Sevajees approach as farr as Billgom [Belgaum] with his forces frightned all the merchants out of Hubelly in so much that as yet they are not returned.

As for news in these parts.... Abboe Ckaun Rustum Jemmah is departed for Visapore, being sent for by Cauos Ckaun, every one suspecting that this country will be given to another. There reason is that before his departure he robbed all persons he could lay hands of that was worth anything, sending first for some whom he knew to be monyed men, which when they came desired that they would lend him noe small summe of money, which they denying, he kept them in prison untill they were constrained to yeild to smaller conditions then at first. On a Sunday he came to give us a visitt on purpose, as wee heard afterwards, to borrow more money of us or elce to seise us as prisoners, but being jealous of his former actions and comeing at an unseasonable time, wee shutt our doores, telling him as he drew nigh, by one of our servants who went to meet him, that wee were going to Prayers, and soe craved his pardon. Likewise it was not our custome to receive visitts on that day, which when he heard, without seeming in the least to be displeased. Wee heare that at Vizapore the great Ckauns are at difference, the event of which time will discover.

## ( 40 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 Oct.  
Vol. 35, No. 4025 } 1674

## ( EXTRACT )

The people of this towne were lately ready to fly upon a false alarme that Sevajees forces were approached as neere as Gundavee and had burnt the towne, but they came no neerer then 4 course on the other side Ramm[?] jagarr and believe their business was to put fresh provissions and men into his strong holds; they are now retired and these people at present at quiet [ quiet ].

## ( 41 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } Fol. 234 }	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 3 November 1674
--	--------------------	----------------------------

Sevajees forces ( as wee wrote in our last ) being retired from Ramnagar, wee are in present in peace.

## ( 42 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1 } pp. 113-114 (2d set) }	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ Dated 6 Nov. 1674
--	---------------------------	------------------------

## (EXTRACT)

Sevagy Rajah having sent an Envoy to the President bringing with him an extraordinary kind letter from his Master, together with a small present consisting of five peeces of ordinary stuffs and a confirmation of the order for the payment of the money according to agreement at Rajapore and other priviledges which he hath granted to the Company in his country, and in a private message desiring to be supplied from us with 50 great iron guns, from 40 to 60 hundredweight, which sort of gunns the Company have not at present any to sell except they spare him some of them mounted belonging to the Castle. Which request of his being duly considered, and in regard of the firme peace settled and established between the Honble. Company and him, and the friendship and kindness which he doth now express to their affaires in his country, it was

Ordered that Sevagy be supplied from hence privately with tenn great gunns for the present, it seeming not consistant with the Company's concernes absolutely to deny him his request in the full, but to comply with his desire in parte, and if possible wee can to procure batty for the said gunns, in regard the President is sensible and doe foresee the great want thereof, which the Island will susteyne before the yeare comes about, by reason of the forbidding provisions to be brought from Broach to Bombay and those neighbouring partes; and also a prohibition which the Portuguese have published that no batty or rice be carried from Salsett or any other parte of the Portuguell Dominion to Bombay; but in regard the President and Councill have a tender upon them for the selling any more gunns to Sevagy least the sale thereof being knowne to the Mogull should create any disturbance to the Companys affaires at Surat.

Ordered that the Deputy President and Councill of Surat be advised of this affaire desiring them seriously to consider the

conveniency and inconveniency thereof, least the disposall of the gunns may any wayes prove dangerous to the Company's Settlement in Surat and to give us their opinions thereof that wee may proceed accordingly.

(43)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 107 } FROM BOMBAY { Dated 8 November  
Fol. 5-6 } TO SURAT { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to understand that disturbance that is att Surat by reason of the alarams given by Sevagy's army, the greatest ple [? part] whereof commanded by himselfe in person, gone up to the Goth [Ghats] towards Bander Kaun's Lascar and have given him a hot alaram but whether he intends to assault his camp or else make bravado and so passe to Surratt or some other place and where he designes to plunder wee cannot tell.

Wee have now to advise that Sevagee hath now here an envoy who hath brought an extraordinary kinde letter...[—etc. as in the last, number 42] of which wee are at present totally unfurnished except wee spare him what belongs to the ffort besides which he hath alsoe sent to deale with us for the two greate brass gunns which wee can sell to him for reasonable profit but wee have a tender upon us least the sale there of being knowne to the Mogull and [this] tis impossible to hide it may create some disturbance to the Companys affaires att Surratt for which reason wee have suspended o[u]r answere at [pre-]sent to both these proposalls untill wee heare from you wherefore wee desire you seriously to advise the conveniency and inconveniency of this affaire it will certainly be very good for the Company to ease their large dead stock here by the sale of some of the gunns and especially the two great brass gunns which lye heavy upon us. But if the disposall thereof may any wayes prove dangerous to the peace of your settlement in Surratt you being the best judges pray let us know your opinion that wee may proceed accordingly.

Bombay the 8th  
November 1674.

Your very affectionate friends  
Gerald Aungier, John Childes,  
James Adams, Stephen Ustick,  
Rajnauld Laugford

( 44 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3 } p. 47 (3d set)	CONSULTATION AT SURAT	{ Dated 12 Nov. 1674
---	--------------------------	-------------------------

By a letter of the 2d [?] current from our President and his Councill in Bombay wee are advised that Sevajee hath an envoy there, who sollicites the President to spare him for his masters use 50 great iron ordnance, from 40 to 60 cwt. a piece, and moreover desires the 2 brass guns that came out the last year; which, being an affaire that may interfere with the Company's affairs in this place and other of the King's dominions, they have thought fitt to advise with us therein; which we having duly debated wee have concluded to lett our friends there know that such an action would incense this King, their being letters wrote up to Court against the French for furnishing him lately with ammunition, and they are not a little disgusted that Sevajee hath bin furnished with provitions from our Island of Bombay, much more would they be concerned upon our accomodating their enemys with ammunition, and our friends at Bombay doe declare it is impossible to hide such a thing from their knowledge. Moreover wee doe know that the fort hath no such quantities of large guns to spare, their not being above 13 iron ordnance from 40 to 50 cwt. when it is requisite there should be a greater quantity, and for the 2 brass guns, although they be a great charge of dead stock yet they are soe absolutely necessary for the defence of the place, having so great a command into the sea, that wee should greive to part with them to Sevajee, or any other, although it may give no offence.

( 45 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 88, p. 244	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 13 Nov. 1674
-----------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 2d [?] currant was received yesterday, and thanks be to God wee have lived free from the allarm of Sevajee, there being here noe news at present where his forces are, so shall not desire any more of your souldiers from the Island.....

Your proposall to us about accomodating the desire of Sevajee in furnishing him with 50 great ordinance from 40 to 60 C. weight and the 2 great brass gunns that came out the last yeare wee have debated, and doe find that soe publique an action as that would be must needs provoke this King, who being

already made sensible by his ministers Bauder Ckaun and others, as we h-[e]are, that his enemy is furnished with provision from our Island, might be incensed to ruine our trade in his dominions should wee assist him with such ammunitiō and what the French have lately done of this nature the Governor hath wrote up to the King; nor indeed have you such store of gunns of that weight as to spare any without prejudice to the castle, for you have not wee thinke above which were brought out in the *Berkly Castle* from 40 to 48 cwt. and wee could wish you had as many more such. And for the brass gunns, wee heare from divers of the Commanders &c. they are of such use and service by the command they have into the sea, besides the repute they give to the place, that although they are a charge, yet we should blush to thinke, that either Sevajee or any others should be master of them

( 46 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 3, p. 219 }	BOMBAY TO MADRAS	{ Dated 14 Nov. 1674
---	---------------------	-------------------------

.....In June last the old difference betwixt the Hon. Company and Sevagee concerning his plundering of Rajapore was decided and wholly made up, and a firm (and we hope lasting) peace concluded on such terms and articles as will in time tend much to the advantage of the Hon. Company and honour of the English nation.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dutch and French have been so much affronted and disgusted by the present Governor, that they have thoughts of quitting the place. The Dutch are resolved to have satisfaction for the injuries he has done them and have some of them left the factories, keeping the sea in their hoyes in expectation of their ships from Persia, when they intend to demand satisfaction; ...but for [certain the Governor of Surat has utterly ruined the famous trade of that port, that in few years its name and repute will die, except some suddain remedy be applied.

( 47 )

(S) F. R. Surat } Vol. 107, Fol. 15 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 23 November 1674-(9 ber)
--	-----------------	-------------------------------------

As concerning the great gunns which Savagee soe earnestly desires of wee observe what you write thereon but cannot att present give you our sense untill the affaires be againe debated and considered of here in Counsell.

( 48 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 30 Novem.  
p. 253 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Amagee [Annajee] Punditt arrived here some days past, but made his stay very short, his occasions calling him to a place called Killnarr [Khelna], some twelve course hence, but doth intend to returne speedily. Wee used our endeavours in the time of his aboade here for the howse, but could worke nothing upon him, he telling us the house was included in the 10,000 pagodas Sevagee gave, nor will he give us ground convenient for the building one on, but a place soe incommodious occasioned by the shallowness of water that our boates cannot come within a quarter of a mile loaden, but must be forced to unlade and to be carried on coolys, which wee are very sensible will be off great charge to the Honble. Company, considering how dear they are here in this place.

Wee have at present run up a small habitation by the river side, against it pleases God Mr. Child arrives, for whom wee heartyly wish.

( 49 )

F. R. Surat } THE FACTORS AT DUNGOM { Dated 10 Dec.  
Vol. 107, p. 30 } TO THE COUNCIL AT SURAT { 1674

The news of Sevajees forces continues still bordering upon these parts, and hath lately cutt of 3 or 400 men from [? by] a Rajah who would have opposed him, the rest flying to Orungabad for refuge [ See No. 55 *infra* ].

( 50 )

(D) O. C. 4051 } BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA CO. { Dated 16 Dec.  
1674

Wee observe your animadvertion touching our Treaty with the Vice Roy of Goa, and shall governe ourselves accordingly. As to the passages of Tannah and Carrinjah wee doe still insist on your right, that of Carinjah is at preset in a manner free unto us. As to that of Tannah during the war with the Dutch wee thought it prudence to wave all occasions of passing that way, that wee might not exasperate Portuguese who were apt enough of themselves to favour and assist the Dutch against us; and besides so long as the warr continued between the King of India and Sevagee that pass will be of little use to your Island, in

regard the townes on the Maine bordering thereon, Cullean Bundy &c are as it were blocked up, and obstructed from all trade by means of the Mogulls and Sevagee's armies, always encamped thereabouts, but when wee see a convenient opportunity and that it may be your advantage to prosecute this affaire wee shall doe it home and to purpose, and yet be careful not to involve you in any open breach with the Portugguese, for in truth wee love peace and declare it to be your best policy to keep amity with all our neighbours especially till we are better settled then now wee are. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 4, p. 6 and Collection of Papers.... Bombay Govt. Vol. 6 p. 83 ]

## ( 51 )

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 December  
Vol. 107, Fol. 43 } 1674

Bombay pice were current in Shivaji's land—"there is coming in the *Golden fleece* and *Rainbow* 1500 Chests of copper more which we have thoughts of takeing most part of it on shore here for the mint, for our pice doe not onely pass arrt. [current?] in Sevagees country, but in all the Portugall country.

## ( 52 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 30 Dec.  
Sect. 4, pp. 29, 32 } 1674

In a former letter, we desire that the *Maybloom* might be sent down to carry Mr. Child to Rajapore, but understanding she is already lading for Persia and therefore cannot be spared, it was resolved that the *Revenge* unlade here her pepper, and afterwards that she be sent to Rajapore, with Mr. Child, in regard it is exceeding[ly] necessary and consistent with the Company's affairs, that the factory may be settled so soon as may be, for we hope to be supplied with good quantities of cotton yarn and other goods against the ensuing year, besides till Mr. Child goes down the articles of peace concluded with Sevagee, cannot be accomplished, whereby we shall loose one years pay and as to the pepper brought by the *Revenge* and Mallabar vessells, we hope the ships when they came, will be able to carry it up themselves.

The Portugal Vice Admiral is come into this port, bound to Trombay with his flag aloft, which he did not strike, whereupon I ordered a shott to be sent across his forefoot, which brought him to an anchor, but yet he continues his flag aloft.



## ( 53 )

O. Correspondence } INSTRUCTIONS TO { Dated 4 Jan.  
Vol. 35, No. 4056 } RICHARD ADAMS { 1674'5

## ( EXTRACT )

Mr. Richard Adames,

During the Honourable Company's settlement on this Island the various circumstances which have occurred in their affaires, together with the continued warrs and disturbances betwixt the great Mogull and Savagee and between Savagee and us, have hindered us from making inspections by way of trade into the neighbouring partes, whereof att present wee are in a manner totally ignorant of, butt now an appearance of a better accomodation ( in regard of our peace with Savagee ) presenting itselfe, wee have thought good to enter on a diligent search and inspection into the neighbouring partes on the Maine, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advantageous commerce on this Island; and knowing your genius apt and well quallified for this employment wee have made choice of you as a person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those parts and to bring us an account of your observations. These are therefore to require you, having prepared yourselfe with all things necessary, to take your passage in the Company's sloop for the towne of Cullean Bundy which lyes in part of Sevagees countrey, where the first thing you are to do is to present unto the Governor of thatt place the President's letter herewith delivered you, and after you have waited on him you are then to take your passage by land for the city of Junear [Junnar], which is about 3 dayes journey distant from Cullean Bundy, where you being arrived you are likewise to present the President's letter unto the Nabob or Governor of that place, and to take these following observations. [Then follow very detailed instructions worded exactly as in No. 349, dated 1 May 1673]. ... What else you think fitting to take notice of wee refer unto you and remaine.

Bombay,

4 January 1674/5

Your loving friends

## ( 54 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Jan.  
Sect. 4, p. 33 } { 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

[Beginning omitted] I will now add this, that the Admiral came into the road and struck his flag, and saluted our Kings, and we shewed the same respect to the King of Portugalls flagg, so

11 Jan. 1675 ]

English Records

that by this means the friendship between us is preserved and a good understanding kept up between us.

V (55)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine  
Vol. 35, No. 4062 } COMPANY { 9 & 11 Jan. 1674/75

(EXTRACT)

On the 12th October wee made our humble addresses unto your Honnors per ship *Welcome* to Persia, transcripts whereof you will receive in our severall pacquets.

Wee were then and many days after hotly allarm'd by *Sevaje*s forces, but the *Bills*, a people inhabiting the woods about *Ramnagur*, 50 miles hence, would not give him passage this way, that his army diverted their course toward *Orangabaud*, near which citty they have plundered severall townes and were mett with by a party of the Kings forces commanded by *cuttaff* [*Kutub*] *Ckawne*, for which *Sevaje*s forces were too hard, and routed them killing 300 or more on the place. His severall inroades into the King of *Vizapores* countrey hath greatly prejudiced your affaires in your factorys of *Carwarr* and *Hubely*, about which latter market towne all your *dungarees* are made, and the weavers imprest moneys aforehand, who, upon the rumour of *Sevaje*s approaching that way, fledd with about 3000 *Pagodoes* (though since returnd), so that the investment ceasing some considerable time, wee have received no more then 8883 peices of cloth of 30000 wee bespoke and expected from thence.

(56)

F. R. Surat, Vol. '88 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 Jan.  
p. 13 } 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

*Mr. Samuel* Austen and *Thomas Haggerston* are returned to us, their factory at *Dungom* being destroyed by *Sevagee*s forces the 1st of this month; our warehouse, with what goods therein, the *Generall* ordered to be burnt, notwithstanding they declared themselves English, that wee had peace with *Sevaje*e and had settled a factory in *Rajapore*; which some of his principall officers about him did affirme and would have perswaded the *Generall* to forbear what he did and let our people goe, but could not prevaile. At length after they had carried them 30 or 40 course with them, dismissed them haveing taken away all they had and *Chabuckt* [=whipped] one of them because he had noe more. Wee feare the

Honble. Company have lost in cloth in the warehouse and in the weavers houses and monyes imprested them about 10000 Rupees, an account of which wee shall endeavour carefully to collect, with the factors losses, and send you soe soon as we can have it punctuall from the brokers at Dungom; that satisfaction may be required and a greater security for our trade, or our peace with Sevajee will be only a baite to take the Company's estate by parcells where ever his people by their inroades shall find it; more especially tis requisite that you procure his coles for our brokers and English factors in all places where our investments are made. Wee have ordered Mr. Austen and the other to give their particular relations of the businesse, for they were not together when taken.

( 57 )

Orme. Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 23 Jan.  
Sect. 4, p. 50 } 1675

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee is entering into a treaty of peace with the Mogul and some think will take effect; and we wish it may, for then the countrys on the main, will be open to the trade of Bombay.

( 58 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO JOHN CHILD, { Dated 26 January  
Vol. 7, pp. 66-67 } BOUND TO RAJAPORE { 1674/5

( EXTRACT )

Wee herewith deliver you the originall Articles and our Agreement with Sevagy and desire you to see that they are there punctually performed. Particularly wee recommend to you the receiving what the said Sevagy Rajah is bound by the Articles to make good to the Company and our nation for our loss sustained at Rajapore, the first payment whereof ought to have bin made good before now, but by your absence it hath been deferred. Wherefore you are now to press for a more speedy compliance, which wee pray you to enter upon most effectually. Give us a speedy account of your success therein that wee may govern ourselves accordingly.

Wee are exceedingly desirous that you might have the old English House for your habitation, for which wee have endeavoured to procure a positive order, but by means of the Rajahs absence and other obstacles, it could not hitherto be effected, but wee hope on your arrivall, by vertue of the Presidents letter to

Amagee Punditt and Subedare that you will doe much therein and either procure the same house, or another stone or brick house convenient, till you can build one for your selves in such a place and in such a manner as shall be consistent with the security of our Honble. Masters interest.

( 59 )

Original Correspondence } BOMBAY { Dated 5 February  
Vol. 34, No. 3906 } OCCURRENCES { 1674/5

( EXTRACT )

Wee are advised from the Deputy President and Counsell of Surratt that Dilleel Chaun, one of the greate Mogulls Generalls, hath lately received a rout by Sevagee and lost 1000 of his Pattans, and Sevagee about 5 or 600 of his men. The warr betweene the King of Vizapore and Sevagee still continues but not vigorously carried on, the great Umbrawes who are neither friends to the King nor enemys to Sevagee keeping it on foote out of policy and selfe interest.

( 60 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO { Dated 6 February  
pp. 15-20 } BOMBAY { 1674/5

( EXTRACT )

It pleased God to arrive us on the ship *Maytree* in Rojapore Road the 20th past month in the evening about 5 of the clock soe that wee were not 48 howers in our passage hither from Bombay Imediately after our arival wee dispatched Thomas Michell in a boate with advice to Mr. Ward, whose company wee had the next day, when haveing well considered all things, it was thought fit to send the broker with the Presidents letter to Annagee Punditt and the Subedar, giveing them notice of our arrivall and that the want of a convenient house was the onley cause that John Child was not the bearer himselfe. The 31st passed month the broker returned with a letter from the Subedar wrote by Annagees order wherin desired our coming on shore, and that himselfe with the other officers and merchants of the towne would come to meet us, and Annagee sent this message, that he would afford us the best accomodation in towne, but if proved not to content, chuse what place wee pleased, in 3 months he would take care a house according to our desires and liking should be built; this proffer wee thought good to accept, for the following reasons; first, in respect to your orders to Jno. Child on this businesse, wherin you write

you hope the President's letter to Annagee and the Subedar would either produce our ould house or some other stone or brick house ; next, in respect the distance between the towne and the ship [was] about 25 miles, soo that it was alwaies 24, nay 30 howers before could receive any answer, and the monzoone being far spent, a day was of vallue in respect to your orders concerning getting a freight for the *Maytree*. Next, in respect what happened upon Mr. Ward being earnest for our ould house, Annagee tould him that he should not have it, and that he did not care whither wee staid here or noe, if wee did not, his Master would save 10000 pagodas by itt, and further will have it that the house was allowed for in that summe graunted us by his Master towards satisfaction for our losses. This averseness of his was one maine reason, for he is not only one of Sevajees great favourites but Governour in cheif of all Cunconn, soo that wee cannot settle in any place but its under his jurisdiction, and such is his power that noe Governor can doe any thing without his leave, wherfore wee hold it prudence not in the least to disoblige him, but by all meanes endeavour to make him our friend; and lastly, (in respect its reported for a certaine that Sevagee himselfe will be here within 1[5] or 20 dayes.) By that time wee may receive your answer to this, when, if you thinke fitt wee demanda it, wee may better from him hope to procure our ould house. Your order therfore concerning this particular wee humbly desire, and that you may be fully informed in this matter, wee beg leave to advise your Honour that the house Mr. Revington built is small, occasioned by reason of another adjoyning to it, which then was in the English's possession, for which was paid monthly 100 Larrees. In this latter the Subedar lives, which Annagee possitively denyes us as not our owne. The other is made a place where publique greivances are heard and all their regeltrys [*sic*? registers] kept. This, he sent me word on board by the Broker, should bee delivered if wee were resolved to have it; but indeed alone it will not serve our turnes and wee cannot enlarge it, being noe roome, but that would not be wanting, for had wee possession of this, wee are apt to believe the other would soon fall to us; but then wee shall highly disobleige the Hinducs and Mores, for the latter have their church close adjoyning to itt and all persons in the towne of any quallity of the former live close round about it who will be forced to remove if wee come there. Now all things being duly considered, wee are much inclined to accept of Annagees proffer, and if wee can find a fitt and convenient place to build, but then wee shall stand

much on being paid ready money for our ould house as cost, which, if my memory failes not, is about 800 pagodas, and doe believe shall effect it or that what house is built for us shall be at Sevajees charge, which wee are the rather of the two desirous of, because wee shall not be able to build a convenient house for lesse then 10000 Rupees, for that the French have built here cost about Rupees 15000 and yet not fully finished. Now although wee cannot expect that Annagee will performe this promise in building of a convenient house in three monthes yett he will be able by his power, if willing to effect it in a short time, and wee doe thinke it the least evill to make the best shift we can for the present, then by striving for our ould house create abundance of enimies and at last possibly never have it; which will be the greatest evill of all, for Sevagee himselfe is a Hindue; therefore, if wee can have our desire complied with, wee shall accept of Annagees proffer, and if it happens before your answer to these arrives to our handes will hope to renew your leaves, and if suites not with your Honours judgement humbly beg your pardon and a favorable construction of us, that to the best of our understanding in this wee acted to the honour of our nation and our master's interest.

Wee have already acquainted you the 31st January our broker returned to us with the Subedars letter and a message from Annajee, which being taken into consideration it was resolved the answer should be wrote to the Subedars letter and a letter to Annajee in answer to his message, and that on Teusday, God willing, wee should land at the place appointed for our reception. Being 2d instant early in the morning wee left the ship and about 10 a clock wee found most of the merchants of Rojapore arrived in a pleasant place about 6 miles short of the towne. After wee had bin there a short time come Jevajee Pundit [*cf* 'Jenajee' in No. 37] the Subedar and the Generall of Sevajees sea forces Dolatt Cann, with them most of the officers of Rajapore and a great number of souldiers. Wee continued here about one hower, being entertained according to their customes with trumpetts, drums, pipes, &ca. and dancing women, and then set forth for Rojapore by land, being in company about 500 men, the way soe bad that wee made it neere sunset before arrived at the towne. At entering it the shore and vessells welcomed us with discharging many great gunns, and our number increased to at least 3000 men. Wee were conducted to the house appointed for us, which although the best in towne except that of Annagees and the Subedars and French, yett not

big enough for us, and more, its far from the water side, but however its a strong built stone house, and soe conveniently built that itt will secure any goods very well, and a larger quantity then wee shall have to put into it. Here the Subedar, the General, &c. took their leaves and imediately Annajee sent to desire our company, but being night wee desired to be excused, but indeed chiefly because he had promised to come out [of] his house to meet us but performed it not; the fault he laid on the Subedar who brought us not the way he ordered, soe that he was unprovided to receive us according to his intentions. He hath bin much angry with the Subedar on this occasion and publiquely chid him very severely. Wee staid some small time and received the house, but [for] want of conveniency wee went to an accomodation built by Mr. Ward, very convenient in all respects, only feare of fire, being kedjans.

Wee had thus farr wrote the 3d instant when being informed of Annajees intentions suddenly to leave Rojapore, wee were all yesterday very busily employed in getting read and well informing ourselves the contents of those articles delived by your Honour to John Child, in order to the furthering our businesse, for in his absence is nothing to be done here of the least moment; soe after wee had well understood all and especially such as wee had present occasion for, wee accepted his invitation and visited him yesterday in the evening. With him wee spent about 5 howers, and in all this time could hardly perswade him to come to our businesse; full he was of discourses and questions, talke he gave us enough of and in all things like a shuffling Banian behaved himselfe. The first of businesse was concerning our house; it expresseth that the Englishes Becaurr [Vakhār] should be delivered them, and for that it may be ould and broken, what it shall want wee are to disburse the money and it to be deducted out of the customes. The meaning of this word Becaurr your Honour well understands, although they will have it but for only the house wee built, yet it certainly means the other house wee hired likewise, and accordingly made demand, shewing Annajee the Articles, which he could not deny, but said that after it was signed they had discourse with Naransenwy about this particular and because they could not well deliver it, he demaunded 800 pagodas, but at length with him agreed that it should be included in the sume of 10000 pagodas. This wee told him did not at all concerne us, and that wee did believe Narransenwy never had order to make any such agreement, but in fine he tould us that

he would not let us have our old accommodation but named to us 4 places, which were shewed us, all to[o] far from the water side; but one of them hath only that inconvenience, otherwise very fitt and convenient in all respects and is not from the water side above a bowes shott. And further, if wee like neither of these, bid us chuse what place wee would, above is [his] owne house in the towne wee should have it, and in 2 monthes he would oblige himselfe to build us a house to our liking. Upon this wee desired to know who should be at the charge. He answered that it should be according to the Articles which he would faine have perswaded us to beleive that what therein writ runne soe that wee disbursting the money it should be allowed us out of the customes. But our opinion was contrary, for the Articles about our house says thus, that if the English Becaurr wants repaire, what charge they should be at thereon should be allowed them out of the customes. This wee disputed with him at least an hower; at last he tooke John Child by the hand and gave it into the Subedars, declaring that what charge wee should be at in building should be deducted out of the customes. But with this wee could not rest satisfied; we therefore, to end all further discourses on this subject, said that what Annajee spoke was true, but wee desired for our satisfaction that he would give this under his hand, that should any dispute this hereafter it might be more plainly appear. Soe after a little pause he promised to comply with our desire, and in the morning would send us under his hand that whatever place wee should chuse to build on above his house wee should have, and that in 2 monthes after our speaking to the Subedar, &ca. it should be finished and the charge to be deducted out of the customes. Thus far in this have wee done: not let goe our ould dwelling, procured this paper from Annajee, whose copie is inclosed, and yett not at all oblige[d] ourselves to build, but waite your orders, which wee humbly beg may be sent us with all convenient speed. Haveing thus far done concerning a house, the next businesse reckoned was to endeavour the getting of the 2500 Pagodas which wee demanded as due. He demanded Sevajees order concerning this; whereupon wee shewed him the paper gave us to demand it by, which after [he] had perused he said it was good. Goods he had enough, the Subedar should deliver us to the amount 5000 Pagodas, when wee must pay him 2500, and this yearly for 3 yeares, and indeed soe Sevajees orders runne that was delivered us, however your Honour understood it. But wee shall not care for pressing this any further till have



your Honours orders, and indeed cannot doe it, for money your Honour knows wee have none, but our copper wee are encouraged to have a speedy sale for, att Rupees 20 per maund of 28 li. . . .

\* \* \* \* \*

The newes here is that some of Sevajees forces have bin att Callapore which redeemed it selfe from their fury by a present, givinge of 1500 pagodas. Thence they went to a place called Songam which gave them 500 pagodas and thence is gone a roving; these forces [are] about 3000 horse, commanded by Deatajee Punditt. Annajee Pundit this night or tomorrow morning intends to sett forward for Poundah, a strong castle seated betweene Hubily and Carwarr, with very great forces, which if he gaines, its reported that Sevajee will be soon master of Vizapore.

(S) Yesterday arrived at this port from Muscatt a vessell whose chiefest Ladinge is about 60 horses, wee had thus wrote yesterday and only staid in expectation of the premenconed paper from Annagee, he put of such messenger as wee sent him being our broker and chiefe peon Sheek Mamud till night when hee took his pallankeen they met him and demanded it he answered they should demand it of his scrivann with whome he had left it perfitted and soe went his way for Faundah [Fondah] as is gave out, that coppie of that paper left for us is inclosed, by this you may see how affaires are here they valleeu by this neither Articles nor their owne words, that first he had an excuse for as s [sic] but for that latter wee all know to have failed in, and wee are ure he can have noe excuse for, for wee did not only give him all imaginable good words but to him &c a present to the amount of about 400 rupees. Wee humbly beg pardon for keeping them soe long as wee have, [if] any thing of moment happens shall send another express.

(61)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 February  
Sect. 4, p. 74 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry for the disaster at Dungan and the hard fate which has befell Mr. Austin and Mr. Haggerstone; less could not be expected from rogues bent and designed wholly on plunder.

Sevagee and we, in these parts, keep a fair understanding and good correspondence, and we question not but it will continue however we shall make full demand of the Company's and factors loss there of him and procure for the future if possibly we can,

couls for the English factors and brokers in all places where our investments are made that none of his forces at any time molest them.

## (62)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 11 Feb.  
107, Ffol. 69 } { 1674/75

## (EXTRACT)

...“Since which [writing to Bombay] have done nothing more than visited the Subedarr who is very importunate with us to build.”

## (63)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO { Dated 13 February  
Vol. 35, No. 4077 } THE COMPANY { 1674/75

## (EXTRACT)

Here hath of late bin a current report that the King hath made peace with Sevagee on certaine conditions of delivering up some castles to the King and sending his son into the Kings service, who was to give him the command of 5 or 6000 horse, and that the King had graunted Sevajee all the countrey on this side the river Bimra for his confines, which runs near Orungabaud. Butt wee hear further that Sevajee demers and will not send his sonn to the Kings Gennerall untill hee hath better security. Wee should be very glad that this treaty take effect, that wee may live in peace after so many years continued troubles and fears for the securing your estates and our owne libertys; but yet there is another rebell, or theife, more remote, Rajah Chumpnek, that hath of late robbd divers Caphilaes, going and coming from Agra Brampore way, which putts us to greater charges and customs in bringing downe your indico and other goods from Agra by the way of Ahmadavad, which wee have lately concluded on in regard of the great danger the other way.

## (64)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 17 Feb.  
88, pp. 21-22 } { 1674/5

## (EXTRACT)

The Subedar is very importunate with us to build a house, promises very faire, but wee cannot as yet be asured to our satisfaction that it shall be allowed for by Sevajee; however, are in great hopes to effect it. Wee have had some dispute with him, the house ordered by Annajee for our accomodation being broke

open, it was told us by his order. About this Mr. Ward and Mr. Michell was sent with a message to him; he pleaded ignorance, hath put the man in prison that made use of his name, and hath promised to meet John Child at our owne house and will in all thinges comply with our desires. This happened yesterday, when the *Revenge* arriving, wee made some good use of it and shall improve her soe speedy, leaving us to our most of advantaga.

( 65 )

(S) F. R. Surat }  
Vol. 107, Ffol. 63 } BROADCH TO SURAT { Dated 18 February  
1674/5

Here is arrived Mr. Robinson in the *Mallabar Coaster* laden with salt for account the honourable Company by whom have received a letter from his honour and Councell to returne her laden with corne for the use of the island which we very much feare shall doe. This ffoседar having an order from his master Bhadour Chawn to let none be transported for fear of going into the Sevagee's country.

( 66 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 4, pp. 85-88 } BOMBAY TO MR. CHILD { Dated 18 February  
AT RAJAPORE { 1675

( EXTRACT )

We are glad that they have expressed so honourable a regard to our Company and nation in giving the fair respect to your person, and though the Soubidar Amagee [Annaji] Pundit himself did not meet you, according to his promise, yet we cannot take it ill, for he must also have regard to the honour of his own master.

[Beginning omitted] Enter upon building such a house.

You have done well to make demands of Sevagees first payment of the 10000 Pags. We well understand how the articles run that we are to buy the value of 5000 pags. in goods and to pay 2500 pags. for it, and so successively for 3 years and we are glad to understand they are so ready to comply with thir bargain and so willingly offer their goods.

Iron and timber is so cheap at Rajapore. [Rest of sentence omitted]

And let us know the success of Sevagees design against Punda Castle and Vizapore, and what other news of moment doth occur.

[Begining and end omitted] The copy of the paper which Annajee Pundit left with you at his departure.

(67)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 19 Feb.  
Vol. 2, pp. 33-4 } 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

The Deputy President and Council of Surratt haveing advised us that part of Sevagees army have lately plundered and robbed the Honble. Company's factory at Dungom, and forced from their factors there all what they had, as well their owne estates as the Company's, and chaubucked one of them.

Ordered that a letter be imediately sent to Sevagee (with the attestations of Mr. Austen and Mr. Haggerston) to advise him of his souldiers plundering the English factory at Dongom, and their violence used against the Company's factors there and withall to demand full satisfaction of him for what lost by the Company and their factors, and to endeavour to procure, if possible wee can, his Cole that none of his souldiers shall at any time disturbe or robb any English factory in any part of the Mogulls dominions.

(68)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol.107 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 February  
Ffol. 64 } 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now sending a letter to Sevagee together with copy of Attestatione of Mr. Austen and Mr. Haggesson concerning his forces plundering Dangom wherein wee demand full satisfaction for the Company &ca. losses sustained there and hope to procure satisfaction for the same. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 90]

(69)

F. R. Surat } BROACH TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 February  
Vol. 88, p. 26 } 1674/5

(EXTRACT)

Wee should willingly have complied with your Honour &ca. desires in returning the vessell [*the Malabar Coaster*] laden with corne, but this Fosedar had an expresse order from his Master Behadur Ckawn to let none be transported from his townes for feare of being carried into Sevajees countrey, therefore shall be forced to send her away empty.

( 70 )

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 22 Feb.  
Vol. 2, p. 34 } 1674/5

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee Rajah haveing sent to the President severall orders for the subedarr of Rojapore for his payment of the English the quarter part of the 10000 Pagothas according to agreement and touching a convenient house for the English at Rojapore, and also an order to Annage Punditt, Captain Generall of that country to shew favour to the English that shall reside there.

Ordered that the said orders be immediately sent downe to Mr. Child &ca. at Rajapore to be delivered to the Subedarr there, that they may receive the said quarter part and be furnished with a convenient house.

( 71 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MR. { Dated 24 February  
Sect. 4, p. 91 } CHILD AT RAJAPORE { 1675

( EXTRACT )

Our last unto you was of the 18th current in answer to yours of the 6th do., since which the President has received some letters from Sevagee and Morah Punditt, together with orders for the Soubidar of Rajapore concerning the payment of the first quarter part of 10000 Pags. and touching a convenient house for our factory there, and also Sevagees order to Annagee Punditt in favour of the English, all which orders we now send you enclosed, and desire your utmost care to see them performed, according to the agreement. We have not else to add at present having lately wrote to you at large, but remain.

( 72 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 Feb.  
107, Ffol. 68-69 } 1674/5

( Wee are glad to hear that the towne of Surratt is not apprehensive of any danger from Sevagee, there is a rumour, here alose of peace between Oram Zaeb and him but we give little credit to it for the Mogolls army hath lately fallen downe upon Cullean Bundy and burnt the poor Casaus [ ? Kajan ] houses there; with little other mischief to Sevagee or his country and tis said the army since is retired againe to some distance of and Sevagees people are returned to Cullean and hee hath a considerable army ready to invade the king's country againe, and if wee did not

believe there was a good understanding betwixt him and the Governour of Surratt we should fear that he would take revenge on that place for we know not where els hee can goe to bear the charge of his army or gett plunder, having already robbed all the other places of note in his dominions.

Sidy Sambole is returned againe with his fleet into this port, having lost many of his men and being in a very ill condition for want of money hee talkes of returning to Surratt, wee wish he was well there; Sevagees follow the seige of [Danda] Rajapore very close and tis thought before the raine will bee master of the place. [Orma Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, pp. 91-92.]

## ( 73 )

L. Book, Vol. 5 } THE COMPANY TO { Dated 5 March  
p. 167 } SURAT { 1674/5

## ( EXTRACT )

We have perused the paper you sent concerning the Treaty with Sevagee, and doe like well of your proceedings, so far as it relates to the procuring of satisfaction for our losses susteyned by him and the opening of trade to Rajapore or elsewhere and as may tend to a good correspondence with him ( which we desire to doe with all persons in power in those parts ), but as we formerly advized ( when you were in treaty with the Portuguez ) you must be very cautious how you treat with any Prince or person in power, soe as may tend to a difference between us and other Governments there, and in particular not in the least to agree to any aid or assistance, for that, ere we are aware, may procure a breach with others; and in case you shall upon agreement with him enter upon a trade at Rajapore, we desire you to take care that it may be done with safety and security to our servants and estates; and in regard Sevagee denies ever to have received our Granadoe shells we doe require that you endeavour to make enquiry what became of them, and to procure satisfaction for them.

## ( 74 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURRETT TO BOMBAY { Dated 9 March  
88, Part II, Fol. 30 } 1674/5

The 2 shippes of the kings are ordered to be fitted out to assist the Siddy with which I fear you will bee troubled at the island this ensuing monsoon if their be noe harbour for them, within the Bay of Danda Rajapore.

..... We look on them [ the Portuguese Armada ] little better then enemyes they doe dayly affront the nation, by the abuses

they offer all the vessells of our island they meet at sea forcing money from them, or seising their goods or stopping their trade, if they have not passes from the Portugalls, Although they weare English colours and have your certificate they belong to the island. Even now Mudan is returned from Goga and tells us, his boat and two of your honours are there embargued by Frigatts of the Armada of Dill [? Dieu]: because they have not Portuguese passes and will not be permitted to come thence, untill they have bought their passes, and if they thus arrogantly begin with the boates of the island our shipping, the traffique of the port &c. the honour of the nation will soon decay and be trampled on by a proud and insolent and beggerly people.

## ( 75 )

F. R. Bombay } CONSULATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 March  
Vol. 2, pp. 44-5 } 1674/5

## ( EXTRACT )

Part of Sevagees forces having lately made inroads into the Mogulls country, plundering and burning all places as they come, amongst which a body of his horse burnt Dungom [Dharangaon, Chopda] where the Honble. Company had a factory settled, whereof Mr. Samuella Austen was Cheife, and there robbed and plundered the Company's estate, setting fire to the warehouse where a considerable quantity of goods for Europe was laid up, notwithstanding a firme peace and articles of friendshipp was for some time passed bet[w]een them and confirmed, and the English factory settled againe at Rojspore, and Mr. Austen being now come downe to Bombay to give the President an accountt thereof, which being taken into consideration.

Ordered that Mr. Samuella Austen be imediately sent up to Sevagee to demand satisfaction for what his army plundered and burnt at Dongom belonging to the Honble. Company and their factors.

## ( 76 )

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 March  
Vol. 107, Ffol. 75 } 1674/5

Wee have thought good to send Mr. Samuella Austin upto Sevagee to demand satisfaction, for what his army plundered and burnt at Dungom belonging to the honourable Company and their factors there who will sett forward from hence toward Rairy about two days hence. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 100]

( 77 )

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 24 March  
114, Sect. 4, p. 104 } 1675

The town of Surat and indeed all India is become so impoverished by means of the warrs and ill Government, that tho' your credit is as great as ever, yet there is no money to be procured to carry on your investments.

Your factory at Rajapore is well settled and we hope will be great help unto us and we are also in a fair way of opening a trade to Anrengabaud and those parts of the King's country and Deccan; by way of Jureeg [?Junnar] which is 5 days journey from Bombay. We trust God's providence will bring it about to the encrease of your trade.

Sevagee's army by contrivance [? connivance] of the King's General have robbed the country to the very walls of Brampore, in which attempt they fell upon your factory at Dungom, where Mr. Samuel Austin was settled, plundered and burnt the town and therein a considerable quantity of your estate, the particulars whereof we have not as yet. They took Mr. Austyn and Mr. Hagerston prisoners, but after a few days, released them. We are now sending Mr. Austyn up to Sevagee to demand satisfaction, and to procure his writings to secure your factorys hereafter from such violence, which tho' we doubt not, he will grant yet it is ill trusting a plundering army, who has no regard to friend or foe. Sevagee in his own country gives us [us] great encouragment to your trade as we can reasonably desire, but the overtures of peace between him and the King of India being broken and suspended for the present, we cannot make the improvements there as we would but time will produce better effects.

} ( 78 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE } Dated 25 March  
Vol. 35, No. 4077 } COMPANY } 1675

( EXTRACT )

Wee advised that wee were in hopes of a sudden peace between the Mogul and Sevajee Rajah, but it hath proved only Sevajees pollicy, who held Bauder Caun, the Kings Gennerall, in treaty of a peace while hee hath filled all his castles with corne and procured a great summ of mony from the King of Vizapore to carry on the warr, who [? shivaji] threatned him [? Adilshah] otherwise to make peace with this King and carry on the warr against his country.



( 79 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 April  
88, p. 34 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

☞ Wee thought it our duties to give you an account that wee are here all in health, and that our Masters businesse here under our charge is like to have good successe.

The Rajah hath been here [and] used us with all expressions of kindness. He is now gone to a place of his owne called Coroall [Coodal], within a dayes journey of Pundah. Before he went hence, he ordered about 40 small vessells to be got ready, the biggest not above 4 gunns, which are to goe to Vengeriah with all speed, their to waite his orders. He hath an army with him of 15000 horse, 14000 foote and 10000 mesures [majurzcooly], with pickaxes, crowes, hatchets &ca. His designes are not knowne. Some are of the opinion he designes against Pundah, others that he intends to plunder Goa, others that he is going against Surrup Magues [sic? Surup Nayak's] countrey, and others that he designes against Vizapooe. He hath taken Callapore [Kolhapur], and report speakes hee will soone have Raybag. When he. was here, we found it necessary to present him with some desires in our masters behalfe. All our requests he redily gratified, one was about a house, which wee are in hopes to gett without disburting a penny; with him wee sent Mohondias one of our brokers to gett his Pheermaun sealed for what we desired, which wee bouerely expect. When he arrives, wee shall send an expresse with ample advices.

( 80 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 April  
88, p. 37 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

☞ Sevajec hath laid seige to Punda Castle with about 2000 horse and 7000 foott these six dayes, and tis thought by all that he will carry itt, for he is providing against the raines and designes to stay to starve them out, for wee heare that Mamud Okaune hath not above 4 months provision in the Castle, and he hath noe great expectations from Vizapooe; the Portuguese at his first comming saluted him very roughly, but doe begin now to be a little calmer, soe that wee thinke the Portuguese will not molest Sevajees nor assist Mamud Okaune. Wee desire to know your Honours &ca. orders how to carry our selves towards Sevajees forces if they should chauce to come this way.

Tymmana and the K[?R]anna of Cannara hath bin at warrs for this three monthes, he being the cheife man in that country and of a very mean parentage did insult to[o] much over all people, but more especially the Bramins, which they could not brooke, soe that this warr was begunn by their instigation. Narran and Ventice Malla of the Rannas side have had some light scirmiges with him but have bin worsted; they will never leave of the enmity betwixt them till Sevajee goes and parts them, which wee heare will not be long after he hath taken Punda. About this and newes of Sevajee wee shall acquaint your Honour &ca. via Goa.

(81)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 April  
pp. 41-49 } 1675

(EXTRACT)

Its a great satisfaction to us that our proceedings about our old house proved acceptable to your Honour. Wee observe your orders comissioning us to build a faire large and stronge house which wee hope to have finished sooner then wee could possibly ourselves have gott it done, and not lay out a penny of our Masters, which will exceed your great hopes of our soe contriving it that its cost should be deducted of the customes, and therefore to be at some charge to effect; this we doubt not but you will highly approve it.

The goods that Annaje Pundit intends us for the 5000 Pagodas is coconuts and bettle nuts, and that at deare rates, the former 5 Lar. [Larees] per Candy, the latter 100 Lar. per Candy of this place, being accustomed and alwaies practised by Sevajee Raja to pay his creditors so, when the 1st is really worth but Lar. 2½ per ditto and the latter Lar. 80 per Candy, soe that by this accountt there will come little to our Masters of the 10000 Pagodas more then their part of it to be deducted out of the customes [;] for pepper, dungarees, percollaes, broad and narrow baftas, he hath none in any of his owne dominions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Annajee Pundit hath very much baffled with us and hath bin very industrious to worke us all the evill he could, but rest assured wee are not to be discouraged by him or any other, soe long as wee have your approvall and favourable acceptance of our hearty endeavors for our Masters interest, its a great encouragement to us and wee shall be allwaies chearfull. They all here are very well acquainted with our nation. They all

know our punctuallity and integrity, and for that wee are soe farr in esteeme that wee are assured an Englishmans money will be taken before either the French or Dutches when offered for one and the same thing; for all kindnesses from Governours &ca. in these parts must be bought, and the people of these parts being Hindues are more then the Mores covetous and gaping after presents, but wee are saveing in this with all prudence; they have formerly tasted the sweetnesse and advantage of our Masters trade here, and have as large expectations of a benifit from us as wee can desire. Wee heartily wish our trade may not come short of their expectations because wee beleive it may be to our Masters proffitt.

\* \* \* \* \*

The goods wee hope to put of for good and profitable rates, exceeding the prizes of Surratt, is vizt.

Broad cloth 350 ps. at Rupees 4 to 4½ most reds, not above 20 ps. greens. Scarlet and fine greens one bale will be wanting not, for these partes are furnished with fine cloth from the Portugalls at cheape rates and with them acceptable.

Currall Greezo, the largest and best, 5 chests will certainly goe off [ f ] att a good and profitable rate.

Lead 100 Candy worth now 16 pas. per Candy is Rupees 4 per Suratt maund.

Copper 500 Candy will yeild about Pagodas 4½ per maund of 29; all in barrs, noe plates.

Tinn 50 Candy at Pagodas 3½ per maund.

Quicksilver 5 Candys and vermilion 5 Candys; the former is now att Pagodas 20 per maund and the latter 16 per maund, but the rates they usually sell att is Pagodas 11 per maund, lower its knowne not to fall.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee have been continually much pressed by the Subeddar to build, but wee are not in soe much hast[e] of a house as not to advize our Masters interest; wee kept him in continuall hopes when we would goe about it, which wee counted prudence because wee would not be seen to doubt Annajees promise in allowing for it out [of] the customes, but were resolved, since wee had staid soe long [we] would spend a few more dayes in expectation of the Rajah with whome if wee should be able to doe nothing wee had still Annajees promise. The 20th past month the Subedarr sent us word that the Rajah would be the next day att a place called Vellvorah, about 4 course from hence, whither hee, the Hoveldarr

&ca. went to meet him, and that from thence he would come directly hither. Soe soon as wee received this newes, wee immediately made all our businesse in a readinesse, and had translated into the countrey language our desires (copie wherof is inclosed), which was wrote in a faire paper and by John Child kept in his pocket to be delivered as we should see oppertunity, and then wee set forward to meet the Rajah at the prementioned place, whither wee came the same night, but the Rajah came not the next day as expected but the 22d about midday accompanied with abundance of horse and foot and about 150 pallakeens. Wee had for our accomidation pitched a tent near the way he was to passe to the place appointed for his reception. Soe soone as wee heard of his near approach, wee went out of our tent, and very near met him. He ordered his pallankeen to stand still, called us very neer him, seemed very glad to see us and much pleased wee came to meet him, and said the sunne being hot he would not keep us now, but in the evening he would send for us. Wee had still a regard to Anajee, who although wee had certaine knowledge was none friend, yet wee knew it concerned us much to give him noe occasion of offence, but on the other side it behooved us to improve all wayes and means whatever to obleige him and gaine him on our side, for, 1st, our businesse lay wholly with him and next, he was much in credit with his Master. Wee therefore after had left the Rajah applied ourselves to him; hee seemed well pleased and promised he would doe what businesse wee had with the Rajah to our full content and that in the evening he would bring us into the Rajahs presence. With this good successe wee returned to our tent where, after wee had been a small time, Annajee sent to know what wee had to request of the Rajah, which wee sent him an accountt of, when he sent us word he would come and see us. Wee waited in expectation of him till sunn neer sett, and then sent to him to mind him of his promise. He returned us a short answer and bid the messenger tell us that at Rojapore wee might meet the Rajah. Upon this, haveing newes that Nelah Punditt had a sonne with the Rajah in great favour, wee sent one to him only to enquire of his health and offer him what service lay in our powers. He returned us a very civill answer, and but that it was night, would have come to see us. Wee now seeing Anajee soe resolved against us, began to advise what to be done, being very loath to doe any thing that might disobleige him. In the moraing early wee sett forward for Rojapore and coming to a pleasant spring of water, wee satte

downe under a tree, resolving to stay there once more to meet the Rajah, where wee had not been long, but Purlaut [Pralhād]Punditt, Neeragee Punditts sonne, passing by, came out of his pallankeene to us where wee were, seemed b[?v]ery glad to see us, and desirous to know wherin he might be serviceable to us, being very sensible of what had passed between us and Anajee. Wee shewed him the request wee intended to make to the Rajah and desired his advice. He gave us hopes to expect that all would be graunted, only that part of our desire about the 5000 pagodas goods to be delivered us in goods at their true vallew, and for instance tould us that when Narran Sinwey was at Rairee he was about making a bargaine to furnish the Rajah with salt, but requested he might be excused a usuall custome of 5 candy, deducted out of every candy sold him, when the Rajah answered him that he would not break his usuall customes, but rather want the salt. Wee had some discourse with him about this and at last brought him to confesse our request was reasonable, for wee had noe other thought but that the goods he intended us should be such as wee liked both in quality and price.

The Rajah being neer at hand, he took leave of us and bid us be confident of his readynesse to serve us. Imediatly after he was gone came the Rajah. He stopped his pallanken and called us to him. When wee were pretty neare him, wee made a stopp, but he beckoned with his hand till I was up close with him. He diverted himselfe a little by taking in his hand the locks of my periwig and asked us severall questions; at length asked us how wee liked Rojapore and said that he was informed we were not well pleased there, but bid us not be in the least dissatisfied for what passed. He would order things for the future to our full satisfaction and that wee might be sure he would not faile to send for us when at Rojapore and that noe reasonable request wee should make to him would he deny us. After he was gone wee sat us downe, intending to passe a compliment on Anajee, for wee still had a great care not to disobleige him and that he should not have the least occasion to thinke we mistrusted his friendship, but he goeing another way, wee missed of him, but meeting his brother, applied our selves to him. He promised us in his brothers behalfe all manner of kindnesses; and soe wee went home.

The 24 March in the morning Annajee sent for us in the Rajahs name. Wee were brought where he was. He left us pretending to goe to the Rajah to give him notice that wee were there; wee staid with his brother in expectation of his returne at

least two howers. He then came and told us that wee could not speak with the Rajah now, but he desired to know what present wee had for the Rajah. Wee now thought it prudence to let him know that wee resented his behaviour towards us and told him somewhat of our mind, after which wee took a civell leave and went home. The next morning wee were sent for againe by Anajee in the Rajahs name, but deferred our coming till wee had newes the French were already gone to him, and Purlaut Punditt sent his men to desire wee would make hast[e], when wee left our house. And when wee came neer to the house where the Rajah was, adjoyning to our ould house, a messinger was sent to desire us to stay under a tree, where after wee had bin a small time, wee were admitted into his presence. I was placed soe neare him on his right hand that I could touch him. With him wee continued about two howers, which was most part spent in answering many of his questions. At length wee presented him our paper of desires, which after had bin read to him, with a little pause, seriously looking on us, said that it was all granted us. He would give us a Phiremaun for all. Wee then sent for a present that wee had made ready for him, amounting to about 200 pagodas, with what wee gave privatly to Purlaut Punditt; &ca., that much assisted us, which money wee count very well bestowed and doubt not but that you will highly approve thereof.

The same evening the Rajah went hence and wee dispatched Mohondass to waite upon him and gett the Phiremaund sealed. For him wee waited this many dayes, hourelly expecting him, but being lately informed that the Rajah hath sett watches suffering none to passe to the northward of the place where he is, but are searched and what papers found about them taken away, shall not keep these any longer, but copie of Phremaun shall send hereafter. The foundation for a house for us is dugg and lime and stone gathered together for it. The Rajah left a man behind him whose businesse is only to looke after the worke and see it finished with all speed. The money for building is to be paid him by the Subedarr, soe that wee shall not be at any more charge for a house that will cost building at least fiveteen thousand rupees. Wee have not as yett any goods on accountt the 5000 pagodas. Coconutts wee are only offered at the Rajahs rates, but them wee are not in hast[e] to take, for wee dayly expect our new Phiremaune when, if wee must take them and the beetlenutts, wee shall have them att a cheaper rate; butt with neither shall we meddle till receive your orders.

Wee inclosed send you a narrative of the trade in these partes, wherin wee have discoursed of what worthy your notice in our judgments. Wee hope our endeavours to serve our Masters will be acceptable and that for it wee shall not have any hard or unkind censures passed on us. You may reduce either this Factory or Carwar to a small charge, not keeping in one of them above two persons, and that, at time of year when occasion [for them]. Now formerly, when Mr. Revington was Cheife here, he sent one or two to Carwarr downe with the ships to ship off [f] such goods as he should send that way; but then both portes were under one dominion; its now more then [ever] necessary to keep a hold there.

By the time wee may receive answer to these, it will be time for our going up the countrey, whither we are much expected by the King of Veepoore Governours; they use our concernes with all imaginable kindnesses. Our small stock perswades us not to goe up, but then wee feare it will bee of an ill consequence, for they doe expect wee should apply our selves to their Master the King of Veezapooore. Wee begg your advice in this, being at present unresolved what to doe. Wee have received severall letters from the Kings Minister. One for his Honour is inclosed, brought us by Ranchoar.....

Sevagee Rajah with all his forces is sett downe against Pundah. He hath lost already a great many men, but is now in likelyhood to carry it. He undermined it four times, but was countermined by the defendants. He hath hove up a banke against it that his souldiers lye under, which is within 12 foot of the castle wall, and its said he will not rise therehence til he carries it. The Portuguesse are in great feare of him at Goa. They doe not stick here to say that when he hath Pundah, Goa he counts his owne. He will, by all reportes, when master of this castle, soone be possess of all the King [of] Vizapoore dominions. He hath some forces neare Raybagg, but wee have noe newes certaine that its taken. He hath his Embassadore with the Vice Roy of Goa, who hath promised to stand neuter, but privately the Portuguesse assist Pundah what they can; and indeed it concernes them soe to doe, for they will undoubtedly, if Sevagee takes it, find him a bad neighbour. The Portuguesse sent for its reliefe 10 shibarrs laden with provitions of all sortes, and some men, butt it fell all into Sevagees handes, who sent to the Vice Roy about it, but he denied to have any knowledge of it and ex-

cused him selfe soe well as he could ; but its reported [ it ] was done by his orders. )

( 82 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 April  
88, p. 37-8 } 1675

( EXTRACT )

Wee hear newes that Rustum Jemmah, Lord of this countrey, is upon his way with about 1500 horse and some foot; this force is comming to the succor of Punda. Wee shall be not a little glad if our balloone returnes before he comes hither, for wee cannot expect otherwise but that he will be hunger bitt and greedy after money, which att present wee want very much, and am afraid will be the occasion of breeding a difference betwixt us, for he was soe well entertained before, which wee feare he hath not forgott, and this being on a more urgent occasion, will soe embolden him that he will, instead of desiring our assistance, be ready to command anything from us; but wee shall frustrate his great expectation, and seeing he is kowne, shall carry such a vigilant eye towards him that wee will not give him any occasion to take advantage of our youth as to thinke to further his designe by any rash and unadvised attempt.

As to Sevajee, he setts all wheeles att worke, for while he is a prosecuting his designe att Punda, his forces that went aloft have plundered three great cittyes, one belonging to this kingdome named Etgerree, the other two hard by Bagnagurr [Bhaganagar] which is in the limitts of the King of Gulcundawes dominions. They have brought away a great deale of riches besides a many of rich persons which they have carried to Sevajee att Punda. His forces have robbed Cucullee and Veruda [in] the Portuguese territories and tis thought by all that he will winn Punda Castle, for he makes preparations to take up his winter quarters there. Fame declares his army to consist of 30000 men. Wee expect some of them every day here, for the people begin to come from Simisee [ ? Shiveshwar or Shirsee ] already, which is not above two leagues of us.

( 83 )

F. R. Surat } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 May  
Vol. 88, p. 54 } 1675

( EXTRACT )

Pundeh hath been closely beseiged by the Rajah. Newes here was that he had possession of two out workes and had filled



up the ditch, made 500 ladders and 500 shackles of gold of  $\frac{1}{2}$  seare weight each shackle, which was to give those as would adventure to asca[?]nd the ladders to scale the walls. He hath lost abundance of men, and we hourly expected to hear he had taken it, but this morning newes came that he hath raised his seige [ see the next letter dated 8 May 1675 No. 85 ] and is marching away, Boulleen Caun being come downe against him with 8000 horse and 7000 foot, besides many forces joynd to him since he is come downe.

## ( 84 )

(S) F. R. Surat, } BOMBAY TO { Dated 5 May  
Vol. 107, Ffols. 88-89 } SURAT { 1675

By advice lately from Rajapore wee understand that the Sevagee hath closely beseiged Panda against which place hee hath already lost a great many men but it is thought, hee being there in person with soe considerable an army will make him sole master of that place which if hee doth, that country will lye open to his forces and hee may overrunne and take the greatest part of Conquon. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 110]

## ( 85 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 May  
88, p. 46 } { 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee haveing this opportunity was unwilling to let it passe our handes without 2 or 3 lines to acquaint your Honour &ca. what newes these parts afford; for concerning the investment enordered, as to what wee can doe therein will seeme to your Honour &ca. very unpleasant, but thinke it convenient to advise your Honour &ca. therof that you may not expect much from us, if any thing, considering the distracted condition of these country affaires as they are at present and likely to continue soe for a season. ( Sevajee hath forces upon the Gaute to impede any Succors from comeing to these partes. ) The people at Hubely are not all come into the towne, and them that are there are in a posture to run away upon the least occasion.

( Sevajee hath taken Punda Castle and hath put Mah[m]jud Ckaune in irons; with forceing him, he hath writ to the adjacent castles to surrender to Sevajee, but none of them will adheare to him. In Smimeseer [Shiveshwar] there is about 3000 horse besides foot, which have laid seige to the Castle for this 15 dayes; 12 dayes

agoe one of Sevajees Generalls came and visited Carwar to burne it, which he did effectually, for he hath not left an house standing. He pitched his tent at Carwarr where the Desie formerly dwelt. While he was here there was some letters past betwixt us. In his first he desired us to send some great man but he [*sic?* we] did suppose it was to welcome him to Carwarr rather then out of any great secret he had to reveale and when wee desired to be excused considering the inconveniency that might happen seeing he did not come to fight against the Castle but to plunder and away, he when he perused our answer writ a little hastily, wee might say rashly, for he showed more passion then witt, yett for all that, he had soe much civility to goe away without attempting any thing against us. Wee was prepared as well as could be expected in such hard times, that if he should have proved otherwise then a friend might be able to give him such a salutation as would not be kindly taken. }

( 86 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 4, pp. 110-12 }BOMBAY TO  
RAJAPORE{ Dated 13 May  
1675

We are well satisfied to understand that you have procured a house to be built, without distrusting [disbursting] the Company's money.

It seems that Annagee Punditt is very hard with you in paying the 5000 Pagodas due to the Company in cocoanutt and beetlenutts at those dear rates, but if it be Sevagee's custom to pay all his creditors in those goods and these prizes, we have the less to complain; yet we hope you will manage that affair with better success and either procure the 500[0] Pagodas to be paid in ready money, or else in goods at more acceptable prizes than what you mention.

What you write touching your encounter with the Rajah and all the circumstances thereof, gave us matter of consideration, and as we are glad to understand the Rajahs kind respects unto you, so we cannot be well pleased to find Annagee Punditt so much our enemy, and the rather for that by the peevish and cross opposition that he has used, it seems to us that he has taken some high implacable disgust and offence at some passages which have happened between you and him; you will do well therefore by your prudent, meek and discreet deportment hereafter, to work him into a more affectionate opinion of you, for he is a person of great authority under his master, having the title and power of a

Viceroy in his command and being a wise man, justly expects to receive all due honour in his place; though we would have you keep up the respect due to our Hon. Company and nation by all just and prudent means, yet we advise you to avoid all ungrateful effects of haughtyness and vanity and to govern yourselves with a modest and discreet sobriety in your dealings, and commerce with th [sic? Marathas] wise and searching people, with whom you have to do, who make not only a sport, but a great advantage when they have to do with persons subject to the heat of passion or self opinion, of which we doubt not your experience of the world has sufficiently convinced you of.

You have done well to give us an account of the proceedings of Sevagee and his forces against Pundah, which we would have you continue.

You have done well to give us an account of Sevagees proceedings and the news of your parts, which we would have you continue. We understand that he has taken Pundah and made himself master of Carwar, except some few castles which he is now taking. { There is a rumour much confirmed here of peace betwixt the Mogull and Sevagee and many give credit thereunto, but as yet we suspend our judgment till we have more substantial arguments, of which we shall advise you of, in due time. }

( 87 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 4, p. 112 }BOMBAY TO  
CARWAR{ Dated 13 May  
1675

If Sevagee should take Punda and give any disturbance to the country towards Carwar, upon advice thereof and that he is near you, we would have you send some person out to him to acquaint him of the English factory there, and of the good correspondence and friendship between him and us, and to desire him to order his army to give no disturbance to the English or to meddle with any of the Company's goods, and in the meantime, we will hear your own endeavours to procure his protection and passport for you, and send it with all speed; however we would not have you trust to his friendship but secure all the Company's estate the best you can.

For when a rude army comes, they regard not what they do, neither will they know friend from foe. The President would have you keep the wild bull until the Europe ships arrive, with you and then send him up by one of them. The foregoing lines we designed for you by return of the Cossetts, but before we had

finished them, yours of 8 May came to hand, by the *Solemity*, whereby we understand that Sevagee has taken Punda and burnt Carwar. We do by no means approve of your proceedings in not going to give Sevagee's General a visit when he came to Carwar; and we are of an opinion it will be ill resented. We would have you carry yourselves very civilly and courteously to all Sevagee's Generals and ministers of State, for in all likelihood he will make himself master of all these places, and then it will be our interest to gain their favour. You must govern yourselves with prudence, for as you must not disoblige him, so on the contrary we would not have you trust him no more then necessity requires; and to the end that you may be the more secure from his forces, we inclosed send you a letter to Sevagee and another to any of the Generals, desiring them that none of their army give us any trouble or disturbance, which you may deliver as you see occasion.

✓ ( 88 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } RAJAPORE TO { Dated 21 May  
p. 61 } BOMBAY { ,1675

[ EXTRACT ]

Punda was taken by the Rajah some dayes since. He put all he found in it to the sword except the Governor Mahmud Ckaun who saved his owne life and four or five more by promising to bring into the Rajahs subjection all these partes belonging to the King. Ounkelelah and Semaseer Castles are likewise taken; Cuddarah only stands out, but its daily expected newes will come of its being likewise taken. He is now master of Carwarr..... they here threaten Goa very much and its taulked that the Rajah will next sett upon itt.

( 89 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 May  
p. 58 } 1675

( EXTRACT )

¶ Wee are come now to acquaint your Honours of the great successe Sevajee hath had in these parts, for he is master of all as far as Anchola, which he did not gett by his vallour but for his money ( except Punda ). Robert Jones and Edward Austin went and gave him a visit after he was in possession of Carwarr ( when he had taken Punda Castle Natt Ckaun Governour of A[n]chola made himself chiefe of all these places ), Mahmud Ckaun being in irons, Sallick Mahmud Governor of Carwarr placed by

Mahmud Ckaun, Natt Ckaun displaced and put it on Colle Ckaun. When Sevajee had taken Pundah, wee concluded in a short time he would be master of all the rest, therefore desired Natt Ckaun to order this Governour to deliver us up a ship that lay under the castle with some gunns for the moneys was lent Abne [? Abu] Ckaun and Goindron on account customes. Wee had some gunns in pawne for Goindrons debt, which Mahmud Ckaun forced from us ( this he would not heare of soe that wee are in great likelyhood to loose our money, for they discoursed with the Rajah [Shivaji] about it and he gave us little encouragement to believe that he would discount it in our customes ). They acquainted him of the particuler summes.

Wee desired to know of the Rajah what customes wee must pay here, for we did acquaint him what wee paid under the Moores, but was answered the same which your Honour &ca. made with him at the settling of Rajapore and that wee must live under the [s]ame privilidges. The cobby of the Articles wee desire your Honour &ca. to send us. Wee doe not know whether Sevajee means not to take custome att Cuddora, for it was included in the Mores time; we paid 5 Pagodas 6 Jetta. per 100 oxen there. If your Honour &ca. settles the customes of Carwarr it would be very beneficiall to our Honble. Masters, if we should have occasion to trade to any other of his ports, that wee pay noe more custome then this here.

( 90 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 25 May 1675  
107, Ffol. 104 }

Sevagee hath made a thorough conquest of the country hereabouts. Robert Jones and Edward Austen went and visited him, as to the discourse they had with him about the Company business, wee referr your worships and to our other Government[?] which wee thinke is something satisfactory to acquaint how affaires are with us at present.

( 91 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 May  
88, p. 62 } 1675

( EXTRACT ) :

Sevajee Rajah hath now taken all belonging to the King of Veesapore in Cunkron [Conkan]. He was very kind to our frindes att Carwarr. Bulleill Caun continues att Merg; his strength is reported to be 8000 horse and 7000 foott. ( He endeavoured to come downe to relieve Pundah, but the Rajah had filled up the passages

31 May 1675 ]

*English Records*

with trees cut downe for the purpose and lined them with men, soe that he could not passe without certaine expectation of great losse, and great fear of being wholly over-throwne. This is the newes we have here, but from Carwar they write us that the Rajah stopt his intentions to relieve Phundah with a very large present.)

( 92 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 31 May 1675  
107, Fol. 115 } TO SURAT

Wee are sorry to see your Portuguese neighbours are so ill natured to you as to incommode you both by sea and lands but seeing your new friend Sevagee coasts them further then they coast you wee doubt not you will find meanes enough to be even with them hereafter.

( 93 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 31 May 1675  
pp. 105-6 } BOMBAY

( EXTRACT )

The progresse of Sevajee along the coast of India may be a means to render the Portuguese more tractable and perhaps be never the worse for the Honnble. Company att Carwarr. [S. puts this at 17th July 1675]

( 94 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO { Dated 3 June  
88, p. 63 } BOMBAY { 1675

( EXTRACT )

Bulliel Caun [Bahloikhān] hath left the greatest part of his forces in and about Merg [? Miraj], and he is gone to winter at Veezapore. Sevajee Rajah, the last newes wee had of him, he was att Onclelah [Ancola], but was designed to winter in a Castle neere the Rajah of Sundahs countrey. Annagee Punditt is left in Phundah to see that repaired and made in a defenceable condition.

( 95 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO { Dated 9 June  
88, p. 71 } BOMBAY { 1675

( EXTRACT )

Wee crave your Honours & ca. pardon in not explaining ourselves better as to the perticuler circumstances about Sevajees

Generall that came to Carwar, but now shall acquaint your Honour &ca. to your more fuller satisfaction and then shall refer ourselves to your more charitable censure. When his Generall visited Carwarr, which was about 5 dayes before Punda was taken, wee had certaine newes that Bulleille Ckaune was within 2 dayes journey of Punda and that Sidde Mursudes [Murshid]sonne to whome the countrey was given did follow with a very formidable army soe that to all outward appearance itt seemed very probable that Sevajee would have broke up his seiga. Upon this report wee was very circumspect whatt wee did, and that if wee should have visited his Generall the Moores would have resented it to our Honble. Masters prejudice. But Bulleille Ckaun, contrary to all peoples expectations, received a present from the Rajah of 50 thousand Pagodas as not to impede his proceedings, and that Sevajee should not molest his territories, soe wee suppose the Rajah will favour his treason soe farr as to reserve him for his last and sweetest morsell. These were the reasons which did prompt us to doe what wee did, but wee hope your Honour &ca. will not judge of our actions according to the event of thinges, for wee shall doe nothing which in all probability may not consist with our Honnble. Masters interest. Wee acquainted your Honour &ca. in our former letters that in all likelyhood Sevajee would take Punda Castle; our reasons was because noe hopes of succour was expected before the raines were over, and wee could have noe certaine newes of Bulleille Ckaunes coming till he was soe neare as is above mentioned, with forces sufficient to have frustrated his designe.

(S).....The two letters one to Sevagee and the other to the Semidar [Jamidar] of Punda wee have received and shall keep them by us till wee have occasion to make use of them.

✓(96)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
88, p. 65 }

RAJAPORE TO  
BOMBAY

{ Dated 14 June  
1675

(EXTRACT)

Within these 3 dayes the Rajah passed by this place bound to Rayree. Its reported for a certaine truth that Bulleil Caun was bribed by him. Its now thought that he will make peace with the young King of Vizapore and next sumer goe against Carnatte, being Surrup Naiques countrey. If soe wee shall be in quiet and then there will begin great trade here.

15 June 1675 ]

*English Records*

(97)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 15 June  
88, p. 67 } 1675  
( EXTRACT )

Visiting Sied Mahmud the other day, he told us that Sevajees vakeel had his articles of peace signed by the Mogull, which is now currant in towne. Pray enquire into this businesse of his ministers and advise us what they say.

(98)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 19 June  
Sect. 4, p. 128 } SURAT { 1675  
( EXTRACT )

And we desire you to consider whether it may be convenient to send Mr. Samuel Austin to his charge of that factory, who may very well take his passage from hence, and be there sooner than from Suratt, and it may be, we may find means to convey copper and Europe goods with him, which will sell there, better than here or at Suratt, and we hope to procure such authentick coles from Sevajee that we hope they will secure the Hon. Company's trade from the violence of his army hereafter.

(99)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 24 June  
Sect. 4, p. 130. } RAJAPORE { 1675

Seeing you must receive the proceeds of the 500[0] Pagodas in cocoanuts and beetle nutts, we are well satisfied that you have reduced the prices, and would have you proceed to receive what you can thereon.

As to Mr. Child, his going up into the country for settling the trade of Ra[y]bagg Hattanee &c., we will approve thereof and do promise ourselves good success from his carefull management of that design.

(100)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } TO MR. ROB. JONES { Dated 24 June  
Sect. 4, p. 131 } &c. AT CARWAR { 1675

We have received yours of 25 May, advising the state of affairs in your parts, and Sevagee's proceedings against the King of Viziapore forces, all which we approve, and would have you still continue your ssid advices, that we may know in what state the Company's affairs with you, are in.



You did well to vizeit Sevagee after he was in possession of Carwar, and we would have you carry yourselves very civilly, both to him and his officers, and not give him any cause of disgust, but keep as fair a correspondence with him as possible you can, whereby the nations and the Company's affairs may meet with all due respect from them.

We inclosed send you copy of our Articles with Sevagee, touching our trade in his Dominions, which we would have you observe.

## (101)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 July  
Sect. 4, p. 133 } 1675

Here has been a very great report of peace settled between the Mogull and Sevagee and it continues still much credited, and it is said that Sevagee is to deliver up all the castles and country which he has taken from the Mogull reserving only Sallera [Sattara] and Mawba [?lee; Mahuli; the Māvāls] and that he is to be the Kings Desy of all his countrys of Deccan and that the present Governor of Junea [Junnar] is to come down to be Governor of Cullean Bimberly, but to this we give no certain credit till we hear further of it, and this is what offers at present from. [F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, p. 109]

## (102)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 July  
88, Fols. 73 & 74 } 1675

Wee have sufficiently participated with the calamities of the cuntry since our new comers have invested themselves in the possession, for our Carwareans to wind themselves into your favour, with their owne insulting inclination hath bred noe small difference, as to the robbing us of our former rights and priviledges, the first affront they gave us was in respect of our coconutt trees belonging to our garden which they would come and tell and likewise the coconutts upon them, wee told them wee never used to be examined in the Moores time how many trees wee had. But that wee did pay 1 pag O ½ Tipkes a year to them as a duty, but never received any further trouble, with this answer they would not be satisfied, but wee was forced to send them an account they were soe tyrannicall as they would have obleiged us to sell the coconutts to them, but wee putt them of the business lyes deed, noe sooner had wee lulld the businesse asleep and thought that all our trouble had bin over, but was

surprised with a far greater perplexity, for the simader [?] being informed by the incendiaries to mischeife, he upon the change of Government when most people rann away that they left their rice with our peons, upon the newes he sends that Towne Musumda[r] to search for it, wee haveing advice upon what account he came sent for him and told him wee would enquire of our peons, about it and if hee could produce any sufficient testimony he should not only have their rice but see the peons severally punished that wee are guilty of such a fault, with this he went away something satisfied to our thinking, noe sooner was hee gon out of the doore, but sends his peons to severall of our servants houses to take account of the rice they had not time to carry any away, for our servants was at their backs and frighted them away without any harme done wee sent for that Musumder and gave him a small check for his impatience and all past very quietly till the next day; and then he began his ould trade to search, wee past that ower with a gentle admonition not to invade our priviledges which councill hee took for that time and desired us to examine our servants if they had any rice of people that had ran away, wee promised him wee would, which wee did and found a good quantity of other mens rice among our peons, which they confest soe soone as they were askt, wee had the account drawne out to show that Siminidar when soe ever he should demand it, that wee might end all further trouble, when he came over he did not soe much as send to us to know whither wee had done any thinge in the businesse, But sends and takes out all the rice that did belong to ena of our servants, wee hearing of it examined the list and found that our servant had some of other mens, soe desired the Simidar to returne what he had taken more then is due, but wee perceived he mocked us and soe wee brought it back our-selves without any harme done. After we were returned to our house the Mesinede [ordered forth] with to the Simidar to send him some horse and foott to force us to a better compliance to deliver them soe much rice as their account speakes, wee told him wee would deliver up according to our account and the force nor nothing else should compell us to doe other wise, wee have turned out of the garden all the rice that belongs to them; we heard the Simadar would faine have quarrelled with us about this business as they pretend, and to the purpose did desire the Governour of the castle to spare him 100 men to joyne with his 30 horse and soe come to rob us and our peons. But the Governour being an understanding man, and

knowing how the Simidar had abused us put him of by telling him he must have the Rajahs order, our troubles are renewed daly and wee can never expect the Factory to flourish as long as it is under Sevagees Government, they have robbed all the country people soe much as to the seed they should sowe, soe that the next year the men will be ready to eat one another for the new crop will be very small, all people pray that the moores may come and regain the country and there is a rumor that they will come after the raines. Timmanna waited their coming to joyne them a few dayes more will discover that certainty.

Wee have made bold to send our complaints to the Rajah he being something higher us then you that wee might not loose soe much time for an answer as your honour &c letter would take up. But wee desire you to write him about it, and our answer from the Rajah with his order to the Semidar, will keep him in some bounds of civillity till a letter comes writ by your honours &c instigation.

( 103 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 7 July 1675  
2, pp. 94-96 } BOMBAY

( EXTRACT )

An Envoy being lately arrived from Sevagee, and bringing letters from him to the President, wherein Sevagee writes for severall things of which he is very desireous and mighty importunate for them; but the President declared to the Councill that this was a matter of consideration, and they were sensible as well as he, how much Sevagee is indebted to the Company for goods already sold him and that he could not pay with ready money, but with batty, coconutts, and beetlenutts, by reason whereof the Company were but small gainers, and that the goods he now required were iron, shott, and the two brass gunns, with a large quantity of copper, all which would amount to a great summe. And the President moveing also to the Councill how prejudiciall it might be to the Company's interest if some of his requests were not graunted, he haveing made himselfe very potent and in whose country lyes now a great part of the Company's trade; which being debated it was unanimously agreed that shott as many as could be spared be sold him in barter for batty, but noe copper without ready money; and as to the brass gunns the President desired the gentlemen of the Council to consider thereof and

give in their opinions next Councill day when the preceeding matters are to be taken into consideration againe.

The President taking this opportunity of the Envoy motioned to him the losses the Company susteyned at Dongum, and also told him that the person that was Cheife of that factory was now here with him who could declare unto him the insolencies of the Generall towards him, though he declared himselfe to be an Englishman and that he was there on the English Company's accountt; and that the President did expect that Sevagee would make good the losse againe to the Company, and he would now send with him the Cheife to give Sevagee an accountt of the loss the Company susteyned and also to demand satisfaction of him. But the Envoy advised the President that it was now a very ill time to send anybody up thither by meanes of the great quantity of raine that hath fallen and the sickness of the place, and that about the latter end of this month would be a better time, against which it is

Ordered that Mr. Samuella Austen prepare himself for the aforesaid journey to treat with Sevagee, he being now at Rairy.

( 104 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 July  
2, p. 97 } BOMBAY { 1675

( EXTRACT )

The Councill being full the president desired them to give their opinions touching the proposalls he made to them last Council day concerning the gunns and copper Sevagee desired; which was seriously debated and in the afermative it was carried that as to the copper Sevagee should have as much as wee could spare him at the rate other merchants paid provided he would pay ready money, it being a comodity soe consumptive in these parts that it is as good to us as ready money and why should it be sold to him for time or in barter for such goods as the Company would loose by; and as to the gunns that they should not be sold him at those tearmes which he proposed.

( 105 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 15 July  
107, Foll. 113 } { 1675

[They not only expect great profit from their new factory at Rajapore but further goe on to say]

" Wee have thoughts of settling a ffactory at Junea where we understand that severall sortes of cloth may be bought c[h]eape and if the triall doth answeere expectations it will bee a good help unto us and wee hope the transport hither will bee secure enough whether the peace between the Mogoll and Sevajee be confirmed or noe for wee have a very faire understanding with both partyes and wee doubt not to procure their pasports for the safe conveyance of our goods the most that will trouble us will bee the pass of Tannah. But wee must deale with the Portuguesee as well as wee can though not soe well as wee would. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 137]

## ( 106 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 17 July  
88, p. 78 } 1675  
( EXTRACT )

(The newes goes here currant that there is peace between the King and Sevajee.) The Pattans are strong, *have beaten the Kings forces* that were entred their countrey.

## ✓ ( 107 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 July  
88, p. 77 } 1675  
( EXTRACT )

The Governour now declares there is noe peace between Sevajee and the King though the Articles were signed by the King and sent an elphant to Bawder Cawne, and raised his Munsub for the good service he had done in making the conditions; but Sevajee hath baffled him [and] will stand to noe such Articles, contrived the deceit only to prosecute his conquest in the Vizapore territoryes.

## ( 108 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 July  
88, Fols. 89& 90 } 1675

(S) Our troubles with these interloper assault us afresh for about 10 dayes together wee was not molested with their impertinencies Butt now being we could not send them money which they have bin very importunate for continually hinting us what wee have spared Mahmud Ckaune and other Moores upon a necessity wee

alwaies gave them a modest denial that thought wee sent them away empty they had noe reason to be dissatisfied with us. But these men are soe unreasonable that they look upon it as an affront to be denied though wee have it not and to make us sensible of it they have brought up a new custome as to make us pay custome att Burbullee which is att the bottome of the Gaute these insolencies if suffered will make them thinke they cannot impose to much upon us, wee know not what to say or doe, for wee cannot send a letter to your honour &c. But they must have something for it or will not lett it passe; wee wrote for-merly to your honour &c. of their affronts cast upon us hoping that you will take this and the Hubelly businesse into your serious consideration that our factory may come once more to shine in its former splendour, having lost much of its reputation.

(P) Here is uncertaine newes and therefore we know not what may be done after the raines, but if the Moores should come to conquer these partes and that Sevajee should come here in September, as it is bruited, wee desire your Honour &ca. as there may be occasion to order the Captaines accordingly, for if this Kings army and Sevajeess lies hereabouts we thinke it will be insecure bringing any goods down the Gaut but Mergee way.

( 109 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
88, p. 77 }

SRUAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 31 July  
1675

( EXTRACT )

Wee doe now find a necessity of sending up Mr. Austen to adjuist the accompts with the brokers, weavers and washers in the severall townes where our investments were on foot when sevajeess forces robb'd the place, that wee may know the certaine losse the Company have.

( 110 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 }  
pp. 95-97 }

RAYBAGG TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 7 Aug.  
1675

( EXTRACT )

The 30th ditto [ July 1675 ] newes was brought us early in the morning that Sevajeess party in Callapore had seized the Governor there for the King. Many of the inhabitants were leaving the townes but Sevajeess souldiers kept all in with promise of faire usage, so that the townes people are preserved in quiet and some security, Sevajee having to guard it report speakes

about 2000 men, and the Moore Governor that was in it is carried to Puruallo Castle, where he as yet remains a prisoner. Soone after wee had this newes wee sett forward for this place, our journey very troublesome and uncomfortable. In the high way wee passed by many dead bodyes of men and women that died for want of food. The wayes in many places very deep soe that our horses in some places ready to stick fast. Such townes as we passed much broken and decayed, a few or no people in them, where one house had a dweller ten were empty, the people being runne away for want and fear of Sevajee and oppression of their Governor. The 31 July wee arrived at this place; the Governor and publique ministers of this towne with all the merchants met us without the towne on horseback, and in coaches they carried us to a house very convenient appointed for our accommodation, where they all continued with us about 4 howers, treating us according to their custome of the countrey with their drummes, pipes, and dancing women, which noyse our weary jorney and hungry bellyes made more then ordinary unpleasant to us. However, it was somewhat pleasing to us to see all expressions of joy from the inhabitants in generall, and the hearty welcome wee had from the Governor &c. The next day was Sunday, therefore it was Munday, the 2d instant, when the first businesse wee did was to enquire how our businesse went forward; musters of all sorts cloth procurable in and about this place was brought us.

\* \* \* \* \*

The newes of these parts are altogether uncertaineary [*sic*? uncertain and vary] dayly. The most credibly beleived and reported is, vizt., that Oram Zeb the King of India hath taken great displeasure against sevajee Rajah, who had offered him 17 castles to make peace, which after the King had agreed to and signed the articles, the Rajah refused to deliver the castles, upon which the King of India hath wrote to the King of Vizapore and the Nabob Buleel Caun offering to let go a usuall tribute that this King uses to pay him annually, provided he will with all his forces goe against the Rajah on this side, and he intenda against him on the other side, with resolutions, if possible, to utterly destroy Sevajee. This proffer is accepted by the Kings Minesters and the Nabob hath ordered baskets to be made to passe his men over the rivers (caused by the great raines that have fallen) intending against Purnoalla. Soe soon as the moon changes its given out he will sett forward but the rivers and deepe wayes will certainly hinder his putting his resolutions soe suddainly

in practice; butt against Purnoalla its undoubtedly reported he will, which if he doth, will not or cannot be before Duella [-Divali], soe that till that time Callopore and all there about will be in quiet and our businesse by then will be neere done, only wee fear much that it will be hinderance to us in getting our goods whited.

## ( III )

F. R. Bombay, } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 August  
Vol. 2 p. 120 } BOMBAY { 1675

## [ EXTRACT ]

Mr. Samuel Austen being appoynted to goe up to Sevagees Court to treat with and demand satisfaction of him for the losse the Honble. Company susteyned by his forces robbing and plundering theire factory at Dungom, as alsoe to procure Coles and his cobby for the future preventing of the like, in case his army shall happen to plunder or fire such townes as the Honble. Companie shall have any estate in, and not only for those in the Mogulls country but as well for such factoryes as wee have in the Kinge of Vizapoores, with whome he is att warr, and that he may the speedier graunte our request and consider of our demands it is thought absolutely necessary to present him with some small curiosity, but not [to] exceed 500 Rupees, by reason wee have lately presented him largly, so it was

Ordered that a present should bee provided accordingly to the value of five hundred Rupees.

## ( II2 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } FROM ON BOARD THE { Dated Jettapore  
88, Fol. 90 } SHIP *Maybone* { 17 Aug. 1675

Wee are now almost and had been altogether ready to haul the *Maybone* of the ground but that men are difficult to be procured and more hard to be kept by reason a fleet of men of warr that is here affitting out for Sevagee whose servants presse all the carpenters, sawyers, and smiths that they can find to our great Hinderance.

## ( II3 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 83 } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 17 Aug.  
pp. 99-100 } { 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

As to fitting the *Maytree* wee have had much trouble to gett carpenters &c.a. to worke upon her and after wee had to keep



them the Rajah sending downe expresse order for the speedy building severall new grabbs to be in readynesse to accompany him with his army against Danda Raspor, but wee hope she will bee ready to waite your Honnors orders in a short time.

Wee shall closely ply the Subedar for the paying us the goods soe long since due, and according to the Phirmaund granted from the Rajah; he hath been most of the time since Mr. Childes absence up and downe the towne under his jurisdiction to receive in his Masters rents and but yesterday returned home, wee are informed he is to remove hence and one Tuka Pundit to come in his place.

Our intentions of sending to Goa for provission for the *May-tree* was the hopes wee had of a ready freight for her the first of the year to Persja, which wee might reasonably expect knowing what quantities of goods were ready up countrey for those partes, and it being wholly the discourse in towne that a peace would be made before Dualle (Divāli) between the Vizapore King and the Rajah, that wee questioned not but to have goods downe very early.

( 114 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } CARWAR TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 Aug.  
pp. 103-104 } 1675

( EXTRACT )

Wee have received yours of the 4th June in answer to ours the 25th May in which wee find you are pleased to make us soe happy as to acquaint us of your approvall in our proceedings with Sevajee, for which wee are not a little joyfull, our desires being alwaies to comply with the Honnble. Companys interest, and when it falls out otherwise wee are not a little troubled to perceive ourselves disappointed in our expectations.

When Seevajee had conquered these countreyes as far as Anchola, he sent some of his forces into the Sunda Rajahs countrey. They finding noe great opposition seized upon Supa and Whurwa belonging to the Rajah. Sevajee sett a watch at Burbulle to take custome of the goods that passed that way, of which we acquainted your Honr. &ca. of in our last, and the impediment wee should meet with in our goods comeing downe if noe speedy remedy was applyed, but wee have heard since that Kidderchaune Phunnys men with the Desyes &ca. joyning together hath retaken both these places againe with killing 300 of

Sevajees men, soe that it hath made the watch at Burbulle to rise and be gone to give the others place. Here is newes likewise Sevajee hath sent word that he cannot come this way by reason of the Mogulls Army encamping soe nigh him, which makes our new masters looke about them. )

Timmanna and the Ranna [ ? Rani ] hath made peace, which she was compelled to doe as being not able to withstand him, and as farr as we can perceive, she stands for a cypher, for he governs all and doth what he pleases. Narran Malla, Vintice Malla, with other great merchants confederates together against him, was included in the peace, but he finding by Sevajees aproach soe near Merjah to take satisfaction of them of [ sic? on ] pretence of want of money to keep his men together if Sevajee should come against the countrey, hath imprisoned them all and demands great summes to assist him in this war.

Wee acquainted your Honner &ca. in our last that wee thought it unsecure bringing our goods downe the Gaute by reason [of] the Decans army and Sevajees, therefore wrote to the Rannah for a passe to carry our goods that way if occasion serves; the answer wee have received with the passe att  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent custome, soe shall behave ourselves as the time will permitt us.

( 115 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 20 August  
2, p. 121 } BOMBAY { 1675

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Samuel Austen, according to order, haveing provided a present for Savagee and Ministers, a list whereof hee delivered in to the President and Councill for their approveall, the particulars as followeth, vizt.,

	Rups.
One smale gunn of brasse for Savagee valued with the carriage att	300 : 00
12 Yards of scarlett for Morapendit	150 : 00
7 Yards of scarlett for Anagee Pundit	87 : 16
One lookinglasse and tola of muske	25 :
3 Yards of scarlett for the Senatary [? Senapaty, ? Secretary = Chitnia]	27 : 16
Other smale necessaryes to the value of	140 :
	Rups. 740 : 00

( 116 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
88, Fols. 111-112 }CARWAR TO  
BOMBAY{ Dated 22 August  
1675

Wee informed your honour &c. in our general (sent per your returned cossitts) that wee had sent a letter of complaints to the Rajah of his ministers insolence here; which letter wee sent by those cossitts to Rajahpore and desired our friends there to forward it with all speed possible to the Rajah, being businessee of now small import. Our owne peons as they returned back from Surratt called there to know whither they had any letters from this factory or Callicutt they did not show soe much good will to us, nor respect to our honourable masters affaires as enough to receive the Rajahs answer to send it to us, which we suppose they have detained.....

The Semidar having received of the country people that keeps Buffiloes, and coves according to their Rojapore custome and is endeavouring to impose that according to our order, as a duty that never was demanded by the Moores; they upon this have seized upon all their Buffaloes and coves and tell us withall they will never returne them till our servants doe fully satisfie the Rajapore duty so that wee believe they will remaine in the Semidars power, till Mr. Oxinden our chiefe comes down for wee are resolved never to condiscead that our servants shall pay them anything for their releasment; wee have an invincible...to passe by soe many wrongs. Having respect to your honours &c order esteeming itt more beneficiall to our honourable masters affaires and miexcusable to advise your honour &c how y[e]t by shoting through our sides they mean to catter downe the company's honour then to goe to right ourselves by any unwarantable meanes.

Wee may blesse God that wee have a house that is of force sufficient to defend us from their rafine and plunder; for wee doe not question if wee were at their mercy, as wee was in the Moores time we were on the other side (our tottering house being rather an offence [? than] defence ) wee had long ere this been devastated of all.

( 117 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
107, Ffol. 167 }CARWAR TO  
BOMBAY{ Dated 29 August  
1675

As for affairs at present they are as wee formerly advised you. the Simidee [Jamindar or Zamorin] maintaining his vyolence and preamitarily tells as that he will not lett goe our ser-

vants cattle without they will complie with their Rajahpore custome which they say is to pay for each buffillo 4 larrees and for a cow one, we are advised that they pay at Rajahporee [?] Larres a buffillo and one for a cow that is not all for they demand custome of buffillos and coves for the former yeare when the country was governed by the mores; we lye very quiett waiting with impatiance for Mr. Oxindens comeing downe hoping to meete with some satisfaction towards the repairing our Honour. Wee judge wee shall drive a very little trade if the country continues subject to Sevagees Tyranny. We expect to carry our cloth to [Vingurla?] and there to Land in shipp that shall come downe.

## ( 118 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 4 Sept.  
88, Fol. 106 } 1675

Yesterday the Governour received a Phirmaund from the king which orders him to follow Bawder Ckaunes orders for the supply of the Siddy and his fleet on all occasions, which formerly he refused to doe without the kings imediate orders.

## ( 119 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 Sept.  
p. 124 } 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

All the newes wee have is that Sevagee makes preparation to take the Castle of Danda Rajapore to which end, besides his land army, he is provideing an Armado by sea; but some wise men say that he hath other deeper designes for his Armado, to wit, to invade some of the Kings coast to Nor[th]ward while his Armado is employed this way. But his designes are soe well layd, and secretly carryed on that noe judgment can be made of them till they are executed.

## ( 120 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2 } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 Sept.  
p. 126 } BOMBAY { 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

The inhabitants of the oposite maine haveing often importuned the President to settle in their countrys which is in Sevagees dominions, and whose subjects they are, and from whence wee receive most of our provisions with which our Island is supplyed, the President haveing settled all affaires of concerne thought

it a convenient time for himselfe and some of his Councell to goe and take a view of the cuntry and to see what places there bee that are fitt to settle in.

(121)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 }  
p. 136

RAYBAGG TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 15 Sept.  
1675

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts are altogether uncertaine, for wee have fresh news daily and one contradicts the other. Wee have been already much deceived by our informations, that wee are most afraid to write; however, for the newes that most credited is that the Nabob, Bulliell Caune, within this 10 daies leaves Meerige, his winter quarters, and intends for Vizapore, thither called by the young King or rather Coovus [Khavās] Caun &ca. to advise about meeting Bauder Caun, the Mogulls Generall against Sevagee and the rumor is that they will agree together, and utterly destroy Sevagee.

(122)

Original Corres-  
pondence Vol.  
36, No. 4106

SAMUEL AUSTEN'S NARRATIVE. A NARRATIVE OF WHAT OCCURRED IN SAMUELL AUSTENS JOURNEY TO THE CASTLE OF RAIRY, THE COURT AND RESIDENCE OF SEAVGEE RAJAH, BEING THITHER SENT BY THE HONBLE. GERALD AUNGIER &CA. COUNCELL TO DEMAND SATISFACTION FOR THE DAMAGE THE HONBLE. COMPANY SUSTEYNEED BY HIS ARMY (CONSISTING OF 12000 HORSE) AT THE FACTORY OF DUNGOM, AND LIKEWISE TO OBTEYNE HIS COLES TO PREVENT LIKE INJURIES.

Dated 24 August  
to 15 Sept. 1675

August the 24th 1675. Having received my instructions from the Honble. President &ca. Councell and got all things in readyness for the journey, I imbarkt in a balloone, together with Mr. Robert Harbin, who was appointed to accompany mee, and by breake of the ensuing day, arrived at Battee, from whence proceeding to Chaul and towards Rairy, I think nothing worthy your trouble of veiwng untill I obtained Nejmampore, which was

on the 2nd September, in which place meeting with our most prevalent friend, Peshua Mora Pundit; together with Annajee Pundit, I waited on them, and after their allotted presents delivered, represented unto them our injuries and demands of satisfaction for the same; to which they could give no result, in respect of their distance from the Rajah, and no otherwise favour us but by writing to him in our behalves by reason of their designe for Junea [Junnar] (with an army of 8000 foote) and suddaine departure from thence.

**September the 6th.** On the 6th of September we gained the high and difficult top of Rairy hill, which impartially may boast of either, and fortunately had audience the next day of Sevajee and Sambojee Rajah &ca. principle officers, who being burthened with shame at my complaints, a polittick slumber incircled his brow, and seemingly hung thereon untill I had finished, and then he pleaded ingorance to the fact and totally denyed the reception of any effect whatsoever, and so desired time for his most serious considerations.

**September 15th.** After audience had, Perlad Pundet our Procurator was not idle in this affaire, but with much courage and rigour stirred up the Rajah to give us a speedy and an effectuall answers, which could not be obtained untill the 15th of September, when at the same place as formerly he expressed his minde in few words, to witt that in respect he had not account given him by his Generall of any effect taken from us more then some plate (which belonged to Samuell Austen) he thought our demands very unreasonable, and in respect our Factory was not so well fortified as even to oppose the meanest force, he had no reason to satisfy us for that which vagabonds and scouts committed without order or the knowledge of the Generall; to which I answered it was done by his Generalls knowledge, otherwise he would not have carryed mee away prisoner so far as he did, and therefore desired his personall appearance to deny it if hee could. He tooke no notice of this, but on the contrary assured mee I should have no satisfaction. Meeting with so small comfort (after many arguments to move him to a more generous compliance) I proceeded to request for his coles to all our factoryes, to which he demurred, and thought convenient to give to none but Suratt &ca. sea port townes. But after a strict debate, he consented to all, and ordered the Secretary in our heareing to dispatch them, which since are arrived to the Honble. President and Councells hands, and question not (finding soe great a

difficulty in procuring them ) but they will redound much to the Honble. Companys advantage in case such like accedents should happen for the future.

( 123 )

O. Correspondence } FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY, { Dated 28 Sept.  
Vol. 36, No. 4115 } INSTRUCTIONS TO { 1675  
PHILIP GYFFORD }

(D) I heartily recommend to you to encourage the trade of the Island in generall and take care that the Merchants be favoured in all reasonable wayes, that they be protected from all violence and disturbance from the English or other Inhabitants that they be preserved and secured soe much as may be from the Mallabars and other Pirates, and against the Insolence of the Portuguese, and in most particular manner, you must preserve the honour and security of his Majestie's Porte and Haven, and that neither the Portuguese nor the Siddy's Fleet, nor Sevagees, nor any other whatsoever doe offer any the least violence from Hunry Cunry, and Chaul inwards. For otherwise you will utterly discourage all merchants from trading unto or entering into the Porta.

During my stay here I have found odd neighbours to deale with, the jealous and envious Portuguese have endeavoured all that lay in their power to obstruct our settlement, the Governor of Surat hath not been wanting alsoe to use his policy to undermine us; and Siddy Sombole with his Fleete hath been no small impediment. The Dutch with their powerfull Fleete designed to have swallowed us up, but blessed be God who hath hitherto preserved us, and rendered all their evill designes advantageous; Sevajee onely hath proved, and that for his own Interest sake; our fairest friend, and noblest enemy, you must expect to encounter many ill offices from the Portuguese, especially in the passe Caranjah, as I have done, but you must not yield in the least to them, but boldly maintaine the honble. Companys right.

As to the Fleete which is now bound to the reliefe of Danda Rajapore, you must not deny them all good neighbourly assistance, to wit, wood, water provisions, and necessarys for their mony; but you must declare unto the Generall that if he presume, or any of his people, to intrench on his Majestie's right, and rob or plunder or in the least disturbe any boate or vessell from Henry Cunry and Chaul inwards into the Bay, or shall land any men to rob on any parte within said Bay, they doe actually breake peace with us, and must expect noe assistance from us, and if you doe stoutly

and resolutely maintaine this privilege, you will doe acceptable service to the Honble Company. [Collection of Papers...Bby Govt. Vol. 6, p. 146.]

(P) As to Savajee you are sensible that our correspondence with him hitherto is very faire and acceptable to both sides and hope it will soe continue; I pray you to encourage it so much as lies in your power, for I expect no meane emolument to our Honorable Masters from our trade into his countrey, which you know hath bin the subject of many debates in Councell, and I have the lesse to advise because you are already fully acquainted with all our transactions with him.

( 124 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } [ BOMBAY TO SURAT ] { Dated 4 Oct.  
107, Ffols. 131-132 } 1675

Enclosed wee send a letter that wee received this morning from Sevagee together with coles for the severall factories according to his promise. Such as were of use in these part wee have and sent the rest to the President with the list of the whole that was granted by Sevagee. [This letter is signed by Philip Gyffard and John Petit; for destination of the letter etc. of No. 126 dated 14 October 1675.]

( 125 )

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 October  
Vol. 88, Fol. 113 } 1675

Neer the Rivers mouth wee mett the Surratt Armado comanded by Siddy Cossaim, brother to Siddy Sambole bound to Danda Rajapore, to whome as occasion serves you must not faile to shew all faire assistance and civill deportment, with regard to those instructions, left with you by the President, at his departure for your kind usage of the people belonging to that fleet will be very well taken by the Governor here and the newes thereof will be represented to the king.

( 126 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine  
88 p. 116 } 14 Oct. 1675

( EXTRACT )

The Coles from Sevajee wee have received.

Wee begin to be alarmed with Sevagee, but hope it will [pass] over, though we are apt to beleive he will disturbe us this yeare.



( 127 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO { Dated 14 Oct.  
Sect. 4, pp. 152-3 } SURAT. { 1675

( EXTRACT )

Yesterday, we received a letter from the Siddy, a copy of which with our answer thereto, we here remit you, and desire your Honours opinion thereof. We shall find him a very troublesome neighbour, unless you procure an order from Ghasty Cawn, that he enters not in an hostile manner from Chaul and Hunera Kennere [ sic? Henry Kenry ].

We received yours of 8 current the 14 Do. in which we have the acceptable news of his Honours safe arrival, with the rest of the fleet, at Swally and of the Governor &c., respectfull reception of him, to the nation and Company's honour.

( 128 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 16 Oct.  
Vol. 36, No. 4122 } { 1675

( EXTRACT )

Wee take notice what you advised about Sevajees attempts on the Sunda Rajah country, and by [sic] the prudent accomodation made by Timona and the Ranah, and their resolution to defend themselves against Savajee. We also observe the disturbance and ill treatment you have received from Sevajees officers, which you have represented to Savajee, and wee doubt not but hereafter they will beh[ave] themselves more civilly toward you. In the meane time wee would have you be very dilligent over the Companys affai[res] and use all prudent meanes to preserve our privildges and keep a faire understanding with the Governor and all the officers that the Company's businesse may receive noe prejudice; and withall be wary in your proceedings and doe not trust those needy officers more than necessity forceth you unto.

( 129 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 26 Oct.  
Vol. 36, No. 4123 } { 1675

( EXTRACT )

This towne begins already to be allarnd by Sevajee, which is no meane obstruction to our trade, but wee trust God will preserve your estate from all danger.

( 130 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated Swally Marine  
Vol. 36, No. 4127 } 9 Nov. 1675

( EXTRACT )

Inclosed wee send you Savajees Cole or passe which you may make use of when any of his Governours or Generalls shall molest and trouble you.

( 131 )

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 26 Nov.  
Vol. 36, No. 4139 } COMPANY { 1675

( EXTRACT )

[Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 4, p. 164] The Portugeeze are still as proud, malitious and envious as ever, contriving daily all underhand opposing of the peace and splendor of the island and trade.

Sevagee and they [the Portuguese] daily quarrell, the chiefest cause of his hatred to them being for forcing orphans of his cast to turn Roman Catholicks. There has also of late happened some disputes among them in the same account, the Captain General of Busseen taking the part of some orphans against the Jesuits, and forcing the said Jesuits to restore the said orphans a considerable estate, which they had been possessed of many years, which they highly resented. One dispute brought on another, and these quarrels encreased daily. At last, some of the inhabitants belonging to one of the great Dons towns, flying to the Jesuits for succour, the Captain General sent to demand them. They denied to deliver them up; the General incensed fires one of their towns and burnt about 6 or 8 houses. The Padrees make no resistance, but fly to their Pens, hope to get him excommunicated from Rome, and so at present remains quiet.

[P] Sevagee keeps a very faire correspondence with us, but is not to be trusted, he totally governing himselfe by his interest alone, not valuing the breach of any oath or promise where he can imagine to be a gainer thereby, but he hath many irons in the fire which will find him employ a considerable time, soe have little reason to feare any disturbance from him.

The Mogull presseth hard upon him, whose army is come downe to Cullian and its reported that Orang Zeeb hath soe rattled his Generall Bauder Ckaun, which hath nettled him that he is resolved to doe something this summer considerable against him,

the better to effect which he hath by matching one of his neer relations with one of Cowset Ckauns [ Khavās Khān ], Protector of Decans nerest kindred broke the peace between that kingdome and Sevagee which was just upon concluding, by which means there is another great army brought upon him. The Siddy of Danda Rajapore being also recruited from Surratt with 2000 fresh men, provissions, amunition, &ca., with two large men of warr and severall friggatts ( after he had put some recruits ashore ) sayled downe the coast to looke out Sevagees fleete, hoping to burne them in port, but being by their vigilancy prevented of that they have burnt Vingurla and severall other townes. At this alarun Sevagees fleete also put to sea, consisting of 57 small friggatts well manned. The East India Merchant who put in here yesterday in her voiage up from the Mallabarr coast mett with both fleets. Wee wish they may meete and box it out stoutly, for they are both equally troublesome to us and much hinder the trade of our port. By this your Honors will see Sevagee hath his hands full; how he will deal with them all wee must leave to time to discover.

## ( 132 ) .

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 December  
Sect. 4, p. 171 } 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

The Mogull was at Cullean, but the Pishwaw giving them 10000 Pagodas ready money, they are returned without doing any harm.

## ( 133 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 88 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 Dec.  
p. 128 } 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

Finding the towne of Surrat somewhat free from Sevajees allarms, we have thought good to discharge all the Topasses, whome wee now send downe by the *Unicorne*, and keep only two files of Englishmen here, which wee hope will be enough for the security of our house if occasion require.

## ( 134 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31 Dec.  
Sect. 5, pp. 3-4 } 1675

## ( EXTRACT )

The Portugeese its reported, has proclaimed war with Sevagee, he attempting to build two bullworks over against their

Fort of Sibon which they endeavouring to hinder, bred the quarrel. Sevagee still continues fortifying those two hills; a few days will tell us if they be able to put a stop to those bulwarks or no, which if gone on with, will be a great curb to the Portugeese.

When the Hunter is gone to Persia, there will be much wanting a Frigate to cruise up and down, not only to secure our merchants from Mallabars, but to secure the port on all occasions in this troublesome times of Sevagees drawing an army down against the Portugeese and the Siddys vessels daily coming in and out, so hope you will speedily dispatch the *Revenge* to us.

( 135 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 8 Jan.  
Sect. 5, p. 5 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

The *Berkeley Castle* when here last, brought out 13 iron guns 24 pounds, some of which were spared Sevagee, by which means we are in great want of great gunns.

( 136 )

O. Correspondence, Vol. } SURAT TO THE { Dated 11 January  
36, No. 4163, fols. 10-11 } COMPANY { 1675/76

( EXTRACT )

In our former letters wee have advised the settlement of your factory at Rajapore, where we have employed a considerable stock to be invested in commoditys proper for Europe, which was expected would have been sent us seasonable enough to have bin cured and laden home on these shipp; but wee have been much disappointed of our expectations, having received scarce halfe of what wee ordered of baftas, dungarees, &c., and them all, or the greatest part, browne, and now it is too late to cure them. The reason of this disappointment is caused by the continued warrs in the inland townes, which gives an apparent obstruction to all trade. Mr. Child, &c. factors complaine alsoe of the late raines which have fallen there, hindering the passages of all caphalaeas and belating them one month of what their usuall time of arrivall, which is a very great perplexity to us and puts us to great difficulty in the lading these shipp. Wee doe not find but your settlement there hath been very well esteemed, by Sevagee and all the neighbour governments of Deccan, by whom your factors

were received with all demonstration of kindness and respect to your Honors name and that of the nation. Wee perswade ourselves it will in a yeare or two more become a usefull and advantageous factory to you. Mr. Childs tyme having been wholly taken up in travelling up the country for the settlement of your business he hath not yet had time to prosecute your demands on Sevagee for your former loss at Rajapore according to contract, but wee expect that hee will suddenly bring that affaire to some issue.

(137)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 p. 10	}	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{	Dated 11 January 1675/6
-------------------------------	---	----------------------	---	----------------------------

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts are alltogether uncertaine. Report speakes Sevagee one while dead and another while very ill and another while that he hath ordered all his forces to be ready under Pornollah [Panhālā], intending thence to march for Veezapore, called thither, report speakes, by the Nabobb Buleil Caun who now raines lord of all, the young King in his possession, and it is likewise talked keepees Coons [Khavās] Caun in prison; but the better sort of people doe beleive Coons is killed by him.

(138)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 2, p. 6 (2d set)	}	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{	Dated 13 January 1675/6
---------------------------------------	---	---------------------------	---	----------------------------

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee haveing sent severall letters to the Deputy Governor to desire him to graunt leave for five of his vessells, which now lye at Penn, to be brought hither and haled on shore for security, that the Sidy might not burne them, the Deputy Governor propounded to the Councill, which being debated, and in regard the Siddy cannot take it ill of us, his fleete haveing been here severall times and wintered twice under our protection, it was

Ordered that a letter be sent to Sevagee to advise him that wee have graunted his request provided a writeing under his hand and seale (as he has promised he will), that in case the Siddy should attempt to destroy the said vessells in our port it should wholly lye on his accountt, the English not to be concern'd on either side.

( 139 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 January  
Sect. 5, p. 12 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

For these many days here is a continued report of Sevagees being dead and buried, naming the place of his death, distemper, manner and place of burial. It is reported he was poisoned by his son; his son being informed his father had commanded the watch of Rairee Castle to throw him down over the wall, if he left not going out at nights after the watch was sett to meet a daughter of one of his chiefest Braminees, whose daughter he had debauched; that he was sick, we certainly know, and that his distemper proceeded from the violent pain he had in his head, which was almost rotten. The Siddy Sambolees told a servant of the Deputy Governor, that he was dead and so say all merchants from Dabull, Cullean, Chaule &c. Wee cannot give any great credit thereto, because Moree Pundit removes not from under Moules (Mahuli or Mavals) Hill with his army. We shall endeavour to know the certainty, and advise when we know it.

( 140 )

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM SURAT TO EAST { Dated 17 Jan.  
dence, No. 4163 } INDIA Co. { 1676

( EXTRACT )

The granado shells lost at Rajapore, Sevagee doth cleare himself of declaring that he never had them in possession, upon examination wee understand that part were sold to Siddy Gehore [Johār] Generall of the King of Deccan's Army, Part were left at Rajapore in the Company's house when it was robbed, and afterwards were plundered by the people of the Towne, but there is noe hopes of recovering them, or anything for them. [ Cf. No. 399, dated 6 October 1673 ante, p. 291, item 1st. ]

Wee herewith send you the severall sorts of coynes now minted on the Island; among the rest wee desire you to take notice that the Tynn coine is made 10 per cent more weightier then it used to be, and that in order to its greater consumption; it first went currantly of till the envious portuguese hindered its passage in their Country, and transport to the maine, abasing the value very much, but now wee hope it will be better esteemed,

and if wee could procure a large vent for it, 'twould consume a good quantity of tynn yearly, and make it worth above 22 rupes per maund to you.

(141)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine  
89, p. 13 } { 24 Jan. 1675/6

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour did latly send the President a bill of exchange drawne by Sevajee Rajah upon his corrispondent in Golconda, part whereof being on account of moneys due to the Company for cloth and perpetuanos sold him, and part to some merchants on Bombay for corne and other goods sould to Sevagees Subedars by his owne order, and the remainder of the money was to be invested in corne for Sevagees owne account. This said bill was accordingly sent up, but it againe returned unto us, the person on whome it was drawne being departed from Golconda before its arrival. This bill wee now returne you here enclosed; and seeing the Company themselves are concerned in this business, as well as their merchants, whom they are bound to protect against any violence of their neighbours, wee thinke good that you owne this cause publiquely as the Company's concerne; and in order to the speedy recovery of said money, that you send up the cheife broker Girderdas together with Narransinary and one or two able Englishmen, who in the Company's name are to deliver the letter herewith sent to Sevajee and Motto [Moro] Pundit together with another letter from the Deputie Governour, and in the said name to demand satisfaction for the said money, together with interest and other damages, and they are not to depart till they have satisfaction; but if they see noe probability of satisfaction then the Englishmen are first to make a protest in the Company's name against their unjust proceedings and declare that if any dammage or breach of friendshipp doth accrew thereby they are the cause thereof, and then they are to returne, and haveing given you an account of their proceedings you are to signifie the sam[e] unto us, and wee shall take such course therein as shall consist with our Masters honour and intrest, and security of their merchants and trade hereafter into those parts.

\* \* \* \* \*

Here is a flying report that Sevagee is dead, wherefore wee would have you consider whether it be safe to deliver the bill out of your hands before you are further satisfied of the truth hereof.

27 Jan. 1676 ]

*English Records*

( 142 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 Jan.  
Sect. 5, p. 15 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

The reports of Sevagee are various; some report dead, some very ill, some perfectly recovered; nothing of certainty as yet [ to ] be learned.

( 143 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 2 Feb.  
Vol. 36, No. 4175 } 1675/6

( EXTRACT )

Wee advised you formerly the ill successe of your factory near Brampore at Dungom, where Mr. Samuell Austen was taken prisoner, plundered all he had to the very clothes on his back, and your factory house burnt, all the goods therein and at the weavers destroyed by Savajees flying army; touching which wee thought fit to send up Mr. Austen himselfe to Savagee Rajah, to complaine and expostulate the great violence done us when wee were at peace with him, whose narrative wee send you herewith. Satisfaction could not be procured, Savajee declaring that he was not lyable to make good any losses wee sustained in his enemys country, against whome he prosecuted a just warr; he blamed the Generall of his army much for the violence done us, and to the end wee should not be subject to such injuries hereafter he gave us his coles or pasteports for that place, as also for many other factoryes, but wee know not how farr they may be trusted unto, and therefore wee shall adventure noe more than the necessity of your affaires force us unto for the better procuring of goods for England. Mr. Austen hath in this affaire done you good service and behaved himselfe prudently; his losses were great and bespeak your favourable eye towards him.

( 144 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 Feb.  
Fols. 16-17 } 1675/6

( EXTRACT )

(S) Wee take notice of Sevagee's death which is alsoe confirmed here wee pray be carefull to recover the money which is due to the Company and the merchants on the island, for the last goods should, and trust now more of the Companys Estate in any of the



Sobedarrs hands, till the debt be first sattisfied; of then be as wary as you can; how you trust those people, till they keepe their words better then hitherto they have done.....Mr. John Child haveing advised us that the Soobedarr of Rajapore hath a great quantity of coconutts to be laden for, account of freight to be sent for sailieti Surratt which coconutts wee are to dispose of and there out to pay the Company the first payment of what agreed on p[re] contract, wee have thought good to order the *Mayboonne* downe thither; as well to lade, so much as she can bring herselfe; as to be convoy to such other vessells as wee would have you hire at Bombay for transport of said goods, from Rajapore to Surratt wee inclosed send you the contract made between Mr. Child and the Soobedarr of Rajapore and would have you not to fail to send downe boats sufficient for the bringing up the said goods to which end you may employ *Mullabars Coaster*, the Companys Shibarrs if not otherwise disposed and in want of them you may hire a good large grob or two at Mahim Bandera and Bombay at as cheape a rate as you can and send them downe with all speed to Rajapore either together with the *Mayboome* or before her to the end noe time may be lost for the sooner we get the money into our hands the better.

[P] Mr. Samuell Austin hath againe earnestly entreated us to remind you of his concerne with Sevajee. Wee desire that you would youse your endeavour for the procureing him speedy sattisfaction, being he is fearefull should Sevajee be dead, as it is reported, he would never recover a farthing for his loss.

( 145 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 19 February  
2, p. 9 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1675/6

Narransiny and Caus Moody being returned from Mora [Pandit] with an answer to the President's letter touching the bill of exchange that was returned, and Mora Punditt having alsoe wrott a very civill letter to the Deputy Governor declaring that the reason the bill of exchange was not accepted to be occasioned by the departure of the person on whom it was drawne, and that he was now arrived to Sevagee with the mony, and that he had wrott Sevagee how great the disappointment hath been to the English, which being taken into consideration it was thought convenient that two persons be sent immediately to Sevagee with the bill and to make demand thereof, which if he denies to pay they are to returne with his answer that wee may send some

English to make demand, and, in case necessity requires, to protest against him according to the orders wee have received from the President and Councill, and in regard it is cheaper, sending such of our servants as are natives, then English, it was

Ordered that Narransinay and Caus Moody be dispatch'd with all convenient speed to Sevagee with the bill of exchange, which if accepted they are to advise us thereof and remaine there till they receive our further orders, but if not, then to returne speedily with Sevagees answer thereto that wee may put in execution the Presidents and Councils orders.

## ( 146 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 February  
Sect. 5, p. 23 } 1676

## ( EXTRACT )

[Beginning omitted] First, our near neighbourhood both to Sevagee and the Siddy makes them often unwelcome and dangerous guests unto us, having sometimes 2 or 300 of the one party or the other upon the island, or their vessells in this road, who are generally morose and surly men fitt and ready for any roguery when opportunity presents and not to be governed and kept in quiet by any persuasion, but the awe of our being too strong for them.

## ( 147 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO } Dated 24 Feb.  
Sect. 5, pp. 19-20 } SURAT } 1676

## ( EXTRACT )

We shall use our utmost endeavours to recover the money which is due to the Company, and the other merchants, for the goods sold Sevagee, and shall be very cautious how we trust any of the Company's Estate in any of the Soubidars hands, till they make good what already due, and are juster in their contracts than hitherto.

Here are severall vessells laden and bound for Rajapore which belongs to merchants of this port. We have recommended them to Mr. Child to be employed in their transport of the cocoa-nutts &c., goods that lie there ready for Suratt. They are large Grabbs and with some other vessells belonging to this Island that is there already, will be ready to carry up all at once.

We shall do what in us lies to be assistant to Mr. Austyn in the speedy procuring of the money due to him from Sevagee.

( 148 )

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 } LONDON TO SURAT { Dated 8 March  
p. 262 } 1675/6

We should gladly heare that Bingees design about the printing do take effect, that it may be a means to propogate our religion whereby soules may be gayned as well as Estates.

( 9 )

L. Book, Vol. 5 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 8 March  
pp. 264-265 } 1675/6

We note the approach of Sevagees forces and the allarum given you thereon, and do hope that the agreement made with him will protect our estates.

\* \* \* \* \*

We approve of the course you have taken to gett satisfaction of Sevagee for our loss at Dungom and would have you prosecute it, for tho it should cost as much as you shall recover, yet it will deterr him from making the like depradations for the future, when they consider they must pay for it.

• ( 150 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 13 March  
Fol. 23 } 1675/6

The newes of these partes are all together uncertaining but this is to[o] true that Sevagee Rajah is very well, at Purnollah hath robbed hattande [Athani], the merchants losses is vallued at 300,000 Pagodas and is taulked that he will with all his fforces against Veezapore or Goa.

( 151 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 April  
Sect. 5, pp. 36-37 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

We have intelligence that the Siddy intends to winter here, which we look upon to be bad news, for besides raising the price of all sorts of provisions and making them scarce, we shall never be able to prevent quarrelling, that will arise between our men and his, besides the intolerable cheat they always put upon the tobacco renter in bringing in tobacco by stealth; we having wrote a friendly letter to him, laying before him the many inconveniences will happen by his wintering here, desiring him to pass

the winter at Suratt; if he should not hearken to our desires; yet we hope your honour may prevail with the Governor of Surat, to get him invited there, for we earnestly desire to be rid of his company.

Since the foregoing the Siddy is come in with his fleet, who tells us he has power from the Governor of Suratt to winter here, and he will not stir from hence, except we turn him out by force; he says he will write to the Governor about it, and we hope your Honour &c., will use the utmost interest to get him removed, otherwise he will be a plague to this island.

By the extraordinary strictness of the Broach, Cambaya &c. Governors, we have been able to procure so little corn this year that with what the Siddy has already had of us and the scarcity of all other provisions on this island, they are grown so excessive dear, that should the Siddy winter here, without doubt many of the inhabitants will be forced to leave the island.

We understand from some private hands, that several of the Siddys [men] have sided with Tully Ckawn, which has so encouraged him, that he begins now to appear abroad in public, and for fear others should follow their example, the Siddy not daring to trust himself this winter at Danda Rajapore, is fled hither and pretends Ghasty Cawns order for his stay here, which he has nothing to show, for we are likewise informed that he and his Mizza at Surat are very much fallen out, which makes him very unwilling to go to Surat; he presses also that his residence should lie in Bombay and not in Mazagon, being loath to trust Sevagee at this distance from the fort; if he stays here long, how troublesome, inconvenient and what great discouragement it will be to the island you all very well know; we submit to your better judgment, and desire your speedy answer, how we shall govern ourselves in this affair, which shall punctually be complied with.

( 152 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine  
Vol. 37, No. 4202 } COMPANY { 7 April 1676

( EXTRACT )

The report still continues of Sevgees death (but yett it is much doubted). He was poisoned by his barbar and for a long time hath not appear'd abroad, but his army hath lately robbed a considerable mart towne in Deccan called Houuttanee [Athanee], neare Raybagg, where wee heare some of your estate is plunder'd,

but doe not yett know the certainty thereof. He holds a faire understanding with your Island Bombay and all offices of freindshipp pass between them.

## ( 153 )

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 April  
Fol. 30 } { 1676

Instructs Bombay not to allow the Siddy to winter there but in case he insists on it, restrictions were to be put on the movement of his men but at the same time to be civil to him so that he may not have any complaint against the Bombay Government.

## ( 154 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 April  
89, p. 31 } { 1676

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee haveing here a report as if Sevajees army were coming hither [Surat] to plunder this place, wee doe now by Matteus desire you to make a diligent enquiry into the truth thereof, and advise us the motion of his army, and if you are certainly informed they are moving towards Surat wee would have you send us intelligence with all speed by express.

## ( 155 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 April  
89, Fol. 32 } { 1676

To this day the Governour of Surat hath not applyed himselfe in the least to us touching the wintering the Sidyes fleet, wherefor wee would have you continue to prosecute our former directions, and not permitt them to winter there and be carefull that you be not overcome with their subtilities.

## ( 156 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 April  
Sect. 5, p. 40 } { 1676

## EXTRACT

There is about 10000 horse of Sevagee come to Cullean; their intention is not certainly known, but a report goes that they intend to go and seize upon a hill near Damen called Parnerah, where was a castle formerly, but now deserted, which he intends to fortify, that he may be nigh Suratt, from whence it is not above 36 hours journey, which will strike such a fear into the

merchants at Surat, that it will much spoil the trade. Narang Sunsey and Cowes Moody saw Sevagee at Panolla; we do not hear that he intends to make any incursions this year.

(157)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 April  
Sect. 5, p. 41 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

The bearer of this, is one Sundergee Pervo, a person that is sent to Surat by Mora Pundit to succeed Kisso Rawn [Keso Ram or Keshav Raman] Sevagees Vakeel there, who for the neglect of his duty, is turned out; Sundergee has letters for his Hon. from Mora Pundit, in which we suppose he has wrote at large on this particular, so we, to comply with Sundergees desire, recommend him to your favorable reception, we have on his request to us, spared him a topass for his conveniency in passing the Portugeeze country.

(158)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 April  
89, p. 33 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

You have omitted to advise us what success you have had in your demands touching recovery of the money due to the Company &ca. merchants from Sevagee. Wee feare you are too remiss and indifferent in that affaire and looke upon it only as a private concerne, whereas if you understand it aright it is like to be the standard of your future dealings with Sevagee and his ministers, for if you suffer yourselves to be baffled in this business they will use you soe hereafter. Wee therefore desire you to prosecute the said demand with all vigour, and that you signifie to Sevagee and his ministers that if they use us soe injuriously in detaining our money and breaking the contracts made with them, wee shall be forced to withdraw all correspondence and trade from their countrey. And wee desire you to be wary how you trust them on the Company's accountt till that debt be satisfied.

(159)

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT { Dated 1 May  
Vol. 28, pp. 34-5. } ST. GEORGE { 1676

(EXTRACT)

In our last we advised you the report of Sevagees death, but we soon found it fabulous, and that he was recovered of his sick-

nes, and his armys abroad which have plundered a considerable market towne in Deccan called Huttanee, from whence report speakes he hath carryed away 300000 Pagodas where our Honble. Masters have suffered in 16 pags. broadcloth and other goods sent thither for sale per the factors at Rajapore. The kingdome of Vizapore is now in a miserable distracted condition, the King being in his nonage and not able to take the charge of the Government upon him; all his Umbraws are devided oute against an other and in armes. The Mogulls Generall Bauder Ckaun is gone with his army against the whole kingdome in hopes of a conquest, and Savage, who hath alwaies had an eye that way but never durst attempt anything for fear of Bauder Ckaun, who continually lay with his armies on the borders of his country, hath now taken the oppertunitie to fish in these muddy waters also and sided with Buloei Ckaun the Generall of Vizapore, but what the issue of all will bee time must produce; in the interim the Company suffer greatly in their factories of Rajapore and Carwar, and all trade impeded no merchants adventuring to buy any goods, and all the weavors fled from their houses, no place being secure, that they cannot settle to worke nor dare we intrust them with any quantitie of money till affaires are better settled.

( 160 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 2, p. 12 (2d set) }	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{ Dated 4 May 1676
---	---------------------------	-----------------------

( EXTRACT )

There being severall dancing women, subjects of Sevagee, fled over hither, of whom Mora Punditt hath made demand according to our articles of agreement with Sevagee, for the punctuall compliance with which it was

Ordered that enquiry be made after them, and if found, that they be secured till such time as he send persons for them, that we may receive the like from him if any of our souldiers or inhabitants of the Island desert it and runn into his country on any evill action committed here.

( 161 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } p. 37 }	RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{ Dated 9 May 1676
-----------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

( EXTRACT )

The newes of these partes is that the Nabob hath had a bloody fight with the Decanns. They kil[le]d him about a thousand

horse; many of his cheifest friends fell; himself much wounded. The Decanns are headed by Sheek Menass and assisted by Siddie Mazoure [Massaud] and Serjah Caun &ca. The Nabob hath none sticks to him but the Pattans. He hath sent to make friends, but the Decanns &ca. will not hear any thing of it. Report speakes him in a great streight whilst these fight. Sevagee hath 4000 horse that rainges up and downe, plunders and robbs without any hinderance or danger. The troubles up the Gaut are soe great that wee much feare being able to provide any goods for our masters this yeare.

( 162 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 18, p. 13	} FORT ST. GEORGE TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 13 May 1676
--	--------------------------------	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee have no certainty of Sevagee as yet, but its reported as if his brother Eccogee, hitherto in the Visapores service on the southern frontier, having surprised a mountaine and woody country, hitherto unsubjected, has sett up for himself. It is called Zawady Condaly [?]. Allso that Balla Balla Cawn [Bahlol Khan] ( who rules Visapore since the imprisonment of Cabbash Cawn ) should have received a considerable defeat from the joint forces of Sidi Maseed Jekery and Masour, so that if Sevagee be above ground it is time to be doing. Chingy [Gingy], its said, treats with this King, but we hardly think him in a condition to undertake it, being wholly intent upon fleecing his country, as well souldiery as common people, and that spoils all.

( 163 )

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 28, pp. 37-38	} SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE	{ Dated 25 May 1676
---	-------------------------------	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee have lately been twice allarmed by Sevagees forces, and the towne [ Surat ] continues yet jealous of his approach, in regard that a body of his men keep hovering about Ramnagar, the Rajah of which place he hath beaten, and made his excursions into the Cooleys country, settled a party of men and fortified Pindolle, a strong hill in the said country, which place is not 8 daies march from Surat, so that if he comes not now we may reasonably expect him here the next monsoon; and to add the speedy and feasable marches it is thought he hath brought the Portugues to that extremitie that they dare not deny or oppose



his passage through their dominions; so that this citie will have but a troublesome and unquiet neighbour, and put a stoppe to the trade of this port, if not. totally ruine it, which God divert, to whose protection we commend you.

( 164 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 27 May  
Fols. 38-39 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

(S) **Sunderjee Pervooc** is arrived but wee have not thought good to shew him any outward countenance nor receive his visit as yet till wee heare how he is received by the Governor of the towne, for wee thinke, not good to give him any occasions of jealousy;.....

(P) From the beginning of this month this towne of Surat hath been in continuall alarms, by meanes of Sevajees army under the command of Mora Punditt who, haveing beaten the Rajah of Ramnagurr out of his country and taken Pindolle and Painecah is now within 3 days journey of us, and threatens to destroy the towne if the Governour doth not buy his peace with a good summe of money, touching which they are now in treaty. It is sayed also that Sevagee hath procured free passages for his army through the Portugall country and liberty to settle his people at Vinbassaree and Daman in order to make approaches to Surat. and returnes the more secure, by which proceedings he seemes resolved either to destroy this towne or to bring it under contribution. Wee pray God to direct all things for the best, but hitherto wee have malancholly apprehensions for the Companys trade in these parts.

( 165 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 30 May  
Sect. 5, p. 42 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

We are sorry you should think us remiss, in using our utmost endeavours with **Sevagee** and his ministers, touching the recovery of the money due to the Hon. Company &c. merchants from him.

We sent immediately **Cowes Moody** and **Narangsinay** to make demands of money from **Sevagee**, who gave them fair promises of payment and to that purpose, **Narangsinay** stayed behind to receive it, and we since hear, though not by letters from him thus;

Sevagee has paid something on account, and daily promises satisfaction for the rest; if we find that he absolutely intends for to baffle us, we shall proceed as your Honour &c. formerly directed us, but we are inclined to believe he has no such design, but it cannot be expected that he will pay it all at once, as it is a very difficult thing to get money out of such mens hands as his, but part in goods and part in money and by leisurly payments he may at length clear the account. We did, according to your Honrs. orders, agree with 5 vessells to go to Rajapore to lade the Companys cocoanutts and beetelnutts, which Sevagee intended to pay, but how Sevagees ministers have baffled Mr. Child in that business, in not only keeping them on demurrage 2 months, but at length returned [the] vessell up empty; your Honour will be informed from thence, it was a great good fortune to the Company that most of those vessells we agreed with, were laden with batty on their own account and bound thither, so that we are come off with all but one, without paying them anything, though with some difficulty, they much grumbling for their demurrage; only one vessell of about 450 candy, which went down empty on purpose to fetch up the Company's goods, whose owner was very instant with us for his freight and demurrage, which would have been considerable, but we at length agreed with him and paid 1225 Rups., which we shall charge to Rajapore Factory's debt, and that is all we have paid on that account. There are two vessells that have got their lading, which is Girders Rugarrell and the Moodys Ketch, but the owners may repent the time they sent them down, for by detaining them so long ere they laded them they are now forced to winter at Rajapore.

( 166 )

F. R. Surat  
Vol. 89, p. 40

} SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 1 June  
1676

( EXTRACT )

These goe by returne of your peon whom you sent to accompany Sundergee Pervoe, Sevagees envoy, from whose army (five days since) this citty received a very hott alarm, but now, thanks be to God, wee are quiet againe, and report speakes that Sevagee hath left Pindolle and returned with his army to their winter quarters in his owne country, soe wee hope to heare noe further from him till after the raines (which this day sitt in with us), when wee have great reason to feare he will disturbe this citty.

(167)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } UMRA TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 June  
89, Fol. 44 } { 1676

(SUMMARY)

[Siddi Cossum who was on his way to Danda Rajapore on the Emperor's service is recommended to Bombay Government by the President. The President asks the Bombay authorities to let Casim winter at Bombay and to treat him civilly.]

(168)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } FROM SURAT TO { Dated 9 June  
89, pp. 45-46 } BOMBAY { 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have already wrote you a letter in recommendation of Siddy Cossum who is now made Govr. of Danda Rajapore and Captain Generall of the Kings Armada against Sevagee (Siddy Sambole being turned out of said office). Ghastie Ckaune Governour of Surrat hath commanded the said Siddy Cossum to make what haste he can to his charg and in persuance thereof hath with some importunity prevaild with us to permitt his wintering on the Island Bombay till the monzoone serves to transport him to Danda Rajapore. He carryes with him about 200 Peons for his guard on the way, fearing some encounter from Sevagees forces. Wee were very unwilling to admit soe many troublesome people on the Island, but our Governour here being very importunate with us, and haveing expressed a respectfull regard and favourable assistance to our Honble. Masters interest, and promising to signifie this, and other our good services to the King, wee have thought good to gratifie him therein.

And though probably Sevagee may repine and look with a jealous eye on this proceeding, yet you must take care to satisfie him with the same reasons which wee formerly used, urging the necessity that lys upon us in regard our trade lys so engaged in the Kings dominions and that wee are as ready to render all becoming offices of friendship to him when it ly's in our way.

This day and at the same time that Siddy Cossum came to take his leave of the President, Sundergee Pervooc, Sevagees Envoy, came to visit the President and deliver Moro Punditts shall letter which was full of kindness, but as to the affaire which for Sundergee treats about, wee judge it most prudent to keepe ourselves as unconcerned as wee can. [For the earlier opinion on this same point see (S) No. 153 dated 14 April 1676]

14 June 1676 ]

*English Records*

(169)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 June  
89 Fols. 40-41 } 1676

Wee take notice that your endeavours have been carefully disposed for the recovering of the money due from Sevagee and gladly understand the good opinion you have that he intends in the end to keepe faire with us. Wee shall expect the successe, and desire you to inquire into the proceedings of Narran Sanay whether he be capable, to manage, such treatyes with Sevagee and his ministers, for wee conceive one reason why Sevagees people doe not comply better in their contracts with us is the slender regard they have to the person employed with them. Now seeing there will be alwayes a neccessity, by reason of the dependance of the Companys affaires on Sevagees country, to have an able grave intelligent person, residing in Sevagees court for the dispatch of such business, as wee shall have to be performed relating to Bombay and the other factorys, wee say wee would have you consider whether Narran Sunay be a person quallified for such an imploy or whether it were not better to keepe an Englishman envoy there (for the charge will be but little more) and wee are of the opinion had you sent an Englishman first of all, and expostulated the matter a little roughly with him, or had sent Girder for whome they have a far greater respect than Naran Sunay they would sooner have complied with you then now they are like to doe.

(170)

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT St. { Dated 21 June  
Vol. 28, pp. 39-40 } GEORGE { 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee doe observe what you write as to the troubles in Viza-pore, which also we heare to be in a distracted miserable condition through the dissentions of the Unbraves, in like manner the Sevagees people, through the frequent robberies and oppressions of his army, that all trade there is impeded, and our factors complaine that their cloth investments are at a stand by reason they can get no weavors to setle to worke.

win. In our last wee advised you how greate dainger this towne of fur Surat was in of being plundered by his forces that was at Pindolle, wit. but since that (thankes be to God) is retreated into his owne this vyntrey without [? without] advancing further; yet we feare we  
I heare from him againe in November or October, for he will

not be quiet till he hath reduced this port of Surat to pay him contribution, or worse, which God divert.

( 171 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 5, p. 45 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 21 June 1676
--	--------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee is at Rairy and his army so far as we can hear disperced to their winter quarters; which [*sic*? what] he intends in the spring is only known to his own breasts.

( 172 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } Sect. 5, pp., 46 & 52 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 3 July 1676
---	--------------------	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Siddy Cossum arrived here [Bombay] the 26th present [June] whom we received according to his quality with all demonstrations of curtesy and friendship. John Pettit went to Mazagon to welcome him, where he intends to reside till the weather is open for his passage to the Island, he seeming very well contented with the place; if at anytime Sevagee should complain of our kindness to him, we shall endeavour to satisfy him as your honour has directed.

We pitched upon Narangsunney to be an Envoy to Sevagee as being a person who had commonly been employed on the like occasions and consequently a great probability of his attaining experience and acquaintance with Sevagees ministers, and not having any information of [*sic*? to] his prejudice; we do imagine him to be a little proud and vainglorious, but our acquaintance, which has not been so great as to determine much concerning his abilities, your Honors. longer knowledge of him is better enabled to pass a sensure on him then we. As to the sending up an Englishman constantly to reside at Sevagees court, there is not any matter of fact in the case that we should be able to direct your Honour &c., what is convenient to be done in it, your Honour &c., being better able to determine of its necessity than we; if it be your pleasure to enorder one to be sent, we shall choose out one of the discreetest our judgment shall direct us to do. We have not heard from Narangsunney these 20 days; the contents of his last was that he was receiving money; please to inorder how we shall proceed in case payment is deferred, or in case they pay but  $\frac{1}{4}$  or half the debt, and promise further payment for the rest.

\* \* \* \* \*

We do likewise imagine that the Siddy has no present thoughts of seeking any means to destroy us; yet many times opportunity has instructed those who never had any intention of acting a thing, to go and disarm his men would occasion the greatest disgust imaginable, for Sevagee would hardly neglect an opportunity of sending over a party in the night and cutting all their throats, which we were not able to remedy, and then how would that be represented to the King of India, that we had purposely disarmed his subjects to have them murdered; or if Sevagee should forbear; yet the same thing would be laid to our charge as intended by us.

(173)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 4 July  
p. 46. } 1676

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees army under the command of Moro Puditt haveing taken Pindolle from the Rajah of Ramnagur (which is a considerable castle about 3 days journey from Surratt), the Generall haveing left about 4000 men to defend it, went back to Rairee. Sundergee Pervooc finds but a cold reception here, which makes him threaten hard and foretell the miserys of plunder and desolation to this city. Wee desire you to have an eye to the porceedings of Sevagees army soe soon as they come out of their quarters, and if you have the least intelligence of their motion this way, falle not speedily to advise us by expresse.

(174)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 19 July  
89, p. 52 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee have observed Narransunay to be very dilatory in his proceedings and tardy in his advices, and if you should find Sevagee to deferr payment of his debt after so many delays wee would have you send up to him some discreet and sober Englishman, together with Girderdas, earnestly to prosecute our demands and not to returne till they have received full satisfaction for the said debt.

(175)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 July  
89, pp. 60-31 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

The newes of these parts is very uncertaine. The freshest is that Sevgee hath made peace with the King of Vizapore and has

given 300000 Rupees piscash and 100000 Pagodas per annum in way of tribute, he to enjoy all as farr as the River Cousma [ Krishna ] about 5 course beyond Callapore. This peace was mediated by the King of Golkondah. Sevagee has latly returned to him a subtill fellow by name Netagee who hath been 10 yeares in the Mogulls Court, turned Moreman, but now remade a Hindue, so that most thinke that doubtless Sevagee hath some great designe on foote which is not yet publickly discoursed.

( 176 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 5, p. 50 }BOMBAY TO  
SURAT{ Dated 30 July  
1676

( EXTRACT )

Wee hear nothing of Sevagees intentions; in the spring we shall not fail to communicate whatever intelligence we receive of his design with all speed. Narangsinay has not afforded us one word of advice where he is, and how he proceeds, or what likelihood he has of receiving the debt, that we might the better know what course to take. We shall now send up a person to enquire news of him.

( 177 )

Orme Mss. Vol. }  
114, Sect. 5, p. 53 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Dated 9 August  
1676

( EXTRACT )

Herewith goes a letter from Narangsinney, who has hitherto found nothing but empty promises, and we do now, intend to send up an Englishman to Sevagee, and have pitched upon Lieut. Richd. Adams for that employment, of whose prudent management of the affair we have not any scruple; he intends to sett forward on Monday; we shall order him to insist very close and positive in his demand of the money, and if he finds nothing but dilatory delays to protest against the Rajah and so come away.

Mora Punditt is come against Danda Rajapore with 10000 men and has promised not to see Sevagees face till he has taken it; he makes great preparations to assault, having cut down all the timber round about, intending to make certain great barricadoes upon boats, under cover of which to storm it. Siddy Cossum intends speedily thither with 4 or 500 men with him for its defence; the farther event of this, we shall not fail to impart to your Honours so soon as received, and this being all we call to mind at present.

## ( 178 )

(S) F. R. Surat, } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 August  
Vol. 89, Ffol. 54 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

Wee wonder you have not heard of late from Narransunny about his negotiation with Sevagee and his recovery of those debts; his last advices to the President gave him hopes of a speedy conclusion with him; but there is a great distance between faire words, and faire payments, so soone as the season will permitt wee have thoughts of sending up a fitter person on the employ if before it be not ended.

## ( 179 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 21 August  
89, p. 56 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

Wee read the ill success of Narransunays negotiation with Sevagee and that you have sent Lieutenant Richard Adames to make demand of his debt; wee wish him better success, but should rather have approved of your sending Captain Adderton as a person more fit for that employment.

## ( 180 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 August  
Sect. 5, p. 55 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

We have 4 days past, send up Mr. Mallerer to Sevagee, Mr. Adams being something indisposed; as yet Narangsinay has procured no money, only fair promises, which hitherto has been the only payment; we hope some better success upon Mr. Malwerers arrival there, which we shall not fail to advise of so soon as received.

## ( 181 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 Aug.  
89, Fol. 62 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

Wee are much abused by the proud ignorance of Sevagees ministers up Gautt through which feare wee shall be able to procure little or noe goods this yeare though noe point of our duty has been wanting. The newes wee advised in our former is still the same,



( 182 )

Public R. Office Mss. } [? PRIVATE] LETTER { Dated 22 September  
C. O. 77, Vol. 13, p. 83a } FROM SURAT { 1676

[ EXTRACT ]

The month of May last proved exceeding troublesome for Sevagee, with a considerable army having suddenly surprized a castle called Pindole, about three dayes journey from Surrat, belonging to the Rajah of Ramnaguer, sends his envoy to the Governor of this city demanding 900000 Rupees to be paid immediately for redemption of the city and the quarter part of the revenue of the country, otherwise he threatens to destroy all with fire and sword. This news put the town into a distracted condition, the most eminent merchants and all the people were ready to runn away, but the Governor shut up the gates and made some shew of defence. We prepared the best we could for security of your house and estate, and having sent back the soldiers we had from Bombay, were forced to supply their room the best we could. The alarm continued longer than any we have had hitherto and the danger more apparent in regard of the enemies near approach. But it pleased God to divert the storm, for the raines drawing near put a stop to Sevagees army from attempting the town; but the fear still continues, for now he hath possession of this castle aforementioned, he looks upon himself as Master of Suratt and all the country hereabouts, and except the King takes some speedy care to protect this town and country, it is likely to be reduced to a very ill condition in a short time.

( 183 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 Sept.  
Sect. 5, p. 60 } { 1676

( EXTRACT )

We have heard no news from Mr. Mauleverer and Narang-sunney since their departure.

( 184 )

O. Correspondence } COMMISSION TO CAPTAIN { Dated Surut  
Vol. 37, No. 4225 } ROBERT FISHER { 29 Sept. 1676

( EXTRACT )

Wee have given you to understand the many insolencies and injurious practices which the publique ministers and people of Deccan and the coast Mallabar have of late imposed upon the Honble. Company's servants and trade in those parts, for the

preventing in some measure and puting a stopp to which hereafter wee desire you during your short stay in Rajapore, Carwarr and Callicutt, in case there are any ships or vessells there belonging to the said places, to command the Nocquedahs and cheife pilotts on boards your ship, and then in sharp and severe termes to expostulate with them; the reason why the people on shore dare presume to goe to sea without the English passes and use bold and menaceing speeches towards them, declaring that if they doe not behave themselves with more honour and respect to the Company and their servents, and performe their contracts faithfully, pay whatever debts are due to the Company honestly, and keepe a more faire and just understanding with us hereafter then hitherto they have done, they must expect severe chastisement in the seizure and confiscating of their goods, shippes, and other effects of the Honble. Companys justly provoked displeasure; for as wee doe noe injury nor offer any injustice or affront to any nation whatsoever, soe are resolved to suffer none from any, but to vindicate the Company's right and honour in the best manner wee cann. And for that our factors at Callicutt have sent us a remonstrance, declaring the manyfold injurys imposed on the Honble. Company by the Governor of that place and one Alle Rajah of Billiapatam, in case the said factors shall stand in need of your personal appearance on shore to expostulate with the Governor or any other ministers touching the said injuries, wee desire you and the rest of the Commanders to countenance them by your advice and councill in the best manner you can, wherein wee hope you will doe the Honble. Company acceptable service, which wee shall not faile to signifie unto them.

( 185 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURUT { Dated 2 October  
Sect. 5, p. 61 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

Since our last Mr. Maulwerer is arrived from Ragry [Rayree], but has procured no money nor any hopes of ready coin; at first he promised Brants [Varāts] upon Gullion &c. to send two trusty persons of his own to see the money paid duly to us, before the persons returned back, but by advice of some of his Counsellors, that design was laid aside; then he offered wrought plate, that he had plundered in his journey, but demanded 50 per cent for the fashion and at that rate he would have presently have cleared the whole debt, but Mr. Malwerer and Narangsinay

would not receive it without farther order from your Honr. &c., which please to advise per your next. We are apt to think that if it be not accepted, nothing will ever be recovered or at least wise in a great many years, and if Sevagee should die, or should be much woredted in his warrs whreby he were put into straights, it would in probability be all lost; if the Mogull should come against him in person his case were desperate. Just as Mr. Malwerer was coming away, he took his journey with a great army towards the Canara country, intending as was given out, to take Basseler, Onor and the rest of that country lying upon the sea, but left order yo [to] deliver us plate when we pleased to take it, or if that liked us not he would give us Brawts upon Gullian &c., but we must take the pains to recover it, which we suppose will be an endless businesss, for if Sevagee does not give strict order about it, the Brawts may lie unpaid these seven years. Narran Sunnay stays behind, whether about these brawts or till he receives further orders about the plate we know not, for he has not wrote to us anything.

(186)

Orme MSS. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 Oct.  
Sect. 5, p. 63 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

This day arrived Narangsunney, but brings no other news than formerly, that Sevagee offers either bills upon his Soubidars, or plate; the latter he offers at 30 Rups. per seer, which is 23 Surat Totals, but Narrangsunney supposes he can have it at 28 Rupees per seer or thereabouts, which will be but 20 or 25 per cent less, it being Rupee silver, which we imagine to be better than Brauts, which are uncertain money and if ever paid, will not be recovered in 2 or 3 years. Sevagee is not gone down the coast, but gone up the hill, and has besieged 2 castles in Balgot, one called Billegom near Buncapore the other called Vayem Rayim about 5 days journey on this side of it; he has made great havock in the Vizapore country, and does intend to continue it, which we believe will much prejudice the Company's investment at Rajapore; at Carwar we hear not of any army intended towards Suratt, or that way and suppose none will be sent, because himself is gone so far up the hill. We add not but to subscribe &c.

(187)

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT { Dated Swally  
 Vol. 28, p. 55 } ST. GEORGE { Marine 6 Oct. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee are at length (thanks bee to God) delivered from the troubles and feares of Sevage, but the allarrum continued longer then any wee have formerly received, and it is not without just grounds that we suddenly expect him here againe, and if he comes hee doth boldly declare that he will utterly lay wast the citie of Surat, which God divert.

(188)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine  
 89, pp. 67-68 } 11 Oct. 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that you have not heard from Mr. Mauleverer nor Narransunay since their departure; however, the President hath received a letter from Narransunay, which advises that Sevagee is willing to satisfie the Honble. Company's debt and what due to other persons in varats or batty, wherefore if you cannot bring him to any better termes wee must be forced to be content with these, and in such case you must be very carefull that his Subedars doe not overrate the corne, but that it be delivered you at such reasonable rates the Company may be noe sufferers; and in case the townes you are assigned to receive the said batty in be over run by the Mogulls army, the Company may not sustaine any damage thereby, for that the batty must not be esteemed as the Company's untill it be delivered their servants.

(189)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY OT SURAT { Dated 14 Oct.  
 Sect. 5, p. 66 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

We do not trust Sevagee with any goods or money, nor have any dealings with his ministers, well finding how faithless they are. Yesterday Narang Sunnay departed to whom we have given orders to receive plate or other goods they will immediately pay in, not trusting to uncertain brawts, which is but acquiecing to the decepts they intend to put upon us, whereas it is better to know whether they intend ever to pay us or not.

(190)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SUART TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine  
89, pp. 69-70. } 17 October 1676

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice of Mr. Mauleverer and Narransunwys proceedings with Sevagee; they did well not to receive the plate, in regard there would have been soe great a loss upon it; wee approve better of the receiveing it in brawts, and therefore desire that you would give your directions accordingly. Wee had once great hopes that Sevagees countrey would have proved advantagious to the Honble. Company's trade, and did beleive he would have been so wise and understood his owne interest soe farr as to have kept a faire and just correspondence with us, but wee now find that soe long as that pirate and universall robber lives, that hath noe regard to friend nor foe, God nor man, there can be noe security in any trade in his countrey; wherefore wee have determined to dissolve the factory of Rajapore soe soon as wee can call in our debts, and have given order to Mr. John Child and Mr. Charles Ward to repaire on ship *Nathaniell* to Bombay with what estate of the Companys they can bring away, and leave only Mr. Robinson and Mr. Michell to receive in the remaining debts. Wee have not consigned them any goods this yeare nor shall wee till wee can bring Sevagee to a better understanding of us. The same intention alsoe wee have for Carwarr if it continues long under his jurisdiction; and wee would have you alsoe withdraw all trade and correspondence out of his countrey as to matter of trusting him with any of the Companys estate, declaring that you have express orders from us soe to doe, in regard to the unworthiness of his and his ministers dealings with us; and were it not for our factors and the Company's estate yett remaining at Rajapore, wee would take a more smart course with him, and doe ourselves justice on the first vessells wee could meet withall belonging to his ports; but for this wee must take some more convenient opportunity. In the meane time wee would have you give express orders to Narransunwy that if he cannot procure speedy sattisfaction paid in ready money or in brawts, but finds that they still continue to baffle him, that he comes away and treate noe longer with such false people.

( 191 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 Oct.  
89, p. 72 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

Wee take notice of Narran Sunays arrivall unto you, and the termes Sevagee offers to satisfye the Honble. Companys and other persons debts, which is *in plate* at 28 Rupees ( or thereabouts ) per seere, by which there will be 20 in 25 per cent losse. Wee have taken the matter into our serious consideration and doe concur with you that it is better to make sure of something then hold it out longer upon uncertaintyes; wherefore, revoking all former orders touching brawts, we doe now require you to receive the Honble. Company's debts due from Sevagee in plate on as cheape termes as you and he can best agree, taking an exact and particular accountt of the loss sustained by his over rating the plate and breaking our first contract with him, which you must send unto us here, that accordingly wee may make our further demands upon him when a convenient oppertunity shall present.

( 192 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Nov.  
Sect. 5, p. 68 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

[Beginning omitted] Yet all things are far dearer here, than in the inland cheap towns of Sevagees Dominions, which will something enhance the price of their labours.

( 193 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 December  
Sect. 5, p. 72 } 1676

( EXTRACT )

The Desy of Choul did promise to return and did in a manner proffer to undertake it [?] for a certain sum, but we heard he is fallen into trouble with Sevagee, who has fleeced him of what he could get, which perhaps has been the cause of his stay.

There is nobody here to buy brass gunns, but Sevagee, but we shall not trust him; if he sends ready money, we shall gratify him with their sale, but not else.

.....The *Nathaniel* is now coming in, but Mr. Child is not come in her, being stopt at Rajapore by force by the Soubidar, so

that there is only Madam Shapton and Mr. Ward come up. They left the factory in a confused condition, caused by the Siddy, who is there with his fleet, and has burnt Jettapoor.

( 194 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Dec.  
Sect. 5, p. 74 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

It is not only reported from all hands, but we have now received letters from the Soubidar of Choul that there is a peace concluded on between the Mogull and Sevagee, in which the Siddy is excluded, and the King not to help or assist him; if it be true we have thoughts that Junire or Aurengabaud or somewhere that way might be in many respects a very beneficial factory to the Company ;...

Narangsinyay is gone with Mora Pundit to Choul, where he has promised to end all accounts depending and make satisfaction.

Narangsinyay informs us that Sevagee is to pay the Mogull 400000 Pagodas yearly, to assist him with 5000 horse and that he saw Mora Pundit send to Rairy for 4 lack of Pagodas to send away immediately for the first years payment and that the 5000 horse are gone under command of Neragy Pundit.

( 195 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 5 December  
89, pp. 90-91 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

Though Sevajee should profer you ready money for your two brass gunns, yet we would not have you part with them without a positive order from us, for it is a matter of great consequence, and wee know not how farr he may be trusted.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee can give noe credit to the report that you have from the Subedarr of Choule, that the Mogull and Sevajee have made peace, since wee have often been deceived by the like rumours, and wee know alwayes at this time of the yeare Sevajee doth motion and give out such reports on purpose to hinder the Mogull from falling into his country; and if a peace should be concluded between them wee can never beleive that it will last long. Wherefore wee can have noe thoughts of settling a factory at Junire or in any other place in that part of the Decan country (which is at present the continuall seat of warr) untill such time

as affaires are in a better posture there. In the intrim wee would have you use all possible diligence to encourage merchants to bring downe a trade through those countryses to the Island, though wee doe not thinke good to trust any of the Honble, Company's estate there.

(196)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 Dec.  
Sect. 5, p. 78 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

The peace between the Mogull and Sevagee we hear is broken again; some say because he refused to send his son Sambogee Rajah as hostage; others say it was only a peace of Bauder Cawns making with [which] the Mogull would not stand to. We are sorry to find it so, expect the Mogull would prosecute the war in person and take all the country about us, which would be far better.

(197)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31 Dec.  
Sect. 5, p. 79 } 1676

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Child is now gone to Surat, who perhaps can give your Honr. &c, some light into the account.

✓ (198)

O. Correspondence } [? Mr. Child at] SURAT TO { Dated 10 Jan.  
Vol. 37, No. 4253 } BOMBAY { 1676/7

(EXTRACT)

That Rajapore is in noe meane esteeme with your Honours I am very sensible of, and your thoughts of withdrawing the Honble. Companys Servants thence are grounded on very prudent and good reasons, which are: the little security you understand to have for the Honble. Companys estate that may be there, the unhandsome usage you have received, and the small quantity goods it hath both vended and yeilded. For the first, indeed at present wee have but a very ill accomodation upon any occasion to defend ourselves in; now although a good house be highly convenient, and for us one is a building that already on it hath been layed out above 17000 larees, yet you will not have greater security from it than now you have, for wee have a good stone warehouse that secures us from any accident of fire, and our whole trade lyes up in the country, so that the Honble.



Company's concern is but a small time immediately in Rojapore, for the goods we buy, they as come from up the country, are packed up and lye not longer in the towne at most than 20 dayes, and Europe goods many will not vend at present in those parts, proceeding from the great troubles the Gout is in, soe that it may be soe ordered that there will be few remains there, and so if any goods wanting Bombay is soe neere, and alwayes, or most commonly, the Honble. Company have a vessell there, that the factory may be supplied with any goods from thence in at most 15 dayes without charge; and for the goods that wee carry up the country and bring downe to port our security there cannot be more than wee have, being the Rajahs Phyrmaun delivered me by your Honour, that I left at Rajapore, and since my being there have procured the King of Vizapores and the Nabobs Phirmauns. The Vizapores people have hitherto not in the least disturbed us but used us with all imaginable kindnesse; but as for Sevajee Rajah how firme his Phirmauns have proved your Honour is sensible of, but that he will ever rob us in his owne country there appears noe feare or suspition for it, for he is prosperous and growes greater and greater, and he, should he dye, I see no great feare of danger, for his son [ Sambhaji ] is already crowned, and of sufficient understanding he appeares. However, the treatment wee had in his dominions brings me to the unhandsome usage he hath not only failed in complying with this honorable agreement made with him, that in part encouraged your Honour to settle at Rojapore, but robbed us at Hattanee [Athani], and many other unkindnesses have wee received from his Ministers. For the bucksiss or donative [?] it hath been demanded by me many a time to small purpose and that success I had therein proved unfortunately to the Honble. Company's losse, which I have largely represented to the Rajah &ca. and upon your honors orders declared to wholly leave the port, without sattisfaction that might encourage your Honours to expect better usage for the future. To this I had an answer that they were truely sensible of the just displeasure taken and could noe way but be ashamed that they had been soe unhandsome, but assured me they would for certaine comply more justly and punctually for the future; the bucksiss they will pay; our goods robbed at Hattanee, their full value should be restored, and such care taken that none for the future belonging to the Rajah should dare to give us any the least hindrance. This I have from the Rajah and Annagee Punditt, and soe much of the effect of it have seen that a letter the Rajah

sent me signed by himself, Pishca [Peshwa] and Annajee to all Soobedarrs, Hoveldars &ca. his Ministers, declaring that whoever gave the English belonging to Rajapore any the least trouble were servants to Haulolcores, and that he would demand satisfaction, and noe excuse whatever should serve turne. This I sent up the Gaut with a servant; upon sight of it our Rhadaryes were cleared, and the Seere Subedar [sarsubhedār] of Purnollah saw it not only done, but upon my writing to him, soe many oxen as I declared has not a full ox lading, being accompted 9 Mds., was allowed for accordingly. About 100 ox lading of goods comming downe of ours mett with Sevagees army going against a place called Belgaum; after he understood they were ours he did not only order that noe hindrance should be given, but ordered some of his owne men to see them past Collapore; and in Rajapore when wee please wee ship and land our goods, if the Governor be not, without Chopping[?] at midnight, our words being sufficient to them. And that I have experienced, and I truely beleive they will be more kind than they have been, for they are subtile people and know full well their owne interest; the sweetness of our being amongst them they have tasted and pationately desirous of our continuance. It is true indeed to my trouble that the quantities Europe goods sold at and about Rajapore was not only small, but that the gaines by them would not beare the charge of our factory as per our booke accountt closed Aprill last; neither can I give your Honr. any hopes of better for the present and for what goods you may expect thence. I have in severall generall letters advised how uncertaine a thing it is, but all this proceeded from the distraction in those parts, which hath brought the country into a miserable condition, and it is reduced to that now, that it's impossible longer to continue as it is, for Sevagee on one side and the Nabob on the other hath soe plundered, and the flourishing trade that hath been in these parts soe wholly decayed, that it's impossible for them to find money to longer maintaine their armyes, soe that they will be forced to put an end to their wars, and as reports speakes, a peace will be suddenly made up, the Rajah Sevagee to hold all he hath in possession, for the river of Sanggaum, being about 7 course about Collapore, downe to the seaside, as a Moocaussah from the King. If this proves true Rojapore will soon much exceed your expectations, and the Honble. [Company] will reape a proffitt to great content. But this peace is uncertain, and on the other side it's certaine warrs will not allwayes con-

tinue, yet it may be soe ordered that your factory of Rojapore may not only be continued in a manner without charge but something of proffit, in putting it and Carwarr under one Cheife, as I formerly advised; by this convenience will have your buisness in those parts will goe smoothlier on, the Rajah kept content, who loves no port he hath like that of Rojapore, and the mony he hath layed out on a house for us will not be hove away, your bucksiss got in, what lost at Huttanee recovered, and your Honour will certainly find that you will have noe cause to repent of the charge you have been at in settling that factory. How conveniently it is seated, both as to the trade up in those cuntryes and its readiness upon all occasions to send and receive advices from Bombay and Surat, it will be needless to discourse, with what goods it affords and may vend your Honr. and Councill are sufficiently sensible of it; therefore I shall only say that for baftas, broad and narrow, dungarees and pautkaes you may have there doubtless in as great quantity as you may require, when they are in peaca. And now had not that unhappy accident of robbing Hauttanee hindred I had certainly sent you at least 2000 corge pautkaes, nay of these goods, without some extraordinary accident falls out, if your Honors shall have occasion for them, I dare assure your Honrs. that for the next yeares shipping you may have gott ready 3 in 4000 corge; for Europe goods I cannot at present encourage your Honours to send thither more than 200 peces broadcloth  $\frac{2}{3}$  redd and  $\frac{1}{3}$  greenes: and soe God send the Honble. Companys concerns to prosper not only in Rajapore, but every where else.

( 199 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Jan.  
Sect. 6, p. 2 } { 1677

( EXTRACT )

A free egress and regress up the country [is] much hindered both by the Portugeese and Sevajee.

( 200 ) ✓

O. Correspondence, Vol. } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine  
37, No. 4258, fols. 35-6 } COMPANY { 22 Jan. 1676/7

( EXTRACT )

Mr. John Child &ca. factors at Rajapore, on their first settlement there, did give us great encouragement that said factory would prove advantagious to your generall trade, in the provision of considerable quantitys of broad and narrow baftas, pautkas,

&ca. Deccan cloth and cardamons at cheaper rates then they are procureable at Surat; as also in the vent of broadcloth, &ca. Europe manufactures, and in recovering of the 10000 Pagodas which Sevagee contracted to make good to your Honors &ca. loss at the plunder of Rajapore. But it hath fallen out quite contrary to expectation, for by reason of the lamentable devastation which Sevagee hath made in Raybag, Hautanee, Collapore, &ca. marts of trade, and the excessive price and want of cotton in those parts, noe calicoes have bin procurable this yeare, nor will any Europe goods sell, soe that the stock consigned them hath in a manner layen dead all this yeare; and we have bin totally disappointed of the pautkaes and other goods they promised us, excepting some parcells they have sent us, but they are soe bad and deare that wee can noe way approve them; add to this a most notorious cheate and abuse which the Governour of Rajapore hath put upon them in a bargaine of coconutts which were to be delivered on account of the 10000 pagodas above mentioned, wherein wee compute there will be at least 12000 rupees losse, the circumstances whereof wee entreat you to peruse in our consultation and copy booke of letters being too tedious to be incerted here. These considerations together with severall roberys committed by Sevagees army on your estate at the plunder of Raybagg, Hautanee, and other violencys and breach of contracts sustained from his minsters, and the unsettled condition of the Deccan country, by the meanes of the present warr there, hath caused us for the present to dissolve that factory and call your servants away soe soone as wee can, to the end that wee might the better bring Sevagee and his officers to a more just and punctuall compliance with us hereafter; and our design hath soe farr succeeded that Sevagee, on the news of our leaving his country, hath sent his son Sombagee to see justice done us in all our demands, and to perswade us to continue at Rajapore, promising us all faire and punctuall compliance hereafter. And the Governor of Rajapore would not permitt Mr. Child to come away on the Nathaniell as wee enordered, and hath wrote letters to us assuring us that he will make all reasonable satisfaction and in the future punctually comply with us. Wee have not yett had leizure to debate in councill what is most consistent with your interest, whether to continue the factory or dissolve it, but soe soone as your shippes are gone wee shall enter on this affaire; in the mean time wee shall only say that though some arguments may perswade us to continue our settlement there, yett wee shall not adventure much of your estate

till that country is reduced to a more peaceable condition then at present it enjoys being miserably exposed to the calamity of warr.

(D) We are much satisfied in your prudent order for building a granary for provisions, and laying in a constant store for times of eminent danger, without which it were impossible your Fort and Island could ever be safe, there is a strong warehouse built sometime since by order of Councill, for that purpose; of stone and lime one story high, convenient but without any great state, and order is given to your Deputie Governour and Councill to lay in stores of rice and batty &c to be bought at the cheapest rates. They have our direction to improve said Granary to the Companys best advantage, it is high time such a store be laid in for the Portuguese have severall times forbid all provisions to be brought to the Island from Salsett and all their parts; and by reason of the Warr between the Mogull and Sevagee, the Mogull's Countrys are not soe free to us as formerly; and Sevagee carries all his corne up to his Castles; soe that wee must be forced to supply ourselves from Mangalore and Batticola, where Rice is usually very cheape, and from whence the Dutch and the Portugueses doe yearly furnish themselves.

The Printing designe doth not yett meet with the successe as expected by Bimgee Parrack, who hath taken great paines and been at noe meane charges in contriving ways to cast the Banian Charecters after our English manner; but this printer being wholly ignorant therein, and not knowing anything more than his owne trade, is noe wayes usefull to this designe; wherefore Bimgee hath desired he may bee employed in the Companys service, and soe indeed he hath bin ever since he came, and he will be very usefull to your Island Bombay, whither wee intend to send him to stay there till your further order. Wee have seen some papers printed in the Banian Character by the persons employed by Bimgee which look very well and legible and shews the work is feasible; but the charge and tediousness of these people for want of better experience doth much discourage, if your Honours would please to send out a founder of[?]r] Caster of letters at Bimgees charge he would esteem it a great favour and honour, having already made good what wee can reasonably demand of him for the printers charge hitherto. [ Collection of Papers.....Bombay Govt. Vol. 7 p. 23 ]

## ( 201 )

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 Jan.  
Vol. 37, No. 4263 } 1676/7

## ( EXTRACT )

We have alwayes provisions in abundance, our Island being rather a granary of corne then otherwise, from whence it is transported to Rajapore, Goa and other places, and it shall be our care never to see the Island unprovided of provisions; but wee could find other wayes to passe up the country with little trouble, were there peace between the Mogull and Sevagee, or that the Mogull would take all this country about us, for about two dayes journey up the hill between the Mogulls and Sevagees dominions, there is a perpetuall seat of war, soe that noe merchants can passe without apparent danger of being plundered, soe that wee cannot expect merchants should land there goods there without knowing where or how to dispose of them.

## ( 202 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 Jan.  
Sect. 6, pp. 6-9 & 15 } 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

The chiefest, nearest and best pass up the country is by Tannah, where formerly they took off all goods, which passed by 3 per cent, but now for the sake only [of] Bombay they have raised to 10 per cent, which is equivalent to a total, forbidding all goods to pass, likewise all timber for shipping and houses of Duranee, which we may call the oak of India, grows up at Cullean and Bimurly and must necessarily pass by Tannah, where they take 33 per cent custom, besides the Capt. of Bussims leave, it being a pension or rent conferred upon him by the King of Portugal, which is above 20 per cent more, which is one reason our Fort and houses building is so chargeable; they have forbid this year, all rice to be transported to Bombay and do often put excessive excises upon even harbes and fruit and hens, which poor people bring over at Bandorah.

Many families of Braminies daily leaving the Portugeese territories and repair hither frighted by the Padrees, who upon the death of any person forces all his children to be Christians and even some of the chiefest, who still live at Bussim and other places build them houses here, therein placing their wives and children against a time of danger,

This port having in respect of situation and convenience the advantage of Surat or Goa and all the ports on the whole coast, Goa lying so far down below the great places of Guzzarat, Dilly, Brampore, Aurengabaud &c., where the great glut of goods which supplies Europe and all India is made.

If we do not fall out with Sevagee, we dare promise 3 times the quantity of [cloth] this year sent.

We are induced to say if no quarrell happens between us and Sevagee, because we shall be forced to make the greatest part on the other side of the Bay, about 20 miles off up the river of Salset, where we have got together a good parcell of weavers, whom we cannot yet perswade to come over, tho' have hopes in time to effect it.

[Beginning omitted] Instead of which we must pay 2 per cent to Sevagee.

[Ditto] Let you take in a freight of rice to Rajapore.

( 203 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } p. 9 (2d set) }	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Swally Marine 26 Jan. 1676/7
	( EXTRACT )	

Wee wonder wee have nothing from you what care is taken or wether you have received in the money owing by Rajah Sevagee; if you finde he still continues to baffle you, wee desire you to seize and make prize of some of his vessells belonging to Daboull, Chaule or Cullian or any other of his ports, letting the men have their liberty and taken care that none of the goods be Imbezzeld or made away, for this will be the onely way to make him rightly understand himselfe and come to a speedy sattisfaction.

( 204 )

(S)F. R. Surat, Vol. } 4, Fol. 14 }	CONSULTATION SWALLY MARINE	{ Dated 27 Jan. 1676/77
	( EXTRACT )	

Mr. John Child having made some motions to the President and Council touching the affaires of Rajapore, which hath given them encouragement to order him downe thither againe to make his further demand from the Rajah, and his Subedars on account of his Buckshee[s]; and to advise the success; when they would consider of giving him such further orders and directions as should be necessary for his stay or removall.

( 205 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Feb.  
89, Part II, Fols. 9 & 10 } 1676/7

( EXTRACT )

Mr. John Child having made some motions to us in council which hath given us reason to expect that if he returns to Rajapore, wee shall finde a better compliyanse from Rajah Sevagee, and his Subedarrs; then hitherto wee have done; wherefore wee have permitted him to voyage downe thither againe to try what faire meanes will doe; and shall hereafter thinke of continueing him or recalling him as wee finde he speedes, wee have ordered him to take his passage from the port on the *Phoenix*.

( 206 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 February  
p. 12 (2d set) } 1676/7

( EXTRACT )

I am informed from Mr. John Child that Narran Sunay doth not manage the business with Sevagee as he ought, but his [*sic, is*] frightned out of his duty by their great words, and is rather inclined to his side then to execute our orders; wherefore I would have you advise and discourse with Mr. Child concerning this affaire, and if Narran Sunay hath played the roge and abused us in his trust, I desire you to recall him and not employ him more in the Company's service, but leave the buisness wholly to Mr. Child and such other Englishmen as wee shall hereafter order to be sent up.

( 207 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 Feb.  
Sect. 6, p. 16 } 1677

( EXTRACT )

We do prosecute the recovering of Sevagees debt what lies in our power. Narang Sunay has procured 100 Maund beetel nutts about 200 Moora batty and is promised a good quantity of coconutts. We are sensible he does not manage that affair to the best advantage, but seeing he has recovered something, we had best stay and try the uttermost of what he can recover and then let Mr. Child go on to endeavour to get in the rest, which if he cannot effect, we shall then have recourse to the last order of seizing upon what vessells we can meet with belonging to his country



(238)

(D) L. B. Vol. 5	}	FROM LONDON TO	{	Dated 7 March
Page: 403				

(EXTRACT)

His Majestie hath been graciously pleased to grant us the libertie of coyning at Bombay and wee intended to send you out stamps and directions for it by these ships, but wee could not gett them cutt in time, but you may expect them by the next. In the mean while you may goe on coyning as you doe at present endeavouring to promote the expence of Tynn either by that or any other means you can, and give us an exact relation how you carrie on the business of the Mint, for by your Books wee cannot find it out.

.....The 2 great brass Gunns that wee sent from hence wee did not designe for the use of that Island, being of too great a value, and therefore doe order you to sell them them the best you can, and give us a particular account of them, for that wee have already supplied you with Iron guns, that are as serviceable, and not above a sixth part of the value.

(239)

Letter Book, Vol.	}	THE COMPANY TO	{	Dated 7 March
5, p. 408				

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad that our factorie at Rajahpore is like to prove soe advantageous, and hope wee shall find it soe. Wee would have you prosecute the recoverie of the money that Sevagee agreed to pay us for our losses, for the older that debt growes the more difficult it will be to recover.

(240)

(S) F. R. Surat	}	SWALLY MARINE TO	{	Dated 12 March
Vol. 89. Fol. 15				

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry Mr. John P. Child could not take his passage on the *Phoenix* for Rajapore, since he will be disappointed of the hoigh.....[we] desire him to take his passage by the first convenient opportunity that presents from your port.

15 March 1677 ]

*English Records*

( 211 )

(D) L. B. Vol. 5 } FROM EAST INDIA CO { Dated 15 March  
Page 528 } TO SURAT { 1677

( EXTRACT )

Wee wish the Printing business may take effect, if wee can procure a Founder of letters he shall be sent by these ships. ....We recomend you to keep very good guards and strict watches and to let no strangers come armed on shore, nor in any great numbers, nor to sound the Harbour or view your Fortifications, for though at present wee are at peace with all our neighbours, yet there are great appearances of Warr between us and France and the Portuguese and they are in strict amity so that you must be very watchfull to prevent a surprize. [ Collection of Papers.....Bby. Govt. Vol. 7, p. 39 ]

( 212 )

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 19 March  
Vol. 37, No. 4272 } COMPANY { 1676/7

( EXTRACT )

Wee have some credible reports that there is peace concluded between Seavagee and the Mogull, though dare not absolutely affirme it, though some of our servants that are now come from up the hill say that there is free egress and regress out of Seavagees unto the Mogulls cominions, without the least manner of hostility; if soe, wee have hopes to open a trade directly up the country, which in time may much advance your customes and increase the trade and splendor of the Island. [ Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 6, p. 23 ]

( 213 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO { Dated 22 March  
89, p. 23 (2d set) } BOMBAY { 1676/7

( EXTRACT )

Mr. Samuell Austin hath desired us to remind you of the 1000 Rupees Rajah Savagee hath given him ory Cullean Buinde, that when you recover the Company's money you would also seeke the recovery of his, which wee desire you to endeavour, in regard he hath been a great suferer by Savagee.

## (214)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 April  
114, Sect. 6, p. 29 } 1677

## (EXTRACT)

We formerly advised of the weavers of Brimurly who though we cannot prevail with them to come and dwell here; yet they have promised to supply us with a good quantity.

There is nothing recovered of Seavagee for Mr. Austyn as yet; we shall not forget to make demands of it, but believe it will be long ere received.

Mr. Child is gone to Rajapore, whom we shall as much advise.

## (215)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN } Dated 10 April  
4, p. 42 } SURAT } 1677

## (EXTRACT)

As to the extraordinary charge in carthire, it did appeare to be when Sevagee robbed Dungom, when carts were not to be procured but at excessive rates.

## (216)

F.R.Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 12 April  
4, p. 45 } 1677

## (EXTRACT)

The President and Council considered of sending downe the souldiers that have been kept here all this month for the security of the Company's estate, but in regard the Towne are jealous [fearful] of Sevagees visiting them this yeare, wherefore that the Company might not be in want of convenient assistance to defend their estates and their servants lives, should he againe burne and plunder the Citty.

Resolved that the souldiers be detained here, and not sent to Bombay.

## (217)

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } THE GOVERNOR OF } Dated [?] 15  
4, Fols. 53 & 54 } SURAT TO SIDDI SAMBOL { April 1677

## (EXTRACT)

[In which he says that the English President had received orders not to allow any stranger on the island but he has in

courtesy written to the Depa[?]t. Governor to allow you to winter there this year...] desiring that you would beare a strict command over your souldiers; that they may not molest nor disturbe the inhabitants; and if you continue there keepe but 50 men on the island; and the rest lett remaine on board.

( 218 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURRATT TO { Dated 30 April  
89, Fol. 33 } BOMBAY { 1677  
(EXTRACT)

This evening wee received a very formall letter from Siddy Sambole wherein after many vaine pretences he entreats our leave to winter att Bombay himselfe together with all his men and his fleet, and accordingly would have us recommend him unto you which wee will by no means consent into in regard wee plainly perceive his intentions are not for Danda Rajapooore, but he lyes haveing with his fleet about the island and wee cannot at all commend you in what you have con[n]lived att his continuance on the island thus long, and never given us account thereof, that our orders might have arrived to you more seasonably however wee do now require you first in faire termes to declare to him, that it is contrary to his majesties this honourable Companys and our orders to permitt him or his men or his fleett to winter on the island, and therefore he must prepare himselfe to be gone with all the expedition that may be and if you see he will not be satisfied with this but that he obstinately continues or the island you must then by publique proclamation require all people belonging to the Siddy's fleet to depart the island and prohibite all the inhabitants of the island after three days to sell any of Siddy's people any sorta of provision or come neer their houses or hould any conversation with them, for wee will not permitt him to continue on the island, and if he stays itt shall be at his own perill.

( 219 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated before [?] 2  
Sect. 6, p. 35 } { May 1677  
(EXTRACT)

We have [with] much ado prevailed with Siddy Sambole to embark to-morrow, but he intends to stay aboard 3 or 4 days in expectation to obtain your Honours &c. licence for his wintering here, having sent expressly by sea and land for that purpose.

( 220 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 May  
 Sect. 6, p. 35 } 1677 •

( EXTRACT )

Wee have by us two of your Honrs. &c. unanswered of the ulto. April and 12 May. We did what was possible to get the Siddee out, next to plain force and firing at the fleet, which we know not how would be resented at Surat, we have daily for these two months told him absolutely that he must not winter here, and he always beguiled us with protestations that he would be gone this day, till the fleet was not able to stir, which must now winter here, except we will force them out to be all lost, but he himself has promised faithfully to go overland and that he will set out tomorrow morning, if not be at his own peril for we could by no means suffer him to stay here.

( 221 )

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7th May  
 89, Fols. 35 & 36 } 1677

( SUMMARY )

[ Shows that the above order was modified greatly at the request of the Mogull Governor of Surat and the Siddey was permitted to 'winter' at Bombay though the movements of his people were very much restricted. ]

( 222 )

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 9 May  
 Vol. 1 p. 7 (4th set) } FORT ST. GEORGE { 1677

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee ( or be it his sonn ) being entertained in the King of Golcondas service, and now upon his march to fall upon Chengy with an army of 20 thousand horse and 40 thousand foot, the van whereof ( being about 5 thousand horse ) allready past Trippaty and Calastry 9 and 8 leagues Gentu from hence, and this night expected at Cangiawaram about 4 leagues Gentu hence, a distance which it is very usuall for his horse to march in a nights time.

And the sad experience of all countries and places where he has used to frequent obliging us to take care for the security of the Honble. Company's fort and estate in our charge.

It is resolved to list what Christian souldiers we can gett as far as fifty, and what Peons as far as 100; the former with our Auxilliarys to strengthen our outguards, the latter chiefly to send up and down to the severall quarters of his army to observe his motion and to attend our Bramany for the better obtaining of intelligences and prevention of surprisalls. As likewise to make two large tents for shelter of our outguards when upon duty abroad at the passages and foords of the river, having found the want of them in our late troubles; and this to be done with all possible expedition.

And according as Sevagee disposes of his forces, his designes being doubted to reach further then as yet pretended, we shall govern ourselves thereafter.

Memorandum. Sevagee came with his army to Peddapolam within two leagues and half Gentu of this place and made a halt there for some time. [Fort St. George Diary I; 1672-78 pp. 112-13 ]

## ( 223 )

O. Correspondence Vol. 38, No. 4283	} OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND COAST OF MALABAR	{ Dated 10 May 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

We have a strong rumour of Sevagees near approach, and having a small partie of his men hovering about Balsarr and Chickley hath put the whole country into an uproar, the people of Gundavee all deserting the town and are fled hither for fear of them, and the Governour of this castle fearing a surprize hath hired 500 new soldiers and make a chain over the bridge into the castle, not permitting any person to enter without strict examination, for that he is jealous Sevagee hath too many of his confederacie in the towne.

## ( 224 )

F. R. Fort St. George Vol. 1, p. 7 (4th set)	} CONSULTATION AT FORT ST. GEORGE	{ Dated 14 May 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

Having this day received a message and a letter from Sevagee Raja by a Bramany and two others of his people, requesting some cordiall stones and counterpoisons, we resolved to send about the town and bought up these following particulars to be sent him, with a civill letter, by a messenger of our own, as a small present, together with some such fruit as these gardens

afford, and to bestow upon his Bramany Mahadogee Pantulo three yards of broad cloth and fower veece of sandall wood, not thinking good to require the mony for so small trifles although offered in his letter, considering how great a person and how much his friendship does allready and may import the Honble. Company as he growes more and more powerfull and obvious to them, especially his army continuing now at Gentu leagues 2 to 5 leagues distance from this place and like to do so yet some time, which when he pleases is but a dayes march.

List of the Medicines and its cost which are sent to Sevagee.

	fa.	ca.
Three cordiall stones weighing 01 oz. 10 dwt. 12gr. Pa.	1.20.	00
Two pedras de Budgee ) fower pedras de Bugia	10.00.	00
Two do. )		
Cocko das Ilhas 4 oz. 07 dwt. 00gr.	44.00.	00
Carangueje de pedra one ) fower	5.00.	00
Do. three )		
	Pagodas	60,20. 00

Beside the broad cloth and the sandall wood mentioned in consulation of 18th June. [Records of Fort St. George, Diary and Consultation Book, 1677 (1672-1678) p. 113]

## ( 225 )

Records of Ft. St. George, Diary and Consultation Book, 1677 (1672-1678) p. 114

AT A CONSULTATION IN  
FFORT ST. GEORGE,  
YE 19TH MAY 1677

Dated 19 May  
1677

Being Present.

Wm. Langhorn Governr.  
Streyntsham Master,  
Joseph Hynmers.  
Edward Herry's Timo: Wilkes.  
John Bridger Jacob Smith.

Upon the adress of the two Surgeons of the ffort, It is ordered that the wages of the said two Surgeons John Waldo and Bazaliel Sherman from the time of the departure from Gravesend of the ships they came by untill the time of their landing here be paid them by the Purser.

Mr. Thomas Clarke having delivered in a Petition here annexed, for augmentation of sallary, he having hitherto only pagodas ten per Month without any other allowance, for dyett or house rent, & likewise for allowance for his house near to the Towne Wall, pulled downe in time of the warr of St. Thoma for the safety of the place &c. The Agent and council being very sensible of the great paines he has all along taken in the Honoble. Compas. Service, and how necessary he has been, and still is unto them in such times of never ceasing troubles, as we have] hitherto found, for these severall yeares, and for ought we see growing more and more cloudy, as the new Intrigues of Golconda wth. Sevagee give us but too much reason to apprehend, they have resolved that he be allowed three pagodas per Month out off the Choultry Income over and above his present sallary, as well for house rent, as in consideration of his said house pulled down as aforesaid for the safety Honoble: Compas: ffort &c: Estate and Interest in these parts, noting that the said house was standing before the said Town wall itself was built.

The sea coming in nearer and nearer upon us, it is resolved that we proceed to carry on the fences towards it, and particularly at the ffishers Point, the Point Cavalior and the Honoble: Compas: battery at the see Gate, that we may not be wanting on our part for the preservation of the place so long as we can, and so to wayt [wait] upon his providence who sett its bounds to that unruly Element. Resolved likewise that we proceed without loss of time to lay the foundation of the new Caldera Point, to be carryed on hereafter as fast as conveniency and opportunity permitts.

Mem. that in yeares 1672-73-74 the sea was at such distance from St. Thomas and the ffishers points that we were fain to keep staccados of Toddy Trees [bet]ween said Points and the sea qt. No two hundred and fi[fty] Trees at the former, and No a hundred fifty odd at the latter to comand th<sup>e</sup> passage, leaving way enough besides.

W. Langhorn.  
Strensham Master,  
Joseph Hynmers.  
Edward Herrys.  
Jno Bridger.  
Timo. Wilkes.  
Jacob Smith.



( 226 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 13	}	COPY OF A LETTER FROM "SEVEGEE RAGIA FROM VELLORE" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	{	Dated 25 May 1677
---	---	--	---	----------------------

( EXTRACT )

I have in a good hower received the letter your Worshipp sent me together with the Maldiva coconuts, the beazar and the cordiall stones, &c. which have rejoiced me, and much to hear from my messenger Mahodeger[?e] Pontula of your great wisdome and understanding and your good frindshipp towards all people which satisfied me very much, and I doe not doubt in the least but that your are such a person as I am informed, and doe againe desire your Worshipp to procure from [ sic ? for ] me some more Maldiva coconutts, beazar, cordiall stones and some other sorts of good counter poysons which may be procurable, and be pleased to send them to me, advising me their cost allso, whereof I entreat your Worshipp not to be bashfull. I have now sent your Worshipp tashrifes, which I desire you to accept of with a good will, so I shall not trouble your Worshipp any further at present. [ Fort St. George Diary I, p. 115 ]

( 227 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 40-41	}	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 26 May 1677
-----------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------

( EXTRACT )

This City of Surat and the Countreyes adjacent have for these 4 years been under a Continuall feare of being surprized by Sevagees army, for his soldiers are lo[d]ged and garrisoned securely in Nunsaree and Gundavee and the cheif officers taken up the Desys owne houses who with their familys and the Cozzys and the cheife men are all fled to Suratt, and Sevagees men do not only force contribution from the country, but come boldly into the towne with 40 or 50 horse att a time and publiquely demand provissions and contributions from the Governor and the Kings officers, and tis confidently affirmed that Sevagees army increases daily more and more and that many of his soldiers are lodged privately in the very town of Surat uppon some designe, which hath caused the Captain of the Castle to raise 500 soldiers more for his defence and to keep extraordinary strickt watch day and night, and you may conceive that our French and Dutch

neighbours, as well as ourselves, have the same apprehension for their Masters estates and our own libertyes, but should Sevagee surprize the towne, there is no possibility for us to oppose them, but must keep as fair termes with them as wee can, and it is somewhat to our contentment that you maintaine with them a faire understanding att Bombay, as also our frinds at Rojapore, and they also reciprocally towards you, so that whatever designes they may have against this towne, yet wee are willing to beleive he hath no ill intention against us. However, wee trust him not, and would willingly use all convenient means to sattisfie our selves whither he means well towards us, and have thought good therefore to write a civill letter to Morah Punditt who is Generall of his Army desiring him that he would give this Instructions and strict orders to Trumbuckgee and the rest of the officers that do now command the Army, or whoever shall hereafter command in his absence that whatever attempt they make upon the towne, they do not offer any violence to the English house or nation, or to any of their brokers or servants immediately depending upon them and that they would send the said orders to us to shew to the officers in case there be need. Wee send you herewith the copie of our letter to him, which wee desire you not to send to Narrinsinay, for his proceedings are very tedious, and slight, but wee would have [you] send Captain Kegwine together with Kaus Moody for his interpreter with itt, who is to bring an answer together with the said order. This wee effectually recommend to you, and if you can conceive any thing elce that may tend to our further sattisfaction and security, wee would have you put it in execution, and likewise advise us what you can learn concerning the Savagee and his army and your judgment thereon, which being the needful touching this afaire.

Wee have since thought good to write one letter to Savagee also of the same tenour to that to Mora Pundit, and whereas wee have ordered Captain Kegwin to manage this designe, now wee conceive itt may be done by less expence by sending only a discreet Seargent whom you may accomodate with the Companys horses and things necessary for his charge, which wee desire may be as moderate as can be contrived, and give instructions to Caus Moody to enquire what news he can, that wee may be instructed as fully as wee can expect in such a conjuncture, and faile not to write what news you can, where Savagees person is wintered his army, and allso where the army under Mora Pundits command doth take up his winter quarters.

( 228 )

Original Correspondence, Vol. 38 No. 4283	} OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT AND COAST OF MALABAR	{ Dated 31 May 1677
--	---	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The fear of Sevagee is at present somewhat removed, having news that his armies are retired into his owne dominions.

( 229 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 2 pp. 6-7 (3d set)	} CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ Dated 13 June 1677
--	-----------------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Savagees army being garrisoned and lodged in the towne of Gundave and Nunsarree, that are but a days journey from Surat, the President and Councill apprehending the danger of the Company's estate and servants may be in if Savagees army should come against the towne, as is hourly expected, have sent down to us a letter to be sent Mora Pundit, Generall of Savagees army, wherein they desire him to give his instructions to the Officers that command the army that if they attempt the towne that they doe not offer any violence to the English or any of the brokers or servants belonging to them; which being a businesse that requires speed, they have ordered us to send an Englishman to Rairy with the said letter for Mora Pundit, and to procure his orders to those that command the army; on consideration whereof it was thought that one of our servants of the country people might doe the businesse with more speed, as well and cheaper then an Englishman, it was

Ordered that Caus Moody be immediately sent away with the letter from the President and Councill to Mora Pundit, and to sollicite for a speedy answer thereto, and returne on receipt thereof, that the President and Council may have such orders as Mora Pundit graunts as soone as possible.

( 230 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, pp. 14-15 (3d set)	} TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY VIRA RAGAVAYEO FROM GUL- CONDA TO THE HONBLE. SIR WILLIAM LANGHORN GOVERNOR,	{ Dated 16 June 1677
--	--	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

By severall great persons coming hither from divers countryes as Seavagee Raja, Sk[?]eck Minaju, Seddy Massood, Seck

Mocktoom, Gasalacoty Timmaya, and others, Brameny Madana haveing been very busy in going out to meet them, and providing them commodations and other necessaries, and dispatching them from hence, hath been the cause of so long delay in remitting these things; and whereas business here at present is not as formerly, depending upon one person, but now wee must depend upon all the great persons, which I suppose your worship hath notice.

( 231 )

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 18 June  
Vol. 1, p. 10 (4th set) } FORT ST. GEORGE { 1677

( EXTRACT )

The Agent having received another letter from Sevagee Maha Ragia of the 25th May last from his leagure at Raja Vealour, wherein he thankfully accepts of the present of cordialls and counterpoisons sent him as per Consultation of the 14th May and desires a further supply of the same, and other sorts, assuring us of his friendship and offering the price for them, it is resolved to be for the service of the Honble. Company that we gratifie his request, and having used diligence and procured the following particulars to the vullue of Pagodas 52.21. 5 that we send them unto him by our camp Bramany Ramana with a civil letter as in the Golconda register, not requiring the mony but making a present of them, his power encreasing and he exercising so much authority in the King of Golcondas country that he sends all about to receive the King's rents by his own people and punish- ing the Avaldars and great men of the country at his plasure.

List of the Cordialls, Counterpoisons, &c., and their cost, which are sent to Sevagee.

	oz.	dwt.	gr.	Pa. fa. ca.
Cocko das Ilhas	2	12	6	26.09.00
Fower Cordiall stones	3	08	0	3.14.00
Rayz de Columbo five peeces				.10.00
Rayz de Abuto two peeces				.18.00
Pao de Solor two peeces				.03.00
Rayz de Joa. Lopez fower peeces				.08.00
				<hr/> 30.26.00
Fine scarlett yards 3 Pa. 7.31 and 1 yard do. Pa. 2.8				10.03.00
Broad cloth redd yards 13½				11.10.05
Half maund sandall wood				.18.00
				<hr/> 52.31.05

[ Fort st. George Diary I, p. 115 ]

(232)

O. Correspondence } FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 19 June  
 Vol. 37, No. 4266 } TO THE COMPANY { 1677

(EXTRACT)

We are now to acquaint you that **Sevagee** grown great and famous by his many conquests and pillagings of the Moghulls and Visapour countrys, is at length come hither with an army of 16 or 20 M [1000] horse and severall thousand of foot, raised and raising amongst the woods, being unfortunately called in by the King of Golconda or Maddana to help them to take Chengy, Vealour and Pamangonda, the remainder of the sea part of the Cornatt country as farr as Porto Novo, out of the Visiapours hands, with title of **Generalissimo**, by which means he has gotten in a manner the possession of this country, the said King having no force to oppose him. We have twice presented him with some raritys of counter poysons, &c. by him desired, to the vallyue of pagos. 112 Ind. in order to the begetting a fair correspondence with him now at first if possible, grounding it upon the introduction of those settlements you have allready in his countrys at Rajapore and Carwar, the former whereof was very well taken. Of the latter we have yet no news from our Bramany who attends his motion, but more particularly upon the King of Golcondas Serlaskar Meirza Mahmud Omin and our loving friend, who has some 1000 horse and 4000 foot along with him.

Since when we have the ill newes of his pillaging a godown of your merchants at Timmery, in the very country of his brother Eccogee, to the vallyue of pagodas 2000, which doubt he will have much adoe to recover.

Also that he has ordered letters to be wrote to all this part of the country, the sea coast especially, to borrow monys to the amount of pagos, 200 M 5r[?]M whereof from Paliacat and as much from hence, which not being like to find credit will serve him for a pretence to play his old pranks, especially now that there begins to arise jealousies between him and Golconda on his keeping Chengy and all that he gets in his owne hands, and Golconda thereupon stopping the promised payment of pagos. 3000 per diem unless the siege of Vealour, yet holding out, and Seer Cawns opposition detain him, and his designes against the Naigues to the southward draw him that way. Meanwhile the monyd men all about the country shift out of the way as fast as they can, he having taken a minute account of all such as he

19 June 1677 ]

*English Records*

passed by within 2 leagues and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  of this place, the which has necessitated us to go raising souldiers and peons as we meet with men for our purpose, and to go settling the Auxilliarys, as also to hasten our preparations of materialls for the new building the Caldera Point according to your order, part whereof are already brought in, and to be as watchfull as we can, not knowing how soon we may have use thereof, keeping severall Bramanys going and coming for the better preventing of surprisals.

All which afford but a very unpleasing prospect as well as to troubles and danger as to investments. God order all for the best.

( 233 )

F. R. Fort St. George } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 19 June  
Vol. 27, p. 28 (3d set) } SHIVAJEE { 1677

To his Highness Sevagee Raja,

We received your highnesses letter and Tashrif with all due respect, wherein your kind acceptance of those cordialls and contra poysons was beyond there merrit, which seing your highness has such an esteem for, we have used all possible dilligence in the neighbouring parts to accomplish your desire, wherein, although it has cost some time, we have been so fortunate as to procure you a further supply both of Maldivo cokanutts, cordiale stones and some other precious roots, all sent by our Brameny, whose perticular vertues and directions goe herewith. Wee entreat you to accept of the affectionate respects wherewith we make present of them to your Highness; and as to the settlements which our Honble. Employers have allready in your dominions obliges us to wish you all desireable prosperity, so the great honour your noble atcheivments acquires you from all men who shall attaine to a right understanding of them, not only winns our reasons but our inclinations allso, and we do so highly prize the oppertunitys of doing you such services as fall within the narrow compass of a strangers power that we account it as an instance of your kindness that you are pleased to impart your mind, which we receive with all the resentments of a passion that must ever be pressing ourselves.

My Lord,

Your Highnesses most humble  
most obedient servant

WILLIAM LANGHORN.

( 234 )

F. R. Fort St. } " TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM { Dated 27  
 George. Vol. } OUR BRAMENY WORDAPA FROM { June 1677  
 27, p. 16 } SEVAGEE RAJAS CAMP .

( EXTRACT )

The 26 current Seir Cawn being at Trivady about night, he intending to runn away about Tevenepatam, Sevagee Rajas people having notice thereof, some of his horse followed after him, and there being Ackalanagues wood in the way, Seir Cawn went into it, where the said horse followed him allso; 500 of Seir Cawns horse stood and fought with Sevagees people the same night for some two howers time, and when the moon was allmost downe, Seir Cawn runn away with some of his horse and ellephants southward to the said wood. Sevagees horse followed after him againe and he himself hath settled his army one league southward of Tevenapatam, his people having taken in the said Ackalanague wood belonging to Seir Cawn 200 horse, 20 camells, severall oxen, tents, great drums, &ca. Their horses that followed after Seir Cawn are not as yet returned. His father in law remains at Trividy. He has not as yet dellivered up the fort. Sevagee has left there Babbo Saib, some horse, Savarumwar and some of Nasir Mahomed Cawns horse; as for other matters, I refer you to our Pattamar Brameny Yengana. Since I writ you the above said, the said horsemen that followed Seer Cawn have brought with them 200 horse and two ellephants belonging to Seer Cawn, so that they have now taken some 500 horse in all and Seer Cawn is now runn away with 100 horse to the town called Bonaguiry where Sevagee Rajas horse are gone thither allso.

( 235 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 June  
 Sect. 6, pp. 37 & 40 } 1677

( EXTRACT )

The letters for Sevagee and Mora Pundit we have not yet sent forward, this new moon, having brought so violent a rain and wind that there is no travelling. We expect fair weather in 2 or 3 days or at least something more moderate, than shall send them. Mr. Child writes that Sevagee is in a castle of the King of

Golcondahs, where he intends to winter, and after the rains tis thought intends against the Carnatic; several of the Decan Umbras are joined with him and tis believed that perhaps Bulul Cawn and him has agreed to share all between them, and the Decan country is so miserably harassed, that Mr. Child does not expect to provide a piece of goods this year and we believe Carwar to be in a little better state. Mora Pundit has been lately to visit the Northern garrisons of Saliere &c., and is now part by, and gone to Rairy, where we shall be sure to find him. We had thoughts of sending some discreet serjeant thither, but we could not pitch upon one of ability enough for such an employment; besides, upon second thoughts, we did find that Capt. Keigwins charges will not amount to a penny more than if the meanest officer was sent, so that we are resolved to send him and Cox Sunny [Keshao], who is a better and more creditable spokesman in this country than the Moody. We shall order them to make strict enquiry into the whole estate of Sevagees country and where his armies lies quartered.

There are [?was] lately a Braminee and 2 or 3 more who came over from Batty, proferring their service to the Syddie, that if he would imploy them, they would bring him some prisoners of quality; he was willing to embrace the offer, but yet so cunning as not to appear in the action so that he would not furnish them with any of his own boats or men, so they hired a Bombay fishing boat, and some soldiers from the island and went over to Batty and brought thence 4 Braminees prisoners, being the principal men of the place and put them on board the Siddies ship; it was not long before we had a meassage from the Soubidar of C[h]aul complaining of the unneighbourly abuse we had suffered to be done to him, even by the inhabitants of Bombay, demanding the restitution of those prisoners, which if not performed there, should not a stick of wood or anything else be suffered to be brought from the Main to Bombay and that the friendship between us was broke. We immediately sent to the Sidy taxing him severely with this unfriendly dealings, but he pleaded ignorance to all; however we got the prisoners from him, who we freed; we likewise got the Cooley who was Murkadum of the boat and 10 more of the rogues who were dwellers on the island, who were all condemned to be hanged, but we pardoned 8 and executed but 3; those 8 are the Company's slaves, whom we shall put on board the Company's ships to be sent to St. Helena with a Bandareen, who was condemned for felony, whose life we pardoned likewise.



( 236 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 16	} " TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMENY VIRA RAGAVAYA FROM GULCONDA " TO SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE	{ Dated 3 July 1677
---	--	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Dihli Cawn, Bedar Cawn and Balball Cawn being now hard by Calubariga Fort [ Gulbarga ], these people here have also sent their Captains thither, having also enordered the Shallaskareen [ Sarlashkar ] Mahomed Ibrahim who was there allready to be very watchfull. Siddy Massood, Casalaocty, Timinaja and Saied Mocktum are all gone thither to assist the King.

( 237 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 pp. 46-7 (2d set)	} SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 6 July 1677
---	-------------------	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

As to the letters to Savagee and Mora Pundit, if not allready sent forward, wee leave it to you to consider whither they will require Captain Kegwinns going so farr as Rairy with them, or whither it may not as well be donne by Coxsunay or some other person with far lesse charge to the Company, for when he was at first designed for that service both the President and wee did suppose Mora Pundit had been at Cullean Buinde or some of those places nearer to Bombay.

( 238 )

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 89, Fol. 49	} SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 6 July 1677
-------------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Siddy Sambole being put out of his employ and the command of these kings fleet conferred on Siddy Cossum who is now in Danda Rajapore, but hath ordered his Vackeele Mahmud Hossan, to send downe to Bombay 150 men under the command of Saband cooly, to take possession thereof for him wherefore the st. Mohmud Hossan, in the behalfe of his master hath intreated us to recommend the said Sabaund Cooly and his men to your courteous usage and wee do desire you to shew them all the respect and civillity you may with conveniencys and to gratifie them in all reasonable requests, but wee caution you to have an

eye towards them that they commit no ryots nor disorders to the disturbance of the peace of the island.

( 239 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 11 July  
Sect. 6. p. 43 } { 1677

( EXTRACT )

We cannot rightly express the reality of our grief we conceived at the perusal of the deplorable news of the death of our late noble President ; multiplicity of words may multiply the sense of our loss, but cannot depaint its greatness and nothing would serve for an alleviation of our sorrow, but the knowledge we have of the true worth and integrity of his successors, and it shall be our continual prayers for a blessing on your great affairs.

The rains have been so violent that we have not sent Captain Keigwin to Rairy, and we do not now think it convenient to send those letters of the late President to Sevagee and Mora Pundit.

( 240 )

F. R. Fort St. } "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM {  
George, Vol. 27 } OUR Brameny Nellor Ramana { Dated 16  
pp. 17-18 } FROM Sevagee Rajas army" { July 1677  
TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE.

( EXTRACT )

After I had taken my leave of your Worshipp I was coming towards Valigundapuram, and hearing that his Highness Sevagee Raja followed after Sier Cawn by Punamule way, I went thither allso, and whereas Sevage Raja went directly to the place called Bonaguirypatam, I went thither to him, where I dellivered him the counter poysons your Wors. sent him, who was very glad when he saw them and presently sent for the former Maldivo coco nutts you sent and had it compared with this your Worshipp sent him now, which finding to be very good, was highly pleased with it, concerning which and of some other passages hereabouts I have sent to acquaint your Worshipp by our pattamar Brameny Kishna by word of mouth.

His Highness Sevage Raja has now settled his army by the bank of Goloron river at a towne called Tirumada Wada where I am allso at present. The three yards of scarlet your Worsp.

sent I have presented the same to Sovagee Nague, I shall after this give you notice also of the broad cloth I brought.

Here came an Higyb from the Nague of Madure, to whom his Highness Sevojee Raja spake that his master bore a signe of being worth 900 lacks, whereof he should give him for the present 100 lacks for his expences, to which the said Higyb answered that part of his masters country the Nague of Misur [Mysore] had taken, and part Yekagee, wherefore he was not able to give him any thing at present, and that if he would restore him back the said country he will give him seaven lacks. These are the news at present here. The Nague of Madure has sent all his family away to Madure from Chertanapelle where they were before, and while the river of Colorun remains full they feare nothing, but afterwards God knows what will be done.

There came a letter to Meirza Mahomed Omin that Badea [?]r Cawn and the sons of Idolsha Ollum Cawne, Sheck Minaju and Sarun Cawne are allready come this side of Kishna river with some seaven or eight thousand horse and it is reported the said persons are coming to assist Seavogee Raja. Tis also reported that the King of George, has given Casolacoty Timonague 6 lacks in country to entertain 100000 foot men and sent him by way of Shirpy; Golconda and Vizapore are joyned together, and tis said that there comes 20000 horse of the Vizapores.

( 241 )

F. R. Fort St.  
George, Vol.  
27, pp. 18-19

“ TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM  
OUR Bramaney Nellor Ramana  
FROM WALLIGUNDAPURAM ” TO  
SIR WM. LANGHORNE

{ Dated 27  
July 1677

( EXTRACT )

Whereas P[?]R]aganatapuntula [Raghunath Pant] came lately from Sevagee Rajas country with 400 horse, the said Raja went out to meet him and brought him to his tent and gave him Tashrifs and kept him by him for two days, after which he sent along with Madure Nagues Higyb to goe and agree with the said Nague and to make an end of busines.

A Brameny called Madanapantulo belonging to Gulconda's people has sent for me and told me that we doe belong to Gulconda and that we are merchants, what had wee to doe to remain here since Seavogee Raja had allready sent your Worsp. his tashrife for the things you had sent him, and that when he wrote

up to Gulconda of divers peoples Higybs being here, he received order from thence not to suffer too many Higybs to remaine here, and since I have no order from your Worsp. to retire myself from hence. I did then put him of, saying that I would goe away shortly, concerning which your Worsp. would be pleased to enorder me.

Since Raguntapantulo hath been with the Nague of Madure he agreed with him to pay unto his master 6 lacks of pardoas and his said master to retire back with his army, on which account the said Nagues Higyb had brought with him  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lack of pardoas and paid Sevagee Raja, after which here came Yeckogee Raja with 2000 horse to Trimalawada to visit his brother who went to meet him as far as the town called Terupatora, after whose arrival Sevagee Raja sent him a message saying that he will allow him one quarter part of all the mony, horses, jewells and country to himself which his father had got while he lived, and that he would have the other 3 parts. To which he answered that he could not give his consent thereunto, upon which Sevagee waxed very angry and bad him begone, who presently went away with 5 horses and presently after it Sevagee Raja apprehended Jagornutt Pantulo, Sevogee Pantulo, Conery Pantulo and a merchant called Nilogee Nague, who doth also intend to send Jawardo [?Janardan] Pantulo to take possession of Yeckogees country.

( 242 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 July  
89, p. 50 ( 2nd set ) } 1677

( EXTRACT )

Touching Captain Kegwins going to Rairy wee wrote you our opinions in our last, and seeing those letters the President wrote to Savagee and his ministers are not yet sent forward wee doe not thinke it nessecary they should, in regard the newes of the Presidents death will have reacht them before they now can, but there being a generall jealousie in towne that so soone as the raines are over Sevajees forces will draw again this way, whereby wee shall be in continuall alsrmes, wee could wish wee had those orders to the Commanders in Cheife of Sevajees armys that may come this way, which was wrote for in those letters, for the better security of the Honble. Companys and servants, which if you thinke they may be procured wee would have you use your endeavors to obtain them.

( 243 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 August  
 Sect. 6, p. 45 } { 1677

( EXTRACT )

**Sabaun Cooly** arrived here 4 days past, whom we courteously received and promised all reasonable assistance lay in our power as being servants to a King to whom we are so much obliged. **Siddy Sambole** has not delivered up the fleet, but demurrs till he is paid all his arrears of charges and his accounts cleared, which is **Bauder Cawns** order, so that till money comes from Surat, he will not give us [?] possession.

**Sevagee** is at present a great way off in the Carnatic country where he wintered. In his absence, **Mora Pundit** and **Annagy Pundit** and another Braminy are left to govern affairs, to whom we have sent to procure their cole to all generals of armies, that shall come towards Surat and [sic? that] they molest not the English in any part where they come nor plunder any of their goods.

( 244 )

F. R. Fort St. } TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM { Dated 2  
 George, Vol. } OUR Brameny Nellor Ramana { August  
 27, p. 20 } "TUNDUMGURTY" TO SIR WM. { 1677  
 LANGHORNE

( EXTRACT )

Since **Sevagee Raja** hath left **Waligundapuram** he arrived with his army at **Tundumgurty**, from whence he sent away his army towards **Yelavanarasar**, and he himself with **Semogee Nague** and some others of his great men are gone for **Hirudachalam** to worship the great **Pagotha**. The said army remains yet at **Yelavanarasar** and **Sevagee Raja** is not yet returned from **Hirudachalam**.

**Seigr. Deagor** and the Cheif of **Tevanapatam** came hither to visit **Sevagee Raja**, having brought with them some scarlett silk stuffs, sandall wood, rose water, maldivo cokanutts, cloves and sword blades, and have presented them to the **Raja** who received them with much content and gave them **Tashrifes**. Some say that **Sevagee Raja** did send for the **Dutch**, and others say that they came to restore some goods of theirs which was robbed towards **Tevanapatam**, but none can speak certaine thereof. The said **Raja** hath given order to take possession of all his brothers country, and this day **Seavages Rajas** people have taken possession of

Yelavanasor Fort, Jagurnutt Pantulo haveing agreed and turned away them that was in the said Fort. Sevagee Raja brings Jaggarnut Pantulo, Sevagee Pantulo and Nillogee Nague along with him.

## ( 245 )

O. Correspondence } OCCURRENCES FROM SURAT { Dated 3  
Vol. 38, No. 4283 } AND THE COAST OF MALABAR { August 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

By letters received this day from Rajapore they mention for certain that the Mogul and Nabob have made peace, upon condition that the former forbear his Nolbunde for 8 years, and jointly bend their forces upon Cottubsha, and when he is brought under then unanimously to goe against Sevagee, and not to desist untill he be totally subverted. They also advise that Sevagee, with the Carnstucke and Deccan Rajahs, and Cattubsha, joine with resolutions to come to battle. What the issue of this conjunction may be time must declare.

## ( 246 )

F. R. Fort St. - } FORT St. GEORGE TO { Dated 24 Aug.  
George, Vol. 18, p. 42 } BOMBAY { 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

Sevagee since his dispossessing Sear Cawn and stripping his brother Eccogee of all his open territoryes on this side Coalladon [Coleron] river, has made no further progress, Vealour and Auzuey [ Arney ] standing out, and no great probabilityes of their reduction, unless by length of time. Meanwhile Eccogee is leagueing with the Naigues of Madure and Maysore and other woodmen, and likely to find Sevagee work enough. Gulcondah yet sitts still, who in this juncture might easily unroost him from his new conquests. But his Braminy Councill are perhaps afraid, least so doing might bring the fire into their own house, and give Sevagee the oppertunity he waits for to plunder if he cannot possess his country.

## ( 247 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 August  
Sect. 6, p. 47 } { 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

Sevagee is at present in the upper Carnatic, where he has taken the strong castles of Chengy [Gingy], Chingavore

[ Tanjore ], Pilcundah and several others and shamefully routed the Moors and tis believed has robbed Seringapatam, and carried away great riches from thence; and they say he designs upon his return back to take Bridroor and so join Canara to his new conquests. When he comes back, we shall endeavour to procure his cole upon his General that may be sent to the Northward; in the meantime we have sent to Mora Pundit and Annagee Pundit, who governing (*sic*, govern in) the Rajahs absence to get your [their] cole for Suratt and the adjacent places.

## ( 248 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 20-21	} "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR Bramney Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda " TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	{ Dated 26 August 1677
--	---	---------------------------

## ( EXTRACT )

Seeing Dilill Cawn and Badar Cawn had taken Calubariga Fort, these two Genneralls and Balball Cawn have joyned together and are come downe with their forces near the said Fort to fight against Golconda army, and the reason why thither is because the King of Gulconda sent for Sevagee Raja, who is an enemy both to the Mogull and Vizapore and permitted him to pass through his country to the Cornett, and that he should lay hold of Sevagee Raja and delliver him up to the Mogull and that he should likewise delliver up Sheckee Minaju who is now entertained in his service, he haveing received great summs of mony of the Moghul, promiseing to serve him, which if otherwise, they will come and fight with him, and where [*Sic?* whereas] the Ollampanna [Kutubshah] wrote to his Shallaskareen at the frontiers towards Vizapore to be very carefull and watchfull in those parts, he remains there accordingly. The King wrote from hence to his Shallaskareen and other great persons that they should one way or other endeavour to make peace with the Moghull though they promise him large summs of mony, about which they are now treating.

## ( 249 )

O. Correspondence } Vol. 37, No. 4270 }	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated 31 August 1677
--	-------------------------	---------------------------

## ( EXTRACT )

Sevagees forces being withdrawne, for the greatest part, up into the Deccan and Carnatucke contrys, wee have the happiness

of enjoying the more quietness here, notwithstanding his Generalls Mora and Annjee Pundit keepe their residence at Rairy, Salleir, and other strong castles, not above 40 course from hence, well manned, and some of them are seated soe nere as Gundavee, not above 20 course distant, where they command the country and what provisions they please.

( 250 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27 pp. 22-23	}	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR Bramaney Vira Ragavaya from Gulconda" To Sir WM. LANGHORNE	{	Dated 19 Sept. 1677
--	---	---	---	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

I have wrote in my former to your Worshipp of all what passed here, which I hope you have received before now. I doe also give you notice hereby of what has passed since I wrote you last, which is as follows. When Dillill Cawn and Badar Cawn wrote up to the Moghull of their haveing taken Calubariga Fort, the said Moghull answered them againe that Calubariga Fort was a place of Phuckeers and belonging to the King of Vizapour, and that he being intended to assist him, how did they permit Gulconda people to take possession of the said Calubariga when it belonged to Vizapour, and that he was not pleased with the said newes, seeing that Gulconda people had permitted the King of Vizapour[s] Enniiny, Sevagee Raja, to pass through his country, and that they should cause the King of Gulconda to send him 100 lacks of rupees and 10000 horse for soe doing, and that then he would be well pleased and not otherwise, whereupon the said Dillill Cawn and Badar Cawn sent an embassage to the King of Gulconda, saying that the Moghull doth demand from him the summe of Rups. 200 lacks and 20000 horse. He having refused sending the same, they replied him to pay rupees 100 lacks and 10000 horse, when the said King not being willing neither to consend thereunto, but would only pay Rups. 5 lacks, which they would not accept, after which Dillill Cawn and Badar Cawne and Vizapour Balball Cawne joyned together and brought their armys nearer Tivinico.

Gulconda people haveing notice thereof, also joyned their forces hard by the said army, as the Shalaskarcen, Siddy Massood, Sayd Mocktooms, Doolshaws, Saja Cawn's and the Sherkell and some of Cornut Country's Forces, some 4 or 5000



horse of the Moghulls and Balball Cawn's being intended to fall upon the King of Gulcondas army. The latter haveing notice thereof, went on with some 20 or 30000 horse to meet them, and fought very hard for a great while. Balball Cawn's forces **not being able to stand against them** any longer, being almost routed, then Dillill Cawn came and helped him, and saved his army from receiving further harm, after which every one retired to their ground; and tis said that Gulconda army came off victoriously and that the contrary party has a great loss haveing killed them 700 horse in the said engagement, and on the Gulconda side some were wounded but few killed; likewise some 5 or 6 great Captains were killed of the Moghull and Balball Cawnes side. The Ollumpana haveing notice of this, sent hither from thence a great many more of his horses and men to assist his army, haveing also enordered Brameny Madana to march thither with his forces, who excused himself and sent Brameny Pallpel Yengana thither in his place. The King has also sent all the horse and men that were under Meirza Sangier, Goodcharulo, Sheck Minaju and of many other great Captains, and tis said that there will be shortly a great engagement between the Moghulls forces and Gulconda; and whereas the latter are come off victoriously at peresent, tis thought that they will have the best from both Moghull and Balball Cawn. They are now also **treating concerning a peace**, but seeing Badar Cawn had taken bribes of Golconda, he advised the said King [to] fight a little first, and then he will bring it to pass that peace should be concluded. Here they are **furnishing Gulconda's Fort** as fast as they can with **all manner of provisions**. They have sent hither from the army 3 Cammells laden with bloody clousts [sic] to shew the King what has hap[p]ned in the last engagement.

( 251 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 27, p. 23	}	"TRANSLATE OF A LETTER From Sevagee Raja FROM VANCAM- BADO" TO SIR WM. LANGHORNE	{	Dated 22 September 1677
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Since my arrivall into the Cornat country I have conquered severall Forts and Castles, and do also intend to build new workes in severall Forts and Castles. You may likely have with you such men as knowe how to make great carryages for

guns and how to contrive mines. We have need of such men at present, especially those that knowes how to make mines and to blow up stone walls. I had such men with me, who came from towards Goa and Vingorla and are all kept employed in severall of my Forts and Castles; and when I enquired of them for more such men, they tould me they were all gone for **Chinapatam** and **Polliacat**, wherefore I now write to your Worshipp about them that you may please to enquire if there be any such men with you that knowe how to make mines, you would be pleased to send some 20 or 25, or a[t] least 10 or 5 such men, for I shall pay them very well and shall entertaine them in severall of my forts and castles, wherewith I shall also acknowledge your Worshipp's kindnes towards us, so you would by all means enquire about the said men and to send them hither as many as you can gett.

( 252 )

F. R. Fort St.  
George, Vol.  
27, pp. 28-9  
(3d set)

FORT ST. GEORGE TO  
HIS HIGHNESS THE  
OLLAMPANA ALLSO  
TO MADDANA

{ Dated 22 Sept.  
1677

( EXTRACT )

Wee have received your Highnesses Phirmawnd and Tashriff with all the honour this place is able to express. We have now to acquaint your Highness that the comeing of Sevagee and his army into these parts and since marching into Chingy country has much allarm'd us, who haveing so much experience of his proceedings alongst the coast of India and Mallabar, where we have severall factorys in his country and peace with him, has obliged us for all good respects to send and keep some of our people still attending his motion, the which your Highnesses servant Madana Antea Pandya has much misused and offered to put in prison, in so much that for present they have been fain to come away for quietness, whereby our great traffick and estates in those parts is exposed to much danger, and our own security here, who, without a good watch upon the motion of such an army is ever in danger of surprisall, is too much exposed.

Wee entreat your Highness to give order to your said servant to forbear such doing. We act as servants to the King of Great Britain &ca., my Lord, and have a great charge to looke after, which may otherwise suffer by his mean's.

\* \* \* \* \*

Great Sir, our agreement and peace knowes none else but your Royall Highness; we appeal to your justice and beg that you will enforce obedience in these troublesome people that a nation so peaceable and quiet as we behave ourselves may be friendly dealt with.

( 253 )

F. R. Fort St. George } Vol. 27, p. 29 (3d set)	}	FORT ST. GEORGE TO OUR BRAMENY Vira Ragavaya	{	Dated 27 Sept. 1677
---	---	--	---	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

I have your dated the 16 June together with the Phirmaunds and Tashrifs his Highness sent, which we have received with all the honour this place was able to express. We doe now write both to his Highness and Maddana concerning the ill behaviour of one of the Divans Bramenys named Madanautapantulo, who remains at present with Sevagee Raja; and likewise concerning Brameny Poddela Lingapa for redemanding the goods that was delivered to us by his Highness and Madana's orders, belonging unto a boate which was drove ashore at Chikaribody, which for your better understanding of the business I send you now herewith copys thereof, whereby you may both acquaint his Highness and Maddana and procure their order to the said Braminys to forbare all such doings towards us, who are the Devans reall and faithfull freinds.

( 254 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4 } pp. 85-6	}	CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE	{	Dated 1 Oct. 1677
-----------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---	----------------------

( EXTRACT )

Mr. Samuell Austen, G[?C]heife etca. factors in Dungom, advising the Councill in their Generall of the 19th September that they have certaine intelligence that Bhauder Ckaune ( who hath the cheife command in those parts ) is sent for up to Court in great hast, the Mogull having sent an Eddy who promises to bring his answer in 16 days tyme, wherefore they have great reason to suggest that when he is gone there may be much alteration in the Government there and the ways not see secure as formerly, by reason of the many inroads that are often made by the pilfering Rajahs and Cooleys residing there abouts, see that they are

embaling what goods they have ready (which they compute about 100 bales in chints and browne cloth) to send downe in eight days from date of this their letter, and doe entreate the Councill (if they thinke good) to ensure them in Surrat, there being noe Sherroffs that they darst trust in Dungom and at Brampore insurances dearer then here. But they considering the clause in the Companys letter received by this yeares shipping, where the Honble. Company are pleased to note the loss of the *Neriad* [Nadiad] *Caphala*, and doe declare that they cannot allow of any insurance made without their order, which clause is supposed to be in reply to the President and Councils letter by the shipp *Unicorne*, bearing date the 6th December 1675, wherein they have represented the great danger there was then, by reason of the inroads made by Sevagees army and the many robberyes committed by the severall petty Rajahs on all Caphalas that passed between the townes of Orangabaud, Brampore, Ahmadavad and Surat, and therefore they did then order that insurance should be made on all the Honble. Companys goods coming downe that yeare. Wherefore, as afore said, the Honble. Companys order received this yeare, forbidding insurance without their order, and in regard it is to be expected that the Dungom Caphala may be arrived or very nere Surat before Bhauder Ckaun can settle his affaires to goe up to Court

It is ordered that noe insurance shall be made on those goods.

(255)

F. R. Fort St. George } CONSULTATION AT FORT { Dated 3  
Vol. 1, p. 17 (4th set) } St. GEORGE { October 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja having sent the Agent a letter of 22nd September last by two of his spys, desiring us to supply him with ingeniers, to which was returned him a civill excuse, it being wholly unfit for us to medle in it, there being many dangers consequent thereon, as well of encreasing his power as of rendering both Golconda and the Moghull our enemys, all these parts being spread with his spyes and himself and army now come nearer this way within two dayes march of this place. It is resolved to be indispensably necessary, for the safety of this place and all therein, that we goe on entertaining all the Christians that we can meet with into the garrison, as farr as to compleat the number 250 effective for the present, as also that we hasten the bringing

in of lime, brick and stone for the carrying on of the new Caldera point and building of the curtain from thence to the Fishers point northward, as also from the Round Point, alias Charles's Point, to St. Thomas Point southward, both according to the modell of that part allready begun at the said Charles's Point, as allready resolv- ed on in Consultation of 13th August last, and now the more urgent in regard that the curtain from the gate by Sir Edward Winters to the Choultry gate towards the Bazar, having been leaned upon buttresses for these seaven or eight yeares in a totter- ing condition, is now fallen down the 2d of this month after a great rayn, which it stands us upon to get up again as soon as we can to prevent any designe of so evill a neighbour as Sevagee and other obstruction from the Divan, to the end that when we shall have materialls in readyness to carry on the said curtain it may stand good and joyne with the rest, and be so much mony in part well spent, leaving combings for the well joyning of the walls each way. [Fort St. George Diary I, p. 123]

( 256 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 Oct.  
Sect. 6, p. 56 } 1677

( EXTRACT )

Tis now several years that the Siddies fleets have used this port as a place of refreshing and retreat on all occasions, but with how much trouble to the Government and dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, your worship has been but too well acquainted with ; tis but a few months past that the Siddy Sambolee received orders to surrender up the fleet to Siddy Cossum, but he for several months made demurrs thereon, because his wife is with his children, and his family were detained in Danda Rajapore, which Siddy Cossum refused to surrender without a special order for it, which he received 4 days past, upon which Siddy Sambolee promised to deliver up the fleet, excepting one of the great ships, which he intended to keep to carry up himself and soldiers to Surat, but Siddy Cossum being impatient of having part of the fleet detained from him and instigated by that unadvised Sabbar [sic, Suban] Cooley, who came from Surat about 3 months past with 110 men to assist him, did on Sunday last march up with all his force to Mezagon, where Siddy Sambolee resided, ere we were aware of it; we immediately sent Captain Kegwin with a guard of horse to keep the peace, but ere he could arrive, they had begun the skirmish and so obstinate they were, especially Siddy Cossum

that they were parted with much difficulty having shot 3 of the Company's horses whereof one is dead and another in great danger, though it pleased God none of the troops were hurt, upon which, we immediately sent for Siddy Cossum to the fort and having expostulated with him the affront he had put upon the Government and the bad retaliation he had made us for our civilities to him, we disarmed all his soldiers, except himself and 2 or 3 more and ordered him in 4 or 5 days time to send all his soldiers off the island, excepting some few servants for his attendance; the like we did to Siddy Sambolee, excepting those guards which were for the defence of the ships.

( 257 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 Oct.  
89, Fols. 66 & 67 } 1677

( EXTRACT )

Wee understand of the falling out of Siddy Cossum with Siddy Sambole at Mazagon, on the island where some eight or more of their men were slaine with as many of their horses kild and taken, being parted with much difficulty by Captain Kegwinns guard of horse whereby 30 [?] of the Companys horses are dangerously shot and kild, and for which disturbance of the peace of the island and hindrance of trade wee would have you demand sattisfaction of S. Cossum and commend you for disarming his souldiers and ordering them of the island, which if they doe not obey, secure them by imprisonment and send them away by degrees although he writes very confidently to Charles James as if he were in noe fault, but the blame is Siddy Samboles for not delivering him up the whole fletee according to this Governors order who hath said nothing to us thereof as yet neither can wee come so speake with him to complaine thereof but wee shall not passe it by soe whereby for the future wee may prevent their wintering and abuses on the island which cannot stand with its preservation and security so long as they are permitted thereon it being unsufferable and dangerous.

( 258 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 Oct.  
Sect. 6, p. 60 } 1677

( EXTRACT )

We have at length induced the two Siddies to an agreement so that one is contented to surrender up the others wives and children

and the other is contented to surrender up the armado, so that Siddy Sambole in 4 or 5 days more intends to imbarke on one of the two great ships and go for Surat and then the other Siddy will go on board the fleet; we were willing to be mediators in this business that we might be rid of them both, and if we respect the good and quiet of the island we have reason to wish they may never come here again, except it be for a months time to refresh and then be gone again. Siddy Sambole had an excellent horse killed in the broil, which he values at a great price, for which and all other damage he demands satisfaction of us, for he pretends his hands were bound up from taking his own satisfaction and we must say he was very obedient to our orders and has lived at Massagon all this rains very contentedly and quietly, that we have not been troubled with any complaints of him, so that when your Worship demands satisfaction of the King for our horses and other damages that Siddy Sambolees damages may likewise be demanded, or that they make him satisfaction there.

( 259 )

F. R. Masulipatam } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 23 October  
Vol. 10 (unpaged) } MASULIPATAM { 1677

( EXTRACT )

It is very good news that the Golcondah forces &ca. have bin able to make head against the Mogull and Visapores. Wee wish them well out of their imbroyle. Sevagee is yet in his new conquests, though they talke of his goeing to Golcondah againe, upon a supply of Pagodas 100 maund, which would doe very well for the poor country.

( 260 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO BENGAL { Dated 27 October  
Sect. 6, p. 63 } { 1677

( EXTRACT )

Mr. Roit is confirmed President in the room of Mr. Aungier who departed this life the last of July past.

( 261 )

F. R. Fort St. } "TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM { Dated 28  
George, Vol. 27 } OUR BRAMENY Vira Ragavaya { Oct. 1677  
pp. 24-25 } from Gulconda" TO SIR  
WM. LANGHORNE

( EXTRACT )

Now I shall acquaint your Worshipp with what newes as is here at present, the Shallaskareen Mahomed Hibrain with some

30000 horse and severall other Captains being about the fronteirs of Vizapour at a place called Giviny some 12 leagues off of Gulconda, Dillill Cawn and Balball Cawn being allso 11½ leagues this side of Callubariga Fort but since the Ollumpana enordered his army to go and fight with that of the Moghulls and Balball Cawn's, his army haveing accordingly drawed near to a place called Mangaligue, one Gentue league distant from the place where [the] Moghulls army was, after which Hidolsha and severall other Captains went with their men and have engaged with the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces and brought them with all their Elliphants very neare to the place where Gulcondas forces were settled. And in the meane time there came one Captain of the Moghulls side named Prohy Hassan Cawne with some 20000 horse who fought very stoutly and courageously, which caused both the armys to retire to their places whence they were before.

Three dayes after the first engagement Sidelor Yengana and severall other Captains being gone to fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces, who after a small engagement made Gulconda people belif[e]ve as if they did run away and carryed those towards an ambuscado which Moghulls people had made, where Gulconda people haveing lost a great many men and was sadly routed that they knew not what to do, and were put out of their witts, and at the same time the Moghulls people haveing joyned more forces, kill'd many more of Gulconda's people and tooke their great drums and flaggs, and when they were going to take the said Captains prisoners, there appeared the Shallaskareen and severall other of Gulconda's side, who all fought very stoutly with the Moghulls forces and made them to retire back, and so the said Captains were released, haveing allso brought with them severall persons that were killed and wounded in the said fight. Since which they have had severall other fightings, but neither of them have had the advantage one over the other. Gulconda people being gone a great way within the Moghulls country and Balball Cawnes and brought away all thier provisions that were bringing for their army they seeing themselves in great want of it, the 20 Currt. they came and fell upon Gulconda's army and killed every man and women, even the very children that were at the market where they had all there graines, and carryed away all from thence, having allso routed the Shallaskareen and all the other Captains belonging to Gulconda and made them all leave their places where they were settled before, especially all



the great Bramenys that none can tell as yet where [they] are, nor none can tell whereabouts will Gulconda's people joyne againe to fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces.

Gulconda's people having ketched [caught] severall of the said Cawn's letters which he write to the Mughulls people, he was taken prisoner and kept in Gulconda Fort very strictly, and gave all his soldiers to be under the command of an other Captain; the Devan allows him 5 Rups. [per] day for his maintanance, seeing Serjam Olum Cawn, Hassawn Cawn, Hussen Cawne, Hiji Cawn, Masse Cawne and severall other of Pattan cast Cpts. who had some 2000 horse under them, and by reason of their cast they would not fight against the Moghull and Balball Cawnes forces, wherefore the Devan kept watches about their houses.

(262)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT. { Dated 29 Oct.  
107, Ffol. 27 } 1677

(EXTRACT)

The longing desire that I had to here [hear] news from Carwar made me trespasse on your good natures in opening the enclosed wherein I find what I expected which is the utter destruction of our Duccan trade, Sevagees fforces having beseiged Bunckapore and robbed Gudduck and Luckmiseer, the places where we use to provide much goods that I am afraid Carwar ffactory will be in a badd a condition as Rajapore according to these yourselves accordingly and I am in all humility sir

your most humble servant,  
Henry Oxinden.

(263)

O. Correspondence, Vol. } SURAT TO THE } Dated 31 October  
38, No. 4287 } COMPANY { 1677

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees this year hath had great successe this year in the upper Carnatucke, in taking the two strong Castles of Chingy and Chingyvore, the residence and court of the Visiapour Vice Roys in those parts, alsoe of his plundering the famous citty of Serin-[gs] ptam where he got innumerable riches, and still continues in those parts, receiving tribute from the petty Rajahs which submitt to him and chastising those that refuse to pay him contribution, the Moors leaving their fortresses upon any rumour of

his approach; and such is the great successe that attends his armies that it is credibly beleived he will suddenlie extend his dominions from near Surrat to Cape Comerine, without encountering any considerable opposition to confront him. Your Agent and Councell at Fort St. George advise that some of his forces hath been hovering thereabouts, and from him here wee expect an alarum shortly, but hope as hitherto the Almighty will continue his providentiall hand over your Honours affaires.

(264)

F.R. Surat, Vol. 107 } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 20 and 29  
pp. 23-24 } SURAT { November 1677

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare that Sevagee is gone with 4000 horse towards Vizapore or his owne countrey, leaving the rest of his forces in his new conquests. He promises to return speedily, which, if he does not, R[?E]cogee and confederates are preparing to regaine their owne. The Gulcondah army has, it seemes, been engaged with the Mogulls and Bullool Caun, and its said, worsted, which caryes great apprehensions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sevagees Lieut. and brother Santogee, left in Chengy and neighbouring conquest, was few days since engaged by the forces of their brother Eccogee from Tangiour, being 4000 horse and 10000 foot, his being 6000 horse and 6000 foot. The battell held from morning till night, in which Santogee was worsted and fled 3 quarters of one of these leagues, being pursued one  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a league. When being return'd to their severall camps, Santogee, consulting with his Captains what the importance and shame would bee, resolved to dress and saddle their horse againe, and so immediately rode away by other wayes, and in the dead of the night surpris'd them fast at rest after soe hard labour, their horses unsaddled, and made a great slaughter of them, taking nigh 1000 horse in that manner, the 3 cheife Commanders, the tents and all their baggage, and 100 horse more taken by woodmen, which fell to share the plunder; the rest fled over the river Coolladow[Cawery] for Tangiour; by which means Sevagee seemes to have gained a quiett possession for the present, Maduray Naygue refuseing to medle on either part. [This passage is also to be found in F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 18, pp. 70-71]. The Dutch talke at Bengala

of new resolutions against Bantam, with helpe of the old Mattaram, but wee thinke there is no great creditt to be given thereto.

## ( 265 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Nov.  
107, p. 9 } 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee have lately seen Annagee Pundit, whom wee failed not to press for our buckshis and restitution of what formerly robbed from us. He seemed very forward to make both good, but that wee should take betlenutts at Duan [Diwān = Govt.] rate, and, as according to our Phirmaund, pay him the halfe vallue of those received on account buckshis ready mony. Wee urged our Phirmaund to have his goods at bazar rate, and insted of mony profered him the choise of all our goods, amoung which he pitched on copper for the prize the Dutchmen sold it to him at Vingerlah, which is rupees [ blank ] per maund. Wee have not as yett concluded with him, his urgent occassions errrying him immediately thence for Panalla. Wee daily expect him here, when shall endeavout to gett from him what betlenutts wee cann.

## ( 266 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 8 Dec.  
107, p. 43 } 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

The newes of these parts is still the same, that the Nabob is killed and his whole armey in a manner destroyed, Diliell Caun in as bad a condition almost as hee, that the Decans are resolved that not one of either army shall [e] scape alive; Sevagee either dead or in as bad a condition. The news that he had plundered Hubely with an army of 4000 horse and that he was coming hither is now falce, for it was Dattagee Punditt, who now romes the country, in the name of Sevagee.

## ( 267 )

F. R. Masulipatam } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 11 Dec.  
Vol. 10 } MASULIPATAM { 1677

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee see what alarms you had of a defeat given to the Golcondah army. Wee have it otherwise related, as that they had the better of it. God send peace in our dayes.

( 268 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
107, Ffol. 36CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 13 Dec.  
1677

( EXTRACT )

(S) Wee having received advices lately from Hubely how the Governor is very sollicitous to have the Companys goods and likewise our broker Sandas into the castle under collour of securing them and him from Sevagees fforces who lye hovering thereabouts and have lately sent an embassadour to him to demand a quar[ter] pt. of the revenue which hee resolutely denyes them our broker knowing him to be in great want of money to defend his castle if those fforces should come and beseige it will not consent to hazzard the Companys goods and his person into his custody, which the Governor resents very much, soe that he suspects him and is forced to absent himselfe in the adjacent townes for feare of his Tiranny our zeale to our honourable masters concernes did prompt us after very serious debate to enorder Nath a Lownds repaire thither as fearing the Governors mallice in taking advantage of. our brokers absence, likewise if Sevagees forces should beseige and take Hubelly the Companys goods would be verey much endangered if there were not an English man to protect and countenance them therefore, we hope these things considered, what wee have done, will receive your approbation.

(P) The Vizapore newes at present is that Bulleill Ckaune and the Duccanes are upon articles of peace, and to that purpose Bulleill Ckaune hath sent his Embassadour Hockkim Shem Shaw to treat about it, soe that wee hope a few dayes will put an end to these civil warrs which when once throughly concluded wee with impatience expect that they will call Sevagee to an account: till then wee must never hope tradeing will flourish.

( 269 )

F. R. Miscellaneous }  
Vol. 4, p. 27GENERAL LETTER FROM {  
BOMBAY TO THE  
COMPANY { Dated 15  
January  
1678

( EXTRACT )

The Sevagee continues victorious and successful.

( 270 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 15 Jan.  
Sect. 7, p. 3 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

This Island in matter of trade by our observations continued [th] in the same posture it has done some past years, no considerable augmentation being made therein, nor can be expected can hold so long as the opposite main continues in the possession of so grand a destroyer of commerce, as is the Rajah Sevagee; and what we would lament is that we cannot foresee any termination of his government, for he still continues victorious even to a miracle, waging war against the potent Kings of Hindostan and Deccan, against which he has hitherto proved very victorious even to a miracle, waging war with them and we are fearful will continue so.

( 271 )

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 4312 } FROM BOMBAY TO EAST INDIA Co. { Dated 15 Jan. 1677/78

( EXTRACT )

Notwithstanding these grand impediments, your Customes were this year farmed for Xs. 3025: and your Tobaccoe rents for Zerapheens 20850: by which your Honours may perceive that there is a great concourse of people that resorts to your Island though to undeceive you and not aggrandize either our owne or Predecessors actions or the Fame of the place itselfe; wee must to our sorrow confess they are a miserable poore sorts of people, and the very rabble of all Sects who fly from the Moores and Portuguese persecutions, and vantage themselves on your Honrs: Protection, nevertheless we use them with all civility and kindness that thereby others of more reputation and credit may be induced to come and inhabit amongst us on this Island, and wee hope the moderation and lenity of your Government will in time produce the desired effects thereof.

( 272 )

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE } Dated 16 January  
Vol. 38, No. 4314 } COMPNY { 1677/8

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee Raja, carried on by an ambitious desire to bee fam'd a mighty conquerour, left Rairi, his strongest hold in the kingdome of Cuncan, at the latter end of the last faire Montzoone,

and marched with his Army consisting of 20000 horse and 40000 foote into Carnateck, where the Telingas have two of the strongest holds in those parts called Chindi [Gingy], Chindawer [Tanjore], where many merchants are considerable inhabitants, and with a succeſſe as happy as Caesars in Spaine, he came, saw and over came, and reported ſoe vaſt a treaſure in gold, diamonds, emeralds, rubies and wrought corall that have ſtrengthned his armes with very able ſinewes to proſectute his further victorious deſignes. Hee is at preſent before Banca Pore, two other very ſtrong ghurrs or rocks, which ſoe ſoone as he hath taken in (being noe leſſe dextrous thereat than Alexander the Great was), for by the agility of his winged men (himſelf terming them birds) he tooke in leſſe than 8 monthes time from the Mogull, which he had delivered up to his than (*sic* ? then) Generall Raja Jeſſing, 23 (inacceſſible ones) reſolves againſt Vizapore, the Metropolis of the Kingdome of Deccan propinque to them; and being become maſter thereof, has vowed to his Pagod never to ſheath his ſword till he has reached Dilly and ſhutt up Orangsha in it. Mora Punt, one of his Generalls, hath alſoe of late plundered Trumbeck Nasser [Trimbak Nasik] and other conſiderable places within the Mogulls territories which hath added much to his treaſure.

(D) Bahadur Chaun the King's foſter brother, who remayned in Deccan many yeares, attending Sevagee's Motion, but effected little materially againſt him, by reaſon of being corrupted by him, feeding frequently his moſt inſatiable Avarice with Gold, was about 4 months ſince ſent for up to Court, reported either to be called to a ſtrict Account or to be made Diwan, which latter I rather believe, the King having ever had an extraordinary kindeſſe for him, but as I was actually writing of this, an Awiſo came from Court, that Orangsha had not only diveſted him of all his Titles and Honours and ejected him of his favour, but likewise deprived him of all his Treaſure (which was very conſiderable and commanded him to goe a Pilgrimage to Meca and Medina. In his roome was ſent Dellel Ckan a ſtout Patan Omra, yet notwithstanding rejoyned his army with Buller Ckan, this Countryman, who hath the young King of Vizapore in his power, under pretence of being his Protector (which the Decaneeſ wil by noe meanes endure, but have him in their owne) gave them battel in the which they received a very conſiderable overthrow, the Decanieſ being the farr better ſouldiers and better mounted.

.....The Arabs of Muscat have lately taken in the Road of Conga shipp belonging to Callian, a Port in Sevagees dominions, a little above Tanna, which wore English colours and had an English Captain to her Commander, one William May, who sent, her owners 10,000 rupees on Bottomarie, he being then on shore when they surprized her. It is very much feared if they bee not suppressed ( which ought to be done with some sentiment of honour ) they will become worse than either the Waddells or Malabarr Pirates, haveing now lyeing at the Babs 4 shipp to intercept Portuguezes ( which made the Vice Roy prohibitt them goeing to Mocha ) and such other vessells upon whome they can make the least pretence.

Bombay, the 16/26 January 1677/8.

## ( 273 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 January  
107, p. 47 } 1677/8  
( EXTRACT )

Report speakes Bulleill Ckaune to be dead, hee dying of the wounds given him in the fight betwixt Sirjee Ckawne and him at Culburhga, likewise it is reported that the Duccannees are come to Vizapore; a few days will discover the certainty of it, which wee shall not faile to advise off.

(S) About a month agoe a new Subedar arrived here sent by Annagee Punditt whose name is Vissagee Cumbdu [Konddeva] a very morose man which makes us suspect his freindship, hee hath given us the honour of a vissit and promises very faire, but wee very much doubt his performance.

## ( 274 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 21 Jan.  
p. 26 } 1677/8  
( EXTRACT )

Wee have thought it convenient to keep some 20 in 30 soldiers here [Swally Marine] ready by us for security of your goods to and fro by wafer or land and of your house at Surat, not knowing how soone any of Sevagees forces from Ramnagur and Pindoll might assault this place (they being Castles of his not above 2 days march from this city), of which the inhabitants are very jealous now that a new Governour is here settled who totally refuseth to maintaine any amity with him by presents as the other covertly did.

• • • • •

Rajapore Factory this yeare hath not proved so beneficiall unto you as was expected...all the reason Mr. Robinson & renders us is the disorder of the countrey, the Nabob Bulleell Ckaune killed and his army destroyed and Deleil Ckaune in as bad a condition, those of Decan having beaten them, and Sevagee streightned up in the countrey and Dattajee Pundit on[e] of his generalls roves and plunders about Hubele; and for Sevagees former debt they are forc'd to take bettle nutts as Sevagees Ministers will rate it at and to pay them for the one halfe of it in ready money or goods, the which bettle, or elce coconutts proves soe decayed, that it hardly beares the charge of transportation of it up hither for sale. When President Rolt arrives, wee must consider whither or not to continue this Factory, if that countreys troubles doth not cease.

## (275)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
89, Fols. 29 & 30 }

FROM SWALLY  
MARINE TO THE  
COMPANY

{ Dated 21 Jan.  
1677/8

## (EXTRACT)

The two great bras guns are remayning at the ffort no person appearing to buy them, indeed Sevagee would be our chapaman for them and many more things but without money or expectation of payment his great debt to your honours may witness what small punctuallity may be expected from him, if any buyer presents shall dispose of them.

## (276)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
107, p. 69 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 23 January  
1677/8

## (EXTRACT)

The Duccanees haveing taken possession of Vizapore doth put us in great hopes that trade will be open and flourishing as formerly, which wee impatiently expect, knowing and greving to see that our Honble. Masters are at soe great charges and reape but very little benefit.

## (277)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }  
Sect. 7, p. 14 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 7 Feb.  
1678

## (EXTRACT)

Narang Siny, a merchant inhabitant of this island, having 6 small vessells laden with salt and now ready to sail, has requested



of us that they may sail under our convoy or protection, being fearfull that Siddy Cossum as they formerly belonged to Sevagee Rajah but of whom he has bought them as appears by his bill of sale herewith delivered you and now sends them to sea as a merchant of this island.

[Beginning omitted] Require you if you can convoy them to Dabul, so that they may never come in danger or meet any of the Siddy's fleet.

( 278 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 February  
89, Fol. 48 } { 1677/8

(SUMMARY)

Writes about the release of Siddy Sambole's servants' wives who were detained by the Siddy of Danda Rajapore and wishes that Sambole's family may be given at Bombay all civil accomodation.

( 279 )

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE } { Dated 14 Feb.  
Vol. 38, No. 4314 } COMPANY { 1677/8

(EXTRACT)

From Rajapore I lately received a letter that advises of Nabob Bullell Ckauns death, who departed this life in a Castle whilst it was beseidged by the Deccanies. Not long before he closed up his eyes he putt his two sons in the tuition of Serja Ckaun, who gladly seemed to accept them, forgetting all differences formerly between him and their father. Soe soone as he was interred and newes thereof brought to Vijapore, Jemshett Ckaun delivered up the Castle and Citty into the hands of Siddy Mussud who in company with Serja Ckaun and Delil Ckaun, the Great Mogulls Generall, intends to march against Sevagee with 80,000 horse, with resolution to destroy him utterly. But 'tis too well knowne that Sevagee is a second Sertorius and comes not short of Haniball for staratagemes. And no longer than this very day, arrived news from the Lascarr or Army that the King of Gulconda, Deccanies and Sevagee have very lately made a confederacy agsinst the Mogull and are now resolved to beat Delil-ckaun out of Deccan, Sevagee having gotten 10,000 horse together to come upon the back of him and was the only politician that diverted the Deccanies and Cuttub Shaw from joyning with Delil Ckaun agsinst him.

( 280 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
89, p. 57

SURAT TO RAJAPORE {

Dated 15 Feb.  
1677/8

( EXTRACT )

Wee are not without much reason concern'd at the unhand-  
some usage received from the Rajahs Ministers; they have not  
only deceived us in complying with the agreement made with the  
Rajahs, but our Masters have received great dammage by what  
robbed at Hattanee &ca. places, that wee doe almost dispatre of  
any faire accommodation for them. Wee would have you deale  
plainely with Annagee Pundit and press him home; either let him  
make us satisfaction or let him know the factory shall be with-  
drawne; and that you may be ready, wee would have you soe  
dispose affaires that upon order you may without faile imbarque  
with what belongs to the Honble. Company

\* \* \* \* \*

The distractions up the Gaut, with the unkinde usage given,  
discourages us from giving any order for provission of goods with  
you, soe that you will be only charge without any hopes of ad-  
vantage, therefore wee recommend to you living very frugall, and  
that wee may know what good husbands you are like to prove and  
the certaine charge you are at, by first conveighance send up a  
months expences of your factory.

Wee would have you continue by all conveighances to advise  
us the newes of your parts; that you have wrote us differs from  
other information much.

( 281 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }  
2, p. 24CONSULTATION AT  
BOMBAY {Dated 19 February  
1677/8

( EXTRACT )

Narransinay understanding from the merchant that freighted  
the *Revenge*, that he intends to send her to the southward, made a  
request to the Deputy Governour &ca. that they would be pleased  
to give their orders to the Captaine to protect six vessells laden  
with salt belonging to Sevagee Rajah and bound to Dabull, if  
Siddy Cossun, the Mogulls Generall against Sevagee, or any of  
his fleete, should meete with them at sea. Which being what wee  
would noe way answer, to protect the enemys of one Prince  
against the other in the sea, without giving just offence to the one

or the other, which at present wee are in peace withall, the Deputy Governour would not graunt his request in that perticular, but to keepe a faire understanding with Sevagees Ministers and that they may see our readiness to comply with their desires in what may seems reasonable and justifiable, and not involve our selfe[s] in any dispute with either side

It was ordered that Captain Minchin should have instructions to take them in his company, and if at sea they should meete with any of the Mogulls fleete that should offer to seize them, that he should acquaint them that they were vessells that belonged to our Island, and that if they offered to force them away, then to protest against them for all damage that may hereafter be made appeare by their seizure of merchants vessells belonging to the Island, but not to fire a gunn or use any hostile means to protect them against Siddy Cossum or any of his fleete.

( 282 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 15	} BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN MINCHIN	{ Dated 20 February 1677/8
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The *Revenge* friggat being let out on freight and the Merchant having dispatoh his buisnesse these are to enorder you immediately to sett saile and make the best hast you cann to such ports as the freighters hath consigned you to, which being southerly Narran Sinay, a merchant and inhabitant of this Island, having six small vessells laden with salt and now ready to saile, hath requested of us that may saile under our convoy or protection, being fearefull that Siddy Cossum may seize on them as they formerly belonged to Savagee Rajah but of whom he hath bought them, as appeares by his bill of sale herewith delivered you, and now sends them to sea as a merchant of this Island. This his request wee have taken into consideration, and though wee are very willing to oblige him, yet we are bound to have a greater regard that wee doe not disoblige ourselves and cause disputes between princes by acting beyond what may seeme becoming; but as his vessells and he are desirous that they should saile in your company, as wee are willing to doe him what good wee can, wee think fitt to give you these instructions, that you may know the better how to behave yourselfe if that Siddy Cossum or any part of his armada should make demand or by violence force them, in such

case wee would have you to advise them that they are vessells belonging to a merchant of the Island, and that you being bound to the southward he desired your convoy of them to their intended port, and soe desire them to forbear the least molestation of them, as wee are friends to them, and civilly dispute in their behalves as much as possible; but after that you have used the best arguments you can and they will not be sattisfied therewith, but by violent force take them from your alledging that they are vessells belonging to their enemye and wee are not to protect them, then wee doe order you to make a verball protest against them in the King's name for all damages that may hereafter be made appeare by their seizure of merchants vessells belonging to this Island, but wee doe strictly require you not to fire a gunn, muskett or pistoll, or draw a sword in the defence of aid vessells; and as wee doe but suspect the danger they may fall into and provide you with an answer to them, wee doe require you if you can to convoy them to Dabul so that they may never come in danger or meete any of the Siddys fleete.

( 283 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 February  
107, Ffol. 49 } 1677/78

( EXTRACT )

The news current in these parts is that Dilleell Caun the Mogulls Generall against Duccan is come to Nassick Trumback which place Sevages army plundered not long since, but his army is soe broke by a fight with the Duccany Viziers, that Sevagee values him little who its reported is joyned with the kings of Viziapore, and Bagragar, and are designed to retake some castles now in the Mogulls possession belonging formerly to Duccan.

This is what wee heare which wee affirme not for a truth but as whats noysed abroad which wee thinke in part incumbant on us to advise. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, p. 16]

( 284 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 February  
107, p. 71 } 1677/8

( EXTRACT )

Wee have received advices lately from Hubely that Sedde Mursude is in possession of Vizapore for the Duccanees. The truth wee cannot certainly affirme for each day produces variety

of news, therefore know not which to beleive. A few days will discover the designes of these potentates, and then doubt not of our informing you more particularly.

( 285 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 107, p. 60	} RAJAPORE TO SURAT	{ Dated 28 February 1677/8
-----------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

(S) The halfe parte of the ship and freightt belonging to Ranchordas formerly made over to us wee indeavoured to gett in the shipp lyes for sale but with what hopes of a Chapinan wee know not, the freight being hoyes is not to be paid till they are sold, they are gone upto Annagee Punditt at Pernall, who suffers none to pass his hands. When wee heare certainly of their saile shall use our utmost to gett in their halfe freight.

Our Buckshis we have formerly advised upon what condicions Annagee Punditt has proffered us wee now humbly beg your Honours &ca. answers.

(P) The ballance of Sevagee Rajahs debt standing on ballance, if your Honour &ca. allow that wee may take betlenutts for it, wee beleive it recoverable, for ready mony will hardly be squesed out of these Hindoos hands, and other commodities wee shall finde few.

The certainest information that wee have of this country's transactions is that the Nabob is certainly dead, Dillell Caun returned and the Decans in an army of 50000 horse approached Vizapore, under the Command of Serjee Caun and Sedde Mosute demanding the surrender of it from Jemseere Cawn the Nabob Slave, who then putt them the New Moone before date hereof for delivery. They have likewise sent for Sevagee to be in person at their solem entrance for that as they stiled him to be their head, otherwise to send 8000000 Pagodas towards expences. He is at present besieging a fort where, by relatron of their owne people come from him, he has suffered more disgrace than ever he did from all power of the Mogull or Decans, and he who hath conquered soe many kingdoms is not able to reduce this woman Desy; soe that from the Nabob[s] death the joyned strength of the Decans and his low ebb of fortune it is gathered that these Country's will now come to a settlement and give a happy begining to a prosperous trade, since Savagee and the Nabob were the hole fomenters of the fore passed troubles.

( 286 )

Letter Book, Vol. 5 } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 15 March  
pp. 529, 534 } { 1677/8  
(EXTRACT)

Wee note the severall losses sustained by Sevagees army, and the cheat put upon you in the coconutts, the promises he made and the hopes you had of satisfaction, and shall be glad it may prove so, of which wee expect an account. Wee would have you state to us the losses sustained by Sevagee for which he agreed to pay us 10000 Pagodas, and whither composition was for the whole English estate lost at that time or onely for ours; if for the whole, then advise us the particular losses of each person and our own, what you have recovered thereon, and the charges in obtaining it, and what is brought nett into our cash, that wee may give to each person their due proportion.

\* \* \* \* \*

In yours of the 20th of March you write that you were allarmed by the nearness of Sevagees army, but in yours of the 7th of Aprill you make no mention of it.

( 287 )

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated Swally  
Vol. 89, p. 70 } { Marine 18 March  
(EXTRACT) { 1677/8

Your factories of Rajapore, Carwar (where Mr. Lounds is lately dead) and Callicut are at present under a very unsettled condition; the two first by the civill wars of Decan and the troubles of Sevagee, the last by the great abuses put upon your affaires and servants by the Rajahs and Governours under the Samorine, as will at large appeare to you by the letters sent us from thence, which were forwarded to you by your shiping for your more particular satisfaction therein, asureing your Honrs. if some timely and fit care be not taken to asert your interest with those brutish Mallabars it were much better you withdrew your servants in time.

( 288 )

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 March  
114, Sect. 7, pp. 17-19 } { 1678  
(EXTRACT)

Wee are treating with the Siddys of Danda Rajapore concerning the releasing the families of two of Siddy Sambolles

servants, who denied the resotring [? restoring] of them to the late deputy Governor pretending they were not really Sambolees servants, but Naigues Wherries belonging many years to the Castle and ought to come and live there being in great want of their service; what we shall be able to do herein we cannot foretell; the event shall hereafter be advised your honours &c.

We shall be in great want of wheat for the supply of the garrison and island which we have sent for from Broach and Cambayam but we hear there is none suffered to be transported thence by the Governor.

There is in Surat one Vollup Gungedos who formerly dwelt on this island and is indebted to the Hon. Company for goods bought out of their warehouse to the amount of...rupees. This man we understand is come into trouble, the Governor of Surat having clapt him in irons suspecting him to be a correspondence [sic] of Sevagee Rajah. We desire your honours &ca. would endeavor to secure his debt, which you may do in seizing 2 Shibarrs laden with beetel nutts which was sent up from hence to him by his brother whom we have comitted to prison here.

( 289 )

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 March  
Vol. 107, Ffol. 73 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

The Siddy wee heare is come up with his fleet as highas Danda Rajapore and intends to give us the trouble of wintering here againe wee finde by experience notwithstanding our endeav- our to prevent him yett he procures order for his admittance, where- fore wee shall not now deny him except wee receive order from your honour and for the contrary, but shall press him to disband the major part of his souldiers for our greater safety.

( 290 )

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 31 March  
Vol. 89, Ffol. 72 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Wee have been importunately solicited by Mahmud Beaque the Governor to permit Siddy Cossam with his fleete to winter at the island Bay which wee have by all possible meanes endeav- our'd to evade but which wee could not well doe if wee rightly consider our honourable masters interest in these parts.

(291)

(S) F.R.Surat, Vol. 90 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 April  
Part I, Fol. 14 } 1678

(SUMMARY)

Desires Bombay to show their guns to a man sent by the Governor of Surat and send by sea what pieces he choses and can be conveniently spared.

(292)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 3 April  
107, p. 80 } 1678

(SUMMARY)

The fort of Vizapore is in possession of the Decans taken by a wile stratagem of Sidde Mosute thus. Jemseer Caun, since the death of his master the Nabob found himself incapable of longer holding out, agrees with Sevagee to deliver up to him for 600000 Pags: Sidde Mosute having intelligence of this, faines a sickness, at last death, and causes a handole publickly to be sent away with part of the army to Addone, the residue about 4000 sent to Jemseere, pretending that, since the leader was dead, if he whould entertain them they would serve him. Hee presently accepts their service and receives them into the Fort, who within two dayes seized his person, caused the gates to be opened and received the Siddee in alive. Sevagee upon his march heareing this news, returnes and is expected at Panallah in a short time.

At the time the Fort was taken Sarjee Cawn was gon to Cotobshaw to consult about further procedure, who upon hearing the news forgave the Decanns a Corore of Pagos: which he had lent them to msaintaine the charge of this warr, and that hee should goe against Sevagee either by faire meanes or foule to confine him to Cuncan. Wee humbly beg a favourable sensure on our information, for that wee give the best wee can learne.

✓ 293)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 5 April  
89, p. 79 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

If you find the countrey anyways settled (now upon this change of Government) that you can commerce [commence] an investment without running any great hazzard to the Honble. Company's estate or your owne persons, wee would have you buy up what paukkaes and parcellas are procurable, but let the paukkaes



be such as you sent us up 2 yeares since marked R. No. 3 : 6½ yards long and 35 in. 36 inches broad, and cost Pagodas 3 : 14½ Juttalls per corge, and the percellas wee desire you [they] may be such as you sent us up at the same time, No. R cost 67 Rupees 42 pice per corge, of which wee desire you to take particular notice. In case you have not money sufficient by you to goe on with this investment wee doe give you liberty to draw bills of exchange on us or the Deputie Governor and Councill on Bombay for what money you shall have occasion for, to which place you may procure bills cheapest and with least charge. If you cannot get bills then you may take up money at interest.

What news may occur in your parts relating to Sevagee or the Deccan Umbraws wee would have you constantly communicate unto us.

(S) Seeing you declare it very difficult to procure ready money from the Rajah Sevagee for his debt to the honourable Company standing out at ballance of your last bookes, wee would have you accept of his proffer of bettlenuts on the best termes you can agree with him.

P. S. Here wee send you a copie of journall p[?] cell taken out of the Rajah bookes the better to informe you of what robbed by Sevagee at Hattance and Sungom, as well from the honourable Companys as their servants all which wee would have you demand satisfaction for as also what more you may find robbed in these bookes you have by you.

## ( 294 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 April  
107, Ffol. 81 } 1678

## ( SUMMARY )

The Mogull takes 4 brass gommoms [guns] from Bombay.

## ( 295 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 24 April  
89, p. 92 } 1678

## ( SUMMARY )

Wee well know the baceness of Sevagees Ministers and doe intend to be deceived no longer by their faire promises, for this is certainly true ( and wee would have you take care accordingly to provide ) that if wee see not some effects answerable to a reasonable expectation wee shall by our Europe shiping give orders for

the withdrawing your factory. In our last, whose copie is enclosed, wee consented that you take beetlenutts for what robbad at Huttanee, Songgaum &ca., places belonging to the Honble. Company &ca. their servants, soe that wee hope you may have done somewhat therein, and wee doe likewise consent to take beetlenutts for our bucksiss; get them as cheap as you can and soe neare as may be let us have Goolee and white nutts, noe Cheekanee, they being dearer with you and cheaper here.

( 296 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
107, pp. 91-92} CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 5 May  
1678

( EXTRACT )

(S) Now to give your honour a relacon of the honourable Companys affaires here in these parts, wee must acquaint you that wee find our late Subedarr Vissages Comdue [Kondadeva] who was before, came hither turned out of the Suba of Rajapore by the merchants there for his insolency and tyrranny of them take all occations to affront and abuse us endeavouring when possible to ineroach upon our former priviledges but hath effected nothing yett thanks be to God for the zeale wee have for our honourable masters affaires and safe guard of ourselves here, wee shall not bate him an inch of what wee formerly enjoyed, so long as ability is in us.

The affaires upon the General in Hubely are to our now small grieffe in a distracted condition there than here. The Governor Antue Punditt having a long time together with that Manhar [? Mahajan] or chiefe merchant in towne abused and affronted us; continually craving money and threatening the imprisoning the Banyan, if would not assist him there with which hee still denying him by our order, the Governor 12 days since sent 20 of his peons and forced open the Companys warehouse being locked and tooke out 25 per cent of Broad cloth and putt them to saile in the Bazzarr though now merchants as yett hath bought it declaring this was because wee would not lett him have 500 pagodas as a tax putt on us as rich [? income tax] which wee never were brought into nor never will if possible that hee sayes was partely to the payment of Sevagees  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the revenues of Hubely Veliott [Vilayat], having made peace with him upon those termes and partley towards the payment of a regiment of souldiers maintained for the security of the towne, wee formerly writt him a letter to desire his civillity to the Banyans there but hee slighted it and

gave us now answers, upon that wee have thought fitt being the, best remedy to dispatch Shamdash Banyan (who before putt that rogue in his Government) to Vizzapore without letter and press to Sirjah Caune, Siddy Mussade, Jamsher Caune, Sillim Caune & Ammed Caune the chiefe Viziers of the kingdome with coppie of the late king Ally Eddull shaws Phirmaund and deceased Bulloll Cauns cole laying before them the abuses received by the Governor and desiring satisfaction of what rifled from us and enjoyment of our former priviledges, which will we question not but be effected by their sending a new Governor and strickt orders to others in place round about Hubely where our commerce is. This wee thought fitt with advice of the Banyans to doe, having bin hindered from sale of our Europe goods by the Governor and if continued hinder our investment for Europe.

(P) The newes flying at present is that an army of the Duccanees is sett out of Vizzapore, but under whose command here [sic] not, against Sevagee, who is at R[?P]analah in person. The certaine truth hereof when comes to our eares shall upon receipt be forwarded to you.

( 297 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 May  
Sect. 7, p. 22 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

We do endeavour as much as in us lies the releasement of Siddy Sambolees servants but wee find more difficulty therein then either he or yourselves expects, notwithstanding we shall not be discouraged, but continue to press the Siddy [Cossum] thereunto, who according to your order we have permitted to winter here, tho to our Masters cost, for we intended when all the vessells belonging to the island were come in, to have disbanded some of our soldiers to lessen some of the Hon. Companys charge, but we now rather find a want of more to quell the many disturbances committed by those unruly ungoverned soldiers who omit not dayly to give us trouble and the inhabitants disquiet, imagining themselves in their own dominions when here, but we have and shall teach them a due distinction and regard to the Governement which they formerly took little notice of,

## ( 298 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO { Dated 24 May  
89, Fos. 101 & 103 } BOMBAY { 1678

## (SUMMARY)

Writes of the kings fleet wintering at Bombay which they were unwilling to permit but "wee found if wee allowed it not it would prove here of very great prejudice to the honourable Companys affaires."

\* \* \* \* \*

The 2 brace gunns sent up the *Revenge* for the Governour weighed 25 mds 11 seers sould him for 50 rupees the double md.

## ( 299 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } FORT ST. GEORGE TO { Dated 27 May  
107, p. 104 } SURAT { 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Sevagee is long since returned home to his old country where wee here he hath had many encounters with the Moguls forces under Dilleell Ckaune ; the country which he hath taken in these parts remains in the quiett possession of his people and a firme peace concluded with his Brother Eccogee to whom some Country is returned, he paying Sevagee 3 lack of pardoes downe in hand.

## ( 300 )

F. R. Surat, } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 31 May  
Vol. 89, p. 104 } { 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee take good notice of the great abuses put upon you both by the Ministers of Sevagee at Carwar, and those of Vizapore at Hubely, which last is an attempt of soe strong a nature in breaking open the Honble. Company's warehouse, takeing out their goods and then offerring them to publike sale in the Bazaar that wee cannot but highly resent, therefore doe enjoyne you speedily to dispose of all the Company's goods remaining both at Hubely and Carwar, and if you cannot turne their proceed into such goods wee in order'd you to provide for the insuing yeare wee would then have you keepe it ready in cash, and with yourselves be fully prepared to receive such further orders by our Europa

shipping as may be concluded most fit and convenient for the better security the Honble. Company's affaires there fore the future. [this in answer to the letter of 5th May]

## ( 301 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 June  
107 p. 109 } 1678

( EXTRACT ).

News at present stirring is that Sirjah Caun, with an army of 25 in 30000 horse, lyes ready in Vizapore to march towards Sevagee soe soon as the raines are over. The Rajah wee here lately departed from Rajapore (after a vissitt given our freinds there) with intentions for Punnalah.

## ( 302 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 19 June  
Sect. 7, p. 24 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

We wonder you should be advised by the Cozy of Danda Rajapore that the Syddy complained that he was debarred of any former priveledge which he utterly denies to have wrote about to any in Surat.

He has promised to write both to the Governor of Surat and Nabob Dillul Cawn of the favour and assistance he and his fleet on all occasions receive here.

The strong guard we are forced to keep at Massagon &ca. avenues to the island, for the security of the Moguls fleet and Hon. Company's shipping from the threatened attemp of Sevagee Rajah, who is very ill pleased with us for suffering them to harbour here, of which we are afraid we shall hear further in time, is the reason we cannot, with security, disband any of the soldiers in present pay.

## • ( 303 )

(S) F. R. Surat } RAJAPORE TO } Dated 20 June  
Vol. 107, Ffol. 111 } SURAT } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Surgee Caunc hath turned out Sevagees ministers out of Hattance [Athane] and Raybagg and settled his owne forces in both places.

( 304 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 }  
Fol. 118 }CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 29 June  
1678

( EXTRACT )

(S) By what wee understand in the brokers letters there is little likelihood of procuring any quantity of goods this yeare or vending much of our Europe goods, Sevagees forces being robbing and plundering all over these parts in the chiefe townes of noate where our cloth is made, as Moolgund Luckmiseer, Gudduck and soe that dare not as yett give out a fartheing of moneys to that weavours, for feare of it being plundered from them if tymes a loft bee not settled, heart of merchandise and commerce will be quite broke, there remaining but, little elce sloft [or left ?] more when plundering and robbing one from another, every one seeking the fresh oppertunity in these distracted tymes that is strongest to enrich himselfe by impoverishing them of less force, making the old proverb good that (the) weakest must goe to the wall.

(P) Wee heartily wish the forces of that Grand Rebell and great disturber of the felicity of Duccan, which formerly soe fameously flourished in all manner of trade, may retire to their strong holds, or be once totally routed by the Duccan army's which are reported ready in Vizapore, but thinks besotted, for whilst they lie efeminately at house fearefull of wetting their tender Skinns, our Mah Rajah playes his game soe wisly as to destroy, robb, plunder, devastate and ruine the major and best part of their kingdome.

( 305 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
107, Ffol. 119 }CARWAR TO }  
SURAT } Dated 3 July  
1678

( SUMMARY )

The Carwar merchants were asked to dispose of their goods and Hubely stores quickly. They say that the major portion is at Hubly "what remains below with us cannot sell a pie worth, here being not a merchant in these parts dare be seen to buy anything considerable, if should Sevagee would soone empty his coffers."

( 306 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 8 July  
107, Ffol. 124 } TO SURAT { 1678

( EXTRACT )

The king of Golcondahs progress to Metchelepataam and these parts is laid aside for the present and wee hope will not be thought upon againe, it appering hazardous to his estate and to his cheif minister and confident Madana the Branan to leave Gulcondah.

( 307 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 12 July  
89, pp. 112-113 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Your letter of the 23d of May wee have received and therein take good notice of your applications to Sevagee upon his arrivall at Rajapore, whose answer seemes to be very slender to your demands, as likewise his referring you to Anajee to be but a meere pretence to put you off; therefore, if upon his returne to Kilnah you find no better satisfaction, frankly let them know wee shall not continue you longer in a place where wee find soe little justice and so much unfare dealing; in order to which let no endeavours be wanting to get in as many of your debts standing out as possible before the coming downe of our Europe ships, and what goods you have made provission of to be in that readiness what (*sic?* with) yourselves, as you may be able, without loss of time, to observe such orders as wee shall give you further by them.

( 308 )

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 19 July  
Vol. 2, pp. 25-26 } BOMBAY { 1678

( EXTRACT )

Haveing received certaine information of Sevagee Rajahs preparation and intention to send a strong party of souldiers under the command of Doulut Caun to attempt the burning and destroying the Siddys fleete that is haled on shore at Mazagaon. Which intelligence being confirmed unto us by severall hands, both from Narransinay, who was sent bythe Deputy Governour to reside at Chaul to advise of the Rajah's actions and motion, as also by spies Siddy Cossum sent on the same accountt. Which

being taken into consideration, it was not thought [t] consistent with prudence that we should esteeme ourselves soe secure as not to make any further preparations, but more consistent with our honour and security to be vigilant and not suffer those whom we have taken under our protection to be destroyed. In order whereunto it was thought expedient that all the out guards, being now but weake, should be reinforced with Infantry under the command of Commission Officers.

\* \* \* \* \*

That the remaineing part of the garrison be divided into two Companys and to mount the guard every other day.

That the Commanders of the English shippes that are haled on shore at Mazagon be ordered to gett all their gunns placed with cannon basketts where they may best secure the fleete and annoy the enemy if they attempt to land at that place, and that Siddy Cossum be ordered to hale of his vessells that are on shore as soone as possible.

( 309 )

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN S.	}	Dated 20 July
Vol. 8, p. 26	}	ADERTON	}	1678

( EXTRACT )

Having certain intelligence of Sevagee Rajahs preparation and designe to land a strong party of souldiers on our Island, with a resolution to burne and destroy the Mogulls fleete that is haul'd on shore att Mazagon; to prevent a designe of soe bad consequence as that would be, wee have, on consideration thereof, thought it absolutely necessary to strengthen our out guards, and to that intent wee doe heereby enorder you to march to Mazagon with eight files of the garrison souldiers, which you are to joine with those already there; and wee recommend to you to keepe a strict watch in the severall places appointed, and if you have notice of any boates coming from the adjacent places you are to observe their motion and by force of arms to keep them from landing men in any place that they shall attempt either on this side Mazagon or between Mazagon and Monchumbo; soe being well satisfied of our good conduct, if so happen that you engage, wee shall not inlarge but will strengthen you with our advices as occasion requires. [ Note:— Similar letters of the same date were sent to Capt. Richard Keigwin, Ensign Daniel Hughes and Lieutenant Francis Thorpe ( *Ibid*, pp. 26-27 ) ]



( 310 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 23 July  
107, pp. 112-113 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

Wee have been for severall days hottly allarummed that Sevagee Rajah had certaine intention to attempt the burning the Siddys Fleete at Mazagon, knowing it to be the only obstacle to his taking the Fort of Danda Rajapore, to which purpose he some months since sent for Doulat Caun and Deria Sarung both Generalls of his Fleete at sea, and after having praised them their good services, and given them severall Tushereiffs, propounded the execution of it to them, who out of honour could not deny soe generouse Masters desires, therefore willingly accepted the enterprize thereof, and with 4000 men (amongst which its reported are severall Laskarrs to ferry them over the passages) tooke their leaves of the Rajah and are come downe to Panwell [Panwell], a towne opposite against the place, where it is reported they are contriving their passage hither. Which way it will be wee cannot imagine without they force it through some part of Salsett. for they have not boats enough in all these parts to bring them over. The news being confirmed unto us by severall hands both from Narran Sunay our Linguist whom wee sent to reside at Choule, as likewise by the spies the Siddy sent to pry into the Rajahs actions and motion.

Wee thought it not consistant with prudence to be over secure when soe vigilant an enemy is at our doores, nor suffer him to destory those whom wee have taken into our protection, and therefore enordered the severall ships gunns to be placed with cason basketts where they might best secure the fleete and annoy the enemy, and in regard the avenues to the Island were but weakly guarded a reinforcement of Infantry under the command of Commission Officers were enordered up to the severall passes, and the troope under the command of Captain Kegwin marched up to Mahim, w[h]ere he hath orders to rendezvous and send scouts daily to Sion and Mochumbo to descry the approach of the enemy and bring him word that he may move to impeede their landing; and that all things may concurr to a generall resistance of the subtle attempts of the Rajah two Manchuas with gunns in their prows and souldiers with them were enordered to cruse betwixt Mahim and Mazagon, and the two companies daily to mount the guard at the Fort, soe that now wee esteeme ourselves in good defensive posture and expect the approach of our enemy, not

doubting but by the Almightyes assistance to repell their attempts if they should be soe hardy to venture on us, which wee beleive will cause them to take second considerations. This impending storme that seemes to threaten us proceeding not out of any disgust that **Sevajee Rajah** hath taken against any of our proceedings nor the nation in generall but against the **Siddy**, who this yeare hath much provoked him by makeing slaves of the people and **Braminys** he tooke in his incursions into his territories, wee thought good to send the **Coffery** word that he haule his fleete off and ride in the Bay, which would certainly divert the designes of the **Rajah** and be a security to the **Siddy** and the **King's** they are not able to deal with him at sea. He seemed readily to embrace the proposition, but declared his inability, the **Lascars** refuseing to worke for want of pay and he had noe mony to sattisfie them, wherefore made his request unto us that wee would supply him on the **Honble. Company's** accountt in this exigency, which wee considering of, having monys sufficient in our treasury, have lent him 2000 **Rupees** to be repaid you in **Surat** by the **Governor**, to which purpose enclosed wee send his receipt and herewith goes a letter wherein he hath wrott effectually in the behalfe of our nation which wee hope on occation may stand you in some steade. Hee is now resolved to floate the fleete, which wee hope may prevent our coming to blowes with **Sevagys** army, which would certainly cause a breach of peace, and then this Island would be in a miserable condition for want of all sorts of provissions.

Thus you see what wee formerly conjectured is come to pass, and what troubles and charges wee are like to be brought in for assisting and harbouring this fleete, which does the **King** neither service nor honour. These things duly represented to the **Governo[r]** of **Surat** or **Grandees** by men that are able to discourse it without feare and passillanimity (and not **Banians**, who to our shame dare not owne his **Majestie** of **England** to be a **King**, but when they discourse of him call him **Simindar** [**Jamindar**], which in effect is no more than a **Desy**, as **Henry Oxinden** hath often h[e]ard) wee doubt not but would prevaile with him to order their fleete yearely to **Surat**, and not involve the nation in a warr to protect a parcell of theives, for the **Siddy's** is no better. And this wee leave to your performance, which, if not effected, be assured soner or later wee shall finde the dire effects of warr and famine.

[Note. A portion of this extract is given by *Orme, Orme Mss.* Vol. 114]

( 311 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 23 July  
Sect. 7, pp. 29-30 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

In our several former missives, we forgot to acquaint you that the Emom of Muskatt wrote a letter to the Deputy Governor, intimating his intentions to send a fleet against the Portugeezes this year, desiring therein to know in such case whether they might not repair hither for water, wood, &c. provisions as they had occasion for, during their stay of [f] this coast.

Since writing the preceeding, we are given to understand that Doulat Cawn, with the army under his command, is marched to Cullean Bundy, from whence he wrote to the captain General Dou Manoell Lobo, demanding passage through the Portugal territories, but he not only denied, but had enordered the several passes at Tannah &c. to be manned to impede, so that we cannot imagine which way he will come to us; nevertheless, we stand on our guard, expecting the event; here inclosed, we send you copy of the Emom of Muskatts letter.

( 312 )

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO MR. CHARLES { Dated 24  
114, Sect. 7 } WARD & CAPT. { July 1678  
p. 31 } KEIGWIN

( EXTRACT )

This morning I received advice from [sic] by a Banian, that came from Tannah, that Sevagees forces are quartered in the several places near Cullean and Culwah, which has so alarmed the Portugeese, that the Captain General of Basseen is come to Tannah with a considerable number of soldiers, therefore would have you not to imagine yourselves oversecure, but to look out sharp and keep good guards, for we may reasonably expect Sevagee will make a further progress, and endeavour to land on our island to destroy the Siddys fleet. I have further advice that the Portugeese have denied them passage through their country, which is the occasion of the Captain General preparation and has so incensed the enemy, that I hear they have burnt and destroyd 2 or 3 of the Portugeeze Aldeas.

( 313 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90, Fol. 24	} MAZAGON, STEPHEN ADDERTON (CAPTAIN OF THE BOMBAY FORCES) TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 24 July 1678

( EXTRACT )

I am very glad to heare the Portuguese has dealt with Daulat Caun, soe as its reported, which if they do hold it will be a great means to prevent Doulat Caun's desire.

( 314 )

(S) F. R. Surat } Vol. 90, Fol. 29 }	WILLIAM MINCHIN FROM MAZAGON TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 25 July 1678
---	---	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

According to your order sent yesterday to Captain Adderton and my selfe wee went to the Siddy and ordered him in his Magesties name of great Brittain to pay his Lascars with the 200[0] rupees which your worship lent him and likewise to haule his ships out which he did promise and hauled them out a little way and so left of under pretence of paying his men, and promised to haule them of this morning, but seeing this morning that he made no preparation for it, sent to him to know the reason of itt and he sent word that he had no men and that all his Lascars were gone to Bombay, but the reason that the Lascars left him was that he would give them no more then 2 rupees a peece which was not according to his promise so that as he lyeth now ten times then before, for most of them by Captain Hilder and if any enemy cometh there is no possibilitly of saving any of us, having not any thing elce to acquaint your worshipp at present, only for as much as I can perceive the Siddy minds nothing but his Dancing women whom he hath continually daucing before him.

( 315 )

Orme Mss. Vol. } 114, Sect. 7 } p. 31 }	BOMBAY TO CAPT. NONGRAVE OF THE <i>Hunter</i> FRIGATE	{ Dated 27 July 1678
---	---	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

If you see any boats with armed men or men swimming over thereabouts or in any other place in the river.

Engage with them.

Keep them from landing on any part of our island.

( 316 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 July  
Sect. 7, p. 33 } 1678

Siddy Sambolees people, according to your Honour &c. injunctions have leave to repair to Bombay and settle themselves where they find most convenient.

( 317 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO { Dated 29 July  
107, Ffol. 116 } SURAT { 1678

The Siddy hath launched his whole fleete which he hath brought downe to Bombay and now ride under our ffort, himselfe after much persuansious going on board. This wee hope will divert Dowlut Cauns designes who with his army hovers still about the adjacent parts, he cannot well have any plea to come over now, except Sivagee Rajah is intended to make warr with us because wee harbour his enemys which wee believe will cause him to take up such resolves in the future.

P. S. The Bargaine of beetlenutts and coconuts which Mr. John Petit and Vollupmetta bought of the Subedarr of Chaull is like to imbroyle all the merchants of this island, for he declares hee wants yett of his principall to be paid him 12000 rupees and that he hath two of Mr. Petits letters to show that the said contract was made with him not with Vollapmetta whom he sent thither but as his servant and therefore demands satisfaction of the present Deputy Governor not making any difference betweene perticular person and the Company which have been civilly answered, but he now declares he will be put off no longer, but will seize on any persons or effects he shall meete with belonging to any of this island having lately endeavoured to secure our broker Girderdass who being at Cullian Bainty he sent 50 men to seize him but he got to Tanna and so escaped. W[h]at to doe in this exigencie wee know not but thinke it no reason that unconcerned should sufferr for the faults of others, this will cause trade to cease much on this island for Chaule is a port that is very necessary unto us for all things. Pray enorder Vollop-metta to send downe his account with the Subedarr that wee may know how to answer him..... Let not him come himself, for the Soubi dar will demand the debt the more eagerly than, or else will desire his person. [ Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7, pp. 33-34 ]

( 318 )

F. R. Surat, Vol.  
89, p. 114-115

} SURAT TO BOMBAY {

Dated 5 August  
1678

( EXTRACT )

Wee are sorry to find you so unexpectedly allarummed by **Sevagees** designed bold attempt upon the Siddys fleets at Mazon, which wee hope by the timely notice both you and hee hath had to put yourselves into soe prudent and good a posture to receive him, may divert the storme. But if it should unhappily prove otherwise, wee shall not doubt but by your conduct and courage to find him, repell'd with loss and shame, highly approving your handsome care and vigilancie in disposing your men and ships for their more effectuall service both by land and sea, and which wee doe recommend to your constant observation, since the subtle and sudden motions of this bold Rajah will require a sutable care of his designes.

Wee shall remaine under great anxiety untill wee here from you the success of this strange affaire, therefore pray be mindfull of us in nimble and full advices, hartely wishing our Europe ships may import with you soe early as to prove a seasonable addition of strength and assistance to the Island at this juncture.

[In the next para they say] (S)...have been contriving how to procure an order from court which this overture of eminent danger from Sevagy wee have may facilitate us in and therefore shall not faile to improve it to the most effectual advantage wee are capable.

( 319 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89  
pp. 116-117

} SURAT TO CARWAR {

Dated 13 August  
1678

( EXTRACT )

Wee are extreame sorry to find the ill posture Decan still remains in, and without any likelyhood of amendment; therefore doe reiterate our former orders, that you doe use your utmost endeavours speedely to get in all your debts and to dispose of all such goods as you have up in the country, and invest the produce as formerly in order'd you; but if by the present troubles you cannot effect it, faile not with all possible care and dilligence to convey the money downe to Carwar, as likewise the goods themselves if you find you cannot fittly and speedely dispose of them for wee are quite discouraged from allowing you to send up any

more to Hubely, or trusting what is there already, from the great abuses the Honble. Companys servants have and are likely still further to receive from that lewd Governor; therefore faile not to comply punctually herein, concluding it better to sit still for some time and waite what it may produce for a more secure encouragement of a settlement of that factory.

## ( 320 )

F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated 13 August  
p. 118 } { 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee should be glad to heare that Mr. Robinson's journey up the Gaute prove successfull, though wee cannot see how well to expect it, seeing our friends att Carwar ( who are under the same Government ) give us noe encouragement to expect a peace of goods from them this yeare, declaring the countrys about Hubely, &c. to be still under the tyranicall oppressions of Sevagees Officers, and in as great confusion as ever; and therefore, untill you are certaine of making any considerable investment and shall be in want of money for the management thereof, wee doe againe forbid your drawing any more bills on us.

## ( 321 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Aug.  
Sect. 7, p. 34 } { 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

We received your Honrs. &c. of the 5 instant just now, to which we should more amply reply, but that we are in haste to give you the news of the arrival of the President, Captain Jonathan Hyde, who imported at the sametime; he came from Johannah in company of the Samson and Unicorn, but parting company at sea, he has not seen them since.

We hear that Sevagees forces that was intonded against this place, is marched towards Surat.

## ( 322 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } HUBLEY TO SURAT. { Dated 19 August  
107, Ffol. 138 } { 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Jemsheer Caune is now on the road to Bancapore with 3000 horse daily taking more as he comes intending to fight Sevagee.

Selim Cann the owner of the towne is expected in Hubely with 200 horse in ten days, as yett cannot tell who will winn the country, though the Duccanees at present being seated in Vizapore. Sevagee having 1500 horse in these parts is reported hath as many more coming soe soon as the Dually is over they intend to fight, who will carry the day God knowes.

( 323 )

F. R. Surat, } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 24 August  
Vol. 107. p. 135 } { 1678

( EXTRACT )

Wee should not have bin silent thus long had not [we] waited to heare from Shamdas at Vizapore how that affaire under his manngement went, being desirous of giving you a full accountt of all affaires and transactions both aloft and slow at once, that may not put the Honble. Company to extraordinary charge of Cossetts; therefore as to what is come to our knowledge since our last wee shall now proceed to give you an accountt off.

Wee thank God wee are very quiett here, liveing at amity with Sevagees Ministers since our last renewing off friendship with the Subedarr, not in the least molested by them in [any] of our proceedings, or having our bowells~~e~~ tourne out by them like vultures for mony as formerly. Wee were once friendly sollicitated by our Carwarr Governor to lend him 3 in 400 Pagodas, but gave him a friendly and faire denyall as becomes merchants, laying before him the unsettledness of the times, that wee neither bought or sould any goods considerable, and only lived upon the maine stock to keepe up the Honble. Companys and nations credit in expectation of better times, with which hee was satisfied and have heard noe more from him since in that point.

To our noe small greife wee can give your Honr. but little good news of affaires upon the Gaute. The Governor still continues his insolencys towards us; hee hath returned the 25 peeces of broad cloath againe which he formerly tooke out of the warehouse, but in lue thereof hath forced 775 Pagodas from the Shroff and Broker, 510 at one time and 265 at another time, with these words, that what he soe tooke hee was constrained thereto to supply Sevagees Subedar, who would elce have burnt and ransaked the towne, but promised faithfully to returne it againe in



6 months time, which wee much doubt and feare, for by Shamdas letter from Vizapore, copie whereof one of the 10th July received the 22th inst., the other the 20th July received 20th instant, the latter is what signifies anything; howsoever that your Honr. &ca. knows the true and full accountt of that affaire have sent both for your perusall, wherein to our trouble, though what was acted in that perticular was intended for the best, you will finde wee have little hopes of redress from thence, occasioned by the unsettledness of Government in those partes and the dissentions and imbred broyles betwixt one and the other in place; the King being in his Nonage there is no head of Government, but one thinkes himselfe as good and great as the other, which wee feare will be the cause of their ruine. Your Honr. &ca. in Shamdas letter will read what [are] his opinions, which truly doth concurr with ours that to give you the best of our weake judgments, unless make seizure of the deceased Nabobs Bullool Caun's two shippes lying at Baesalare, ordering our people at Hubely to make sale of what goods there remaining, which is not much, and retire to Darwara [Dharwada] Castle of the Kings and mart towne, where wee are proffered by the 4 Nuckphery [Nāikwāris] thereof, the Kings Phirmaund and two yeares custome free to build a warehouse to reside in, or elce call them downe to us here till such times as they at Vizapore shall here of what wee have done, when without question they will send their phyrmaunds and begg of us to accept of restitution. But this weighty affaire wee leave to the consideration of your Honr. &ca. serene and wise judgment. Your Honr. &ca. alsoe may be pleased in both Shamdas letters to take particular notice of what hee writes concerning the meane, base and disgracefull actions of our infatuated (wee think may stile them) freinds at Rajapore, in their shamefull puting the Company's broad cloath to sale in the Buzarr at Vizapore at soe poore and vile a rate of 3 Rupees per yard, wee selling for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per yard in Hubely, which is but the lesser halfe way to Vizapore; when their way charges is deducted it will produce as wee well understand not more than 2 in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Rupees cleare the yard, which is a price the Company's orange colloured broad cloth nor any inferior sort was yett undersould for in these parts. If your Honr. &ca. pleased to examine this perticular strictly [it] will be well for the Company, otherwise you may recall either them or us, elce must be forced to shut up shop; but if in sale of their goods they are found to be [more] profitable servants than us, wee humbly submitt.

( 324 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 August  
Sect. 7, p. 37 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Sevagees army under the command of Doulat Cawn, finding it not so facile to perform their designed attempts on the Siddy as they had in their imaginations concluded, the Portugeese taking the alarm guarded the rivers of Tannah &c., with near 40 armed Manohuas and we having resolved to resist them both by land and sea, desisted from their design and are returned to their quarters, since which we are given to understand that the Rajah has cashired Doulat Cawn his service and severely punished the Soubidar of Buindy, who facilitated the design to him and now he is resolved to come in person against Danda Rajapore and after a furious battery with the cannon, which is placed advantageously on a hill, which shoots point blank into the fort, to storm it on all sides; the event of these resolutions we must attend, but we think he has taken right measures to gain the place.

Inclosed goes translates of Mr. Pettitt's letters to the Soubidars of Choul, and of his to the Deputy Governor, and Vollup Mettos account which the envoys of the said Soubidar having delivered unto us demanding satisfaction, and are at present here insisting thereon, something must be done towards a payment by somebody or other or else you will find by his letters either the Hon. Company or the disinterested will suffer for it, for our factories and effects are already threatned. This will require your Honrs. &c. serious consideration and order to us how to govern ourselves in this affair. [ This letter is dated 27 Aug. in (S). F. R. Surat, Vol. 107, Fol. 128 ]

▼ ( 325 )

F. R. Surat Vol. } HATTANEE TO SURAT { Dated 31 August  
107, p. 144 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

The news of these parts cannot with any certainty be wrote, but what I can gather to be most true is that within a month or two the Decans will downe upon Sevagee ; Serja Caun and Sidde Masutes Sonn have both pitched their tents that way and the only thing that impedes their procedure is their difference about the Seere Suba which both of them pretend to, which agreed on, their army will consist of about 15000 horse besides foote,

and Jemseer Caun on Carnatuok side with 10 or 12,000 horse besides foote, likewise that the Mogull is powerfully coming to their assistance; what the upshot will be by Dualle wee shall know.

## ( 326 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 September  
89, pp. 125-26 } 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee are very glad to find you so well freed from the danger of Sevagee, and hope wee shall be able from hence to remove the Siddy's fleet from wintering with you any more to prevent the like trouble.

(S) Wee have perused the papers and accounts you sent us of the Subedar of Choule and are very sorry to find the danger and dishonour like to proceede from that unhappy affaire to the hon'ble Companys Estate and factories in Sevagees country if not timely and prudently composed therefore sent for Vollup Metta and compared his and the Subedarrs accounts together wherein appeares severall differences which he does assure us if wee would permit him to goe to Bombay he could easily rectify and give a finall and satisfactory conclusion to the dispute depending betwixt Mr. Petite the Subedar and himselfe and which wee ourselves apprehend to be the best course, but you having cautioned us befor not to let him goe downe wee have deferred to give him leave untill wee here further from you which let be with speed.

## ( 327 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 September  
107, pp. 139-140 } 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

These are at the importunate treaties of a parcell of unfortunate Mores and Banians who coming in a vessell from Aden belonging to Veravull Patan, a port in the Mogulls dominions on the other side Dho, and being bound to this port to sell Mugeet and other goods, most unhappily rann aground on the sunken rocke within this Bay, where their vessell immediately bilged, the men being fortunately taken up by the *Hunter's* boate in which they saved

to the amount of 2 in 3000 Rupees in gould and silver, the shipp goods and other monys to a considerable value being totally lost, there not remayning a planke of her to bee seene the next morning; the seas running high dashed her to peeces and the tyde of flood carried the wracke on Sevagy's coast. The said monys were delivered in by Captain Norgrove and are remayning in the Deputy Governor's possession. The miserable people lamenting their disaster have desired us to take compassion on them the small remainder of a greater losse being the vessell were as it were cast away in the very road without storme or bad weather but occasioned by their little skill in the harbour, and that in the Mogull's dominions wee received like favours. These arguments, together with the concurrence of commerce betwixt our port and Patan, to which place many vessells goe yearely, the consideration of the vessells being bound into us to sell her goods, the fame and honour of our Masters upright and mercifull dealing was perswasive enough with us to redeliver the miserable their monys, but wee thought it not just to effect it without your particuler lycence, not being willingly guilty of the least disrespect. Wherefore wee desire your sence and determination therein. The people intend to take their passage in a vessell bound hence to Patan, therefore wee desire your Honour &c. would returne answer to these by the bearer, not doubting your commisseration of their cases.

( 328 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 12 Sept.  
107 Fol. 145 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

News here is none worthy of your honours knowledge, more then what Mr. Robinson hath already advised, only that Seva-gee is a coming to Pornollah, where he hath ordered all his forces to meete him.

( 329 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 20 Sept.  
pp. 153-4 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Wee are.....sorry.....for the unsettledness of tymes in these parts. What your Honour, &c. writes concerning the getting

in the Company's debts and making sale of their goods remaining wee are not in the least tardy, continually using our endeavours to accomplish your desire therein; our goods remaining in Hubely are not many, and debts also, what are, is in sure hands wee thinke; but it is the custome of Duccan, and especially aloft, that all the goods except pepper and beatlenutt, with some few other commoditys, is sould for 3 in 4 months time, of which setting apart our desperrate debts the good ones are not of longer standing. To this perticular wee shall not much enlarge upon, only acuint your Honr. &ca. have sent cobby of yours to Mr. Goring in Hubely and order accordingly to our Broker Ruggy Chaungy, whom wee question not but will doe their utmost endeaours to comply therewith.

( 330 )

O. Correspondence	} SURAT TO THE	{ Dated 24 Sept.
Vol. 39, No. 4497		

( EXTRACT )

Your Island of Bombay hath bin lately disturbed by some alarums from Sevagees forces, ordered by him to endeavour the burning this King's fleet wintering there, but by the care and vigilancie of your Deputie Governour, etca. all things were in soe prepared a posture to receive them that they were forced to let their designe fall. This gave us occation to represent to the Governour of Surat the hazzard of his Masters shippes, as well as charge to us, wherein wee have soe, prevailed with him as to importune us no more for their wintering there for the future, which will ease the Island of many inconveniencys and troubles.

( 331 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 89	} SURAT TO THE	{ Dated 24 Sept.
p. 133		

( EXTRACT )

The city of Surat is often times still alaramed with the approaches of Sevagees for[ce], and is verily beleived if not otherwise diverted will certainly this yeare attemp[t] once more to sirprize it, being highly exasperated for some unusuall indignity's acted upon severall of his people fallen into these Moores hands, soe that the inhabitants of Surat doe now more dread him.

than ever, it being assured that he hath declared its utter ruine upon his next coming with fyer and sword, which hath made us take into consideration the security of your estates at present in the house by as speedy a disposall thereof as opportunity will give us leave.

( 332 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SWALLY MARINE TO { Dated 29 September  
89, Fol. 134 } BOMBAY { 1678

( SUMMARY )

In reply to a request from Bombay to restore to some poor merchants portion of a wreck which had been saved, permission is given to do so after deducting the expenses incurred by the Co. in the attempt. They observe that the restoring such property was contrary to the custome of most nations in such cases and which notwithstanding may appear severe and somewhat inhumane to add to those that were two miserable before a greater weight of unhappiness, yet this law was founded upon very high and prudent reasons, to prevent the severall abuses ill men employed upon shipping, [who] might otherwise undertake to act through some sinister ends of benefit crewing to themselves by the willfull casting away the ship.

( 333 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 Oct.  
Sect. 7, p. 44 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

[Beginning omitted] For Sevagee nor his ministers are to be satisfied with plausible pretences and our articles with him, which they insist on are obligatory on either side to deliver the persons of creditors and fugitives or make restoration or satisfaction; now if he will run the hazard of that, let him come, but let him know for his Governor [ sic ? Government] that daily application are made to us for the delivery of his brother up, which will be incessantly renewed for him, if he repairs hither and not [ sic ? if ] gives him not due satisfaction.

( 334 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 90 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 October  
Fols. 55 & 56 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Wee have been very much importuned by the brother of Vollup Metta with you to give you a second acknowledgment of the

receipt of rupees 2900 on his account and likewise to desire you not to deliver up his person to the Soobadar of Chaule, but rather to give him notice that he is now upon the island and ready to adjust accounts and give him all reasonable satisfaction whenever he shall send over any of his owne people to doe it with him.

## ( 335 )

F. R. Surat Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine  
p. 141 } 18 October 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Some dayes since wee received letters from Mr. Haggerstone, &ca. ( by a pair of expresses who wee now send downe upon the *Sampson*) adviseing of the litle success Shamdoos the broker hath mett with at Vizzapore in his complaints against that insolent Governor of Hubely, soe that wee are resolved to be at noe further charge and trouble in such fruitless sollicitations with a people soe void of shame and honour; therefore send for him downe with who else may be up in the country, and send nothing more thither untill further order, advising us what time the Nabobs 2 juncks usually sett saile and to what ports, to whom wee would have you rufuse to give passes, and wee shall try if by seizing of them wee can bring those Governours of Vizzapore to doe us better justice.

## ( 336 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO RAJAPORE { Dated Swally Marine  
89, pp. 142-143 } 18 Oct. 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee take good notice what you write us that Annajee Punditt proffers you your Bucksis upon the conditions expressed in the first Phirmaund which hath beene made voyd in that particular by one obteyned since from the Rajah by Mr. Child at his first going downe to Rajapore, wherein it is granted that wee should have the beetlenutts delivered us at the Bazzarr price without the payment of any money downe and which you are to demand and stand upon, and if it will not be agreed, to acquaint Sevajee Rajah and his ministers that the many abuses wee have received from his officers and the litle justice from himselfe forces us to call you away from Rojapore.

( 337 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
 107, Fols. 156-157 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 Oct.  
 1678

( EXTRACT )

What wee see long dreaded true hath at last brought to pass, the Subedarr of Chaule being returned from Rairy to his former command with an addition of Sobhas or Governments more, hath seized on twenty or thirty boates and vessells belonging to this island which were over in several ports on the maine, buying of wood, timber, batty and provissions accustomed and without which we cannot well subsist. The poor merchants came in a full body to complaine thereof desiring redress, being utterly ruined if some remedy be not put to this evill, the losse will amount to neare 15 or 20000 rupees. A large sum to be deducted from the stock of this place and all these done on account of the debt owing said Soobedarr by the former Deputy Governor and Vollup Mettah; of which wee have allready wrote you and hee further pretends to stop all manners of provisions from coming unto us. The Deputy Governor this day wrote him a civill letter to know the reason of his detainare of our vessells to which wee expect an answere in two or 3 days; which if bring him to a releasing them wee shall not further trouble ourselves, otherwise wee think it consistent with our nations and masters honour not to bear such affronts which if wee suffer such is the nature of Sevagys ministers that they will impose on us daily, what their tyrannicall humours shall dictate unto them; therefore wee have concluded to use all faire meanes for the restoration of said vessells which if takes not effect our intentions are the next spring tide to send over a considerable force of souldiers in boats and vessells into Negotan &ca rivers and bring them away by force which may be easily effected without any resistance as wee are informed they [are] lying in rivers which are open and no efforts to protect them, nor any souldiers on board but such as will quickly leave them on the approach of any of our forces, their armes carrying terror with them and after this is accomplished wee doubt not but to bring them to their ould tearmes of friendship, otherwise it were but winking at the Sidy and he would soone lay the opposite maine desolate which wee have hitherto protected for our owne ends and that they are see sensible of that the Muckadams of town's and heads of the people have left their habitation and complayned unto the Soobedar telling him if he persist they are



inevitably ruined and the rajah like[ly] to loose his dutie for this yeare. Wee hope these things may reduce the Soobedar to reason though he is a very obstinate man, whom wee shall endeavour likewise to mollifie by faire promises of all justice in the case depending between Vollup Mettah and him, what further happens shall not faile to advise in due time. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 7 p. 47]

## ( 338 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 89, Fol. 155 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 Oct. 1678

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee have called for Vollup Metta and acquainted him with what you have wrote us concerning his business with the Subedarr of Chowle where upon he hath promised to repaire to Bombay in a few dayes more and make an end thereof to his satisfaction.

## ( 339 )

(S) F.R. Surat, Vol. 89 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Nov. 1678  
Fols. 156 & 157 }

## ( EXTRACT )

The 28th last wee wrote you att large coppie whereof accompanys these, to which referr you, the last night by Siddy Cossums Pattomarr wee received yours of the 25th of October wherein wee are very sorry to receive the hasty imbargo laid upon severall boates and vessels by the Subedarr of Chowle, belonging to the island, upon Mr. Pettitts unadvised dealings with him in Company of Volup Metta a Banian, from whom he hath demands, but how justly will better appeare to you from his owne stating the case wherein we think he hath great reason of his side, had he to doe anything but such oppressive as Savagees ministers. However since the evil effect is like to fall to the islands share it doth beha[?]ve us goe farr for the wellfare thereof, and the safety of our factories Carwarr and Rajapore, to consider and resolve the best wee may to doe it by fair means, therefore wee have once more sent for Volup Metta to hasten him towards you, who now resolves to accompany Mr. Ogilby on a Chowle Shebarr, who brings you these recommending the poor mans condition and person to your charitable regard and security, having already infinitely suffered by this Governour soely upon the score and occasion of the Subedarr, hoping you have not put your design of force in

execution for the freedome of the vessells, which if it be as you write that the island cannot subsist without a supply of provisions from Sevagees territories, wee think it great reason not to put things to an extremity, since it is ods whether our design may take its hoped effect and which if it dose or dose not being once attempted, it will certainly occasion if not an absolute prohibition as an open enemy and many other very great inconveniences; therefore cannot well approve of that course, but try to doe it by some amicable friendly overtures which wee hope will fittly be offered to you upon Vollup Mettas being with you. [also F. R. Surat Vol. 90, part 1, Fol. 49 ]

( 340 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } CHAULE TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 November  
107, Fols. 175-176 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Coppie of Bairr[o]pants [Ser Subedar of the jurisdiction of Chaule, as far as Rajapore] letter in answere of that written to him by the worship: Henry Oxinden Deputy Governor of the port and island of Bombay, translate out of the Mereta Language.

I received your letter and read it with much pleasure and should esteeme it as a favour to lett me know frequently of your health.

As to what you write me concerning the Morre[=mahomedan] merchants vessells of your island I answere as they alwaies used to fetch wood from hence soe they went to lade at Nagatan where they were reprized by the Magistrates who advised me of the matter: Know sir that it seemes strange and unjust that under the colour of amity and the good correspondence that is betweene Sevagee Rajah and the English nation, the Siddy should participate of all the provisions of wood, corne and other things that are exported from hence, knowing him to be our soe great enemy; as not only very much annoyes us, but alsoe robs our country and carryes much people away to our extraordinary prejudice, Sevagee Rajah having sent me to bee Governor of this country and to make warr upon that enemy the Siddy, who doth soe much oppose us; I thought it convenient to send to your island 5000 men to joyne with Doulett Cksuns Armada to doe him all imaginable harme and pursue him wherever [he]was, it being but reason that our armada should have shelter under your ffort as well as his, and I cannot but acquaint you that the very Portuguez themselves did many best unto mee that they did not any wayes succour that Siddy nor

soe much as harbour him or his people, but that it was the English only that countenanced and supplied him with all manner of provisions, and also desired me to write unto you not to consent to his harbouring with you, (which gives him many oportunitys to infest our country being soe neare us) with such facility, concerning which matter what you shall resolve by your letter the same will serve to be sent to my Rajah and Anagi Punditt, by which said letter he will be better able to know what will be most convenient for him to contrive to expell the said enemy out of your island with expedition. Touching Vollup Metta's money, wee understand not anything of him but of Mr. Petit, for it is our custome that when any Subedar or Havaldar makes any contract of buying or selling, whatever is owing the successor of him that made the ssaid contract remains obleidged to satisfie it. You Sir being Mr. Petit's successor wee doe not doubt but you will make satisfaction for him.

When I sent my envoy Pertaggy to Bombay to demand satisfaction for the said money, you answered him you had written to the said gentleman at Ormus and that according to his answere you would comply. I understand not nor have anything to doe with Ormuss or Suratt only Bombay, where the money is; for as much as I know you to be in your antecessor's place, pray looke to make me satisfaction suddenly, for it much imports to have it sent to Sevagee Rajah, soe God preserve your person &c. [Nov. 13th as given by (S) seems improbable from No. 342 *infra*].

( 341 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 6 November  
107, Fols. 169-170 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Deria Saranga and his sonn are both taken prisoners by the Rajahs order and all they have seized upon, hee stands charged in the honourable Companys broker pagodas 165. 16 Jetts. which feare now will prove a bad debt. I have made demand upon our Soobedar and told him that what goods was delivered him was upon the Rajah's account and not his owne; his answere was that he could doe nothing in this business, what was to be done Annage Punditt must doe it, to whome we have wrotte too, as alsoe concerning our Bucksis whose answere we weight for.

About 10 days agoe the Rajah had a stoufe battle with Jemseer Caun but came off blewly [*?badly*], in which engagement he hath lost not less than 2000 horse besides 4 or 5000 floote, here is now greate hopes of better times.

( 342 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 107 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 Nov.  
Fols. 171-174 } 1678

(EXTRACT)

According to [the] resolve to release our boates reprized in the rivers of Nagotan Penn &c by the Soobedarr of Chaule last Sunday evening [4th Nov.], Captain Thomas Niccolls was commissioned (copie where of goes enclosed) with 10 files of men under his command to repair on board the Manchuas a shibar and the Companys Balloone, and with them to enter said rivers to bring the boates, which he did see effectually that the next day wee saw all of them except 4 which he could not well come at, in our port to the general applause and particular satisfaccoon of the Inhabitants, who otherwise had wanted wood to supply their necessitiys, and this done without firing a gunn or any damage done on either side having before secured the passage boates and stopt all communication with the maine, so that our neighbours were surprized; wee are now in expectation of an envoy from the Soobedar who wrote us a letter wherein he gives the reason of his proceedings, translate whereof wee send you in English that you may the better understand it, but wee find that without some satisfaction given him, for Mr. Pettit's and Vollup Mettas debt there will be no peace betwixt us, for he hath stopt all manner of provision and wood from coming unto us, the latter whereof wee must have either by faire or ffoule meanes, wherefore to prevent the further growth of our differences wee desire that Vollup Mettah be sent downe with all possible speed to compose the business with him, wee having wrote him that he was coming and when arrived here would doe him all the justice he could expect from us; which wee hope will satisfie him for the present. This Soobedarr has promised that Rajah to take Danda Rajapore in 4 months time, which makes him insist much on our harbouring the Siddy as you may please to read in his letter [See No. 340 ante] and wee conceive it to bee against the law of nations totally, to harbour them, winter, and hall on shoare, refitt themselves and out againe, and if this is not likewise remeadiied wee foresee an unavoidable breach will ensue which may be the destruction of the island and totally loss thereof if any European nation take the advantage and joine with the Rajah which God divert.

\* . . . \*

As wee had wrote thus far came in your of the [primo] instant by Mr.Ogleyv wherein wee observe you are jealous that our forcing his majesties subjects boates out of the opposite rivers of Negopatan and Penna may cause many inconveniencycys to happen and totall prohibition of all provitions, we answere we knowe of no great inconveniency can reasonably insue more than what would have done had wee not effected it, for the Soobedarr acts not thus by the Rajahs order but of himselfe, of which wee are certainly informed and that the very same time he seized our boates he sent orders to Rajapore (to which place his command extends) to secure all the English effects there, that wee were afraid ourselves would be the greatest sufferers having to a considerable amount in Batty and other goods there, yett this could not deterr us from acting what was consistent with our nations honour, being it was to be soe easily effected, otherwise wee had been scorned by our owne inhabitants and pointed at by our neighbours. Wee desire you to beleive that nothing hath nor shall be acted unadvisedly or rashly but that all things in the end will be amicably composed, if Vollup Metta hath brought downe money with him and the Siddys flecte be not suffered in the future to remaine here, which are the maine obstacles and our taking our owne boates from them which is applauded even by themselves, the Soobedarr of Cullian Bandy advising us to it, and promising his country shall be free into us for all things, our greatest wants as before mentioned will be wood which wee have taken care for and they will want our money as much as wee their merchandize which is nothing but Batty and wood, a months time will, wee doubt not, put an end to all, if care be taken to sattisfie the Soobedarr his debt &c which wee recommend unto your honour &c. [ Cf. Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 7, pp. 51-53] Then follows the copy—see No. 340.

( 343 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 107, p. 179	} CARWAR TO SURAT	{ Dated 12 Nov. 1678
------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The news of these parts bee pleased to accept as related. Jemshere Caun lyes att a Castle called Buncapore with 8000 horse and 20 feild peices but dares not encounter with Sevagee ( who hath att Parnallah ready 15000 horse and 20000 foote ) but stays the coming of Serjah Caun from Vizapore who commands 30000 horse. Wee hope this summer will put a period to the

quarrells in these parts, which God Almighty send, that wee may approve ourselves good and industrious servants to our Honble. Masters.

## ( 344 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 Nov.  
Sect. 7, p. 54 } 1678  
( EXTRACT )

Here inclosed, we send your Honrs. &c. translate of a letter that the Deputy Governor received this morning from the Soubidar of Choul, in which he is very penitent for what he has done and promises that the inhabitants of this island shall have as free intercourse into the country under his command as formerly.

## ( 345 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 19 Nov.  
107, Ffol. 177 } 1678  
( EXTRACT )

Wee here not as yett from Annagee Punditt neither doe wee know his reason for detaining our peons soe long; but am informed his speedy coming to Rajapore; when we shall not faile to tell him our agrevances.

## ( 346 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 Nov.  
89, Fol. 166 } 1678  
( EXTRACT )

Wee take good notice of your proceedings for the releasing the boates under the Subedarr of Choules arrest, and are glad the action hath succeeded soe well, which with Volup Mettas being now with you will give a faire opportunity to end the scurvey business betwixt him and Mr. Pettitt to a friendly conclusion.

## ( 347 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 Dec.  
Sect. 7, pp. 60-61 } 1678  
( EXTRACT )

The Deputy Governor declares he can say little to the Hon. Company's letter sent him down to answer of the abuse put upon the Rajapore factors by the Soubidar, by giving them rotten coccanutts. Mr. Child can give the best account, being Chief there and that factory not dependant upon Carwar; to the latter

part of the clause, he was sent up to Rairy by the deceased Mr. Aungier and Council to treat with a peace with Sevagee Rajah and cause him to sign the several articles, which he carried up, all which being effected, he returned again before he arrived there. Narang Sinay had made a conclusion with him to receive 1000 Pagodas for the loss sustained by the English at Rajapore, but what is received thereof or whether any part, the factors at Rajapore are best able to give your Honrs. &c. an account.

[ Beginning omitted, the Portuguese ] Have lately issued out a proclamation, that nothing whatever pass their territories unto this island, and this cloaked under a pretence that we furnish their enemies the Arabs with provisions.

The Soubidar of Chaule has solicited us to suffer our merchants to trade again into his ports and has sent them their Seguroes [ ? securities, couls ] signed and sealed by himself, so that the difference between us, will be soon determined if Vollup Metta acts his part.

( 348 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 Dec.  
Sect. 7, pp. 62-64 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

To the Soubidar of Choule he must go, for himself offers it.

Mr. John Child in a postscript to your letter advises to have sent us a letter from the Governor of Surat to Siddy Cossum enordering him immediately to leave the port, which letter the Siddy has sent us and we find it much different from the copy likewise enclosed for it enorders him to stay for another ship and money to discharge his debts and then depart; this signifies nothing, it is his wintering here will involve us into inconveniency and therefore pray be not put off with such slight orders.

Sevagee Rajahs forces by land and sea have besieged Danda Rajapore intending, as report goes, to storm it and the Siddy for want of money cannot stir hence to its succour.

( 349 )

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { End[?] of December  
Sect. 7, p. 65 } 1678

( EXTRACT )

Our endeavours would prove but vain, should we use them in the persuading the diamond merchants to settle on your island, for so long as the opposite main is in possession of Seva-

gee Rajah, no arguments will prevail with them to trust either their bodies or estates in the passage through his country and therefore shall suspend the affair, untill some fairer opportunity offers.

( 350 )

O. Correspondence }  
Vol. 39, No. 4563 }  
Fols. 3,4,5,23 }

SURAT TO THE  
COMPANY

{ Dated 21 January  
1678/9

( EXTRACT )

Cocheneale...the price at present is risen, tho the market generally governess for that commodity by what comes from Juddah, Mocha, Persia, and Bussorah, from whence the Turkes, Arabs, and Armenians bring yearely great quantitys; besides the insecurity of the present times, which is a pressing motive to us to hasten the disposeall of your goodes at currant price, for feare of Sevagee, with whose designs upon this place we are soe continually allarumed that we have not thought it safe to bring your goodes up to Surat as usuall, but keep them at Swally Marine, from whence, as merchants proffer, we send for such quantitys as they require.

\* \* \* \* \*

As to the severall abuses put upon your servants by Sevagee and his ministers, it is what is to be expected from a person of his principles and fortune, whoever hath to doe with him; nevertheless to comply with your Honrs. commands as farr as we are able at present ( since fully to state the business of the coconutts and the 10000 Pagodas will require time and difficulty ) we have sent you a declaration as to that clause from Mr. John Child, late Cheife at Rajapore, to which humbly beg you would be referred, untill we can collect a more perfect account to present you.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your Decan factories, which are Carwar and Rajapore, are become soe inconsiderable, especially the last through the ruine and distruction that reignes in those countrys by Sevagee's roberye's that we are fully resolved to withdraw your servants from the last, their charges much exceeding any answerable returnes in provission or sale of goodes of late, but Carwarr we shall continue in hopes that parte lying further from Sevagee's strength may sooner be reduced to its former settlement and security under the younge King of Vizapore, who we are advised by his Generalls hath had some hopefull success against him in a late battle, and wherein, if it should please God to prosper him soe as to recover



those partes of his Kingdome (at present possessed by Sevagee), and able to protect and secure them, we may hope to see trade flourish there more then formerly, and as wee shall find a future encouragement shall looke againe towards Rajapore, but as subordinate to Carwarr, which is certainly the propperest residence for the Cheife manngement of the affaires of both.

## ( 351 )

F. R. Surat, Vol.4 } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 24 Jan.  
pp. 7-8 } MARINE { 1678/9

## ( EXTRACT )

The factors at Cawarr. . . desire our directions how to govern themselves in case the King of Vizapore should send downe his Phirmaund and require them to assist him in recovering the Castle from Sevagee, which they seeme to expect, and therefore wee doe conclude to write them that they forbear assisting either, but carry an equall hand towards both, behaving themselves like Merchants whose sole designe is to seeke a trade in the country, being courteous and civill to both, but especially to that side in whose possession the country remaines.

(S) [They further resolved to prepare the Factors of Rajapore to be in readiness to come away on such vessell as shall be appointed to call upon them in March next.]

## ( 352 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 17 Feb.  
Vol. 39, No. 4577 } { 1678/9

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee have now bin quiet for some time from the alarums of Sevagee, this King's eildest sonn being come with a great army to Brampore and Orangabaud to keep him within his bounds that way, and, as report speaks, the Generalls of the King of Vizzapore have obtained a considerable victory against him in Deccan; but that which hath more disturbed him is that his eildest sonne hath lef[t] him in a high discontent and is fled to owne Dillele Ckaune, a great Umbraw of this King's lying neere his country, and as fame gives out resolves to turne Moore. If these things be true wee may hope for more quietness and security from this great disturber of this part of the world then hath been for many yeares heretofore.

( 353 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO CAPT. { Dated 27 Feb.  
4, Fd. 27 (21) } NORGRAVE { 1679

[In a commission and instructions given by the Surat Council on the 27th February 1678/79 Captain William Norgrave is asked (in his voyage to Callicut) ]—" Wee have appointed you upon the *Hunter* to transport Mr. George Bowcher to Callicut; to whom wee have given instructions to direct you to examine all vessells for English passes, you shall meette with in your going downe; and such as shall be found to have none, belonging to any port on the Mallabarr coast, to be secured and brought upto Bombay especially such as may belong to Allee Rajah or the Morres of Burgora, Cotta, Durmapatam or Billiapatam, or the natives of Porcat, taking great care in your acts of seizure, you governe yourselfe and men, with that moderation, discretion, and conduct as to discharge yourselfe with courage and reputation and with that uprightnes of faithfulness as to forbear yourselfe and prevent your men from purloyning or embezzleing any of their goods etc. a full returne of all things being intended backe to the owners when wee shall receive satisfaction for the severall wrongs done us from those places.

( 354 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 March  
8, p. 13 } 1678/9

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall be carefull to act in President Aungiers concernes, which you have recommended unto us, with all possesst zeale and kindness, out of respect to his merritts, but wee are sorry to say that the debts of Ally Vorah and Sevagy Rajah are desperate and not likely to be recovered; and as to a house and ground which cost him 1000 rupees, there was such a thing formerly, but the house is now quite ruined and hardly the signe thereof left, the Siddys people, by consent of former Deputy Governor living therein, totally destroyed it; the ground is worth little, which shall be disposed of if the overseers so enorder us.

Narrin Sinays accountt goes enclosed, whereby you will be satisfied what received of Sevagy and how much he still owes. Wee shal enorder him over againe to try what more he can recover.

( 355 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 10 March  
8, p. 15 } { 1678/9  
(EXTRACT)

The Prince hath been these two months arrived in Duccan, and Sevagys sonne Sombagy fledd to him, but nobody advances against him [Shivaji] as yett, who hath seated himselfe in Panallah and defies both the Mogull and King of Viziapore. This is all the newes stirring.

( 356 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 April  
8, p. 18 } { 1679  
(EXTRACT)

There is new Captain Generall arrived, by name Joa de Mello Sampayo, who is gone to Deman, that place having taken the allarum from the neare approaches of some of Sevagy Rajahs forces, who it scemes have burnt Brasall [ ? Balsad ] and severall other places. It is reported that he hath in person plundered Shapore, the suburbs of Viziapore, and had like to have gott into the royall citty, the conquest whereof is his sole aime, being very jealous lest it should fall into the Mogulls hands and then he knowes he could not long subsist. These are the newes in these partes.

( 357 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE } Dated 5 April  
Vol. 40, No, 4595 } COMPANY { 1679  
(EXTRACT)

Wee have lately been hotly alarmed with Sevajees approaches to this citty, but, it pleased God, it proved only a party of his men, who hath burnt and robbed a village or two about two dayes journey from hence and are retired.

( 358 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO } Dated 19 April  
19, pp. 20-21 } BOMBAY { 1679  
(EXTRACT)

The 14th instant the Captain and selfe gave the Subedar a vissit and tould him our aggreivances and the possitive orders

wee had received from the President &ca. to leave the factory, and that till they were more juster in their dealings then hitherto they have proved wee should not easily be induced to settle any more in his country, the which was the cheifest reason of our leaving itt. His answer was that the Rajah had complied with us in all our requests, as allsoe ordered him to pay us our full demands, the which he would certainly accomplish before the raines were over. At which wee were not in the least satisfied having ever since our settlement been put of in the like nature, and that wee were now resolved not to be any longer baffled by him. He told me then possitively that wee should not goe, for wee settled here not through his means, neither had he power to lett us goe off the shoare; of the which wee tooke but little notice, still complying with the President and Councillis orders, carrying all our things down to the waterside and ourselves ready to embarque; imediately came the Hoveldar and all the merchants in the towne, giving Sevajees Dury unto the people that none should stirr or assist us in anything as to our going of the shoare, concerning which I have largely advised the President and Councill on board the *Revenge*.

## ( 359 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 May  
8, p. 20 } 1679  
(EXTRACT)

Meeting with a safe conveyance could not but advise you of the arrivall of the *Revenge* friggott without the Rajapore factors. The reason of their non compliance with our orders wee suppose they have advised you by their Pattamars who departed hence some days since. Sevagys ministers will have us reside where they can best impose on us and exact their unreasonable duties, but wee hope and doubt not but your Honours &ca. mature judgement will pry into their designes and act what shall be most conducent to the publique interest.

## ( 360 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 May  
Vol. 8, p. 21 } 1679  
(EXTRACT)

It is reported here that Sombagy Rajah and the Duccany forces have beseiged Panollah and intended to winter under that castle this yeare, that by a long seige they may reduce it to their obedience. This is what news stirring.

( 361 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 4, pp. 40-41	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	{ Dated 23 May 1679
-------------------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Whereas in conformance with our resolutions for dissolving the factory of Rajapore the *Hunter* frigate was ordered to call in there in her returne from Callicut, but after that judging it might be late before she could beat it up the coast, wee did, for the greater conveniency of the Honble. Company's affaires, and that noe just excuse might be alleiged for the factors not coming away, consent that the *Revenge* friggatt should be sent thither from Bombay; yett notwithstanding all our industry and care wee find ourselves exceedingly frustrated in our expectations, for by a letter received from Mr. Thomas Michell and Mr. Robert Read of the 19th Aprill, sent up to Bombay by the *Revenge*, wee read that they are yett detained there by the Subedarr (as they pretend), who positively declared to them that he had not power to let them goe off the shore; but they, not regarding that, still persued our orders, carrying the Company's househould stuffe, etca., downe to the waterside, intending with them to embarke themselves, when the Hoveldarr and merchants of the towne came downe, putting the Sevage's Dury upon the people to impede them from assisting them, and then againe declared that their endeavours were to noe purpose, for that they were resolved not to let them goe untill they had orders from Sevagee (though wee have too much reason to beleive these specidius arguments are too farr connived at by those factors, if not joyntly connived amongst them) soe that wee must be forced to let them remaine there untill the next monzoone, when wee shall not faile by our Europe shipping to put in execution some severer and effectuall course to bring them away, if wee find that faire meanes will nothing prevaile with them.

( 362 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 8, p. 25	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 29 July 1679
----------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee know not whither wee may not erre in sending your Honr. &ca. the occurances of Duccan, for it is possible you may have certaine advices; notwithstanding wee will informe you

that it is reported that Dillet[?] and Sevagys sonne Somba have oblidged the Obiziapore Viziers to joyne with them against the Rajah when the raines are over, and that great preparations are making on both sides for an encounter under Panallah, the Rajah having 12000 horse quartered upon his confines. As soone as the raines are over they will dispose themselves to action; what the event will be time must discover. The Rajahs of Sunda and Bidnore have had sharpe warrs, but the former, by the assistance of Jemshett Caun, hath had the advantage, compelling the Rany of Bidnoore, on conclusion of the peace, to deliver up to him his castles of Sirsy and Sera, formerly possessed by them, as likewise the port and castle of Mirgy, a little to the southward of Carrwar. These are the newes wee have at present to impart.

( 363 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 19, p. 28	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 5 August 1679
-----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The bearer hereof is a servant to one Nannasonee, a Banian of Cambaya, broker to one Auga Jeloll, an eminent Moore merchant there, who hath requested us to desire you to assist his said broker in the clearing his vessell in the Port Sunggesur [?Sangameshwar], first taken by the Arrabs and afterwards from them by Sevagee, in whose possession she now is; importunity hath drawne the recommendation from us rather against our own inclination, therefore leave you to what may be convenient.

( 364 )

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 8, p. 28	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 27 Aug. 1679
---------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

These serve chiefly to informe [you] that wee have received certaine intelligence, both from Portuguze and Jentue corrispondents, that Sevagy Rajah intends to fortifie the Island of Hendry Kendry, lying at the mouth of this Bay, and allwayes supposed to belong unto us, and wee humbly perceive it little policy to suffer so potent and voracious a Prince to possess himselfe of soe considerable a post without disputing his title thereunto. His designes herein cannot be otherwise then to have check on the

whole trade of this Island and adjacent parts, by keeping there allwayes a fle[e]tt of small brigantines to cruse up and downe. This wee thought not fitting to omitt advisall of, that you might be pleased to strengthen us by your advice and orders how to proceed, for both men and materialls are come to Chaule for said designe. If he is suffred to build it will be hard disputing with him hereafter, but at present wee suppose standing on our tearmes and owing it as ours, with a seeming resolution to obstruct him, may make him desist.

( 365 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 2 Sept.  
2, p. 5 ( 4th set ) } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Being certainly informed that Sevagee Rajah's ministers on the Maine send over from Tull to Hendry Kendry a considerable number of men and materialls, with an intention to fortifie and settle on the said Island, which will be a very great prejudice and inconveniency to this port, and not knowing or at present perceiving the many other inconveniencys that may follow and arise thereby in the future if wee should quietly suffer them to fortifie and settle thereon without taking notice thereof, and not question them why they fortifie and settle on an Island that is within our Bay and to which they have noe right of pretence; the severall circumstances whereof being maturely and seriously debated, it was concluded absolutely necessary to prevent them all that possibly wee can in the transporting of men and materialls to the said Island, they having at present but one or two small boats for that purpose soe that a small strength will hinder them, and for that intent it was

Ordered that three Shibarrs should be with all speed fitted up, and that Ensigne Hughes, with six files of souldiers, should be drawne out to goe on board said Shibarrs and saile downe to the said Island Hundry Kundry, and cruse between that and the Maine, and hinder all boates whatsoever the transportation of men and materialls to the said Island; and Ordered alsoe that instructions should be drawne out for Ensigne Hughes accordingly that he may know the better how to behave himselfe in the manangement of this affaire.

( 366 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN { Dated 3 Sept.  
8, p. 31 } DANIEL HUGHES { 1679

( EXTRACT )

... Wee have thought it necessary to impede him what in us lyes, and have for that intent appointed three Shibarrs with six files of souldiers under your command, to cruse between said place and the Maine, and to hinder and forbid all vessells that you shall find come from the Maine with necessarys or men to land at said Island, turning them back againe, telling them that the Island is the King of Englands and that they must not build or settle therein; but this you must doe without offering any force or violence without they first offer violence; then in such case you are to make the best defence you cann and speedily advise us thereof, when we shall send our further orders for your government. And that wee may the better know of his ministers proceedings in this designe, wee would have you, within two or three days, advise us of their actions, as also of what boates, men or materialls you shall meet withall intended for that Island. And that you may know how to dispose of and secure the vessells and men committed to your charge, if you should meet with fowle weather, wee doe order you to put in Chaule if the wind be northerly, but if southerly to come in here; so commending it to you[r] care to act prudently in this affaire and to keep your men in good order in the severall vessells, wee wish you well.

( 367 )

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 4 September  
Vol. 4, pp. 63-64 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

An Express arriving yesterday from Bombay, wherein the Deputy Governour and Council advise of Sevagee Rajahs intentions to fortifie the Island Hendry Kendery lying at the mouth of the Bay (which is an appendix to the Island Bombay) having already sent downe both men and materialls to Chaule for the effecting the said designe. They desire oure speedy orders how they shall governe themselves in case he further proceeds therein, which being an affaire of soe dangerous a consequence to permit, and which would redowne so much to the dishonour of the nation



and utter discouragement of all trade to the Island, wee doe resolve to returne them these speedy orders. That they immediately erect an English flag on the highest part of the Island (and if it may be done without any danger from the Mallabarrs) that a file of sould[i]ers be kept there to guard it; And the *Hunter* Friggat be ordered to attend upon them, plying up and downe nere the said Island, giving the Commander orders, in a freindly way to acquaint those that are appointed by Sevagees for the manngement of that designe, when they offerr to erect their Fort, that the Island belongs to his Majestie of Great Brittain, and that none can attempt any thing upon the place without an open breach of fresndahip; and which he is commanded to give them notice of, that if a breach happens, the whole world may be sencible the cause first and only proceed from them. Likewise that they send advice to the same effect to the Cheife Ministers at Chaule, or who elce they shall find most propper to prevent any further proceeding therein; and if the Deputy Governour etca. (as being upon the place) shall find any other method more effectuall, wee leave it to them to make choyce of such fitt meanes as they shall see most secure and behoofefull to the Island, requiring them to advise us of all accidents and occurranes therein as oportunitys shall offerr themselves.

( 368 )

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 5 September  
Vol. 19, p. 33 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Yesterday wee received yours of the 29th August by expresse and have duley considered of its contents, and find so much reason in what you advise concerning preventing Sevagees designe of fortifying Hendry Kendry, in the mouth of your Bay, that we would have you use all fitt means possible to prevent him, and therefore would have you immediately place the English flagg on the most visible part of the Island, [etc. as in the last number 367 ]

( 369 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 September  
Vol. 8, p. 34 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

The indisposition of the Deputy Governor ever since the Europe shipp arrivall into this Bay, by a flux, attended with a fitt

Of the goute, badd and unequal concomitants, may excuse us if wee have not been soe 'punctuall and ample in our advices as otherwise wee should. In our last wee gave you an accountt of Sevagy Rajahs intentions to fortifie Hendry Kendry, an Island lying in the very chopps of our Bay, that no vessell coming from or going to the Southward can passe without running the hazard of being plundered by his frigates, which he intends to keep constantly there. In pursuance of his said designe, the latter end of last month there were transported over 150 men and 4 small guans, under the command of Mia Naique [Mäynäk], a Bandareen of [the] Rajahs, unto whome the Deputy Governor wrott, requiring him to quitt the place as belonging to this Island; to which he returned a civill aswer desiring to be excused, that he could not leave it without his order who commanded him thereon, which was Sevagy Rajah. Whereupon wee deliberated what was to be done to stopp the currant of this growing evill (which will be of so bad consequence that the effects in a few months will [be] visisible to the utter discouragement of all merchants, both inhabitants and strangers); and after serious debate wee resolved not to use any act of hostility towards his people on said Island, but to impede what wee could their fortifying themselves thereon. And to that effect, having manned and fitted out three shibbars, wee have sent them to lye at said Island and hinder all communication with the Maine, from whence they have all materialls, enordering them not to use any violence to those they encounter, except their obstinacy or pride urges them thereto, as per coppie of Ensign Hughes instructions who commands the boates, you may please to read. Wee have not heard from him since his departure, but wee doubt not he houldes them blocked up. Wee dared not to lett them proceed in their unwarantable actions without some just resentment, that Sevagy hereafter might not pretend wee laid no claim thereto and thereby use us with more unkindness. If wee have done well herein you will approve thereof, if not our small siege is soone withdrawne. This affaire will require your most serious consideration, and if you will please to take our oppinions in the case, wee give it in breife, that it will be both dishonourable to the nation and very prejudicall to the Island (lett what will come of it) to suffer Sevagy or any other Prince whatsoever to fortifie or possess said Island. Your orders herein wee desire may be plaine and punctual, that wee may not err in the putting them in execution, nor hereafter be left to answer for others defaults, nor be deceived with the ambig-

uous tearmes of the Delphic Oracle *uis et redibis &c.*, not doubting but your prudence will give such directions as the exigence requires. To palliate and moderate our neighbours wee have dispeeded our linguist to the Soobedar of Chaule, giving him the reasons of our proceedings, letting him know wee could not suffer him to prosecute his intentions without acquainting first your Honor &c. therewith and receiving the commands therein, which wee impatiently desire.

( 370 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } DANIEL HUGHES TO { Dated Hendry Ken-  
19, pp. 29-30 } BOMBAY { dry, 6 Sept. 1679

( EXTRACT )

The 4th instant wee came to an anchour here about eight of the clock in the morning. About two houres after came off the Mayne two boates, which wee hindred from landing; they were full of men, but what other provissions they had I know not off, being to windward of us and returned back. There has not been any Portugueze or Siddys, and they have not a boate belonging to the Island, so that I believe they have had noe conference with any on the Maine, except it were by a little cannoe they have, with which they may steale by in the night. Upon the Island (to the best of my knowledge) they have about 400 men or upwards; most of them are Cabucares [cāmkaris = labourers]. They have raised brest work all round the Island (to there [sic? where] is any possibillity of landing), such work as is only earth and stone about a yard high; they have 4 or 6 gunns mounted in the valley, guarded with such like worke as the afforesaid; they are full of small hovells all round the Island. Yesternight come Narran Sinay off the Maine and acquainted me that the Haveldar had sent up to Sevagee Rajah the night before to Rairy to acquaint him that wee were here and he said he would be at Bombay this day himselfe. Nothing more of consequence to informe your Worship at present.

( 371 )

F. R. Bombay } DANIEL HUGHES TO { Dated Hendry Ken-  
Vol. 19, p. 31 } BOMBAY { dry, 9 Sept. 1679

( EXTRACT )

I have not seen the cannoe this three dayes; if it comes againe I will lay hold of it if I can. Their gunns are about the

bignesse of ours in the boates; their carriages are new made on the Island, whither the Island affords the timber or brought from the Maine before I came I know not. They are allarumd continually by us by one means or another, so that it hinders their work a great matter. They have made noe attempt to come from the Maine since the first day wee came here, of which I acquainted you of.

( 372 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN { Dated 10 Sept.  
Vol. 8, p. 35 } HUGHES { 1679

( EXTRACT )

I have received two from you of the 9 instant which are worthy of my remarque. Wee hope in a few dayes to receive directions from the President and Councill either to withdraw you or reinforce you, to whome we have advised of all things. In the interim keep your stations and faile not to advise of all occurrences. If any of the Siddy's vessells should arrive let them not land or meddle with Sevagy's people untill they come hither and have leave from hence.

( 373 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dated [? 10] Sept.  
8, p. 36 } WM. MINCHIN { 1679

( EXTRACT )

If Sevagys armada should arrive during the time of your stay there, suffer them not to give any succours of men or provisions to those on the Island. You will have frequent occasions of advising us of your transactions by a boate which is with the shibarrs, which faile not to doe, that you may receive what orders shall be necessary.

( 374 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENSIGN { Dated 11 Sept.  
8, p. 32 } HUGHES { 1679

( EXTRACT )

I here [*sic*] Doulat Caun, Sevagys Admirall, is coming up with the fleet of grabs and about eight or ten saile coming towards you, and [*if*] you imagine them to be them, sett saile and come into the Roade againe.

( 875 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 12 September  
2, p. 6 } BOMBAY { 1679

( EXTRACT )

The *Revenge* being now fitted with men, ammunition and all other necessary stores, it was taken into consideration and

Ordered that she should sail down to the Island Hundry Kundry and join with the three shibarrs that are already there, the better to prevent succour being given to the said Island.

( 376 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Sept.  
9, p. 33 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Our shibarrs still continue at Hendry Kendry and hinder all provisions &ca. from coming to the Island. The Envoyes take [ ? talk ] high after the usuall rate. Wee hope in a few days to receive answer of ours of the 27th passed, whereby wee shall be able to judge of your future resolutions and accordingly regulate our actions.

( 377 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION ON { Dted 15 September  
4, pp. 69-71 } SWALLY MARINE { 1679

( EXTRACT )

On the 3d Currant wee received advice from Bombay of Sevagees intentionis to fortifie Hendry Kendry, and then wee concluded to send downe such orders as wee judged necessary to prevent him. Since wee have received advice from thence that there is 150 of his men seated thereon with foure small gunns, under the command of one Mea Naique, who hath runn up breast workes of dirte and stone all round the Island, unto whom the Deputie Governour wrote a letter, advising him to quite the place, as it belongs to the Island Bombay, who returned answer desiring his excuse for not leaving it without his order who commanded thereon, who was Sevagee Rajah; soe that we are now forced to take the matter into our further consideration, and to give them such directious as may wholly discourage him from

having any further thoughts of seating himselfe there, since it would prove of soe dangerous and pernicious a consequence, and would soe highly concerne the credit of the nation, and utterly impede and ruine the trade of the Island. Therefore wee doe determine to give our orders to the Deputie Governour and Councill that if they find that noe faire meanes will take place with them, but that they rather persist in their obstinaey, and that Dowlet Ckaune shall appear there with the Rajahs fleet to protect and countenance their proceedings and will not be prevailed with amicably to be gone and recall those settled on the Island, that then they fit out the *Revenge* and *Hunter* Friggatts to joyne with what vessells they have, and can conveniently man, and repell them with force as an open and publique enemy. [(S) says that the dissolution of the Carwar-factory was resolved on the same day.]

(S) Wee have received a letter from Mr. Thomas Michell etc. a factor at Rajahpur of the 18th August last, advising that they have received Barratts from the Subedarr to the amount of 292 Candy's beetlenutts and 500,000 coconutts, which they hope to gett in by the latter end of this month and therefore desire us to order the Deputy Governor and Councill in Bombay to send downe vessells to bring it up, not having any that they can safely ffreight on from thence, which affaere upon due consideration wee have concluded to leave to the care of Mr. John Child and the Councill at Bombay; as alsoe to consider and put in execution the most effectuall meanes for dissolving that ffactory and bringing the ffactor from thence.

( 378 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 33-34	}	CAPTAIN WILLAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	{	Dated <i>Revenge</i> frigate, 16 Sept. 1679
------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	---	---

( EXTRACT )

According to my instructions received, Satterday the 13 at 6 a clock at night I weighed anchor for the Island of Henry Kenry; at nine a clock at night, seeing a light ahead and judging by our course wee steared to be upon the Island, which made us come to an anchor and found ourselves in the morning to be a mile and a halfe to the Nor[th]ward of it; the Southerly windes then setting in very violent with abundance of raine, which continued for thirty houres without ceasing; the weather very hazy that wee could not see any land at all for most part of the day. At noone, the weather being somewhat clearer, wee

see three Shibarrs under the Island, and presently see them under saile and, as wee judged, coming towards us, but the weather pressently growing hazy wee lost sight of them, wee judging them to be our own Shibarrs and loosing sight of us are come to Bombay.

Munday all day the windes have been very violent in gusts with raine from the South to the Southwest, so that wee were forced to ride still with our yards downe and could not wa[te]righ; and in the evening wee see two boates goe from the Island to the Maine.

Tuesday this morning wee see two boates come from the Maine to the Island, and see them goe from the Island to the Maine againe; the winds continuing Southerly, with dark cloudy weather.

This afternoone wee see foure more come from the Maine to the Island, and I doe intend about five a clock to weigh anchor and ply with the tyde of ebb as close to the Island as possibly I dare venture to come without endangering the shipp, which will be but a small hindrance except wee had the three Shibarrs to block up the inside of the Island. Wee have on board two files of souldiers, and they being not mentioned in my instructions thought fitt to acquaint your Worship of them that your Worship may know whither they are the full complement you orderd on board, wee being at present but weake, having my mate and gunner very weake, being troubled with a loosnesse, and one of our men more with a violent flux, and if the weather had continued, all our men had fell downe.

May it please your Worship, if wee continue our stay here and Savagees Armado arrives to give succour to Hendry Kendry or any other of his vessells that shall attempt it, wee using all the forcible arguments to hinder them, they notwithstanding pressing forward on their attempt to land, whither or not possitive-ly I must fight them or not without expecting any further order. I humbly crave your Worships pardon for this my boldnesse, my instructions being not soe possitive as my weak apprehension could reach to.

(379)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO FRANCIS { Dated 17 September  
8, pp. 36-7 } THORPE { 1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 3d of this month wee thought it very necessary to fitt out three shibarrs to lye at Hendry Kendry to keep any boates

from coming to it from Sevagys country, understanding of his designe to fortifie the said Island; which shibarrs, and six files of men in them, we then committed to the command of Ensigne Hughes, who on the 14th was forst in againe by reason of the violent weather. But it now appearing very faire, wee have fitted the shibarrs with provission, ammunitiō, and what elce necessary, and doe enorder you to repaire on boa[r]d one of them, and with the others imediately saile downe to the Island Hendry Kendry, and to come to an anchor in the Bay as close in as possible you cann, and either by lying there or weighing, if occasion requirs, use your utmost endeavours to keep any boates from coming to it from Sevagys country or any other place whatsoever. If they fire at you or offer any violence, doe you the same to them in all respects, in hindering them from coming to the Island, declareing to any that shall attempt to land, that the Island is the King of Englands and that they must not settle there. And that wee may know the better of Sevagys Rajahs proceedings in this designe, wee would have you every other day advise us of what may occur worthy our knowledge, as also what boates, men or materialls you shall meete withall intended for that Island. The boates are now so well fitted that wee question not but you may keep out though the weather prove a little bad, but if it is very voilent you may either come in here or goe into Chaule, as the wind shall serve....If you meete with any boates or vessells there, seize on them and send them to Bombay.

( 380 )

F. R. Bombay  
Vol. 19, pp.  
36-37

CAPTAIN WILLIAM  
MINCHIN TO  
BOMBAY

{ Dated *Revenge*,  
Hendry Kendry,  
19 September  
1679

( EXTRACT )

Since my former letters of this date I went into the shore to sound the bay, intending to bring in the shipp, as soone as ever the Sea breeze came, went on board of Lieutenant Thorpe. I finding him with a boule of punch ready made before him, I tould him that it was not the time to drink punch soe soone in a morning; I likewise understood by his men, seeing him drunke, that he had been so ever since he came from Bombay and had not taken no rest. He likewise himselfe tould me that the last night, being Thursday night, that he did intend to land his men upon the Island and being discovered by a light match kept them off. I did



advise him, seeing him in that condition, not to offer to attempt anything rashly but to follow what orders he had received from the Deputy Governour and Council. I likewise told him that I would bring in the ship into the bay as soone as ever the sea breeze came in. I had noe sooner gott aboard againe and sate downe to dinner but heard both great and small shott ply out of our boates upon the shoare, I presently imagining that this rash man had attempted to land upon the Island, seeing them likewise play their great and small shott from shoare. I presently mannd my boate and sent all the Englishmen I had to assist them, but before they gott to them I see two of the Shibarrs coming towards me. Serjant Nash, when he came on board, told me the sad news of the losse [of the] Shibarr that Lieut. Thorp landed in, likewise of the death of Leiuetenant Thorpe, John Bradbury and Henry Welch, a Montross belonging to the fort. I have likewise sent in by this boat severall wounded men, keeping one Shibarr and the Surratt advice boate, manning them out of our own shipp and what men elce that did escape, to ly[e] close under the Island to hinder all boates that might come to them from carrying our own Shibarr away; so that I am now in a condition not able to defend myself if an enemy should approach, humbly desiring your Worship to dispatch with all speed fresh recruits or your further orders.

I likewise understand that Mr. George Cole and severall other of our men are now prisoners upon the Island.

( 381 )

F. R. Bombay }  
Vol. 19, pp.36-7 }

CAPTAIN WILLIAM  
MINCHIN TO BOMBAY

{ Dated *Revenge*,  
Hendry Kendry,  
20 Sept. 1679

( EXTRACT )

I've [kept] from the time I sent the Shibarr in with the wounded men close in with the Island within call in one quarter lesse five fathom of water. I likewise sent the Shibarr with foure files of men in her to ly[e] close in with the Bay, but they fired severall gunns at them and would not lett her ly[e] within command of their gunns. I likewise fired one upon them which made them leave of, and I ordered Serjant Giles if he see them offer to carry the Shibarr away to use his utmost endeavor to hinder them, and if he could possible to retake her againe, and further ordered him not to lett any boate come off the Maine. This morning I expected to see him without gun shott of the Island close with the Maine, to hinder boats from coming of to

them, [ but ] found him very neare a mile to the Southward of me, so that they have got two boates from the Maine to them and have sent them away againe; his being so farr to the Southward was noe use at all to me; notwithstanding when I see the boates first put of the shoare I made a signe with my ancient and fired a gun for him to goe in to hinder them, but his pretence was he was not able to row his boate up to me. I think him not a fitt man to have command of so many men being not able to governe himselfe.

Sir, as for the Shibarr, they have held her up ashoare and have taken out our mast, and as I doe imagine everything elce; as for the possibility of getting her off[f], I cannot give your Worship my possitive opinion till I have seen how they have laid her. This day noone, seeing the weather soe uncertaine I have wayed my anchour and an gone a little further of, that if the weather should come in violent I may be in a condition to work the shipp. Our small advice boate is runne away from us, whither I cannot tell, but I doe imagine for Bombay she being a Mazagon boate and Cooles. I have not anything elce to acquaint your Worship.

( 382 )

F. R. Bombay,  
Vol. 19, p. 41

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated Swally  
Marine, 20 Sept.  
1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee approve of your sending out the 3 Shibbars...[ etc. as in the consultation, No. 377 dated 15 sept. 1679].

( 383 )

F. R. Bombay }  
Vol. 19, pp. 37-8 }CAPTAIN WILLIAM  
MINCHIN TO BOMBAY{ Dated *Revenge*, 22  
September 1679

( EXTRACT )

As to what news of our countrymen, whither alive or dead, I heare not any, for wee have not gott any of their people to make inquiry after them. Today wee were very faire for catching one of their boates, having forced her ashore, and the people coming downe put our folks off[f] againe; as for what damage wee can doe them ashoare it will be but little to their men, for as [soon as] ever wee approach, the people all hide themselves in the rocks that there is not a man to be seen; wee may batter some of their breast works downe, but, except wee could have the blood of some

of their men in revenge of the blood of our countrymen, wee may receive more damage then wee can doe harme. They have been very hard employed in their works night and day ever since. However, if your Worship doe approve of it, after the new moone is over, I will place myselfe in the same place where I rid before, which is on the South East side of the Island, abreast of their main brest work. The Serjants in the Shibarrs behave themselves very civilly and keepe their men in good order. Our long boate is coming in to fill water; if your Worship doe approve of it pray be pleased to advise me by her.

( 384 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 39-40	}	WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	{	Dated on board the <i>Revenge</i> "riding under Hendry Kendry", 26 September 1679
------------------------------------	---	------------------------------	---	---

( EXTRACT )

Yours of the 25th I received the 26th. I am very sorry that your Worship is so misinformed of boates coming off[f] to the Island when there has not [been] a boate come off[f] to them ever since the other Shibarr came, neither can any stirr to it without coming in the very mouthes of us, which 'tis impossible for them to escape us. Tusday last there was two small boates that had layn in the bay and were making off[f] to sea to make their escape into the shoare; our Shibarrs chased them, but they being small boates were to[o] light a foote for them. Wee mann'd the *Advice* boate and sent her after them, and she chased them both ashoare and killed one man dead upon the sand, there was two more fell downe but whither they were wounded I cannot tell, the men coming so thick downe out of the woods beat our men off[f]. I have received but one of the Dutchmen on board that your worship ordered. Our gunner, the bearer hereof, is come very sick on shoare to seek recovery of his health. Serjant Nash likewise is very ill, and if he doth not mend within a day or two he must be forced to come ashoare likewise. Sir, our ship now lyes so neare that wee can heare them call out to their centinells to have a care; and further wee are daily in expectasion of seeing Savagy fleete, and in case I hale into the bay, which is the only place if I doe execution to beat downe some of their battery, and if Savageas fleete come in upon me, then I shall be imbayed and may be glad to know which way to gett out againe, for noe wind but a southerly wind will carry me cleare againe; which is your

Worships generall orders to have a care of inbaying myselfe that Sevagys fleete comes not upon me unawares, and now I ly[e] in a condition to make resistance to defend the Shibarrs till I gett them off to me.

( 385 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 29 Septem-  
2, pp. 7-8 } BOMBAY { ber 1679

( EXTRACT )

Having certaine advice that Sevagees Armadoe is coming up with men, provissions and all manner of materialls for the succour of Hundry Kundry, but the President and Councillis answer to our letter relateing wholly thereto, being not as yet arrived our reception, that wee are ignorant of what orders and directions they may give in the said affaire, and considering what a disgrace it will be if the *Revenge* and Shibarrs that are out should be forc't to retire on the appearance of the Rajah's Armadoe, not being force sufficient to withstand them, it was after serious consideration of the premises

Ordered that the *Revenge* and the two Shibarrs should come in on the first of October, and that notice thereof be sent to Capt. Minchin.

Ditto Die

Just as the foregoing consultation was concluded arrived the President and Councillis answer [see No. 382] that wee were in such great want of, wherein they give us a possitive order to fitt out as many vessells as wee can and beseige Hundry Kundry, and that if Doulat Caun, with the Rajah's Armadoe, should come up with an intention to land men and materialls on the Island, that on his appearance those that shall be appointed for the manngement of that affaire acquaint him in a friendly manner with such circumstances of our right to the place as may be most fitt and agreeable to the present occation in difference [*sic?* deference], but if it should have noe influence upon him to withdraw, then with courage to assault him as an open and publick enemy. For the better and more speedy putting in execution this order it was

Ordered that the *Revenge* and Shibarrs should be sent for in to be well fitted in all respects, and what other vessells can be gott ready with speed, that as soone as possible they may returne againe to the Island with a sufficient force to engage the Rajah's Armado if occation requires; and that in the interim they

on the Island may be hindred of releife from the Maine, that the small Manchua, with two files of souldiers, be appointed to cruse betweene that Island and the Maine in the day-time, but in evening to come soe farr into the bay as to be secure, and to saile out againe in the morning, the time that the other vessells are sitting within.

( 386 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 3 October  
2, pp. 8-9 } BOMBAY { 1679

( EXTRACT )

In prosecution of the President and Councils order for fitting out severall vessells to impeede and hinder Sevgees Armado, now daily expected from Rajapore, from succouring and assisting Sevagees forces on Hendry Kundry

Ordered that Mr. Gapes Groab and Popgee Naiques Groab both now empty in the Roade, be hired and fitted out to joine with the *Revenge* and the other vessels in the expedition against Sevagees Armado.

The President and Council having recommended unto us the sending a fitting person to be Cheife Commander over the fleets to be sent against Savagees forces

Ordered that Captain Richard Keigwin be appointed Cheife Commander of the fleete and that he fitts and prepares himselfe to embarque on board the *Revenge* friggatt, he being a sober and judicious person and experienced in former engagements at sea in England, and in whom wee can confide to keep the men sober and fitt for engagement when occation requires.

( 387 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 October  
8, p. 41 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Tomorrow our forces consisting of above 200 men, under the conduct of Capt. Richard Keigwin, saile hence for the effectuall besieging of Hendry Kendry and resisting such attempts for the relieve thereof as may be made by Sevagys armada, under the command of Doulut Caun, which is suddenly expected here. To this purpose wee have fitted out as many of the Company's vessells as were in this Roade; and in regard severall Shibarrs and

the *Hunter* frigate are absent on treading voyadges, wee have taken into the Service two smart groabs, gunned and manned them, promising their owners satisfaction in case of their losse or miscarriage; which, as soone as the *Hunter* arrives, whome wee expect about 10 dayes hence, wee shall release. If they are strictly blocked up, we are assured that the want of water will cause them to surrender, it being already very scarce with them. These souldiers being employed on this expedition, wee shall have but fifty garison souldiers besides the troope remaying, wherefore wee have unanimously agreed to raise fifty more next musterd day, and doubt not but, all exigencies considered, you will approve thereof, for if we goe about a designe and be baffled in it, espetically at sea, wee shall render ourselves very ridiculous to all, and wee doubt not but by God's assistance to rouse all his forces at sea. Wee lament wee cannott comply with our Masters regulation, for their orders and your commands to sett out a fleet are incompatible.

( 388 )

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 7 Oct.  
Vol. 2, p. 9 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

The *Revenge* friggatt, two groabs, three shibarrs, and the two Manchuas being all very well fitted, and the ammunitiion, provissions and all other necessarys appointed on board, and the souldiers drawne out and in a re[s]dynesse to embarque, it was on consideration thereof

Ordered that instructions should be made for Captain Richard Keigwin how he is to act in the command and mannagement of the said fleets, if Sevagees Armado shall offer by force of armes to give succour or any manner of releife to his forces that are on the Island.

There being neere two hundred men drawne out on this expedition against Hundry Kundry there is remaining in the garrison companys but fifty in sixty men, which is but a very weake guard to be continually in the Fort at such a time as this, which being seriously considered off, it was

Ordered that fifty Topasses should be entertained to enlarge the guards of the garrison, and that the Leiutenants should have notice thereof, that they may be raised and entred accordingly.

( 389 )

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN	{	Dated 7 October
Vol. 8, pp. 41-2				

( EXTRACT )

Wee have now fitted out a considerable fleete, consisting of the *Revenge* friggott, two groabs, three shibarrs and two manchuas, and have ordered to be put on board each of which, in proportion to the artillery and men she carrys, both amunition and provssions sufficient, and the whole force, being eight vessells, and one hundred eighty eight men, besides officers and mariners. Wee have out of the confidence wee put in your experiance, prudence, and good conduct, appointed you to be Commander in Cheife of said fleet and men, and by these require all Officers and souldiers, of what quality soever, to obey your commands in all respects. And by these you are enordered, the amunition, provision and men being all on board the severall vessells as appointed, yourselfe imediately to repaire on board the *Revenge* friggott, with the whole fleete to weigh and saile downe to Hendry Kendry; which Island you are to beseige, and not suffer any boate to come neare that designes thither from the Maine, but use your utmost endeavours to seize any that you find attempts it. But the maine reason and occasion that induces us to fit out soe considerable a fleete is the certaine intelligence wee have that the Rajahs armado, consisting of about twenty saile of groabs under the command of Daulett Ckaun, is now a fitting and ordered to make all speed possible to come up to the succor of this Island Hendry Kendry; which fleete, when you see it appeare and that it drawes neer to the Island, you are then to send a small boate to Daulett Ckuan, the Rajah's Admirall, and acquaint him in a friendly way with such circumstances of our right to the place as may be most fit and agreeable to the present occasion in difference[? deference], which if you shall find to have noe influence upon him to withdraw, then you are with courage [to] assault him as an open and publique enemy, and this you may acquaint him is our possitive order. On which, if you should find him not inclined to engage with you, but that with his fleete he stands to the Northward, or any way into this Bay, wee would have you weigh and saile in company with him, and prevent him if he offers to land in any place or part [of this Island.

Wee leave it wholly to you to give your orders to the respective officers, by which signes they shall know when to

engage and in what manner, and how they are to behave themselves in time of engagement in firing distinctly and taking the advantage of the enemy.

( 390 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 13 October  
2, pp. 9-10 } BOMBAY { 1679

( EXTRACT )

The Deputy Governour having this morning entred into his charges and all the ceremonies thereof being past, he ordered a Councill to be called and desired his predecessor, Mr. Henry Oxinden, would afford his assistance, not only as it was very necessary that he should informe and give him an insight into the affaires of the Island, but allsoe to discuss on severall particulars that might be for the good and security of the Island at this time that wee are at a diffrence with Sevagee Rajsh. On which severall proposalls for the security of the Island being seriously considered of, and haveing noe great apprehension how he can doe us any damage on the Island, the Portugueze having denyed his forces passage through their country and standing on their guards to prevent him, soe that noe great force can any way come to the Island, but considering that in the rivers there is many small boates that they may seize and transport men to severall parts of this Island in the night, of which the inhabitants having some dread, it was concluded absolutely necessary that two Shibarrs should be hired and fitted up ( none of the Honble. Company's being at home ) to lye in convenient places as guard vessells to hinder any attempts that may be made from the Maine by small boates ; and which was all that att present is thought wanting for the security and defence of this part of the Island, that there is just reason to expect they will attempt if they should proceed as is to be suspected.

( 391 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 October  
8, p. 44 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

A list of all souldiers pay here and against Hendry Kendry is inclosed, by which and former advices you will see the great and uncomfortable charge wee have to our noe small t[ri]b[un]e, and yett wee shall be necessited to a greate charge, for the inhabitants



are under a great feare and dread of Sevagys forces, that report speakes are drawne up on the Maine over against us; and the strength against Hendry Kendry is thought absolutely necessary, soe that the *Hunter* not being here, but impl[o]yed on freight downe the coast, and the 3 of the Honble. Company's shibarrs, for the sattisfaction of the inhabitants and security of the Island, have concluded to entertaine 2 shibarrs as guard vessells to hinder any attempt that may be made from the Maine with small boates to land men; addition of which strength, with the consent of your late Deputy Governor, is accounted absolutely necessary.

( 392 )

Master Diary II } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 13 Oct.  
p. 263 } HUGLI { 1679

( EXTRACT )

Resolved to order them at Ballasore to secure all the Companys Estate on board the England ships in the road and themselves from being surprized, if the report should prove true of Sultan Mauzums son and Sevagees sone [Sambhajee] comeing to Catecke.

[ *Memoriall of Streyنشam Master* (Madras Govt. Records)  
Printed in the *Diaries of Streyنشam Master* ed. Temple, II. 263 ]

( 393 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 16 Oct.  
108, Fol. 37 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

News here is altogether uncertaine but the truest is that Sevagee hath made peace with the Decans and whether he is gon with his whole army, tis not certainly knowne. Some few days Dillell caun, Serja Caun and Sombajee Rajah robbed Hattane, after which burnt it down as alsoe tooke abundance of prisoners, at which the two latter would not consent to but was clearly for the releasing them about which they had some difference in soe much that they both fled to Vizapore and since Sombajee Rajah is come to Collapore with 300 horse and 1000 foote with what intantion it is not knowne, but supposed to be called by his father.

( 394 )

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 16 Oct.  
Vol. 2, pp. 10-11 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

On the 11th instant was taken one Sundergee Purvoo just as he landed, being a person well knowne to have served Sevagee Rajah many years and had negotiated for him in severall affaires on this Island, but coming at this time in soe meane an equipage, as in a manner disguised, he could not be esteemed otherwise then a spye, and therefore was ordered a close prisoner till time would allow of a thorough examination of him what reason he had to come on the Island at this juncture; which he being called to this day was found in various storys and not able to give any reasonable and sattisfactory accountt why or wherefore he came on the Island at this time. The severall circumstances of which examination, together with the fallacys and equivocations that he made use of to cleare himself of being suspected, being seriously weighed and considered of, it was unanimously agreed that his coming to this Island at this time could not be on any other accountt then the reall designe and intent of a spie, and therefore to prevent him in whatever he might designe or attempt it was

Ordered that he should be confined a close prisoner in the Martiallsees and not suffred to write to or discourse with any but those that shall be appointed, and soe to be kept soe long as it shall be thought convenient.

On consideration that it is very necessary that wee should in some part know the actions and motions of the ministers of our enemy, that wee may the better know how to act and provide against anything they may attempt, it was

Ordered that three or foure poore Braminics, inhabitants of the Island, should be taken into a small pay and sent over to severall places on the Maine where the Rajah's forces are to make an inspection into their proceedings and every three or foure dayes to returne againe to the Island with such news as they can gather relating to the present diffrence.

( 395 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dated 16 Oct.  
Vol. 8, p. 47 } R. KEIGWIN { 1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee have received yours of yesterdays date wherein you have given an accountt of your proceedings on the appearance of Doulat Caun, the Rajahs Admirall, with his fleete.

( 396 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 8, p. 48.	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	{ Dated 17 Oct. 1679
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

It troubles us much that Daulett Ckuns gelvetts should give reliefe to Hendry Kendry, but being such small boates that they give wee account but small succor; howeꝛ we have considered off it and our result in Consultation is such as wee doubt not but may prevent it and give an addition to your strength which shall be sent you soe soone as wee can gett all things fitted to our satisfaction. Wee rest much satisfied in your conduct and charge; your more then ordinary dilligence is now required, which wee noe ways question but you will performe. The multitude of the enemies vessells wee concerne ourselves not for, because wee are sensible your strength is greater, they being but po[or]ly manned and ill fitted for a fight; but yett lett not this make you soe farr slight them as to be careless, but be very watchfull and if you can gett one or two of the vessells coming or going out from Hendry Kendry it will be a greater satisfaction to the fleete to see what sorry people they have to deale withall. The manchua we dispeed with these. Water wee shall send you in tankes and jars, for wee have not caskes but expect some from you by the two fisher boates last sent which wee shall, when come, fill and send you. Pray advise us what may be wanting to you that you may not be in any want. Your keeping your fleete together and in a continuall posture to the receiving of the enemy wee highly approve.

( 397 )

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 2, pp. 11-12	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ Dated 18 Oct. 1679
-------------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

This morning the Rajah's fleete, consisting of fourty in fifty saile of groabs and gallvetts, came out of Nagoun River, and all the way fireing, and soe continued till they came up with our fleete that rid between Hendry Kendry and the Maine, the Commander in Cheife thereof not sending to know why wee hindred him to give succour to the Island or giving time to Captain Keigwin, who was in his instructions appointed how he should treate with him on his appearing at Hundry

Kundry, but being come up immediately engaged soe that our fleete was forst to engage to defend themselves, and not knowing what damage they may have received, and considering what a small number of vessells wee have to what our enemy hath against us, and having just reason to expect they will engage againe, it was unanimously agreed on that it was absolutely necessary. for the greater security of them allready out to make some considerable addition of vessells and men, and here being in the port a small shipp, and just now arrived two of the Honble. Company's Shibarrs that were out on freight, it was

Ordered that they should be with all speed fitted up with all things necessary as the others that went out before were, and alsoe to supply the place of those men that must be drawne out of the Garrison Company, that for them tenn files of Topasses be entertained at five Zerapheen per month but noe others.

( 398 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 18 October  
19, p. 59 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

It doth not a little take up our thoughts what that unhappy businesse of Hendry Kendry may come to with such a restless disturber of all peace and commerce as Sevagee, and who wee are sufficiently sencible will highly resent his being obstructed by us in fortifying that hithertoo too much unregarded Island, untill wee feare it hat[h] proved to[o] late, especialy the Honble. [Company] being so unwilling and disliking to be brought to a due expence for the ascerting and defending their affairs and interest in these parts of the world. Therefore could heartily have wished you had given us a more perfect accountt where it lyes, what distancè from the Maine. and from whence our pretence of title duely arrises, that wee may know the better how to govern ourselves and direct you in soe weighty an affaire.

It seemes a little strange to us (although wee would have you have a due regard to the present danger) that you should excuse yourselves from putting the Honble. Company's orders for regulation into practise upon our ordering you to fit out the *Revenge*, *Hunter* and *Shibarrs* of the Company's to observe and obstruct the proceedings of *Doulat Cann* with *Sevagys* fleete in fortifying *Hendry Kendry*.

( 399 )

O. Correspondence Vol. 40, No. 4665	}	CAPTAIN R. KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY	{	Dated <i>Revenge</i> , Hendry Kendry, 18 October 1679
--	---	---------------------------------	---	--

( EXTRACT )

I have received your letters by the boates with water, by which you mention of our engagement seen and heard by you. Soe soone as the day appear'd wee see Sevagees Armada drawn out of Nagaun, rowing up to us alongst shoare, keeping the shoare close on board, at East a fresh land breaze; wee riding at an anchor [within] musket shot of them, they rowed up as far as Tull just a brest of us; I was going to send to them but they came upon me so fast with the wind and their oars, with their prows upon mee, firing, that I had not time, wee not being able to bring a gun to beare upon them, riding with our heads towards them. Our strength and Shibbars lying aft, were forced to cut and loose our sailes. The fight begun about seaven of the clock. I commanded the Shibbars and Manchuas to keepe a little ahead of me, and they kept so far that I had no succour from them; my selfe and Mr. Gapes Grob the stern most; what accident befell the latter I know not, but he called to me. I haled up our mainsaile in the brailes, for wee could shorten no more saile for feare of being on shoare, but  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile before the enemy was up with him his ensigne and topsaile was struck. The rest of the fleet run from me; seeing ourselves alone, Captain Minchin and myselfe encouraged our souldiers and seamen, admonishing them what disgrace it would be to Christians to be prisoners to heathens, but couragiously to defend and fight the enemy bravely; they unanimously said they would live and dye with us. Wee promised to show ourselves forward for their example; wee hald up our sailes; the enemy thinking wee were as easily swallow'd as the other, came up our sterne with 24 grobs [and] I know not how many galvets. I ordered our men not to fire untill the word of command; so when they came within pistoll shot, and they finding us mute, thrust themselves forward in their boates to enter, but wee discharged our sterne chase with round shot and patridge, and presently our blunder buases and small shot so smartly ply'd that checkt their drums and pipes and in half an hour wee beat them from their guns and musquets and brought them by the lee; some was seen to goe downe to the bottome; they were a great while before they could goe about; had our shibbars, Manchuas and grob

stood by me wee had secur'd the one halfe of them, but God have given us the victory that with this small vessell wee should defeat 40 saile. Wee presently tackt upon them and chased them into shallow water, and they are holed againe in Nagaun. I sent for those officers on board and declared them cowards; nor can they make any defence for themselves, for some endeavour'd to run to Choule, others they did not know where, but they have promised to stand by me better for the future, but the trust wee have in ourselves is more then I can from them thinke, and soe ride triumphant againe at Henry Kenry. In time of our engagement there was five boates went in besides Mr. Gapes grob, which they have hal'd up. If you could fit up a fire boate out of hand, they might be burnt in the night. I am sorry for the loss, but it can't be remedied. If they come out with his fleet tomorrow I will fight them, God willing, but am glad to heare of the succour your Worship is sending us, for the countenance of a ship dismays the enemy. Thus having charity for all men and hoping future amendment, seeing us alone bang the enemy, with the check and admonition I have given those officers, I hope they may doe better.

The releife they have had as yet is but small. Wee want spare musquets, some being split. Wee want wood throughout the fleet, which is as necessary as water,

( 400 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 19 Oct.  
8, pp. 50-1 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Yesterday morning Sevagees fleet consisting of about 60 sayle, came out of Nagaun river and engaged our fleet imediately firing at them. What success it pleased God to give us, notwithstanding the ill behaviour of some, wee humbly beg you will reade in the two enclosed papers, being copies of our two Captains letters, Keigwin and Minchin, who have behaved themselves with that courage as obligeth us to recommend them to your Honours notice for the encouragement of deserving persons. We have been forced for the security of the Island, to give order for the listing of tenn files [ of ] men and have fitted up a ship that hath 8 guns and 4 chamber peeces, and in her company goes two shibbars, each two guns and three files of men. This supply wee hope to send to-day unto the fleet, under command of Captain

Aderton, who wee are forced to receive into pay. This addition to our fleet, together with the execution that the *Revenge* hath done, wee account will deter Sevagees people from further attempting to fight us. Were the *Hunter* here, wee might well excuse the charge of hiring this ship now sent and be much more secure. Wee looke out for her, but if she should chance to pass us and come to Surat, as we understand Mr. Henry Oxinden the freighter hath order'd her, wee humbly beg you will dispeed her to us with all speed, and if no imediate occasion for your hoigh, and that you could with convenience spare her with what English men you can afford us, would be very acceptable, although but for a time, for wee are in great want of Englishmen. Our condition as to this is such as we beg may be sent with all speed. [Original Correspondence, Vol. 40, No. 4666]

( 401 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPTAINS KEIGWIN { Dated 19  
Vol. 8, pp. 49-50 } AND MINCHIN { Oct. 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have received yours of the 18th wherein you give us an account of the engagement with the Rajahs fleete. In your true courage and behaviour wee are mighty well satisfied and confide in you soe farr as that we question not but you will behave your- selfe as well if they attempt to engage with you againe; wee cannot but be heartily sorry and ashamed that our countrymen in those vessells that wee esteemed of most use to you should behave themselves soe basely, of whom be well assured that wee shall take particular notice as wee see occassion. Wee have now ready two shibarrs which will be with you as soone as these. With this wee send you water; wood you shall be supplied with- all, with all speed possible. We would have you advise us what you are in want off that wee may supply you; you shall have all things necessary; and lett us require you to stand to those prin- cipalls you have already showne, and lett them under you[r] command know from us that if they fear to fight at sea they must and shall suffer on shore in that nature, as the law hath provided for such persons in such a case; and lett them be well assured of the extremity if they behave themselves soe unworthily in the future. All our thoughts are of you and what strength wee can make you shall not want soe soone as possible.

20 Oct. 1679 ]

*English Records*

wee can send it to you, of which be assured our utmost endeavours is not, nor shall not be wanting.

( 402 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 20 Oct.  
2, pp. 12-13 } BOMBAY { 1679

( EXTRACT )

The Deputy Governour &ca. being informed that there was a boate with batty come to the Customehouse belonging to one of Sevagee Rajah's subjects on the Maine, and allsoe that there was a small Galvett belonging to an inhabitant of Thull, both which being examined into and at present the persons belonging to the said boates being not able to bring any prooffe to the contrary of the information, it was on consideration of the present difference between us and the Rajah

Ordered that both the boate with the batty and the small Galvett be seized on as prizes for the Honble. Company till the pretending owner thereof can make it plainly appeare that neither the vessells nor goods belong neither to Sevagees subjects nor any of his townes on the Maine.

There being a very great want of English to send to sea and there being but few elce but what are in the troope, it was

Ordered that those English in the troope be reduced into the Garrison Company, out of which may be drawne in proportion as many English as is wanting to send to sea.

Having daily intelligence that there is a considerable force drawne up on the Maines, which the Rajah's ministers intend to embarque on groabs and other small boates that they can gett in the adjacent rivers, and in the night time to land them on some part of the Island, that wee might have notice thereof if they should attempt it

Ordered that three small boates be gott ready to lye in severall places in the Bay in the night, one to lye at the point of Carinjah, one at the point of Trumbay, and the other at the passage of Sion; at either of which places, if they shall find any boates coming out of the river towards the Island, immediately to returne in, and as they come in to give notice thereof by firing a musquett severall times when they come soe neare the Fort as it may be heard.



(433)

F. R. Bombay } AT A CONSULTATION HELD { Dated 20 Oct.  
Vol. 19, pp. 53-4 } ON BOARD THE *Revenge* { 1679

(EXTRACT)

Capt. Richard Keigwin.  
Ensigne John Flemming.  
Serjant Nash.  
Serjant Cully.

Capt. William Minchin.  
Serjant Duckett.  
Serjant Fuller.  
Serjant Lee.

Savages Armado rowed up alongst the shoare, not a breath of winde stirring; they stay'd upon their oars off Tull. Our Shibarrs and Manchuas weighing, they being nearer the shoare then the *Revenge*, wayed and came off[f] to us, wee riding within muskett shott of the Island, and not a breath of winde. Captain Minchin and myselfe tooke into consideration that if they should lay us on board wee must of necessity goe ashoare. They all came rowing to us; wee wayed, and had the Manchuas to toe us off, elce wee must have gonne upon the Island, they ashoare firing upon us; but when their Armado came within shott of us, they left us and went into the bay, and, soe soone as wee were cleare of the ligde [? ledge] of rocks, wee came to an anchour to waite their coming out, but, wee declare it as our oppinion wee cannot engage them without the *Revenge* and wee experimentally know shee hath not roome enough to work betwixt the Island and the Maine, having noe winde and in a tydes way, the tyde being now flood, therefore wee are come to an anchour cleare of the Island and waite their coming out to fight us, which wee all [are] resolved, God willing, to doe.

(434)

F. R. Bombay } R. KEIGWIN TO BOMBAY { Dated *Revenge*,  
Vol. 8, p. 51 } { Hendry Kendry,  
20 Oct. 1679

(EXTRACT)

Sevagys Armado came in the night alongst shoare as high as Thull, and in the morning by break of day, with the tyde of flood, rowed upon us, wee riding at an anchour within musquett shott, of the shoare, not a breath of winde stirring. Captain Minchin and myselfe to[o]ke it into consideration that if they lay us aboard, if our cable should breake or be cutt by the enemy or anchour should come home, the tyde would heave us ashoare in  $\frac{1}{2}$  a quarter of an houres time; therefore wayed, and caused the

Manchuas to toe us, for without their help wee must goe ashoate. Soe soon as the enemy came in shott of us, they left us againe and rowed into the Island and releveld itt, the Island still firing at us, having mounted severall other gunns. Soe soone as wee were cleare of the Island wee came to an anchour, which if they come to us now, wee have a cleare birth; wee are resolved to fight them, but with this ship wee cannot fight them betwixt the Island and the Maine to have respect to our fleete and hope a victory, for our smaller vessells they have not strength enough, nor can I trust to their proof, being of the oppinion they are to[o] weak for the enemy. These things I have with haste recommended to your Worship and Councill, that they have relieved the Island to my great trouble, but wee here waite to fight them. The water boate brought us on board your last letter as wee came to an anchour about a mile and halfe from the Island. I have lett the Officers know what you have mentioned and encouraged them what I can, who I hope will now doe better. Wee have not seen either of the two Shibarrs you write of. I have enclosed a Consultation held on board this morning, soe hope your further order.

( 435 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. { Dated 20 Oct.
8, pp. 51-2 } KEIGWIN { 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have now sent out with these our respected friend Capt. Aderton with a shipp that wee have hired and called the *Fortune*. She hath 8 good gunns and 4 chamberpeeces well fitted with gunnpowder, shott and all manner of amunition, 5 files Topasses, 30 Laskarrs, and 14 Englishmen, and together with her is sent 2 shybarrs, each 2 good gunns, all things necessary for them, 3 files Topasses and 3 Englishmen each. This strength being added to you wee accountt with Gods blessing you will be wholly able to deale with the enemie, and secure yourselves not only from all hearme, but may soe order it as that noe releife be given in the least to Hendry Kendry; by which meanes wee hope in shortt time to reduce itt without spilling more blood for necessity, for want of water will in a short time force them to surrender. Wee have now a great part of the strength of our Island with you and therefore have had serious thoughts for its greater securty.

( 406 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 8, pp. 52-3 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. S. ADERTON { Dated 20 October 1679

( EXTRACT )

Keigwin, yourselfe and Capt. Minchin consult and conclude on what you shall thinke most necessary against our enemy.....

( 407 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 53 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. KEIGWIN { Dated 21 Oct. 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee received yours of yesterdays date. Wee cannott but be much concerned at the enemies givinge reliefe to Hendry Kendry, but wee are in hopes it may be prevented for the future, having lent you a supply of the *Fortune* and 2 shibarrs; but if that will not doe it lett us know from you which way in your opinions may be prevented, and whither Sevagys fleete continues in Naugaun river, that wee may further consider thereon.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pray be carefull you give not the enemy any advantage, but be prudent and carefull; if any officers &ca. be unwilling or unruly send them to us as prisoners that a course may be taken with them according to their facts.

( 408 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 51 } BOMBAY TO ROBERT PARIS { Dated 21 Oct. 1679.

Wee having a fleete allready at the Island Hendry Kendry, which hath on the appearance of Sevagys Rajahs armado engaged with them and behaved themselves in some part very well and still continue out, but on consideration wee have thought fitt to fitt out a small shipp called the *Fortune* that lay in this road, the command whereof wee have committed to Capt. Stephen Aderton, who hath our orders how to act; and you wee entertaine to navigate the shipp and therefore expect you observe punctually and follow such orders and[? &ca] you shall receive

from him, to weigh and saile downe to our fleete, and at all times to obey him either to anchor or weigh as he shall thinke expedient to command.

(409)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }  
8, pp. 55-6 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 22 Oct.  
1679

(EXTRACT)

Wee wrott your Honor the 19 Instant by express and then sent the coppies of two letters received from the fleete that advised of Sevagys fleete ingaging with ours, the success wee had, report sp[e]aking since to be this, that 3 of Sevagys graubs was sunk, many disabled now a fitting up at Nagaun, and that wee killed not less then 300 men besides about 100 wounded sent to Chaule for to be cured. The enemy thewatens [? threatens] us highly. Wee yesterday sent out the hired shipp and two shibarrs who are joyned with our fleete.

\* \* \* \*

Wee hope they will be now able to hinder the enemies giving any sucker to Hendry Kendry, which hitherto they write us could not be wholly prevented, but with small galvetts continued to supply the Island. Wee look out wishfully for the *Hunter* frigott, which as yett appears not, to the Honble. Companys great charge and our noe small vexation; had wee her here wee should be much more securer then now wee are, and in a condition to goe about destroying the enemies wholl fleete, which is that must be our business, that he may be disabled of boates to transport men over to our Island. He hath gott together about 4000 men at Cullean Bundley, which wee [sic? were] designed, as report speakes to come by the way of Tanna to land on this Island, and to that purpose the enemie sent 4 messengers to the Captain Generall at Basein desiring leave to pass through their country, which was refused them, upon which they threatned to force their passage, but nothing as yett is done therein, but it's reported that they have marched their men downe to a place of their owne called Parcell [? Panwell] opposite against Trunbay, there intending to imbarque them in 7 large gorabs that they have in a readiness. To prevent that and whatever shall be designed against us, our utmost endeavours shall not be wanting.

\* \* \* \*

Wee humbly begg you will now take into your seious considerations whether you shall not give us leave to use our

utmost endeavours against Sevagy in destroying his country and doeing him all the injury wee cann, for if wee are only tyed up to keepe him from the Island of Hendry Kendry and fight only such vessells as may come to releve the Island, the enemie will have great advantage, may retire to Naugaun, and when well fitted out and [sic? will] fight againe. whereas, if wee improve our time, may burne his vessells in the river and destroy his country, to his great detryment, of which please to consider. Its certaine Sevagy will not lay downe his designe of fortifying Hendry Kendry by fare words or dealings. If could be spared us a Europe ship to batter the Island but one, two or three days, it would in all likelyhood put an end to all and ease the great charge wee are at in a short time, and that may be done by our shipp[s] without damage to them, for the gunne on the Island are but small and cannot reach them, whilst their gunns may doe great exeuction.

( 410 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 8, pp. 54-5	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	{ Dated 22 Oct. 1679
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee have news from the adjacent parts that the Rajahs Ministers have drawne downe neare Sobage [?Shahābād] a party of men which they intend to transport to that Island in some groabs and other boates that they have gott for that purpose; which though wee cannot have any great apprehension of yett, as is becoming, wee are getting ourselves in the best posture wee can to defend our Island; but finding you to have soe considerable a number of men and vessells, nay, to be plaine, almost our whole strength, wee have had some thoughts that you might wee [sic? well] spare us two shibarrs, but not knowing soe well as you that are out how the enemys fleets workes, wee cannott possitively order you to send in any but would have you seriously to consider thereof, and if you cann without any apparent danger send us in two shibars; but this wee commend to your serious consideration and to advise us thereof before doe it if you find an absolute necessity for their continuing with you. But that you may come to our assistance and know when to come if occassion requires, these are strictly to require and command you that when ever you shall heare any gunns fired from our fort that then you imediately weigh with your whole

fleete and make all the hast[e] into us that possible you cann, and that you may be sure it is to command you in, wee have given order that a gunn be not fired without our espec[i]all order; therefore expect noe certaine number, but in generall when you see or heare any gunns from our fort. This wee most heartily commend to your punctuall observation in all particulars.

( 411 )

F. R. Bombay } HENDRY KENDRY { Dated *Revenge*, 23  
Vol. 19, pp. 57-8 } TO BOMBAY { October 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee can't spare any Shibarrs, but rather shall want more boates for the prevention of recruits to the Island. Last night wee laid waite with our boates with all the care wee could contrive with safety to the fleete, yet last night, in the darke, they went into the Island with twelve galvetts. Our endeavours to prevent releife shall not be wanting, but to promise there shall be none wee cannot, therefore leave it to your consideration. Whilst wee were at a Consultation on board a boate went from the Island; our Manchuas chast her and forct her ashoare; the people of the Maine came downe to her rescue. Our Manchuas fought them an houre and report to me they kild them severall men; they had a great many foote and horse there. Night coming on they were forced to leave the boate behind them.

There came from the southward yesterday 37 boats, that is Galvetts, and went into Nagoun River.

The signalls you have mentioned of firing gunns to call us to Bombay are the best wee can think of, and wee shall be as carefull to observe them and your commands as lyes in our power. The *Hector* Groab desires a recruit of 4 men, they having the like number incapable of service.

( 412 )

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 24 October  
Vol. 19, p. 64 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have perused the list of souldiers in present pay and find that it will highly advance the Honble. Company's charges on Bombay by the most unhappy buisnesse of Hendary, and which will so contrary to their expectations, upon their orders

for soe strict a reducement, that wee know not well what to judge of the case if it should continue long; therefore faile not to give us the true state of things and your serious oppinion what you think the issue may be in a month or two, or what more time it may require with that force to block up the Island to bring things to a good effect, and what the monthly expence may amount unto above what the Honble. Company hath allotted, that wee may take the better and fittest measure to governe ourselves in this nice affaire, and wherein wee would have [you] rest assured wee shall not be wanting to direct and assist you in what may be convenient to our utmost powers.

( 413 )

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 19, p. 58 }	HENDRY KENDRY[?] TO BOMBAY	{ Dated <i>Revenge</i> , 24 Oct. 1679
------------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

( EXTRACT )

The rest of the fleets, the Galvetts that went to Hendry Kendry, wee keep there. They attempted to come out last night, but wee birhtt ourselves soe after it was dark that they dare not stirr, halfe our Shibarrs and Manchuas to the Norward and the other to the Southward, and our shippes and groab to the Westward; were wee certaine their great vessells would not come out againe they should have noe recruit, but wee are loath to seperate for feare they fall upon one part of our strength. Wee should be glad to heare what damage wee did them last fight. So long as you continue us you must supply us with two boates of water every day, and more wood. They fired from the Island severall gunns last night and this morning but did us noe hurt; Here is one sick man returned [and] five broken musketts. Wee believe the grobas will come out to relieve the Galvetts from the Island.

( 414 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 2, pp. 13-14 }	CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY	{ Dated 25 Oct. 1679
--	---------------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

A Mooreman and inhabitant of this Island, that trades to the Maine for provisions, having made his complaint to the Deputy Governour &ca. that the boate in which the batty was taken was his and that she did not belong to any person in Sevagees coun-

try, but being in the river of Negotanah a Moore there putt the batty on board her that it might be thought, when it came here, to belong to the inhabitant of this Island, and that the boate did really belong to him he proved by severall other Moore men of the same profession that are inhabitants, who declared that they knew the boate to belong to him. The like complaint was all soe made by a Padree about the small Galvett that was taken and said to belong to Tull, but he giving sufficient satisfaction to the contrary and offering to take his oath to the truth thereof, both his and the Moors complaint was thought to be very reasonable, and it would be unjust to take their boates from them without a just pretence, on which consideration it was

Ordered that their boates should be restored to them againe with all that was taken in them belonging to the owners of the said boates.

( 415 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 25 October  
4, pp. 82-84 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

The last night an express arrived from Bombay with letters of the 19th Currant, wherein the Deputie Governour and Council give us an account of a fight that happened the day before at Hendry Kendry between our small fleet that was appointed to ride there to impede the fortifying that place, and Savagees Armada ( consisting of upwards of sixty vessells small and great ) command[ed] by Dowlet Ckaune, wherein, it plased God to bless us with victory, though not without the loss of one of our boates and severall of our souldiers taken in her, which hath necessitated them for their owne preservation to enlist ten files of men, and fitt up a small shipp and two shybarrs that lay then in the road, and send out\* to their assistance, soe that this unhappy difference lyes very heavy upon our spirits, in regard to the unexpected charge wee have too great reason to feare wee shall be forced to put the Honble. Company too for the security of their Island. . . Wee have taken the matter into our serious consideration, and after a due discussion of the whole affaire, it doth obviously appeare to us by the small number of men wee have already lost in this dispute ( of which wee are incapable to recruit our selves ) that wee shall not be able long to oppose him, least wee should imprudently bring our selves into soe weake a condition as not to defend Bombay it selfe, if he should be ex



asperated to draw downe his army that way, which wee have just reason to feare hee will. And it is very certaine that all our repugnancy will prove of little effect in the ralmes, when wee shall be forced to call in our fleet, and when he will take his opportunities to fortifie and store the Island, maugre [prep. = in spite of] all our designes, and therefore untill the Honble. Company can be advised thereof, and they shall be pleased to send us more ample orders, together with a further supply of men, wee have concluded on these two propositions. First that the Deputie Governour and Councill thinke of honorably withdrawing them selves in time, and in order thereunto that they make choyce of some propper person to mediate in this difference, but which must appeare as an act of kindness and freindship to us both, and not any desire of ours; but if any difficulty shall be found in this, that it cannot be effected, then [secondly] that they apply themselves to the Portugall Generall of Basseene and acquaint him that wee esteeme him equally concerned in this affaire for his owne security to be aiding and assisting against this growing evill, whose consequences will prove as prejudiciall to him as to us. But if he shall seeme cold therein, then that they make the best use of the Siddys fleet they can (which will saile from hence in a few days more) and as they find him forward to engage, that they by degrees withdraw themselves and ease the Honble. Company of this great charge. And that they might want noe succour from us, wee had thoughts, according to their desires, of sending downe the hoigh, but the *Hunter Friggatt* happily arriving to us the last night, wee shall rurne her to Bombay in two or three days more, on whom wee intend to send the guard of souldiers wee have here, though wee can ill spare them at this dangerous and busie season.

( 216 )

F. R. Bombay	} BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN {	Dated 25 October
Vol. 8, pp. 57-8		

( EXTRACT )

Which [surprise] you must always be carefull of, although according to the newes we have from our spies, wee have noe reason to belive the enemies fleets will ever come against ours, for they were soundly banged, lost aboute 600 men and now are using their indeavours to gett men on board their vessells to fly

for Rajapore for their security. Wee are not willing they should leave Naugaun River, because according to the accountt wee have of it it's a fitt place to doe sudden execution on them without any danger, aboute which wee shall consult. In the mean time have a[n] eye to Naugaun Rivers mouth, that if they should goe out they may not goe without a sallute from your gunns.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee have newes just now brought us that in Naugaun River is 9 groabs laden with rice fallen downe neere the rivers mouth; without them 1y[els] 12 groabs but ill manned to guard them for fear of our fleete, and that there is not in the river besides them aboute 7 or 8 galvetts ;...

( 417 )

F. R. Bombay }  
Vol. 19, pp. 60-1

R. KEIGWIN &c. TO  
BOMBAY

{ Dated Hendry  
Kendry, 26  
October  
1679

( EXTRACT )

Last night, in the dark, there were 7 small boates gott into the Island undiscovered by us untill this morning; wee shall endeavour to seize some of them at their escape by altring our station, for it must be by ambuscadoe that wee must entrap them, they being to[o] nimble and swift with their oars for us. Wee are glad wee have endamaged the enemy with the losse of so many men. I could heartily wish at their departure from Nagoun wee could meet them at sea, but I feare they will steale away in the night and never engage us more; they are men if once hauk'd they can hardly be brought to stake againe. Wee send by Serjant Giles Serjant Lee, a prisoner and 4 sick men for his guard.

( 418 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }  
8, pp. 59-60

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 27 Oct.  
1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee are now come to the unpleasant business of Hendry Kendry. It's an island seated in the chopps of the bay, of one mile aboute, a meare barron rock 2 leagues from the nearest part of our Island to it and 1½ leagues from the nearest part of the Maine unto it. The Portugeze in former times had thought of fortifying it but diging for water made them lay downe their intentions, for the wells they made would not produce fresh, but

salt water. Its seated soe that if wee suffer any to fortifie there wee must expect noe further trade on this Island then they shall permitt without wee bee at continuell charge to keep a greater fleete at sea then they cann bring against us. Wee cannot but be sencible this affaire must much disturb your Honor, and it's a sufficient greife to us not only that wee are necessitated to be at a greater charge on that expedition, but to find wee have not that success wee did reasonably expect; doe all wee cann, wee cannot hinder wholly relefe being given to the Island, but nightly their small galvetts, 10 or 20, pass to and from the Maine to the Island, in the darke unseen by our vessells. What they cann carry wee are sencible cannot be more then knough [?enogh] to supply the absolute needes of our enemies men; but here ly[els] the evill; if wee doe not beate them from it this Sammer wee shall be at a great charge to noe purpose, for in May wee must call in our fleete and their in the raines the enemie will take all oppertunitys of fare weather to transport lime, &ca. soe that by September next it may be expected he will have a strong fort and large tankes prepared to keepe water; soe that it will be a hard matter to gitt him off it, whereas now if you please to order a Europe shipp or shippes to batter the Island together with our small vessells, with Gods blesseing 3 or 4 days at furthest will putt an end to that business and ease the Honble. Company of great charge; which wee have formerly advised and now againe humbly begg you will take into your serious considerations.

( 419 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 61	}	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated Hendry Kendry, 27 October 1679
--------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	---	---

( EXTRACT )

Last night wee birtht our shibarrs and manchuas at Nagoun rivermouth in hopes of meeting with some of their vessells going in or out, but wee had not the fortune of meeting with any, although the boates which were at the Island went out in the night, but wee think they went to the Northward. There is this day gone into Nagoun River 19 small boates that came from the Southward. Now Savages people have seen the new moone wee expect them, but if they intend to come to us againe wee shall be vigilant for their prevention, and carefull in all other your occations, to the utmost of our powers.

( 420 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. { Dated 27 Oct.  
Vol. 8, p. 58 } KEIGWIN { 1679

( EXTRACT )

It's a very great trouble to us to read the daily reliefe that the enimie gives to the Island; wee had thoughts and great hopes that the adaitinall [?additional] strength sent you would have prevented it.

( 421 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 Oct.  
19, p. 68 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

The 25 came to our hand yours of the 19th, with an account of the engagement the day before with Sevagys fleete, commanded by Doulat Caun, the success whereof wee find to our detriment, having lost the *Doxe* groab with soe many of our men, which are to be considered as a great weakning to us, being uncapable to recruit, therefore it will be necessary for us to think of some way either handsomely to compose things with Sevagy or to withdraw ourselves honourably in time, least wee should be reduced to a condition unable to defend Bombay if it should be attempted by soe numerous a squadron, which now you must have a watchfull regard to; and therefore would have you, as to the first endeavour, to find out some person proper to mediate in the businessse betwixt us, so as not to lett it appeare its our seeking but a free act of respect from us both; if this cannot be effected, then wee would have you lett the Captain Generall of Basseene know that wee held him concerned in respect to his own security, that he appeare with some force to stop this growing evill to his owne nation as well as to us in Sevagee fortifying Hendry Kendry, but if according to their natures and customes they can be brought to doe nothing that is fitt and honourable, then you must make the best advantage you cann of Siddys fleete, who will now be downe there in a few dayes more, and who, if you finde readily to engage and attend upon this businessse, you may soe leave it to him ( not by treaty but by designe ) as to ease you both of further hazard and some charge, especially the *Hunter*, being hapily arrived here the last night, which has taken us off[*f*] ( as was intended ) from sending you the hoigh with our guard, for your better assistance, and who wee shall endeavour to dis-

patch from hence in two or three dayes more, by whose addition of strength, with the Company's shibarrs returned that were employed abroad, wee hope may be sufficient to carry on your designe of Hendry Kendry and hinder any attempt that may be made upon Bombay, and for the better quiett and sattisfaction of the inhabitants; and therefore, when you finde it may safely be done, discharge such men and vessells as you have taken into pay on this unhappy occation, keeping the *Revenge* and *Hunter* continually as a guard and security to the Island, and upon noe tearmes to be employed otherwise without expresse order.

( 422 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19	}	RICHARD KEIGWIN &ca. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated Hendry Kendry, October 1679
-------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	---	---

( EXTRACT )

[ p. 62, 28 October ] There are 16 or 17 galvetts gone into the Island this night although wee endeavoured their prevention with all the care wee could. Those small boates goe in by the lights of the Island undiscovered of us, which wee leave to your consideration. The groab indeed is of no use to us for the prevention or hindrance of those boates that pass in and out to the Island, but were wee to engage she might prove serviceable, and hope her fortune will prove better then the *Dove's*, but wee reffer to your prudence the withdrawing her or not. Wee have received 4 men and six musquetts.

[ pp. 62-63, 30 October ] The weather hath been very bad, the wind at East blowing hard with raine. The *Revenge* hath had the loss of her best bower [= anchor at ships bow] and small bower auchours; the latter wee have found again, the other wee have not had time to look after as yett. Wee drove about 3 leagues to the Westward of Choule. The *Fortune* and groab drove not above a mile. One of our shibars have lost an anchour. Since this storme wee have not seen nor heard of the enemy, but suppose their galvetts have susteind some dammage, they then riding in Hendry Kendry Bay, the wind and sea being both upon them. Wee intended to have sent our shibarrs and manchuas that night to Nagoun river's mouth to have surprized them at their going in; the two shibarrs nor manchuas are not yett arrived.

[ p. 63, 31 October ] The galvetts are still at the Island. Wee intend this night to lay waite for them; I hope our designe may take to seize some of them.

The groabs still continue in Nagoun River.

[ p. 64, 31 October] In obedience to your order for the *Hector* groobs returne to Bombay wee dispatch her to you the 1st tide. Wee like very well of your galvetts to be sent here, and well maun'd with souldiers; it is certainly your readiest way to prevent releife to Hendry....I hope our ambuscade against their galvetts will take effect this night.....

( 423 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
4, pp. 86-88

CONSULTATION IN }  
SURAT

{ Dated 31 Oct.  
1679

( EXTRACT )

The present troubles at Bombay doe daily offerr unto us both matter of discourse and serious consideration for wee have now againe received a Generall from the Deputie Governour and Councill there, advising that our late action before Hendry Kendry hath highly exasperated the enemy, who had drawne downe a body of 4000 men to Cullean Bimerly[? Bhimvadi] with an intention to come by way of Tannah, and land them upon the Island Bombay; in order whereunto they had sent foure messengers to the Generall of Basseene, desiring his permission to pass them through his Country which he hath refused to doe, soe that he threatens it by force, but are since marched downe to Panwell, a port in his owne territorys, opisite to Trumbay, entending there to embark them on seaven Shybarrs that lye ready for the same purpose, which hath given a generall alarum to all the inhabitants on the Island. And for the preservation whereof they are, in great want of souldiers, and must be forced to put the Honble. Company to some further extraordinary charge, and by which our imbecility [*sic*? inability] to oppose soe nere and potent an enemy doth more conspicuously appeare, and therefore the President being now presented with soe fitt an occation of bringing things to a good accomodation by the receipt of a letter from Sevagee (brought him lately by the Rajapore peons) which is write [*sic*] in courtesous stile, and wherein he seeme[s] inclynable to peace, wee cannot judge it prudence to omitt soe happy an overture, and therefore doe conclude to returne him a civill answer, demonstrating our trouble for the occation his people hath given the English at Bombay to quarrell with him about his fortifying soe insignificant a rocke as Hendry Kendry, which is not in the least becoming a Prince of his eminencie and qualifications, and though we have a right to that place, yet to show the candour of

our proceedings, wee are willing to forget what is past, and therefore have given instructions to the Deputie Governour of Bombay to treat with such persons as he shall appoint about the present differences, which cannot soe well be performed here, in regard to our residence in the dominions of a Prince at enmity with him, where it will not be safe for any of his people to come, nor for us to treat with him; which wee are very much perswaded will produce some good effect; and wee have further concluded to instruct the Deputie Governour in the management of this affaire that he advise with his Council whither it will be most convenient to send a person to the Rajah on purpose, or to proceed by means of the Subedarr of Chaule. And in the Deputie Governours letter to the Rajah wee judge it further necessary that he show some trouble and concerne to find such disputes betwixt us at his coming to the Government and his great desire to compose matters under a more firme friendship, and from which subject he may urge what further discourses necessary, touching the payment of such money as is due unto us, the liberty of our Factors in his dominions to goe and come as our occasions may require, and to deliver up all such prisoners, and what ever elce hath been taken since this dispute about Hendry Kendry.

The Deputie Governour and Council doe propose the fortifying the new Bastion for the greater strength of the Fort...but ...wee doe conclude to deferr our definitive determinations therein until we have an account from them what the charge might amount too.

They alsoe desire that the *New London* might be returned to them to lye before Hendry Kendry and batter the Island, beleving this to be the most speediest meanes to force them to quite the place and ease the Honble. Company of soe great a charge: whereupon wee sent for Captain Daniell to enquire of him how soone he could gett his ship ready to goe downe, but finding him to demand soe long a time to fitt his shipp that his stay there would be but of little benefit to them, and wee being often alraum'd with parties of Sevagees men, and not having any of our guard left to defend us and the Honble. Company's treasure remaining still in the house, and a very considerable quantity of goods at Swally, which doth highly concerne to us to secure, not only from a surprize of Sevagee, but from the danger that may arize from the present distractions in these countrys, soe that we have concluded now to send our orders to Capt. Cooke

1 Nov. 1679 ]

~~East India~~ Records

and Capt. Goldsborough to remain there untill the 7th Decem-  
ber and to assist them with their shippes, men and boates as  
necessity shall require.

( 424 )

F. R. Bombay  
Vol. 19, pp.66-7

RICHARD KEIGWIN  
&ca. TO BOMBAY

{ Dated Hendry  
Kendry, 1 Nov.  
1679

( EXTRACT )

By our last we wrote you our intent of planting our boates at  
Nagoun Rivers mouth; they could not remove from Hendry  
Kendry untill the moons went downe least they should be dis-  
covered from the Maine; the enemies galvetts tooke the same time  
to goe from the Island, and, being quicker in rowing, were arrived  
at Nagoun before our vessells, and gott in. There were some  
grobes at the rivers mouth that fired at our boates severall gunns,  
but did noe hurt. Our people finding their designe frustrated  
retreated to us againe in the morning, which troubles us extream-  
ly to be thus dissappointed. This night wee have ordered 5 boates  
to ly[s] very neere the Island, 3 to the northward and 2 to the  
southward, to prevent their reliefe. Sir, be assured wee are not  
idle in endeavouring their hindrances, and were it in our power  
they should finde it soe, but these little creeping boates deceive  
us to admiration; when wee have nimble boates of the like nature  
wee hope they shall not escape us soe.

( 425 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol.  
8, p. 61

} BOMBAY TO CAPT. R.  
KEIGWIN

{ Dated 1 Nov.  
1679

( EXTRACT )

In the morning early wee heard severall gunns and are now  
in hourly expectation to know the reason and successe thereof,  
being in hopes that you have destroyed some of the galvetts that  
daily give succor to the Island. If it happen so it would be very  
acceptable newes to us, who think the time long till wee heare it;  
for it is a great dissatisfaction to us to find that they give daily  
soe considerable a succor to the Island as they doe, and wee have  
such a number of vessells at sea and against that place as  
wee have.



( 426 )

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN { Dated Hendry  
Vol. 19, p. 67 } &ca. TO BOMBAY { Kendry, 2 Nov. 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have prevented the galvetts from the Island this night by removing our boates soe often that they know not how to work; they drew out 12 groabs at the rivers mouth last night, and crept in again this morning. thinking wee would goe downe againe as the night before.

( 427 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 November  
19, pp. 72-4 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have received yours of the 22d past, wherein wee take notice of the damage Doulatt Cauns fleette hath received by assaulting the *Revenge* off Hendry Kendry, which wee feare will be soe farr from reducing that place as to exasperate Sevagee more vigorously to fortifie it and not unlikely to attempt Bombay ittselfe, as you seeme to advise he hath a designe; which hath made us take into our serious considerations the present state of affaires with you, wherein upon a due discussion of all circumstances of our great inability to carry on a warr with soe potent, and scituated an enemy for a place not unquestionable, whither wee have a reall right to it or noe, that wee have concluded it more fittly and safely concernes us to come to some speedy composition of this difference with him, especially considering the Honble. Company's extreeme averseness to all disputes (how necessary soever) with the natives of these countrys, and the strict injunctions laid upon us for a generall reducement of their whole charges under their Presidency.

Wherefore the President, having received a letter from the Rajah by these Peons from Rojapore, expressed with some courtesay and overtures of freindship, notwithstanding that first unhappy action of Leiut. Thorpe, that wee have thought it very necessary not to omitt soe good an occasion to secure his freindship untill wee can receive orders from the Honble. Company how better to direct ourselves, not only in this but in all other affairs of the like nature. So that as you will find by the Presidents letter to Sevagee, coppie whereof is sent you, as likewise of that the

President received from him, for your better government, that wee have deputed the Deputy Governour of Bombay for the managment of this treaty with him, for the reasons therein expressed, and whersin wee leave it to him, with the advice of his Councill, whither it may be better to send a person (fittly quallified) a purpose to him or to proceed by meanes of the Subedar or Hoveldarr of Choule, by reason of the great distance it is probable their master may be up in the country. In the Deputy Governours letter to the Rajah wee thinke it convenient that he expresseth his trouble and much concernednesse that being newly come to the Government of Bombay he should find this dispute and diffrence betwixt us about Hendry Kendry, and of his great desire to reconcile and settle things under a more firme freindship with him; and from which subject wee would have him draw what further discourse he may see convenient, insisting upon the payment of such monys as due to us, the liberty of our factors in his ports to goe and come as our occations shall best require, to deliver up such prisoners as hath been taken in the shibarr and groab, and the vessells restored to us with all perticulars belonging to them when seized, and as to the business of Hendry Kendry endeavour to avoid all expressions that may either be laid hold on to strengthen his claime or countenance his possession for fortyfying of itt.

As to what you propose to us for burning his fleete and destroying his country, wee doe noe ways approve, for wee would have the Rajah and all the world know that what wee doe is but in a just defence of ourselves, being assaulted first, for as our duty obliges us (and as the custome among all nations) when an armed fleete enters the ports, to demand who they are and what their designe, as our people did endeavour, but his would not receive, but immediately assaulted us as enemy's, therefore had reason to defend ourselves.

Wee were willing to have complied with your desires in returning the *London* to you, but upon discourse with the Captain found him to demand soe many days to fit himselfe that his stay with you thereby would have been soe short as to be little usefull, besides being often allarum'd with partys of Sevagees forces, and having sent you the *Hunter* with our guard, by which wee have not a man left us for our defence if there should be occasion, and the Honble. Company's treasure still all in the house and those considerable quantitys of goods at Swally, which doth much concerne us to secure, not only from a surprize of Sevagee, but

from what wee doe allmost as much feare, the dangers [that] may arrise from the present distraction of these countrys which are now very great, therefore are forced to keepe the *London* here.

\* \* \* \* \*

What wee hope for from the Siddy and his fleete wee finde not the least to be intended by these Moors, but, like the Portugueze, designing pollitiquely to leave us singly to the dispute of Hendry Kendry, notwithstanding they are either of them as much concerned to prevent the Rajahs designs in this perticular as wee; therefore it will behoove us (by a speedy and handsome agreement with Sevagee) not to lett them make any treacherous advantage of us, the Siddy being designed downe to his old station about Danda Rajapore.

( 428 )

F. R. Surat Vol. 4, pp. 88-89	COMMISSION TO CAPTAINS JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH AND JAMES COOKE	{ Dated Surat, 3 Nov. 1679
----------------------------------	--	-------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The unhappy disputes that hath fallen out betwixt us and Sevagee, upon his fortifying the Rocke Hendry Kendry, lying in the mouth of the port of Bombay, hath soe disturbed the inhabitants of the Island Bombay with feare that wee are necessitated to enorder you, at your puting in there in your coming up the coast of India, to remaine for a security and countenance to the Island untill the 7th of December if the Deputie Governour and Councill shall desire it, but no longer, and to afford them such fitt assistance with your shippes, boates, and men as may not be to the hazzard of their loss.

( 429 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, pp. 67-8	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Hendry Kendry, 3 Nov. 1679
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

( EXTRACT )

This morning Wee exchang'd some gunns with the galvetts and the Island; wee forc't them back 3 times. The groabs, seeing us engage them, came up alongst shoare; noe wind stirring, our shibarrs and manchus were forc't to make to us, and wee not able to goe neere the enemye; not a breath of winde in the sky; wee were in hope they would come and fight us, for they could never hope for a fairer advantage by reason of the

calme, but wee plainly see they decline us ; their galvetts are very nimble and our boates very foule.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee have seized a canooe with 3 men. Some of our people say they see her come from the Island, and some say otherwise ; but their confession is nothing but that they came from Bombay ; therefore by this boat have sent them prisoners to you to examine.

## ( 430 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. { Dated 4 Nov.  
8, p. 61 } KEIGWIN { 1679

## ( EXTRACT )

Your advices are noe way pleasing, and the charge of our fleete to noe purpose. Wee cannott longer waite in hopes of better, since every days experience sheweth us worse and worse. Wee doe now therefore send out the *Hunter* friggatt, Capt. Wm. Norgrove who is to be of Councill with you next to Capt. Wm. Munchin, and next to him Ensigne Hughes, who is to obey your orders, and designed by us to be employed to command our small vessells that wee are sure hath a greater strength then the enemies groabs, and hope by his conduct to have a better accountt of them then hitherto hath been given us.

## ( 431 )

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO CAPT. W. { Dated 4 Nov.  
Vol. 8, p. 62 } NORGRAVE { 1679

## ( EXTRACT )

The *Hunter* friggatt being fitted, your provissions and all other necessarys on board, as also Ensigne Hughes and all other men that is appointed for the said friggatt, these are to order you immediately to weigh anchor and saile downe to Hendry Kendry, off of which Island you will finde out our fleete consisting of the *Revenge* friggatt, the *Fortune*, 5 shibarrs and 2 manchuas under the command of Capt. Richard Keigwn, &c.

## ( 432 )

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN TO { Dated Hendry  
Vol. 19 } BOMBAY { Kendry, 5 Nov.  
1679

## ( EXTRACT )

[p. 68] By accident here is a boate bound for Tanna that takes in three wounded men. Our small boates and their groabs

engaged very briskly. I can give you noe further accountt as yett, they being neare us and wee have noe wind, but if it please God wee have a gale I hope wee shall doe some execution upon them, but by noe meanes wee cant draw them within shott of us [ ? the] *Revenge*.

\* \* \* \* \*

[pp. 68-69] Wee have not had conveyances of [ ? for ] giving you an account of the passages of this day the 4th betwixt us and the enemy. Their groabs and galvetts came up alongst the shoare in the night; their galvetts crept to the northward of the Island, their groabs to the southward; our boates followed their galvetts within musquett shot of the Island, but could seize none of them; the *Revenge* and *Fortune* wayed and chas't the groabs in hopes to have cutt them off[f] at the point or lidge or rocks that lyes off[f] Nagoun, that they must goe about, but it proved stark calm and soe escap't us.

The 5th their groabs came up againe alongst the shore to bring the galvetts out. Our shibarrs and manchuas weigh'd and made to their groabs and engaged them; the wind off the shoare, they kept as neere the enemie as they could; the enemy bore upon them with their prows; our boates edg'd neere us but wee could not stir, the winde being just in our eye and tyde of flood; before they were in shott of our shipps they went about againe into the shoare, and made downe to Nagoun River. Wee were in hopes of preventing them as before, but it fell starke calme. Thus have wee been most unfortunately bewicht these two times, but we can't comand with and tyde. Their force are 15 groabs and 20 galvetts.

\* \* \* \* \*

Having this additionall strength, the *Hunter*, wee have sent out two manchuas down to sound Nagoun River's mouth, wee having an intent to block them up there, for wee finde they will never engage us if they can helpe it, and wee are loath to be idle, but us[e] our endeavours to destroy our enemys for your interest and our owne honours.

( 433 )

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 November  
Vol. 19, p. 74 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

As to the businesse of Hendry Kendry wee have wrote you see largely and fully by the *Hunter* and Rojapore Peons that

wee can add little thereto, except to reiterate more seriously our former judgments of a faire and speedy composition with Sevagee, especially finding you cannott hinder his releiving and fortifying of the Island; for what you propose, to batter it with the Europe shipp, you will find what wee are able to doe with those Commanders by what wrote them and sent you; besides wee ought to be very cautious how wee try our utmost ability of strength at this time, least wee should faile of succeſſe and soe Sevagee encouraged therefrom to slight our overtures, and not unlikely emboldned, or at least exasperated, to invade Bombay itselfe, and wherein in such case wee desire your opinions whither you are well able to defend yourselves.

( 434 )

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. { Dated *Revenge* at  
Vol. 19 } TO BOMBAY { Nagoun, Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[ pp. 70-71, 7 November ] Your letters have found us at an anchour at Nagoun River's mouth. Wee anchored here the 6th about 5 of the clock in the afternoon. Wee are very neere the rivers mouth, and our small vessells the inside of us, good ground and secure riding; at full sea they have an advantage of going out two ways, and the water ebs so fast that wee must at once hall off to keepe our boates from grounding. Their groabs wee beleive cant come out, nor their small boates never shall to releive the Island againe; therefore desire your approbation to confirme this our action, or how wee may move otherwise to your better information. Now wee hope to have put an end to all their endeavours to the releife of Hendry Kendry with your approbation of our acting; the encouragement our manchuaſ gave us of the roade and ground brought us to this advantage of the enemy.

You are pleased to take noe notice of the galvetts that you formerly writt us off, which now we can't be without to block up Tull; with a boate of force, as the manchua, wee shall now trouble you noe further for water, being within three miles of Choule, but could wish you would order us a correspondent of giveing [ sic? to give ] us an account of Doulat Cauns actions, it is necessary and wee could the better act.

\* \* \* \* \*

The galvetts appeared at the rivers mouth this full sea, but went back againe, being not able to come out, our small vessells being ready to receive them.

[p. 71, 10 November] Wee have received your letter dated the 10th, with orders for our removall from Nagoun to Hendry Kendry. Wee must confesse wee part from this place with a great deale of regret, for wee have blokt them up, and are so well informed and provided against the enemy's escape that wee could secure them here and they should never give releife againe to Hendry Kendry with this fleete; but in obedience to your orders wee will remove the 1st opportunity of wind and tyde; when the Siddy arrives he shall receive entertainment from us as wee to our abillities can afford him with all respect; wee could never have a fairer advantage of our enemys then now, and they will certainly remove the same or next tyde after us, for they had taken ashoare their groabs gunns secure their shoare for feare of our landing, and on the 8th fired severall shott at us but did noe hurt, wee preserving our powder for their mischeif in case they dare come out. The Governours of Choule sent us for leave to bring two boates out of Nagoun that the enemy had taken upon suspicion, which wee permitted to come out. Wee are informed by those boates that they intend never to come out so long as wee shall ride here, but are in a continuall feare.

( 435 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 8, p. 62	}	BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. KEIGWIN	{	Dated 10 Nov. 1679
-------------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	-----------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee doe not accountt it a difficult matter to destroy the enemies fleete where they are; by the information wee have beleive it to be done with safty, when wee may with security to orders asault them in the enemies ports; and although wee commend your diligence yett it's safest to keepe to orders, and pray be carefull in that wee now see two shipp in sight which wee take to be the Siddies fleete. Wee would have you therefore imeediately upon receipt [of] these weigh your anchor with the whole fleete and berth yourselves against Hendry Kendry in the best manner to hinder all releife being given to it; unto the Siddy wee have sent a messenger that wee may informe ourselves of his intentions; use him with all respect and kindness when he shall come up with you.

(436)

F. R. Bombay  
Vol. 19RICHARD KEIGWIN &c.  
TO BOMBAY{ Dated Hendry  
Kendry,  
Nov. 1679

(EXTRACT)

[ p. 75, 13 November ] Wee have not heard anything of the enemy since our anchouring here this last time. Wee want a file of men for the *Revenge*, 3 carriages and one gunn in exchange of that wee sent on shoare, match English and country, flints oars, Cooles, thread and needles, and souldiers in lieu of those went sick and wounded on shoare.

[ pp. 75-76, 16 November ] The Siddee about 3 of the clock went about the Island with his galvetts to vieu the fortifications, and then rowed on board the *Revenge*, but I being on board the *Hunter* mett him in our boate. He told me the strength of the Island was not great, and that they had 300 souldiers and 200 bigdreens [?] upon the place, and that he intends to attacque the Island suddenly; in the interim he would willingly advise with me about birthing our boates and his, that there might be noe affront to passe betwixt us. Therefore invited me on board his shipp; I gave him a promise but tooke time untill Munday that I might ask your leave before I goe.

(437)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }  
8, p. 63-66

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 17 November  
1679

(EXTRACT)

The loss of the groab *Dove*, as your Honour well observes, is a weakning to us. She had on her 6 files of souldiers, besides officers and laskars, whereof was 20 Europeans that wee cannot recrate, and now her gunns are turned against us, planted at Hendry Kendry, where she lyes hauled up. This well made us seriously consider; upon which wee called in the other groab sent out with her, lest the like evell might befall her, being asvery [sic? assuredly] a very improper vessell for that occassion, and to supply their two places tooke a 3 mast vessell into service, and two of the Honble, Companys shibarrs that were lett out, comeing in here from Goa, wee, with the consent of the freighter, freed them of thier ladings and sent all three out to joyne our fleete, which was then absolutely necessary.



Wee take due notice of your desires to put a[n] end to this unhappy and chargeable busiess of Hendry Kendry. Our sence therein is putt downe in two of ours to your Honours of the 22d and 27th passed, to which wee shall now enlarge in answer to your proposalls. And first, of handsomely composing things with Sevagy by a person to mediate in the difference between us. If this way be taken, he will not leave Hendry Kendry but fortifie in that manner in short time as not to be beaden of [sic? beaten] off it without great charge and loss, which, when he hath effected, that Island must not onley be contented with what trade he will please to allow of, as in a former writt, but will be continually allarumed, soe that you must of necessity be at a continuall grave charge to secure the Island from him, or the inhabitants will be unsatisfied and wholly leave it.

To the second: there hath passed severall letters between the Captain Generall of the North, Governor of Basseen and other Portugall Phid[all]igores and the Deputy Governour to greate content. They have not only promised wee should not want their assistance, but shewed it in deniing utterly passage to any of Sevagys people through their countrys to assault our Island and immediaty manned our [blank], friggatts and [blank] manchuas, which they still keepe in the severall passages prepared to receive the enemy, should he attempt to pass by force, continueing to send nimble advices upon all occasions to the Deputy Governour, beinf[?g] truely sencible of their own dangers; and the Captain Generall hath been at Carinjah, Sabass, &ca. places, takeing all care and giveing due orders, and our Island from them is supplied with as great plenty of provisions as ever it had from Sevagys country and as at cheape rates. They taulke of a considerable force coming from Goa to assist against Hendry Kendry, but this wee must not trust to; and for the Siddys. Wee shall make the best use of him wee cann, continueing a watchfull eye over him, for he wee account not to be trusted at all and a very unfitt neighbour for us on Hendry Kendry. His fleete came in sight the [blank] instant, upon which a letter was wrot with all caution and sent by two peons, soone after which was dispatched came in one of his galvetts with a letter from him to the Deputy Governour, which wee forbore to give present answer unto, but stayed in expectation of a reply to our first, which came the next morning; upon which, for the greater caution, that he might have nothing under our hands to send to the Governour of Surat, whereby any disgust might arrise, it; was concluded to

send off to him the Worshipfull Henry Gary Esqr. and Mr. John Hornigold to taulke with him and indeavour to find out his intentions. His discourse to them was heigh, that he wuld soone take Hendry Kendry, but wee must block in Sevagys fleete at Nagaun for some time. He had from them but little answer. A letter was sent by them and by all wee can understand, he hath a great minde to robb Sevagys countrys within our Bay, which hitherto hath not been permitted him and is what wee indeavour to devert him from. To day came a messenger from him with another letter.....Wee doe not finde he is ready to ingage and attend on the business of Hendry Kendry.....but he is very desirous to have it for himselfe, and if any thing encourages him to adventure on it, will be the necessity wee have brought them to on the Island. Its now 8 days they have not had a boate from the maine, and the newes wee have is that the enemies people on it are in great want of [provisions] and that without reliefe cannot hold out above 10 days longer, which wee wish may prove true. To give up this to the King by way of designe may lessen our charge for the present, but of ill consequence [hereafter]. For first, noe satisfaction for what lost, our charge on this expedition wholly lost and the poore prissiners never to be released by Sevagy, for he cannott be more exasperated then he is; but if proceed smartly and you give orders to us to use our utmost against his country, or if not soe, against his fleete and Hendry Kendry, wee might, with Gods blessing, put an end to all advantageously and honorably; but if otherwise, wee shall incourage him to adventure on us here and our charge will be great to secure the Island and keepe inhabitants on it, who already begin to be concerned that wee take not the advantages wee have of the enemies. And wee humbly begg you will be pleased to peruse what wrote on that subject in ours of the 22 and 27 passed with that discourse; and God direct your Consultations to the Honour of our nation, the proffitt of the Honble. Company and your owne reputations. It is our hearty desires to putt an end to this business with all convenient speed.

Wee had the 5 instant a smart ingagement between the enemies fleete and our small vessells. The damage wee received was only 5 men wounded, all like to doe well, and the greatest loss any of them will have is only one man that hath lost his hand - all topasses and coolies. The enemies, wee have from Chaule newes, lost above 100 mer then and brought wounded on shore above 100. They would not come neere our 3 mast vessells,

and being noe wind they could not goe to them. They did undoubtedly|thinke by what they had seene that they should soone have swallowed our small vessells, but they were quite mistaken, soundly beaten and forced to runn, for all their number; and now they dread us wholly.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee humbly begg your Honours will pardon us in this. Wee are truely troubled wee should have noe more in this letter concerning Henry Kenry, being our express was wholly sent up about it. If your Honour pleaseth to peruse our letter that this answers, you will not [*sic*? delete "not"] finde that wee write you wee cannot hinder them from fortifying on Henry Kenry soe long as our fleete is abroad. If you feare to shew your strength, expect nothing from Sevagee, but all heard [*sic*, hard] usage. He never yett was known to deale honourabley and will not be at peace with any but those that are to[o] heard for him. Wee vallue not his strength at sea and soe long as wee conmand that on our Island, have no occasion to feare his great force on shoare. Neither doe wee beleive he will attempt us, but care hath been taken, and this Island is guarded with watches that should he come, he will receive a bloody well-come, and by a signe from the Fort wee can call in our fleete at all times, soe that wee account ourselves reasonably secure.

( 438 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dated 17 Nov.  
8, p. 67 } R. KEIGWIN { 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have this day heard severall gunns, but cannot rightly judge what the reason thereof may be though wee conjecture it may be from the Island. When the Siddys galvetts come near the shoare what passeth between them you are to take noe notice off, but mind your owne concerne in keeping your fleete as near together as possible and as close to the Island as you cann with conveniency, that at all times you may be in a readyness to lay hold of such advantages as may be made you; and as now in a shortt time wee may reasonably expect by the heard [? hard] streights they will be putt too; one consideration whereof, and the thoughts wee have that they will reather resigne themselves up to our fleete then the Siddy, the Deputy Governour hath wrott to

the Subedarr that commands in cheife ashore; which letter you have enclosed to be delivered him in case he should make any signe to you, which if it should soe happen wee would have you act in this nature:—Immediately on sight of such a signe send somebody that may understand him with our letter, and if he should be desirous to yeild to you lett them acquaint him that if he will send on board our fleete fifty or sixty of his cheifest men as a pledge that then you will send and take possession of the Island; and the number of men that wee would have you send ashore wee would have to be 12 files under the command of such officers as you can spare, having regard to the security of our fleete; and soe lett the rest of their men be sent on board our vessells without armes, and as soone as you land our men lett immediately our flagg, or such colours as you have that belong to our nation, be put up that it may be but seen; and if this happens advise us immediately that you may have our further orders. This observe and prudently put in execution as occasion offers. Wee wrote you a letter on purpose how you should governe yourselves if the Siddy or any of his people should invite you on board their shippes, to which wee referr you.

( 439 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 18 Nov.  
Vol. 40, No. 4675 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

The *Revenge*, who wee ordered downe from Bombay to Rajapore in March last, to bring up those factors and dissolve that factory, returned without them, that Governour refusing to lett them goe off of the shore untill he had acquainted his Master Sevajee therewith and received his orders; so that wee shall be necessitated to proceed by some other method then we at first intended for reducing of that factory, if not prevented by Savajees securing their persons, which wee are now in great doubt of, as likewise those of Carwar from an unhappy dispute that hath lately arisen betwixt us upon the occasion following. Just in the mouth of the port of Bombay lyes a small uninhabited rocke island called Hendry Kendry, belonging, as was ever accounted and concluded, to Bombay as an apennage thereof to this place. In August last Savsjee ordered some hundreds of men with divers meterialls for the fortifying thereof, and was so nimble and secret in his designe that, before notice was taken of it, [he] had run up brest workes in severall places to defend his

men, and mounted some small gunns; upon which your then Deputy Governour Oxinden sent to acquaint the Cheife person that had the command and oversight of this worke that the Island belonged to the King of England and therefore required him to quit the place; to which he answered he could not doe it without his orders that sent him thither, and therefore desired to be excused. Whereupon, after a due consideration of the certaine danger of Bombay, or at least of its trade, if this designe of Savajee was suffer'd to proceed, it was concluded to obstruct him as much as could bee without any act of hostility. Therefore fitted out three Shibarrs with 6 files of souldiers under the command of one Ensigne Hughs, with instructions to lye at the Island to hinder all materialls and provissions from the Maine, where they stay'd about 10 days without the approach of any boate or vessell from the opposite shore, and then were forced to returne by reason of the violence of the weather, which being over, were againe ordered to their former station under the command of one Leiuetenant Thorpe (Huges being sick); but this rash and inconsiderate man, contrary to his instructions, when he comes to the Island, goes himseife ashore alone, and in his disputes with Sevagees men falls out with them, upon which they shott him and some other in the Shebarr, lyeing soe neare the shore that shee ran aground and soe was possessed by Sevagees men. In this action about 15 Christians, of English, Dutch, French, and Topasses, were slaine and taken prisoners. After which being advised that Dowlet Ckaunc, Sevagees admirall, was designed from Rajapore into the Bay with a great force, and not knowing to what his instructions might lead him, gave order that the *Revenge* and *Hunter*, with such other vessells of your Honra. as was then at Bombay, should be fitted out and sent under the command of a fitt person and to awaite the coming of Sevagees fiecte; upon whose arrivall to send a civill message to the Admirall that this action of his Masters to poc[?ss]less a place belonging to the Crowne of England, soe cituste, did appeare not very friendly or with a good intention, therefore that he should call off[f] his people and desist from any further proceedings upon it, otherwise should apose him; who upon [*sic?* whereupon] the *Revenge* and a grob of 6 gunns, which was hired, the *Hunter* being absent, with 6 Shebarrs, were filled out and maned with such Christians as could safely be spaired from Bombay, and were sent out under the command of Captain Richard Keigwine to lye

nere the Island of Hendry Kendry expect[ing] Sevagees fleett, who, the 28th of October, early in the morning, appeared to the number of 60 saile of all sortes of vessells, most of which rowing, being little wind, made towards this smale English squadron and assaulted them with great fury, not suffring any message to be sent to them according to the affore mentioned instructions, the management and success whereof you may be pleased to read in the inclosed papers; since which noe further action hath happned, but find that they now conveigh all manner of necessaries by small boates in the night which wee cannot hinder, nor have force to attempt them ashore, nor power to order your Europe ships ( which it pleased God to arrive at Bombay in August, the *Bengalla* and *New London* the 11th, and the *Ann* the 21 ) to lye before it and batter itt, and which is certainly beleived would have bin able to have reduced it in 4 or 5 days with their great gunns, and without any danger or hazard to themselves; but haveing noe orders in such cases, nor the Comunders instructions to follow them, could doe nothing therein. This is the present state and condition of your Island Bombay, which instead of reducing according to your orders, are forced now to runn you into greater charges to quiet the inhabitants from runing away for feare and secure your Island, Savajee haveing drawne an army nere the sea opposite to Bombay, which makes us feare he may attempt it, therefore are necessitated to provide what we are able against it, which wee hope you will approve and give us speedy and possitive directions therein how to proceed for the future, otherwise all will be lost.

( 440 )

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 19 }	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Hendry { Kendry, Nov. 1679
-----------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

[ pp. 76-77, 18 Nov. ]...The gunns that have been fired were the Siddees and his Vice-Admirall against the Island, who ride within shott; but wee think they spend their powder to little purpose, except the noyse does hurt them.

Wee are birtht as neere the Island as conveniently wee can, and keepe to your orders, and shall be vigilant in laying hold of such opportunitys in case signalls shall be given from the enemy for any parlee of surrender; but you may be assured the Siddy is as watchfull to lay hold of the like occations as wee are and will endeavour to share with us perforce. Therefore in such a

case wee desire to know how wee may act in the defence of itt, whither to oppose the Siddy by force of armes and not suffer them to come on shoare. This wee entreat by the next generall. Their pretences to those things you may best reason amongst yourselves when they shall lay seige and battery to the place, and have 500 men ready to land, with convenient boates for the purpose, and they to be excluded. The Noquedar came on board the *Revenge* yesterday to make me a vissitt, who told me he would haule into two fathom water and then would goe on board the Siddy, and he should do the like with his shipp, and so the rest of his fleete would lay battery round the Island; which he wisht me to doe the like saying then he would land his men. My answer was when I intended to make a battery against the Island I would worp [? warp = haul] in neerer, but wee served two masters and he could not lay down rules for me to act by. He invited me on board the Admirall and so did the Siddy himselfe, but I excused it least I might offend you in itt; but wee entreat you will be- lieve what wee act or say is for your interest; neither have wee informed any but you[r] Worship and Councill, but it is well known Bombay can quoine news as please their fancies, therefore desire your more favourable censure of us.

\* \* \* \* \*

[ p. 77, 19 Nov. ] This morning part of Sevagees fleete came and chast a shibarr that had English collours. The Siddys gall- vetts went downe to them, but before they could come neere them they gott againe into Nagoun River. The Siddys shipp fire ashore every day and the Island to them againe, wee suppose without any hurt to either party. Wee are at an anchour nearer the Island then any of them, but they fire not at us nor wee to them.

( 441 )

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO CAPTAIN	{	Dated 20 Nov.
Vol. 8, pp. 68	}	R. KEIGWIN	{	1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have had thoughts aboute what you wrott us concerning the Siddy, who wee could wish had never come hither. Wee must be very carefull to preserve friendship with him. It soe neerly concernes us, and [we] are perswaded he will be cautioned how he gives us an occasion of offence. But that you may not be at a loss how to proceed should he offer to fire against our vessells or this island, when in our possession, or offer any hostile means, and that he proceed therein and not to be perswaded to the contrary

by faire meanes, then you are to defend yourselves, standing only on the defencive. And soe God direct you and graunt noe occasion for this order.

Wee now send a letter to the Subedarr on Henry Kenry. Act privately and send not the letter till you have assurance they are in need and that they seek [*sic?* look] to you. This wee write for feare of loosing any men that may carry it. Otherwise snatch at all secure opportunitys. Of this wee are almost sure, that they will not deliver the Island up to the Siddie, but if necessity requirs them to surrender, the proffer of it will be made to us. Therefore, if such a thing should happen, keepe all private as may be, and get them to give you possession in the night, that before day you may settle all things and gitt our Collours up on it. You give us account of a shibarr that was chased by the enemies galvets and protected by the Siddies galvets, and that the enemies runn into Negaon againe, but what is become of the shibarr you doe not advise us. Wee cannot but admire that you should see soe plainly a shibarr with our coullours chased by the enemie and not send out to her some small vessells, but trust to the uncerttain kindness of unconcerned persons. Though you have order to lye against Hendry Kendry and not any provission made therein relating to such a bussiness as this, wee could not esteeme you soe void of reason as to think you would suffer vessells with our Coullours, nay that belong to our Island, to be taken by the enemie and you lye still and see it and not afoard them the least assistance. This is an oversight beyond expectation, and therefore for the futuré require you to be more vigilant and carefull in that particular, and give us in your next an accountt what is become of this shibarr, whether she is in the Siddys possession or which way she stood, for noe such vessell is come in here. The gunn that you wrotte for is sent you in this boate with a carriage. The other particulars you shal have by the next...Wee cannot imagine why soe many gunns should be fired this afternoon from the shippes between the maine and the Island. Wee expect it in your next.

( 442 )

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 19 }	RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Hendry { Kendry, Nov. 1679
-----------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

[pp. 78-9, 21 Nov]. Wee have received your letter dated the 20th and observe your orders, in case the enemy should deliver up



the Island to us, that wee protect it from the Siddy, and that if they shall offer to [use] force upon us wee [are] to defend ourselves by hostile means.

This day, about 6 of the clock in the morning, Savagees people put a white flagg in the brab tree upon the hill. Wee, immediately sent the manchua as neere the shoare that they were in call of them, but they made noe signe or further show to speak with our boate. Wee had a consultation whither wee should send on shoare or not, your letter to the Soobedar being not arrived; in the interim your letter comes to hand, which made us forbear, having noe assurance of their minds or inclinations; therefore sent the manchua againe, but find them mute for making any further signall, therefore loath to hazard our men and boate. It is our oppinions that wee waite longer and observe their further motions, wee being sencible they can send off[f] to us when they please, having a canooc and another small vessell, which is fitted to sett out; some way she stole in last night but none of us could ever see her there before. The Siddy sent his Secretary to complement me last night and to invite me on board, who tould me they would fitt out the groab and shibarr to make their escape from the Island, which wee are jealous of, seeing her now fitted with more rigging then formerly; but wee hope they shall never escape our hands, for wee will birth our small craft soe neare the shoare that it shall be impossible but that wee must seize them; for the shibarr Sevagys armado chast, wee see her clear of them and stood to the Northward, what is become of her wee know not; by the ensigne she belonged to the English or their protection, but for us to have weigh'd and gonne after her there was noe need or occation, had wee seen and known her in distresse wee should have helpt her, but wee know nothing more of this vessell. The guns that have been fired are betwixt the Siddy and the Island, powder and shott vainely spent; but they have a great master [?muster=strength, quantity], and the Noquedar tould me it was diversion to fire some times, making me his foolish demonstrations rather hatcht by drinck then depending on reason.

Since the writing of this letter wee heard the Siddy had sent to treat with the Island. Wee resolved to try our force and know the reason of putting out the white flagg, therefore sent the new galvett with Serjant Cully, a Dutchman that formerly [served] them, and a Portuguesse. The enemy's answer was that if they would come on shoare (and swore by the water they tooke up) they should receive noe dammage. They tould them that if

they would surrender they should be kindly dealt by and receive our protection against all people. They answered that they would not deliver up the Island although wee stayed here this twelve months, but if wee had any letters or other matters to treat of they will sware to free egress and regress for audience and answer. Therefore wee keepe their letter and act according to your further orders; you may freely treat of what you please and employ whom you think fitt without danger. So leaving all things to your prudence, wee are ready to putt your orders in execution to the utmost of our powers.

[p. 79, 22 November] Last night there came a boate or cannoe into the Island and escapt us all; the great manchua chased and fired twice at her, but going in with the land lost sight of her.....The Siddy still keeps firing and the Island to them againe without any hurt to either party. I am continually invited by the Siddy's officers with messages from them, and wee beleive they suspect wee wink att last nights boats arrivall, and wonder wee dont fire at the Island nor they att us, since wee lye soe neare. I askt them if I could kill the Island with our gunns and how many men the enemy had killed them; they say none, then wee think your powder wasted with shame, but had wee better converse, wee think it might be more for your advantage. But these things wee refer to your consideration.

( 443 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 19, p. 84	CARWAR TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 24 November 1679
-----------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee desire you would favour us by all conveighances how affairs goe betwixt you and Sevagee at Henry Kenry, that wee may know how to governe [ourselves] the better.

( 444 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 108, p. 76	CARWAR TO SURAT	{ Dated 24 November 1679
-----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee are very sorry of the difference with Sevagee, as yet wee are not molested or hindered in any of our affaires, but if it proceeds to a heighth wee desire to have a file of Topasses ( for our more security ) may be ordered from Bombay...Here is sent by

Sevaje Summajee Pundit Anajees Brother for taking of severall peeces of ordnance out of these Castles, as Ancholah, Carwar, Symiseere and Pundah to the amount of 30 which by the strength of men, and Buffaloes are to be drawne up to Pornollah, that its supposed he Intends to deliver up this Cocon to the Duccanees.

( 445 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. { Dated 26 Nov.  
8, p. 69 } R. KEIGWIN { 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee doe recommend to you effectually to be very carefull that you give noe occassion of differing with the Siddie, but on your parts in all things comply soe fare as may be with security to our fleete and yourselves. Wee are in hourly expectation of letters from Sevages people that wee have great hopes may putt an end to this troublesome buissness, which makes us forbear intertaineing thoughts of treating further with Hendry Kendry then allready directed you, which pray observe and if any overtures be made you send us advise with all speed.

( 446 )

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN &c. { Dated Hendry  
Vol. 19 } TO BOMBAY { Kendry, Nov. 1679

( EXTRACT )

[ p. 80, 26 Nov. ] Wee shall observe your orders to goe one at a time on board any of the Siddys fleete, to comply with his friendship according to your commands and interest. The Siddy has sent Capt. Keigwin news concerning the condition of Hendry Kendry, as you will find by the enclosed.

[ pp. 80-81, 26 Nov. ] The Siddy sent to informe me that a souldier which served Daulat Caun fledd to Choule and is now entertained by him. His fault was he should say Hendry Kendry was to be easily taken by a few Potanners, for which words he had received severa punishment if he had not made his escape. He reports they have at Nagoun 8 boates ready loaden with rice, butter, oyle, watter, &ca. for the Island, and that Doulatt Caun intends to come out with his armadoe to draw off[f] our small vessells to fight him, and in the Interim those boates to give relieve to the place; but the Siddy sayes he would permitt them

to goe in, and he would, under pretence of chasing, land and take the Island; therefore would keepe his boates full mann'd and watch for this opportunity, thinking it very feazable.

He says they have 4 wells, but when he left the Island there was little water in any of them, but were forced to take it up in their hands to fill the jarrs. That they had but 6 Candy of powder and 1000 balls, except what they found in our groab and shibarr; that they have 12 great gunns; they have 560 men, two hundred fire armes and 300 sword men; that they sent for mesures [majur = workman] to the Soobedar on shoare and he refused them, saying he himselve undertooke the work, and promised to fortifie the Island, and he himselve should doe itt. The souldiers upon the Island are willing to surrender, but Michell Nake, his sonne, and a Mooreman will not consent to it, Sevagy having sent him word he will cutt off[f] their heads if he quitt it, and outt off[f] their wives and children which he have in his custody. The Siddy desires wee would back him with our shibarrs in this affaire, when they shall sett upon the Island, and could wish us to ly[e] ready upon our oars at this juncture of time. Sirs, by this man's report they must be in great want, having nothing but rice and salt now to eat, and have many sick men, which may cause a mutiny; wants are the forerunners of disturbances. If the Siddy lands before your Agreement of Peace, he takes all to himselve, and I verily beleive he will attempt itt; he waits for some men from Surratt; there came a shipp yesterday into him, what supply of men he brought them I know not yett, but I could heartily wish you would forward and putt an end to this soe soone as possible least it be to[o] late; little time lost is not soe quickly recalled. I hope all things will conclude according to your desires.

[p 81, 27 Nov.] The Siddys have now birht themselves, that is their groabs, betwixt the Island and the Maine, something without us. Wee have had noe vissitts from them this two days. The Island are still fortifying. Wee are heartily sorry for the losse of the tanck boate.

( 447 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }  
8, pp. 70-1 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 29 Nov.  
1679

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was by express of the 15th instant. Wee then wrote you that the Pishwah had sent a messenger and wrote a

letter to us, which wee received the 17th present in the morning and answered the same evening with all expressions of respect, and sent by two of our owne servants, which wee made a necessity for, that he might have speedy advice of the Syddys proceedings against Hendry Kendry, keepinge a continuall fireing at it, soe that in all likelyhood he would soone carry it, which if he did, the misery that would befall their country must be needs great, which he could not but be sensible of. Therefore, to secure all from further harme, if he pleased to send any one immediately from him to order those on Hendry Kendry to deliver it up to us, that wee would secure it from the Siddy, take care of his people, and further, if it stood not with the Rajahs pleasure, wee should not continue on it; that when the Siddy was gon wee would take our men from it, desireing that it might remaine as formerly uninhabited.

Whilst this letter was gon, came in the *Bengalla Merchant* the 23th present, who wee detained here in hopes of such an answer as that her countenance would have stood us in great stead, but the 27th instant came an answer contrary to expectation, he resolving not to be perswaded out of Hendry Kendry, and threatning us highly, soe that our faire words or meanes is not like to thrive, for Sevagees people will not beleive that it is out of desire of peace and friendship that wee forbeara his country, lett his fleete secure them selves and not fire at Hendry Kendry, but conclude that wee are wholly affraid of them whilst wee are at a great charge to maintaine a strength sufficient to make good tearmes, that lyes still doeing nothing.

Wee yesterday wrote an answer to the Pishwah and a letter to the Rajah, which wee heartily wish may have success for we are sick of our great charge to noe purpose, of which please to consider, and to our sorrow wee must acquaint you this, that if the fleete be kept longer out, wee shall be in want of money. You order us to advise what our charge may amount to more then the Honble. Companys Establishment. It is impossible for us to answer it exactly, because of the gunpowder, provisions for men, shott, &c. charges; but according to what wee think, which will be erronious, wee account of this affaire of Hendry Kendry about 5000 Xs. per month our charges exceed what they would doe otherwise; and this brings us to humbly begg you will speedily please to consider whether wee shall call in the fleete, or act something, that our charge be not wholly throwne away in lyeing still and suffering our enemies to laugh

at us, to our great discredit. The Siddy begins to be jealous of us and is much concerned that wee fire not gunns against Hendry Kendry, and will not permitt him to plunder Sevajeas Country within the Bay, the latter wee think an unreasonable request, and much contrary to your orders, for that would certainly exasperate Sevajeas mightily and make him conclude us wholly affraid of him, which would encourage his adventuring on us here. The Siddy pretends abundance of kindness towards us, and lyes at us hard to assault Hendry Kendry with him; that he designs it not for himselfe, but will with us make it a place unfit wholly for any to come on with security for the future.

Sevajeas people on the Island on the 22th instant put abroad a white flagg, upon which the Siddy sent a boat to them; but they would have noe discourse with them, threatening them highly and calling them abundance of names. Upon this our flecte sent a small boate to them, who had civill discourse with them [and] asked them what the white flagg was up for. They answered, a signe to the shore. Our people asked them if they would surrender the Island. They answered, noe. Then they told them of a letter that the Deputy Govr. had wrote to the Soobedarr, one Mynaque Caperson, that he was acquainted with when at Rajapore, which they would faine have had, and offered free egress and regress to our people, swearing not to doe them any harme if they would come on shoare, pressing them much for the letter, declaring they would come off to them, but had not a boate, and that Mynaque was intended to write to the Deputy Governor. Wee have not heard any more of this as yet, but now shall see what is to be done this way. Wee feare the Siddy will be troublesome to us, should it be surrendered. Defend our selves wee must if he assaults our flecte or men, but wee shall be very carefull to preserve peace with him, and nothing but an absolute necessity shall make us give him the least occasion of offence. But that wee may act to your full contents, pray give your orders how wee shall behave our selves towards him, should he doe unhandsomely. Beleive us wee are in great streights. Many things will happen, that wee shall want orders how to proceed, and it's 20 dayes before wee can receive any answer, which is a great evill and discouragment, that wee cannot act with safety.

Sevagee Rajah is now at a place called Puttaghurr, about five days journey from hence, to which place he fled with 500 horse to secure himself, haveing left the greatest part of his army neare Vizapore, where Dillell Caun engaged him, wholly routed

him, and tooke 2000 horse, besides prisoners, &c. He being soe neare, wee hope for a speedy answeare to his Honours and our letters to him. The Pishwah is gon to him, and wee have news that Annajee Punditt will be there to[o], who wrote us some days agoe, and whose letter wee have likewise answered. The Pishwah was intended for Surat, but the overthrow he received by one Runmust Caun, a Pattan, who killed him 2000 men and tooke 400 horse, which diverted him. [Factory Records, Surat, Vol. 108 (unpaged)]

( 448 )

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 3 December  
Vol. 4, pp. 99-100 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

The Deputie Governour and Council of Bombay in their Generall of the 15th past seame **very much dissatisfied at our former resolutions**, in ordering them soe pacifiquely to endeavour to conclude our present difference with Sevagee, and restraining them from doing any violence to his country or setting upon his fleet in the harbour, and only empowering them from hindering him from fortifying of Hendry Kendry, which they declare is most improbable to effect our designe of beating him from thence. But on the contrary that in a short time hee will soe fortifie the place that wee shall be incapable of attempting any thing thereon without great charge and loss to our selves, and then the inhabitants of Bombay must calmly submit only to such trade as he shall allow of, and soe continually allarum the Island that the Honble. Company must be at a constant charge extraordinary to secure it from him, and to satisfie the people thereon, who otherwise will immediatly leave the place; whereas if they had our orders to make their depredations into his countrys, or at least to attempt his Fleet as they might soe convenient[ly] occation, they doubted not but to give a speedy conclusion to this dispute to the Honble. Company's advantage. Whereupon wee have againe taken the matter into our serious considerations, and after deliberate debate, wee doe unanimously agree that such designes cannot be undertaken without some loss of our men at least, which cannot be recruited, and which may prove of too dangerous a consequence to hazzard; and alsoe the Honble. Company's approbation in such proceedings wee are not assured of, who rather in all such cases enjoyne us to act only in defence of our selves, and not drive things to the utmost extremitys, and therefore untill their pleasure

shall be signified in this affaire, wee doe conclude to confirme our former resolutions of frustrating his designes of fortifying Hendry Kendry either by treaty or by the Seedy's fleet assisting us to oppose him thereon.

Serjeant Mauleverer etca. English, taken formerly by Sevagee in the Groab *Dover*, being in great want of provisions and all other necessaries, have preferred their petition to the Deputie Governour and Council for some allowance to be made them for releife of their necessitous condition, which they have desired our orders in and whether they shall be continued in pay or not, which wee having duly considered, and perceiving how cowardly they behaved themselves in the time of engagement, doe order them to be stricken out of the Muster Roles, but that they may not wholly perish, that some small allowance be made them for victualls only (if it can be securely conveighed to them) what the Deputie Governour etca. shall see convenient.

( 449 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }  
19, pp. 82-3

RICHARD KEIGWIN TO  
BOMBAY

{ Dated Hendry  
Kendry, 3 Dec.  
1679

( EXTRACT )

I went on board the Siddy, where after some talk, I espied some slaves they had. I askt them where they plundered them, and he told me Nagoun River. He askt me what I intended if wee should land together, and that the longer wee left them thus the stonger they would be, though they did think they did want water, yett did suppose would hold out longer then wee imagined. They prest me againe towards our intentions for landing and wisht me to give you an accountt of it. I tould them when I intended to land I would come nearer to the Island, and anything that I thought might advantage him as wee were freinds I would informe him of. He tould me he would ask my advice in landing, that he had 700 men ready and that all peoples ey[e]s were upon us, the French, Dutch and Portugueze and the Moors upon him, and to quitt or lye long before this place it would be a shame to us. I tould him I was sent there to fight the enemy, which I had done and shall doe more when any presents. He tould me there was a Bramin Embassadour from Sevagys, with you; my answer was I beleived it not, having noe notice or advize of any such matter.

Two boates made their escape from the Island, coming up with the Siddy's galvetts, which haild them; the Sevagy boates



said they belonged to such a shipp, naming the ships name, Captain and Pilots, by which stratagem they gott leave to passe. The weather hath been soe bad wee could not ride in soe neare the Island with our shibarrs as formerly, neither will they venture, their ground tackle being bad. He tould me anything he could learne from the enemy he would acquaint us with, and hoped I would doe the like by him.

( 450 )

F. R. Bombay }  
Vol. 19, pp. 87-8 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 4 December  
1679

( EXTRACT )

The 27th past came to our hands yours of the 15th, with the severall papers enclosed, which wee have perused and seriously debated once more what you soe often and earnestly prest us to licence you as to the prosecuting this difference with Sevagee, soe as to attempt him upon the Maine, and burning his vessells in Nagoun River, which wee doe not only find altogether unfit for us, in respect to our present great want of men, not to be recruited when lost, and which cannot but be expected will fall out in such designes, let us fare never soe fortunately; but likewise as to the strict account we must give the Honble. Company of our proceeding in this affaire, who neither doth allow nor will approve of anything further then a defence in such cases; soe that all wee are able further to doe in this perticular is to expresse our great trouble to find ourselves soe confined, and to encourage you to be very studious and active in taking all other advantages and opportunitys, either by treaty, as wee formerly directed you, or by the Siddys fleete, to frustrate this designe of Sevagees fortifying Hendry Kendry, and hope through your prudent manngement, not only of what is past, but likewise what at present offers itselfe, that your next letters will give us an accountt of a happy conclusion both to our nation's honour, benefitt of the Honble. Campany's and commendations to yourselves.

The letters from the Pishwah and Doulat Caune and the Siddy wee have had read, find in them nothing worthy of much observation; and as for the President's letter to the Rajah, formerly sent you, wee doe approve of your suspending the sending of it, as wee shall doe of your proceedings in this present affaire, when you are assured some other safe method, then what wee shall be able to direct from hence, may better conduce to a speedy and

secure conclusion of this buisnesse with Sevagee, that if possible Hendry Kendry may be surrendered by him to us much rather then to the Siddy.

## ( 451 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 December  
8, p. 72 } 1679

## ( EXTRACT )

The Siddys Galvetts hath been ashoare on the maine in Sevajees country opposite to us, hath burnt foure townes and taken many prisoners. Wee wrote to him yesterday about it, but have received noe answer as yet.

Yesterday wee received a letter from the Rajah, furthered to us by Dowlet Caun, with another from him by two of his servants. The Rajahs letter is full of courteous expressions, but absolutely writes he will not leave but continue to fortify Hendry Kendry. Doulet Caun complains much of the Syddys burning his masters townes and carrying the inhabitants away, taxing us as consenting to it. Wee shall to day give an answer to his and the Rajahs letter, resolving to take all opportunity by fair meanes to put an end to our difference with Sevajee with as much speed as may bee, according to your orders. [Factory Records, Surat, Vol, 108, (unpaged)]

## ( 452 )

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN TO } { Dated Hendry  
Vol. 19, p. 85 } BOMBAY } { Kendry, 6 Dec.  
1679

## ( EXTRACT )

Here is noe news to write but that the Siddy fires every day to the Island, and the Island to them againe.

## ( 453 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 6 Dec.  
108, (unpaged) } 1679

## ( EXTRACT )

The 28th past month came Annajee Punditt in towne on purpose to pay his devotion to Duplejah [ ? Dhopeswar ], a great Pagoda about a mile distance off this place, where he had order'd victuals to be provided for the feeding 20000 Bramanes; after which done he sent for us and asked the reason why wee did not follow our merchandizeing as formerly. Wee told him that the

Soobedarr had put a stop to all our business and thought it had been with his order. He told us that he did once forbid it, but since he had better considered and had given order to the Soobedarr not to molest us in anything more than our Buckshis, and that lay not in his power to give us since the Rajah had ordered to the contrary, but he would write to him in our behalves, and questioned not but leave would be granted him; moreover, told us that he had once wrote to the Deputy Governor greatly desiring our friendship, for which purpose he also desired Narrausinai might be sent to him, but since he was not come he was resolved to send an Ambassador to treat with the Deputy Governor about peace, and therefore desired that one of our men might be sent with him, as alsoe that wee would advise how desirous the Rajah was to continue in friendship. Wee replied that our writing would signify nothing, wee being but servants and dare not doe anything contrary to your Hours. &ca. orders, and therefore desired to be excused, nothing without which would satisfy him, soe that wee were obliged to give Sheek Mahmud along with them, but know not who he will send to Bombay, the which his Worship &ca. will advise.

( 454 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 8 Dec.  
4, pp. 105-106 } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Certaine intelligence being brought to this Citty the last night of Sevagees burning and plundering Dungom, Chupra, and many other considerable townes adjacent, hath struck a generall consternation into all the inhabitants here that he hath alsoe an eye towards this Citty, which they are the more prompt to give credit to, in regard to the great treasure in ready money that lyes at present in this towne, which may give a reasonable invitation to him to draw downe his forces this way; and which he may the more facillie[=easily] performe now all these partes remaine destitute of any considerable force to oppose him; soe that wee doe now conceive it our dutys to take some seasonable care for the preservation of the Honble. Company's estate and our owne persons from an enemy exasperated against us for our disputing with him before Hendry Kendry, especially since our house is now wanting of any souldiers or others to defend it, and

therefore wee doe conclude to enorder the hoigh and country boates to be sent up from Swally soe soone as conveniently it may be, and that all the treasure remaining in the factory be pack'd up ready to be shipt off, and all other goods remaining in warehouse of which there is noe probability of their speedy vent; alsoe that the broad cloth be sent downe to Swally rather then detained here to be whited, now wee are under soe eminent a danger from Seavage; and that spyes be kept out at the severall passages to this citty, by which meanes wee may have speedy advice of his approach and soe be better able to make a securer escape to Swally.

( 455 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 8 Dec.  
8, p. 83 } 1679

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was a few lines by Captain Hilder...since which wee have heard nothing of Sevajee Rajah, but are now in expectation of two servants sent with your Honrs. letters to him and one from the Deputy Governor. His answers wee heartily wish will be such as will put an end to the unhappy business of Hendry Kendry, that the Honble. Companys great charge may be taken off, and wee at ease to looke into and settle their affaires here.

The Syddy in answers to what wee wrote him about burning and plundering Sevajejes country within the Bay, hath sent a letter wherein he endeavours to perswade us it is for our interests, that the Rajah may be sencible it was for our sakes he soe long forbore those parts. With his letter he sent one Mirza Mahmud Ewas to discourse with us. He told us that it was the Syddys orders to him to assure us that he intends nothing but what might be to our contents. For Hendry Kendry he had noe design to keepe it; all he desired[was] that it might be, out of Sevajejes hands; that if wee would with him join and assault it, he would after it was taken, give it up to us or doe as we shall desire, pressing much for the assaulting it. Wee gave him good words and intend to keepe him in expection till wee receive answer of our letters to you, that wee looke for hourly, and see what the Rajah writes us, when wee shall better then now know how to governe our selves. [Factory Records Surat, Vol. 103, (unpaged)]

( 456 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. R. { Dated 10 Dec.  
8, p. 85 } KEIGWIN & CA. { 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee have certaine newes from Naugaune that Dowlett Ckaune is fitting his fleete to put to sea, but whither he intends cannot learne; a report brought us that he intends to stand out to sea for two or three days and when the nights are darke goe into Mahim or land on some other places of this Island, which wee cannott give creditt unto; but that wee may be sure would have you be watchfull, and if with security it may be, lett the *Hunter* and one of the manchuas lye at Nagaun Rivers mouth a[t] nights; and being sure Dowlett Ckauns fleete is in the Reiver, every morning stand to our fleete, giving you this caution that she be not surprized by the enemies number, but upon sight of them imediately to give notice to the whole fleete by discharging some gunns. If Dowlett Ckaun doth come out, use your utinost to destory him, but goe not far from your stations ordered you. Wee would faine have some men to exchange for those in our enemies hands, but if it should soe fall out that Dowlett Ckaun with his fleete should leave Nagaun River and escape you, then in such case wee would have one of our friggattes and three of the small craft keep off Mahim every night themselves soe that noe vessell can goe in there without their knowledge, and if it should soe fall out that Dowlett Ckauns fleete should steele into Mahim, then the *Hunter* [or] three small vessells by a signe [may] give you notice that the *Fortune* may be sent to them and they doe their best to destroy them on that side, and the *Revenge* and other four small vessells to stand in hither, running up directly to Mazagaon to hinder the enemie escaping that way, by which meanes wee shall in all likelyhood destroy them. Be carefull to looke out well that you may, upon a signe from us, imediately come in.

Notwithstanding all the watches you and the Siddie keepe there is a small cannow rowed by two men that carried letters to and from Henry Kenry to Tull, once in two or three days, of which acquaint the Siddie [and] of Daulett Ckauns intentions to put to sea, and if you shall thinke of any thing elce that may be advantageous to us in any respect or that wee may have omitted here, advise us in answers hereto, and which pray lett us receive with

all possible speed that you may receive from us such further orders as wee shall thinke expedient to be sent.

( 457 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, pp. 106-107	} CONSULTATION IN SURAT	{ Dated 12 Dec. 1679
-------------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The Deputie Governour still earnestly pressing for orders to allow him to make incursions into Sevagees country and attempt his fleet in harbour as opportunity should offer, or elce to call in our own fleet and ease the Honble. Company of soe great a charge, wee have againe taken the matter into our serious considerations, and the better to confirme our owne judgment wee sent for Captain John Goldsborough and Captain John Daniell and desired their opinions in this affaire; who, after wee had declared unto them the great restriction wee are under from the Honble. Company, the great want of Englishmen upon the Island and throughly made them acquainted with such orders as had formerly past, they did concurr with us that it would not be prudence too farr to exceed the orders the Honble. Company have given us, nor yet to hazzard our men in such dangerous designes, when wee have scarcely sufficient to defend Bombay itselfe; and as for withdrawing our fleet, wee shall further consider of that upon their advising us their success in their treating with Sevagee, and that they find all their endeavours fruitless in obstructing him from relieving Henry Kendry, which wee doe now conclude to require their speedy answeere unto.

( 458 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, p. 86	} WILLIAM MINCHIN TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Hendry Kendry, 12 Dec. 1679
---------------------------------	--------------------------------	---

( EXTRACT )

The Newes of Doulat Cauns going to sea for three days wee hardly beleive, but in obedience to your orders the *Hunter* and great manchua shall goe downe to Nagoun River's mouth to watch his motion. Your orders for Mahim, and likewise if occation, for our coming in, wee shall be vigilant to obey. Your letter to the Siddy wee sent him by Serjant Willkins, and acquainted him, as you have directed, concerning the motion of Savagees fleete.

( 459 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
108, ( unpag'd ) }

DUNGOM TO SURAT

{ Dated Chupra, 12  
December 1679

( EXTRACT )

Our last was of the 25th passed per express, which gave your Honr. &ca. the newes of **Sevajees forces** approaching into these parts, as alsoe the care wee were taking in getting of our **Caphilae** ready to depart, which God be thanked was effected, and a **miracle** that it escaped their hands, for the next day S. A. with the **Caphilae** sett out from **Dungom** and went a days journey soe farr as **Gondelee**, allmost into the very jawes of the enemy, for wee had noe sooner arrived there but there was newes of the forces being very neare; upon which news at halfe night the **Caphilae** sett out againe and was ordered not to goe their usuall journy soe farr as **Bettavad** but to proceed further, which God be thanked they did, otherwise they had been taken, for by three of the clock in the afternoone the towne was all of a flame. S. A. returned from **Gondelee** to **Chupra**, where he was noe sooner arrived but news was that **Dungom** was all of a fire likewise, what goods and estate was there of the Companys God be thanked sett out 2 houres before, which arrived safe unto us; the next day the army from severall places made towards **Chupra**, which made us, together with the townes people, betake ourselves to the hills, where God be thanked wee arrived safe, together with the Company's goods and what wee had of our owne, soe much as wee could gett carts for; what remained was stolen, the house onely remayning, which was good fortune considering the most part of the towne besides was burnt to the very ground, amongstst which a warehouse full of goods of S. A. was consumed likewise. The army, which consisted of 12000 horse, kept their randivooes here two days and then sett forward towards **Brampore**, but never went so farr, but turned of more to the right hand towards **Mulkapore**, where **Sevsajee** himselfe with 20000 horse more are to meete. Here are various reports concerning the **Prince**, who is said to be all one with **Sevsajee**, and through his assistance doth intend to put for the crowne; now, therefore, at present the country is in a most miserable condition, and to tell your Honr. &ca. the truth wee are likewise soe to[o], for what comfort wee had before was in the strength of the **Foorsdarr** [? **Fauzdar**], who is now sent far away with all the rest of the **Foorsdarrs** that belongs to these parts; and wee are once more forced to the hills, being freshly starved with another army consisting of 12000 horse which is

come very near us, who intends for Brampore and supposed to joyn with the Princes forces. Just now here is fresh news that the city of Orangabaud is plundered and burnt, and that the Prince doth now declare for Dilly, he having wrote to the Cheife of Brampore, Ckaune Gamma, to deliver up the city and merchants unto him. This is the present condition the country and wee are in. Lord preserve us and keepe us, for wee know not at present what may befall us.

( 460 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 December  
19, pp. 2-3 (2d set) } 1679

( EXTRACT )

What you offer as to the calling in<sup>d</sup> of the fleets now wee have proceeded thus farr, it will not be prudence all of a sudden to withdraw, especially now you are in treaty with Sevagee, which if [it] tak's not a good effect and that you find your endeavours in reducing Hendry Kendry fruitless, by obstructing releife from it, which is our only buisness, upon your advice thereof wee shall then take it into our serious considerations whatt fittest to be done in this unhappy affaire. In the meane time enjoyne you to prevent any open breech betwixt you and the Sidey, since it may produce such ill consequences to the Honble. Company's affairs here.

Therefore upon a serious debate and discussion of all circumstances in relation to our condition as to abillity and restriction by the Company, if you cannot find Sevagee will be brought to any acceptable tearms of composition, and wherein we would have you remember to add our house at Carwarr, that if wee shall find reason as to our bussiness of merchandize to withdraw our factors for a time, wee may have liberty to leave two or 3 of our house servants of those cuntrey people to keepe possession and take care of it till we shall returne thither againe ( which you may hint will not be long ); then we have concluded it would be better to lett it fall into this King's hands then to remain in Sevagees. And wherein wee thought fit to take the opinion of Captain Goldsborough and Captain Daniell likewise as to whatt you have soe often pressed us, to attempt the burning of his fleet and making an incursion upon his countrey, who joyned with us in their judgments in these particulars; soe that if you see there is noe good to be done with Sevagee, then you may leave the Sidey and him to dispute for it, by some plausible designe of not



prosecuteing our designe further, which wee think may best offer itselfe, from the Sideys attempting within the limmitts of the Bay to burne and destroy that part of Sevagees cuntry which hitherto hath and ought to be protected by us.

The advice you give us of Sevagees and his Pishways being rout'd by this King's armys in two severall encounters is here quite contrary reported, and which wee have more reason to creditt from his ravageing this cuntry, haveing lately burnt and sacked Chupra and Dungom, and is said to be gon with a designe to surprise Brampore, which hath put such a damp on alltrade and struck such a consternation on the spirits of these people as is hardly credible, all the ways being stop'd and divers Chapalas [?cāfilā] robbed, amongst which the Companys from Amadavad; and here wee are in hourly feare of an alarum from him, it being certainly advised to private persons in Suratt that he intends suddenly to fall upon this citty, which would be a thing rather to be wondred at then belived, did wee not see whatt he hath done and still doth in one place or another. By all which wee think we may vie with you for trouble and perplexity, all the Companys treasure being still in the house, besides divers other goods to a considerable value, and know not how safely to secure it and defend our persons.

( 461 )

F. R. Bombay } RICHARD KEIGWIN { Dated Hendry  
Vol. 19, p. 89 } &c. TO BOMBAY { Kendry, 13 Dec. 1679

( EXTRACT )

The Siddy sent me word he did not like his groabs riding off [f] Nagoun River's mouth. Wee may certainly have intelligence by our boates as quick as by the *Hunter*, but by the news I sent you yesterday wee beleive they intend not to come out yet awhile, but to sayle to the Northward; wee suppose they never purpose it, but if you suspect it, wee with the Siddy can block them up in the River, and likewise prevent releife to this Island, which wee leave to your consideration, nor will not mention any such thing to the Siddy untill wee shall heare from you further. Wee took a cannoe that had some henns in her and pretended they were sent the Siddy from Carinjah, but found them in severall lyes. I sent them on board the Siddy, who beleives them likewise to be rogues, but could find noe letters about them.

(462)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 19, pp. 90-1	}	STEPHEN ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated ship <i>Fortune</i> , Hendry Kendry, 17 December 1679
------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---	--

(EXTRACT)

...About two a'clock yesterday Captain Keigwin did send a noate on board me, which did specify the Siddy did desire our manchuas might goe downe to Nagoun River's mouth along with his vessells, being Sevagee had aboute 16 galvetts at the Rivers mouth going out. Wee sent our manchuas, but before wee and the sidy got halfe way to Nagoun, Sevagees galvetts did return into Nagoun river againe. Seeing that, our manchuss and Siddys vessells did returne to Hendry Kendry againe.

Here has been severall great gunns fired from the Island Hendry Kendry and Siddy yesterday and this morning, but to as much purpose as formerly. At Hendry Kendry there is about 200 men at worke in the bay upon the wall that goes crosse the bay.

(463)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, ( 2d set)	}	STEPHEN ADERTON &c. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated Hendry Kendry, December 1679
------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	---	---

[p. 2] 19 December. Here has nothing happen'd of moment since our last to you. Severall guns has been fir'd from the Ilse [? island] and sidey, but to noe purpose. Our enemys walls at Hendry Kendry are a great hight, and they doe work very very hard on them.

[p. 4] 21 December. This afternoone did arrive the Tanck boat but noe letters. Wee being amplar ready to give you account what happens here. This morning the Sideys three mast vessells and 5 galvetts did come from Negoan to Hendry Kendry and anchor'd in their former births; the enemy [fired] from Hendry Kendry but to noe purpose.

[p. 5] 22 December 1679. Wee have nothing to acquaint you with at present, only the Sidey and Island Hendry Kendry doth fire at each other as formerly and to the same effect.

[ " ] 23 December 1679. There has severall guns been fired from the Sidey and Hendry Kendry since our last to you, but all together as formerly.

[<sup>m</sup>]24 December 1679. Since our last to you here has been severall guns fired by the Sidey and the enemy from the Isle Hendry Kendry.

[pp. 6-7] 27 December 1679. Here has nothing offer'd since our last to you but firing by Sidey and Hendry Kendry altogether as formerly.

28 December 1679. We have nothing of moment to acquaint you with between us and Sidey and our enemy.

30 December 1679. Here has been a great many guns fir'd by Sidey and Hendry Kendry but to the same effect on both sides as heretofore.

30 December 1679. Being severall guns fir'd from the Island this day an accidentall shott killed a coolie stone dead and broake the yard in sunder in the middle belonging to the shybar Meadows commands; the yards of noe use.

( 464 )

F. B. Surat } Vol. 4, p. 107 }	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	{ Dated 20 Dec. 1679
( EXTRACT )		

Notwithstanding wee are under great jealousys of Sevagees making his inroads towards this Citty, yet the sheroffs . . . have now sent unto us for 50000 [pagodas] to be imediately delivered . . . wee have concluded to condescend thereunto. and alsoe doe order that the hoigh be sent for up from Swally, and that the Europe Commanders be desired to spare us six of their men to come up in her for the greater security of the Honble Company's estate here.

( 465 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 108, (unpaged) }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 22 Dec. 1679
( EXTRACT )		

Wee are with yours of the 4th present. Wee have so often and largely discoursed the business of Hendry Kendry that wee account it needless to trouble you any further with our opinion thereof, but shall duely observe your orders in our proceeding to make an honourable, advantageous, and as speedy a peace as wee can with Sevajee, for Hendry Kendry holds out to admiration, and now in few days the northerly monsoon will blow hard. that our small vessels will not ride abroad with security, see

that our large expences on that affaire is like to be to little purpose. Wee could heartily wish you had been pleased to have given us leave at least to have done our utmost against Hendry Kendry ; but in all things wee humbly submitt your better judgement.

Wee have all along kept on foot a Treaty by letters with Sevajee and his ministers. Twoe days agoe wee received a letter from him, and another from the Soobedarr of Chaul, who is impowered to treat with us. Yesterday wee answered the Soobedarrs letter and sent a man of ours with his, for the more speedy dispatch, for the great charge wee are at makes us quite sick. Wee have desired the Soobedarr to send a fitt person to treat with us, and if cannot doe soe well as wee would, wee will certainly doe soe well as wee can ; but wee justly feare Hendry Kendry will continue Sevajees, the ill consequence whereof wee have largely discoursed in our former letters.....

Wee have people at every passage to the Island that examines all comers and goers.....

Wee shall observe your orders concerning the prisoners in Sevajees country.

( 466 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 24 Dec.  
19, p. 8 (2d set) } 1679

( EXTRACT )

Wee are sorry to find soe little likelihood of the reducing Hendry Kendry as we once hoped, and could heartily wish some good end was put to that dispute, that the extraordinary charge may ceaze and you be the more free to proceed in the reducement of such things as the Honble. Company hath appointed.

✓ ( 467 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 16 & 30 Dec.  
108, (unpaged) } 1679

( EXTRACT )

News here is altogether uncertaine, but the truest is that Sevagee hath made peace with the Decans, and whether he is gon with his whole army 'tis not certainly knowne. Some few days Dillell Caun, Serja Caun, and Sombajee Rajah robbed Hattane, after which burnt it downe.....Sombajee Rajah is come to Collapore with 300 horse and 1000 foote, with what intention it is not knowne, but supposed to be called by his father.....

At closing up these came news of Sombajee Rajah being gone into Pornollah Castle with 200 horse and 500 foot: this is certaine.

The above written is coppie of our last, since when nothing hath offered worthy of your honours knowledg, more than that Sevagee Rajah is returned, but with noe small losse, reported to be above 5000 horse, commanded by one Hummedbough, who himselve was very much wounded. The Rajah is now bound up to Pornolla, whether Dillell Caun is now certainly bent, having 20000 horse come to his assistance, sent by the Mogull. The Rajah fortifies Pornollah very strong, haveing weakned many of his Cundan [? Concan] Fortes by taking away their guns, as alsoe hath bought 40 more of the French, which they carry away dayly from hence. Wee hope in few days to see an end of this troublesome warr.

( 468 )

F. R. Misc. Vol. 4 p. 36	}	ABSTRACT OF BOMBAY GENERAL LETTER TO THE COMPANY	}	Dated 31 Dec. 1679
-----------------------------	---	--	---	-----------------------

( EXTRACT )

Para 8. The business of Hendry Kendry hath cost the Company much mony. They endeavour to put an end to it, but as yet without success.

( 469 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108 (unpaged)	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	}	Dated 1 January 1679/80
------------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee are with yours of the 13th instant; it hath layen some time by us in hopes to have sent you by this, your returned express, some acceptable news of our proceedings in that unhappy business of Hendry Kendry, but to our sorrows wee have not as yet that success wee could wish. Wee take due notice of your orders in that particuler, and shall be trusly carefull to act accordingly; wee have all along kept on a Treaty with Sevagee; it is now come to this. Three days agoe wee received a letter from him; it runs much after the same rate his former did. He acknowledges the two wee wrote him, but takes noe notice of your Honours. It was furthered to us by the Soobedarr of Chaul, with a letter from him selve by our own servant, wee [? who] in our last advised wee sent to him, together with two of Sevagees

and two of his servants. His letters expresseth much desire for peace, with large promises on his part to use his utmost that wee might have all reasonable satisfaction in what wee may demand, that he had ready a person to send to us, by his masters order, to treat with us and know on what termes wee would be friends, but dare not adventure him because of the Syddys Galvetts that pass to and thro [sic] continually in the Bay; therefore would remain at Battee, whether he desired wee would send a boate to secure said person to us. Wee therefore consulted on it and the other day dispeeded our Balloone thither, with one Ram Sinay and a file of Musqueteers, which wee looke may returne to us hourelly; what success wee shall meete withall, wee shall in another advise; it will certainly not be such as wee could wish, but hope it may be to your contents, to effect which our utmost endeavours will not be wanting. The Syddy will be much concerned at us, but whatever falls out, it shall be our greatest care and study to have noe falling out with him, it soe mightily concerning the Honble. Companys Interest; but for Hendry Kendry wee feare it will continue Sevajees, for it holds out to admiration, and now in few days the Northerly Monsoone will be soe fresh here, as noe rideing at Hendry Kendry for small vessells.

Your Honours news of Sevajee wee have here for truth, and that we wrote you of him and his Pishwah is likewise confirmed, soe that he hath lost and gained. Dillell Caun, with Serga Caun and Sombajee Rajah, hath robbed Hattane, after which burnt it to the ground, and tooke abundance of prisoners, about which the two latter were dissatisfyed, being for releasing the prisoners, but Dillell Caun would not hear to it, soe they both left him and went to Vizapora, and since Sombajee Rajah is come to Pernolla, into which castle he was received with 300 horse and 1000 foote, and the Rajah is gon thither to meete his son: this is the news in these parts.

(470)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CAPTAIN WM. MINCHIN { Dated 2, 5 and 7  
19, pp. 8, 9, 10 (2d set) } &C. TO BOMBAY { January 1680

(EXTRACT)

2 January. Wee have not at present more to acquaint your Worships of, only this two days the nor[therly] wind blowing somewhat fresh that our small craft are not able to ride it out, but are forc'd to goe and lye under the Island Hendry, and

Seavagees people have brought severall great guns to Tull and this day have fir'd severall times at them.

5 January. Yesterday severall guns passed from the Sidey to the Island and they likewise to them againe, and this morning the Island fired severall gunns at the Sidey.

7 January. Here is severall guns fired from the Island to Sidey and they at them againe.

( 471 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 8 January  
2, pp. 1-2 } BOMBAY { 1679/80

( EXTRACT )

According to the President and Councillors orders, the Deputy Governour &ca. have been for some time on a Treaty of Peace with Sevagee and his Ministers, but till now could never receive from them satisfaction sufficient to proceed therein and conclude a pease. And now, they having offered to the S[?D]eputy Governour &ca. to make such demands and proposalls as they shall thinke reasonable and just and send them by a messenger of our owne, and they will take them into consideration and put a small period to the treaty that hath been soe long depending, which proposition of the said Ministers being seriously considered of, and also the great charge the Honoble. [Company] are att in keeping out a fleete

It was unanimously agreed on that proposalls should be drawne out, and that Ramasinay being an able and sober man, quallified to discourse with the Subedarr in our business, should be ordered to gett in a readiness to carry them. The proposalls made by the Deputy Governour &ca. are as followeth.

Proposalls made BY THE WORSHIPFULL JOHN CHILD  
DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY  
AND HIS COUNCILL UNTO SEVAGEE RAJAHS  
MINISTERS TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE  
SAID RAJAH FOR THE CONCLUDING  
A PEACE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH  
NATION AND HIM.

1st. Wee demand the money belonging to the Honoble. Company in your countryes, as also to other our inhabitants, which money you are to satisfy them immediately.

2dly. Without any consideration your people did quarrell and tooke from us one new groab, one shibarr, the groab boat

with the English men and others that were therein, as alsoe the armes and other things, Vizt. gunns, balls, powder, shott, musketts, anchors, sailes, swords and many other particulars, all which you are to returne to us againe.

3dly. That all vessells that come from any place to this Port of Bombay, or from hence, shall goe to any other Port, if they give notice that they belong to Bombay; you shall not stop or hinder them and in case of any storme whereby any vessell (that goes from Bombay or comes hither) shall breake either mast or helme, you shall not take the said vessell nor goods, but otherwise you shall send the said vessell and goods into our Port of Bombay.

4thly. Without our knowledge you landed your men on the hill in our Port and brought thither your fleete, which when wee heard (not knowing what your fleete was intended for), we therefore sent out our fleete to know your designe; whereupon your men without taking any notice thereof, did unreasonably fight; wherefore wee were forced to keepe our great fleete there till this day; and the charge that wee have been att in the said fleete you are to pay us.

5thly. The factors that wee have in your countrys shall remaine there in trading during our pleasure and noe restraint laid on them whatever, but shall be free to come, stay and goe without any hindrance being given them; and if it shall be thought fitt at any time to call for our English men away from any place or places in the Rajahs dominions, as our conveniencies or occasions may require, they shall not be hindred in goeing off the shore, and be free to make choice of one, two or more of the country or other servants to take charge of our factory house and what may be left in it, and the said servant or servants soe left shall freely enjoy the possession of the house or houses, &c. without any disturbance and nothing meddled with that may be left in the house or houses, and when any factor or factors shall be returned to the same place or places, they shall freely trade without any hinderance whatsoever and none of their servants, of what nature soever, be in the least manner imposed upon.

6thly. As formerly there was a Treaty made in writing between us and you, soe likewise it shall be now observed and shall not differ in the least if you sweare upon Mahadeu; therefore accordingly You are to make a now wrieting sealed and signed by Sevagee Rajah for himselfe and his successore and then wee and our successors will observe the same.



These proposalls being exactly translated into the Morrattée language, were sent by Ramasinay (as enordered) to Annagee Punditt and the Subedarr of Chaul. [These proposalls are reproduced in F. R. Surat, Vol. 108 p. 48]

(472)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CAPTAIN S. ADERTON { Dated 11 & 13  
19, pp. 11, 12 } TO BOMBAY { January 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

11 January. Our enemy on the hill the batty lyes on at Hendry Kendry has stak'd out a worke, just by the batty on top of the hill, and have raised it about 6 or 8 footes above ground; it is worked with chynam.

The day that the Sidey went on shoar at Hundry he planted a great gun on Hundry against Tull, which has been fired on them severall tim[e]s, but we understand not of any execution it hath done to Tull people.

Here has been a great many guns fir'd from the Isla[nd] and Sidey since our last to you touching firing, but not more damage done to our knowledge than you have account of here.

\* \* \* \* \*

The tanck boate did arrive yesterday with wood and water and a yard for the shybar and was forc'd to goe and lye under Hendry, along with our small craft, the weather being soe bad they could not well ride it out.

13 January. This morning we found the want of coolys for our small craft, for about one a clock this morning Sevagees armado was gott up from Negoan to Hundry, thinking to surprize the Sidey on Hundry, he being there on shoar. There was a great many guns fired on both sides. What damage done to the enemy we can't tell; but there is none done to the Sidey. All our fleet weigh'd on the allarum. The shipps stood into 3 and 2½ fathome water. Our small craft made to the Isla[of] Hundry, but noe sooner gott to the going in but they mett with one of the Sidey's galvetts, which tould them the enemys fleet was gon they did not know whyther. But before we had news of it we saw Sevagees fleet make towards Negoan. They have'ing soe much the start of us and being in soe shoal [=shal]ow]water, it was in vaine to follow them.

( 473 )

F. R. Fort St. George, Vol. 28 p. 34	}	TRANSLATE OF A LETTER FROM OUR BRAMINY VIRA RAGAVAYA FROM GULCONDAH TO THE WOR- SHIPPFULL JOSEPH HYMNERS Esqr. DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF FORT ST. GEORGE	{	Dated 14 January 1679/80
--	---	---	---	--------------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The Mogulls Generall Dillill Cawne having beseiged Vizapore by which reason the said Fort being hard put to it, Sevagee Raja and Siddy Massood wrote to the King of Gulcondah to assist them with some horse and men, who accordingly having made ready the horse and men to send them, together with the Sarlaskar, some great Captains of horse and the Carnutt people; and in the interim the Mogulls Higib that is here told his Highness that if he should offer to send any horse or men to assist Vizapore, he would get the Mogulls army that beseiged Vizapore to come against Gulcondah, by which reason his Highness forbare sending any assistance, having only sent some money privately to Sevagee Rajah and wrote him to entertsin some horse and men there, and that he should assist Vizaproe people, and said Sevagee having accordingly assisted them, they are in somewhat better condition.

( 474 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 12	}	CAPTAIN S. ADAMS &c. TO BOMBAY	{	Dated Hendry Kendry, 14 Jan. 1679/80
--------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	---	--

( EXTRACT )

Last night the Siddy sent on board me. After his messenger had passed the customary complements, I found by his discourse that the Sidey had thought that Sevagees armado would vizitt him again at Hendry, desiraing we would be very ready to send our small craft into Hundry, if the enemy should approach in the night. I gave him the answer: "Lett our enemys appeare by night or day, none should be readier to destroy them then we, for here wee was for that purpose."

The Sidey continues ashoar at Hundry still, and is at work very hard on those works we wrote to you about here to fore.

Heres firing dayly by the Isle Hendry Kendry and Sidey to the same effect as formerly.

(473)

F. R. Bombay, Vol.  
19, pp. 13, 14,  
15, 16

CAPTAIN S. ADERTON & C.  
TO BOMBAY

{ Dated Hendry  
Kendry, 15, 19,  
21, 24 & 27  
Jan. 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

15 January 1679/80. Wee have nothing of moment to give you accountt of. Here has been a great many gunns fired by the Island Hendry Kendry and by the Sidy. The Sides boates goes forward apace on Hendry.

\* \* \* \* \*

19 January 1679/80. Yesterday morning about 7 a clock Sevagees fleet did show themselves off[f] Negoan' rivers mouth. Wq and Sidey sent over small crafts towards them, butt before they gott a quarter of the way, our enemys Armado made all the saile they could into Negoan river againe.

About 12 a clock last night we had sight of 2 galvetts. Wee hailed them and they answer'd oupna [Āpanā=your own], but wee were not of the opinion they did belong to the fleet, by reason our small craft[t]s and Sideys were at their births. Besides, wee have an order among us, after the watch gun is fired, none of our boates or vessells stirr without a spacial occasion. We fir[e]d severall guns, but it was to little purpose, for they flew like lightening. It is supposed by all they was bound for the Isle Hendry Kendry, but being discri'd, turn'd tale and fled, for this morning those vessells that was in the Bay before are there still.

\* \* \* \* \*

21 January 1679/80. Yesterday about 4 a clock evening the Sideys ketch went between Hundry and Tull and there rides as a gard vessell to Hundry. The Sidey continues at Hundry still and fortifies apace.

\* \* \* \* \*

24 January 1679/80. Heres but little firing from the Isle Hundry Kundry and Sidey here of late, but severall guns fired from Hundry and Tull. The Tull people at the point of the Palmers over against Hundry has made a little worke up and there their guns are plantd against [the] enemy, but we understood not of any execution done on either side.

27 January 1679/80. Yesterday just at morning star riseing, Sevagees fleet did arrive at Hundry and did endeavour to take the Isle Hundry. But the Sidey behaved himselfe very well

for the Sevagee had all the force he could well make. He had above 30 grobs and galvetts. There was a great number of gunns fired on both sides and we beli[e]ve a great deale of damage done to Daullett Cawn's Armado, for the next tide of flood we saw abundance of pieces of vessells drive by us and 8 dead men. The Sidee had 3 men kild and 7 wounded. Wee used our utmost to send our small crafft into Hundry, but the wind being right in our teeth and tide ebb, they could not stirr.

Just at dawn of day Dawlett Cawn's fleet made for Nagoan. We and Sidey weigh'd, thinking we might have had a brich [?breach] with our enemy, but it proved but little wind, and that wind there was at East by South and afterwards South East which was as contrary a wind as could blow.

( 476 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 16 January  
2, pp. 3-8 } BOMBAY { 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Ramsinay being returned and with him a messenger of the Rajahs, who hath brought with him Articles signed and sealed by the Rajahs Ministers Annagee Punditt and the Subedarr of Ccaule with an engagement by letter that the said Articles shall be confirmed under the Rajahs seale and have alsoe made some other proposalls that they desire may be inserted in ours, which proposalls being well considered of and all circumstances thereof seriously debated, it was concluded reasonable that they should be replied too and included in our Articles. And the said Ministers reply and proposalls, with the Deputy Governour and Councils answer thereto, are as followeth :

ANNAGEE PUNDITTS REPLY TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR  
AND COUNCILS PROPOSALLS WITH PROMISE BY  
LETTER TO SEE ALL CONFIRMED UNDER THE  
RAJAHS HAND AND SEALE.

1st. That what is due by Sevagee to the Honble. Company and also what is due by our inhabitants to the merchants of your country wee shall imediately order to be paid.

2dly. You write that our men without our licence did fight with yours, in which engagement your Englishmen and others, as likewise vessells with their appurtenances came into our cus-

tody, all which you demand from us. To which I answer that you ought to keepe friendship with Sevagee Rajah and that hereafter there be no difference between us, and as to the men, vessells and all elce that is in our custody, I have given orders that they bee delivered to you.

3dly. You write that the factors that are in our countrys shall continue during your pleasure and that when you please to send for the English men that are there, you will keepe servants, natives of the country, to looke after and take charge of your house and goods as shall be left by you or any of your factors in any factoryes in our dominions, and that when the factors shall returne they shall freely continue in tradeing without any hindrance to them or their servants. To which I answere that they may freely goe, come and stay as you shall thinke convenient.

4thly. You write that all vessells that shall be bound from Bombay to any other port or from other ports to the port of Bombay shall have noe hindrance from us and that in case of any stormes whereby any vessell may break her mast or helme, that wee shall not take the said vessell nor goods therein. To which I answere that they may freely goe and come without any hindrance or prejudice from us in the least, and as alwaies they did freely pass, soe they shall have free passage for the future.

5thly. You write that according to the Treatye formerly made betweene us upon oath, wee should observe the same for the future. To which I answere that according as it was allwayes observed, in the said manner wee will still observe it and that wee shall not bee wanting in performing the same on our side, neither ought you to faile therin on your part.

6 thly. That according to the above written Article you may be sure wee will observe the same for the future; therefore you may draw your fleets from Cundry -Siddy Cossum by your force came to Hundry and hath landed on the same, to whom you may speake in a faire way and command him to leave the said Hundry.

And as to the factors that are in our country wee shall give intire compliyance to all the above written, but you ought not to give any aid or assistance to our enemys, but otherwise to continue in our friendship, and if on your side you breake the same lay not the blame on us afterwards.

SOOEBDARR OF CHAULS REPLY TO THE WORSHIPPFULL,  
 JOHN CHILD, DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF BOMBAY,  
 AND COUNCILLS PROPOSALLS WITH PROMISE  
 TO SEE THEM CONFIRMED BY SEVAGEE  
 RAJAH, HIS MASTER.

[The same as above with the following addition only.]  
 According to the above mentioned five Articles I doe accept  
 and will have them confirmed by Sevagee Rajah upon oath.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 ANNAGEE PUNDITT AND THE SOOBEDARR OF CHAULS  
 PROPOSALLS TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR OF  
 BOMBAY AND HIS COUNCELL IN BEHALFE  
 OF THEIR MASTER SEVAGEE RAJAH.

1st. The Siddys fleete which came with your assistance, you must command them to withdraw together with your owne fleete.

2dly. In case that you cannot make them withdraw, they pretending to bee servants of the Mogulls, then you may doe one thing, which is not to give them any succor nor allow them any amunition nor boates. And that wee may have notice thereof while the fleete continues at Cundry, wee will keepe in Bombay a person of quallity and tenn men to accompany him to know whither or noe you give them any succor.

3dly. All persons whatsoever that shall absent themselves from our country to your dominions for debts, you shall deliver them to us. But if you say that it is not your custome to deliver them, all debts due by them or other things laid to their charge shall be taken by your Ministers of Justice.

4thly. None of our enemies should be suffered to enter into the rivers of Negotam or Penn, it being soe agreed betweene us in the first Treaty, but now through the difference between us the Siddy came thither and tooke severall prisoners, which you must see delivered and that for the future by noe meanes you suffer them to enter in the said rivers, which you must performe.

5thly. That the inhabitants of the Rajahs dominions shall freely come and goe to your dominions to trade and buy merchandise, whome you shall not suffer to bee abused.

6thly. Daud Caun who assisted in Bombay in the Siddys service did come into our country and did us very much damage. Therefore you must turne him off the Island.

According to the above mentioned Articles, you may send them confirmed.

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR AND COUNCELLS REPLY TO  
ANNAGEE PUNDITT AND THE SOOBEDARR OF  
CHAULS PROPOSALLS sent them sealed  
the 18th January 1679/80.

1st. You write that in case wee could not make the Siddys fleets withdraw, they pretending to bee servants of the Mogulls, wee should not give them any succor nor allow them any ammunition nor boates and that while the Siddys fleets continues at Cundry wee must allow you to keepe a person of quallity and tenn men more on the Island Bombay to give you notice thereof. To which I answere that as to the ammunition (to witt) guans, shott and powder, they shall not have any from us, but water and provission if they will have it, I shall not hinder them, for as there is noe hindrance for you, soe, there shall be none for him, and as wee have friendshipp with you and have our factorys in your country, soe wee have the same friendshipp with the Mogull and have our factorys in his dominions, for which reason there can be noe hindrance of water and provissions; and as for the rest that you desire, as aforesaid I accept of.

2dly. You write that if any inhabitants of your country should absent themselves, that it is not our custome to deliver him or them, and that wee should take notice of their debts or any thing else laid to their charge. To which I answere that when any of your inhabitants shall absent themselves to this Island you must acquaint mee of them, and then wee shall take notice of them in our Court of Judicature, and according as their cases require, justice shall be done you. And if any one be soe poore that hee be not able to pay, he shall lye in prison untill he give sattisfaction.

3dly. You write that no enemys shall enter into the rivers of Negotan and Penn and that it is soe agreed between us in the first Treaty made, and that now through the difference between us, wee should not suffer the Siddy to enter there. To which I answere that it is very well and that wee will not be wanting in doeing our endeavour to hinder the same in what possible wee can.

4thly. You write that the inhabitants of the Rajahs country that shall come to our Island to trade, that I shall not suffer them to be abused. To which I answere that it shall be (as it was ever) our care that [they] be not wronged in any manner.

5thly. You write that Daud Caun did assist on this Island in the Siddys service and that he had done a great deale of

mischeife and injury to your country ; therefore you would have mee turne him of the Island. To which I answere that any one that assista in this Road and shall presume to doe any injury to your country, he or they soe offending shall bee severly punished and turned out...

According to these Articles I send them unto you.

The proposalls sent by Annagee Punditt and the Soobedars being debated on and seriously weighed, it was concluded that they should bee answered too as in the foregoeing Articles and that they should bee fairely transcribed in the Morate Language and confirmed as usuall, which being finished and the Deputy Governour having discoursed very amply with the messenger that came from the Rajahs Ministers for the better understanding of our Treaty and better confirmation of our friendship, he with a messenger of our owne was dispatcht with the said Articles to be delivered on our part to Annagee Punditt and to make demand of our prisoners and vessell that was taken by their Armado in the engagement that our fleete had with the Rajahs off the Island Hundry Cundry and to returne againe with their answere soe soone as possible that wee may now order our fleete to come in and ease the great charge the Honble. Company is att in keeping it out. [These articles on the Rajas part were signed and sealed by Annagee Punditt and the Soobedarr of Chaul; see F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, (unpaged)]

( 477 )

O. Correspondence }  
Vol. 40, No. 4691 }  
fols. 9, 12, 16, 22, 29 }

SURAT TO THE  
COMPANY

{ Dated 24 January  
1679/80

( EXTRACT )

✓ As to your factorys of Rajapore and Carwarr, wee have already advised you our endeavours to withdraw your servants from Rajapore the last monzoone, but was hindred by that Governours not permitting them to leave the shore, and this yeare the unhappy business of Hendry Kendry hath prevented us, soe that untill wee can come to some good agreement with Sevagee in that business, there is noe getting them from thence.

\* \* \* \* \*

✓ Wee are glad to read all your other peece goods prove soe well in their kinde and to your likeing, except as to their dearness, which wee shall not be wanting on our parts to prevent for the future, by endeavouring to gett them as cheape as the present bazars will afford them, with submission to the unhappy troubles



of these countrys, which makes all things much worse then otherwise they would be, and soe insecure that wee are under a constant feare what greater ill the next day may produce being soe continually allarumd with Sevagee and besett with dangers on the one hand or the other, that it much takes us off from serving you as otherwise wee might doe.

\* \* \* \* \*

✓ The 532 barrells of gunn powder you note to be remaining at Bombay, of which 300 you would have sold and its produce remitted to Surat, wee dare not, now doe, not knowing to what necessity wee may be forced for the defence of your Island against Sevagee; therefore untill wee see what this business of Hendry Kendry will come too wee are necessitated not only to suspend your orders in this, but in divers other perticulars, for the better securing your affaires there, which wee hope will meet with a good approbation from you.

\* \* \* \* \*

.....and had not Sevagee soe early in the monzoone made his incursions into this King's dominions, about Orangabaud and Brampore, in which bold attempt he hath sacked and burnt Chupra and Dungom, with divers other places under the very eye of this King's sons, resideing in Orangabaud with an army for the security and protection of those parts, wee should not only have been able to dispatched your shipp's soon ( the ways by these distractions being stopped, and your Caphalas running great hazzard, as you may please to read in a letter sent us by your factors in Dungom), but likewise cleared your warehouses of the greatest part of your remaining goods, and proceeded in a much more forwardness to have brought you quite out of the usu[r]ers bookes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wee have deferred till now to take further notice of the business of Hendry Kendry in hopes wee might have received advice, before your shipp's dispatch, of some good compesure of those unhappy troubles, for finding it a mistake which was first advised us, that the want of fresh water upon the Island would have necessitated Sevagees men to have surrendered it in a few days, wee considered not only the great charge, but the uncertainty of success, and therefore gave your now Deputy Governour and Councill orders, upon the President's receipt of a friendly letter from Sevagee upon the first business, wherein Throp and others miscarry'd, to take all opportunitys of a faire agreement with him, since he is resolved not to be withdrawne from his

designe of fortifying that place, but by force, which wee are soe unable to doe for want of men and other fitt materialls requisite theretoo; that untill wee can receive such, with your orders how further to direct us therein, wee have thought it prudence to palliate things with him untill then, and which wee are now in hourly expectation to heare some result of; soe that if you shall find your Island of Bombay may be soe considerable to you as to deserve the removall of soe ill and nere a neighbour, and who, by the scituation of the place, just in the mouth of your port, will wholly disturbe and discourage all trade to your Island ( if not a prologue to its sudden loss, at Captain Goldsborough and the other two Commanders can well enforme you), you must send us out shipp and men, with a fitt person to mannage in person such a designe, otherwise little will come of it.

( 478 )

(D) O. Correspond- } FROM SURAT TO EAST { Dated 24 January  
ence 4691 } INDIA COMPANY { 1679/80

( EXTRACT )

14. The number of souldiers kept at Surat have bin much lessened a considerable time being reduced to 10 and now upon the troubles of Sevagee at Hendry Kendry have bin likewise forced to part with them, though could not well securely be without them for what you are pleased to propose, to have them only in time of danger, or when Sevagee's army is neere it cannot be, being soe constantly allarmed therewith, as to be under great necessity of standing always upon our guard, for where he attempts there is but little space betwixt his notice and appearance and to send for souldiers from Bombay will take up little less than 20 days time in less than half which he hath done his business and gone.

\* \* \* \* \*

29. Wee take good notice of the method of your endeavours to procure a faire and amicable understanding with the Portuguese for a free passage by Tannah and Caranjah, but if we may be so bold, wee dare assure your Honrs. that way of proceeding with these proud insolent people, will produce but little effects, therefore if you shall think your Island Bombay may deserve another manner of ascerting its Trade and Privilidges with its neighbours the speedier you put it into execution the better.

(479)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { Dated 27 Jan.  
2, pp. 9-10 } 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Ramsinay being returned with Annagee Punditts and the Soobedars answers to the Articles that were sent them by him, with which and such other particulars as they were by letters from the Deputy Governour and verbally made acquainted with-all by Ramsinay being well satisfied, have sent us their promise that as soone as possible our prisoners should be restored to us and have given us an order for one hundred candy of beetlenutt to be made good to us at Chaul for our demands on them for the groab, &c. that was taken by them on condition that wee would withdraw our fleete from Undry Cundry. The long treaty that wee have had with them, being brought to soe faire a period, the President and Councells orders relating thereto being taken into serious consideration and thoroughly weighed in all the circumstances thereof, and beeing too sensible of the extraordinary charge that the Honble. Company are att in keeping out a fleete that is not soe offensive to our enemy as to bring them to better termes then wee have already done, and finding the President and Councill in all their letters order us to conclude a peace on the best termes wee could bring them too; all these particulars being tharoughly discussed, it was unanimously concluded and agreed to order the fleete to come in, and that an order be sent accordingly tomorrow to Captain Aderton, &c. requiring them on their receipt therof immidiately to put themselves in a sailing posture and to weigh from Undry Cundry and come in directly up to the Fort.

(480)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 28 January  
108, Fol. 52 } 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

On the 15th instant Everage desired leave to goe to Carrapatan, having there some business as pretended, at which place continued 2 days, the 3rd day tooke his horse and went to Vingurlah, not meeting with his expectations there went from thence to Goa, where he was the 22th instant and had hired a small vessell, to transport him to Bombay, what his intentions are God knows, since when the Soobedarr sent to us for the key of our warehouse as alsoe that wee would returne him the beetlenutt

which wee received on account Bucksis the which wee refused to doe and sent him word that for the which getting in, wee had been at noe small charge. Notwithstanding, if his resolutions were soe bent as to take them, they were still in warehouse, he might doe what he pleased. After which [he] desired onely to take an account of them, which wee let them doe and when done, he sealed up the door with the Rajahs seale. All this was occasioned through Everagees going away, and what elce may befall us God knows. He hath done very well in going away, which if had not, believe it would not have been long ere he had been stoned in the streets by the Bannians, for the merchants all cry out shame of him, not one of them will hardly come where he is or hath anything to doe. Your honour &c. may please to see a little of his roguery when strived to take our lives, which he did when betrayed us to the Hoveldar &c. informing him of our being ready to goe away the following night, which wee had certainly donne, had wee not been advised by one of the french [? French] peons, of the Hoveldarrs having sent souldiers downe the river to watch for us, which if wee had gone, question whether any of us had ever come back alive, this he did to us, therefore your honour etc. may please to judge his honesty.

( 481 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31 January  
108, (unpagéd) } 1679/80  
( EXTRACT )

The dayly expectation and great hopes wee have had for upward of a month of putting an end to the unhappy difference with Sevajee...was the cause wee have been so long silent, but now that...wee have in some measure had success in the Treaty with Sevajee shall give an answer to your severalls with us...and advise of all things worthy your knowledge that hath happened here since our last to this day.

Wee could heartily wish Hendry Kendry business had never been; the latter [=Kendry] is that Sevajees people are gone on, and holds out to admiration of all. A full account of it wee have sent you in formers. The former [=Hendry] is a small rock of about a mile about, between Kendry and the maine, where the Syddy hath placed himselfe with about 3000 men and 10 great gunns, at which Sevajees people are much concerned. Dowlett Caun hath assaulted him twice in two severall nights, in hopes to surprize it, but the Syddys watchfulness and good intelligence from Choul hath frustrated his design. On the 26th instant before day was a hott

dispute between them. Dowlett Caun came out with all vessells, assaulting Hendry in three places, and had 3000 men to land, but the Syddy beate him off with the losse of four men and seaven wounded; but the news from Chaul is that Dowlett Caun hath received great damage, had killed out right 200 men, and about 100 more wounded, and hath lost severall vessells. Gunns are continually exchanged between them. Sevajees people have brought a gunn to H[?]ull that reacheth to Hendry, but hath not done the Syddy noe great harme, and the Syddy hath gunns that reacheth to the maine which hath killed severall. What the end of this will be time must produce, but certainly port-nds noe good to Bombay, and a more than ordinary care and watchfullness is required here now, for there is noe trust to be given to any conditions, although nere [?] never] soe firmly made, with either Sevajee or Syddy. The potency of the former you well know, and the latter hath 2 great ships, 53 mast frigotts, one ketch and 26 galvetts, in them about 700 men, and on our Island is a great quantity of Moore inhabitants that against him are not to be trusted, therefore humbly begg your advice and orders how to manage affaires. The Syddy and Sevajees people are both much concerned at us, the latter that wee have killed him soe many men and hindred his fortifying Kendry, wich if wee had not meddled, might have been made secure from the attempt of any enemy long before this; the former that wee have drawne away our fleete and left him alone, and cannot comply with many of his unreasonable requests, without heaving our selves into an open breach with Sevajee, which is that which wee see he strives at. He ly[es] at us for gunpowder, shott, lead, gunns, gunners, 50 in 60 men with small armes, a mortar peece and shotts fixed with men to play them, and 20,000 rupees. But wee put him off with arguments and good words and lett him have nothing till the 26th instant, when considering all things, after mature debate, found wee could not avoide stopping his mouth with the lending him 4000 Xs. for which wee have his acknowledgment and enclosed send his bill to Surat for 5000 rupees, with a letter to the Governour, which summe please to demand...

Wee are now to give you an account of the Treaty with Sevajees Ministers. Many letters and messengers hath passed between us. Our utmost endeavours have not been wanting by all ways and meanes whatever to put a speedy good end to it. But notwithstanding all, it was the 28th present before wee could with any handsomeness call in our fleete, which came

here to an anchor yesterday. Wee have thoughts on Monday [2 Feb. 1680] to discharge all our Coolys and Lascarrs in the small vessells, but for the musqueteers, thinke to keepe them in pay till muster day, which will be the 26th next month, and by that time wee shall have your answer to these, be settled somewhat here and better know how to govern our selves, and the charge will not be much.

Our proposalls to the Rajah is enclosed. What of them Annajee Punditt hath agreed unto and promised us to gett confirmed by the Rajah is likewise now sent, together with Annajees Proposals to us and what of them wee have agreed unto, all which wee heartily wish may prove to your contents. Our last demand [see 4th article p. 280 *supra*] you will see noe answer given unto, but Annajee Punditt in his letter tooke notice of it and hath promised to use his utmost endeavours with the Rajah on our behalves. Wee have stood up to the utmost soe farr as with prudence wee could in respect to your orders &ca.

Our Balloone is at Batty [Bhatty, Chaul], from whence wee hope she will come tomorrow or next day with our people. For the Shybarr and Grosb with what rated in them that was taken, the account thereof is enclosed, which they have agreed to satisfy us for.

[Here follows Abstract of Ammunition, stores, &c. belonging to the *Dove* Grab and Shybarr *Lyon*.]

(482)

F. R. Surat Vol. 108, pp. 49-50	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 2 February 1679/80
		(EXTRACT)		

Our last was dated the ultimo [31 Jan.] passed month...The same day was a hott dispute between Sevajee Rajahs fleete and the Syddys. The engagement lasted about 4 houres in which the Syddy tooke 4 groabs 2 shybarrs and 2 galvetts of the Rajahs, killed, as is reported, about 500 men and tooke 160 prisoners, with the loss onely of 8 men killed out right and 20 men wounded. Yesterday the Syddy sent in hither 3 of the groabs he had taken of the Rajahs, towed in by three of his galvetts, which wee thought did become us to take some notice of. Wee therefore sent for his noquedah and discoursed with him about the unreasonableness of this action, especially at present because of our business with Sevajee. He at first was high and warranted the action, but after further discourse and perswasions, being all the weapons of warr

wee must make use of, he was brought into a seeming better humour and promised they should not stay, but would send them away back to the Syddy, however, to our trouble, they are removed but just below our Sandy Bay, where they as yet lye. What alteration this may make in our business with Sevajee, time will produce; we cannot but expect he will be much concerned that wee doe not onely entertaine and afford all necessarys to the Syddy, his enemy, but that such vessells of his as are taken should immediately be brought in here and secured by us for the Sidy; it's certaine tis this port [which] is a great cause of all the troubles he receives from the Syddy, for had he not this port for friend, he could not remaine long in these parts; from hence is he supplied with most things for his fleets and Island, for the Portugueze will not afford them any thing, onely now and then a little water, and that not often. He robbed lately, a small towne of the Rajah's neare Chaul, upon which the Portugueze seized one of his groabs and two galvetts, tooke his men out of them and put them in prison, keeping all till the Syddy had brought back from Danda Rajapore what men &ca. he had carried out of the said towne and delivered up to them; and this may be more reasonably expected from us, for what the Syddy may robb and plunder within our Bay. He is now growne very high, soe humbly begg your orders how to proceed. He lyes at us hard for mortar peeces, grenado shells, lead, gun powder, small armes, gunners, and men to ply small armes, chirurgions [ ? surgeons ] &ca., and by what wee can understand, he is resolved to winter here. Wee are truly sencible he will be at a great trouble to us, but that wee are not concerned at, but feare our charge will be encreased, and that wee shall be forced to keepe a large quantity of men, not onely for the security of the Island (for he will have a great strength, and wee know he is sufficiently treacherous), but likewise for the security of his fleets from any attempt of Sevajee. Please to consider of this and send your orders how wee must behave our selves towards him in all his demands, &ca. He comes on shoare with his boates and men and will not be denied by noe faire meanes nor perswasions; 5 and 6 galvetts at a time, his men armed, one and two hundred at a time. It's certaine neither prudent nor safety for us to suffer it, but your orders must be obeyed. Wee well know the necessity you lye under, so that wee must have patience and doe the best wee can, but think it our dutys to give you this timely notice that you may strengthen us with your orders and use your interest with the Governour of Surat that things may be

better between the Syddy and us. Our balloon is not as yet returned from Sevajees country; we hourelly looke for her.

(483)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT. { Dated 9 February  
108, p. 54 } 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

Wee have great troubles given us by the Syddy. The groabls he took lyes still here. Wee can by no ways or means perswade him to carry them away and bring them in as his owne and not as prizes taken from the Rajah. He is resolved to doe us all the harme he can and wee ara forced with patience to submitt till wee can heare from your Honour &ca. He hath been very busie with our men, offering great pay to severall and striving all that lyes in him to make a generall disturbance on the whole Island. His people hath much abused our Customer and Tobacco Renders, which wee have complained of to him, but to noe purpose, and his men in quantities come on shoare and will not be denyed. This may be a very great evill; therefore wee humbly begg you will please to consider it and send us your orders.

Our balloon is not returned from Sevajees country as yet, neither have wee had any news from them this eight days, which makes us somewhat concerned. There is here a flying report that our prisoners were sent downe towards the water side by Annajee Punditts order, but upon the Syddy and their fighting were stopp'd in the way. Wee have sent a messenger privately to bring us certaine news of the balloon and our people who, when returned to us, wee shall s[?]rite you.

(484)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 February  
19, p. 19 } 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

We are glad to find the Treaty with Sevagees Ministers brought to soe good a forwardness and the fleet is withdrawne, well approveing of your proposalls and proceedings therein, hoping Sevagee will confirme whatt Annajee Punditt and the Subedarr of Choule hath agreed too, and not faile in a punctuall performance thereof in each particular. And which we may [be] the better and more timely assured of, would have you at the receipt of this, make choice of the *Revenge* or *Hunter*, which most fittest and may be best spared and send her to Rajapore to take in those factors



and bring away such part of their bucksis as may be in a readi-  
ness, appointing such a person for the management thereof that a  
good success may be expected from his prudent endeavours, and  
least there should some interruption arise to hinder those factors  
from leaving the shoar, from the debts they have contracted,  
would have you send downe to the amount of 3000 Rupees in such  
specie as most currant there, if your cash can afford it, which we  
suppose may be sufficient to cleare all...

## (485)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CHUPRA TO SURAT { Dated 24 February  
108, p. 53 } { 1679/80  
(EXTRACT)

The news of these parts are soe various and dubious, every  
day contradicting, that there is noe incerting thereof, soe many  
storys concerning the Prince that there is little credit to be given  
thereto, therefore forbare writing the same. As to Sevajees  
forces, they have plundered and burnt most of these parts ex-  
cepting the townes which pays him  $\frac{1}{4}$  part [Chowth]; those  
he meddles not with. His armys under Mora Punditt continues  
still upon these borders, endeavouring to take what castles they  
can. They have a great itching towards Moleer Castle and have  
shewed themselves before it two or three times; but it proves too  
strong for them, therefore will scarce come into their possession  
except betrayed unto them. They have already taken, namely,  
Hurmunt Ghurr. What their further designs are at present noe  
body can tell. The reports of their joining with the Prince, there  
is little credit to be given thereto. Whither their next march  
will be a few days will show. Some speke as if they intend for  
Suratt; others say, Brampore. God onely knows where there  
intentions are bound next. What loss the Honble. Company has  
sustained by Sevajees armys, a particular account is here enclos-  
ed sent your Honour &ca.

## (486)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 25 Feb.  
2. pp. 13-14 } BOMBAY { 1679/80  
(EXTRACT)

Annagee Punditt and the Soobedarr haveing sent us an order  
on the Haveldarr of Chaule to deliver one hundred candy of

beetlenutt that they have appointed for the satisfaction for the groab and shibarr, &ca. taken by them, it was

ORDERED that a shibarr be fitted and sent to Chaul to take in the said hundred candy of beetlenutt and bring it hither, and when it arrives that care be taken how it shall bee disposed off.

The President and Councill in a Generall Letter to the Deputy Governour and Councill dated the 3d of October last past haveing given their order that a vessell with two factors should bee sent to Ran[?]apore with instructions to continue that factory untill they have effected the sending Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Read away, who they possitively require to be withdrawn from thence. This order of the Presidents could not be put in execution before this time by reason of the troubles that wee have had for some months past with the Rajahs Ministers in these parts. But a peace being now concluded and our fleete come in and all things in a reasonable quietness, the President and Councells order before mentioned was reassumed and the *Hunter* friggat was appointed to be sent downe and Mr. John Gape...to act in this affaire.

Severall merchants, inhabitants of the Island, whose vessells have been sometime laden and intended for Rajapore, but by reason of the differences that hath been between us and the Rajah could not proceed on their voiage... and affaires being not thoroughly settled, they made it their request that the *Hunter* being bound for the same place that the vessells was, that shee might be their convoy and protect them from any vessells of the Rajahs, Mallabares or others that should offer to molest them...which being taken into consideration, it was

ORDERED that Captain Norgrave should have order to take care of their vessells and to protect them and to see them secure into Rajapore.

( 487 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO JOHN GAPE { Dated 27 Feb.  
108, p. 69 } 1679/80

( EXTRACT )

The President and Councill finding the factory at Rajapore of no use and benefitt but a dead charge to the Honble. Company,

id send for the factors away that are there, but their orders being not complied withall by them, have thought fitt to give us orders to send two persons from hence to withdraw them, that they may have noe pretence left for their longer continuing here, and having had experience of your civill and dilligent behaviour, wee have made choise of you for this affaire, and for your assistance have appointed Mr. Charles Alley, who are to take your passage on the *Hunter* frigott...Wee would have you put on shoare in Conners Bay [? Coopers Bay] or Jeetapore, which you may see most convenient, the Rajapore peon that goes with you, sending by him our letter to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reade...and continue on board till you shall heare from them or that you are assured of all civillity and safety from Sevajees Ministers, of which wee have noe reason to doubt, but desire [ you ] to act cautiously; and possibly you may arrive there before the Rajahs Ministers there may have notice of the peace lately made between us. But that you may be able to satisfy them therein, if need requires, wee have delivered you a redd paper that is our Articles of Peace signed by the Rajah, and a white paper that is a letter from Annajee Punditt to the Deputy Governour, both which you may show them and will fully satisfy all people concerned, which two papers wee would have you be carefull of and returne unto us. And soe being assured of all civill[it]y and safety, you may goe up to Rajapore towne where, when you arrive, wee would have you much press for the coconutts and beetlenutts mentioned in our letter to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reade, and if delivered, immediatly with all convenient speed lade the *Hunter*.

Be continually pressing the Soobedarr for what robbed at Hattanee and the Honble. Companys bucksis which you will find due to them by the Articles.

( 488 )

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 103, Fols. 70-71	} TO MR. THOMAS MICHELL AND MR. ROBERT READE	} Dated 27 Feb. 1680
---	--	-------------------------

What beetlenutts &c you may receive on account what robbed at Hattanee be carefull have a marke that may be knowne from what you receive on account Bucksis.

( 289 )

F. R. Surat Vol. 108 pp. 66-68	}	DECLARATION REGARDING THE SEIZURE OF THE <i>Dove</i> GRAB	{	Dated ? March 1679/80
-----------------------------------	---	---	---	--------------------------

## (EXTRACT)

The declaration of the following persons on their examination by the Deputy Govr. and Councill how the *Dove* groab was taken by Dowlett Caun in our fleetes engagement with the Rajah off the Island Undry Cundry.

Francis Mauliverer, Serjant, and Commander of the groab *Dove* declares that on the 17th October in the evening he received orders to hall the said groab into the bay of Cundry as close as possible, which he did, and there continued all night, and in the morning the Rajahs fleete came out of Negaun River and made towards our fleete and came up with it about 9 a clock, at which time the groab was the sternmost of the whole fleete and very much into the shoare, which the enemy perceiving, and the advantage they had of her, bore wholly up to her in the manner of a half moon, and the groab being very narrow and having noe conveniency for any great gunns in her sterne, nor roome to ply soe many small shott as in any msuner to defend themselves or save the vessell, and two men being killed that fired out of the sterne soe discouraged the lascarrs that they run over board, and I being calling to the *Revenge* for releife from them, by order of John Nailor the pilot of said groab, the topsaile and ancient was struck, and wee being overpowred by the enemies fleete and none of our owne by us to assist us in any respect, were taken by theemie.

Isaac Clarke declares that the said groab was ordered to warpe into the shoare as neare as possible the night before the engagement with the Rajahs fleete, which was done, and the next morning received orders to weigh, which they did, and being a little out, they were ordered to anchor againe, and soe continued till they see the Rajahs fleet very neare them, and then they weighed, but by reason of the fleetes standing to sea, and the groab being the nearest into the shoare, she was the sternmost and the Rajahs fleete having the advantage, made wholly to her and encompassed her with the most part of their groabs; but

before any of them came on board her and entered their men, the topsaile and ancient was struck neare a quarter of an houre, by order of John Naylor, but before they were struck they did fire severall great guns and small armes at the enemie; but the groab being very narrow and having noe conveniency for great guns in her sterne and roome for non more then four man to ply their small shott, and two of them being killed, the lascarrs running over board and the men goeing in the hold, the vessell was delivered up to the enemie.

Returne Roper declares that after a small engagement in the groab *Dove*, that by John Naylor the topsaile was struck and by his order the ancient was struck neare a quarter of an houre before the Rajahs fleete entered any men in the groab, and that he with the rest of the souldiers were commanded by the Serjant to lay downe their armes and to goe into the hold on John Naylors telling the Serjant that if they did not they should be all cut off when the enemie came on board and that 2 manchuas in which was Serjant Duckett and Fuller that was ordered to engage with them, sailed and rowed from the groab and afforded them noe assistance; and in all other particulars he agrees with the other declarations.

[ Here follow similar declarations by three others of the crew.]

The *Revenge* frigott being onely and nearest of our fleete to the groab when she was taken, Captain William Minchin was sent for to make a report of what he knows about her being taken, who produced his Journall wherein he had noted what to his knowledge happened in relation thereto, viz.

Captain Keigwin seeing the Rajahs fleete come upon us with the wind at East a small gale and our ship lying with her head towards them, that wee had not, nor could not bring a gunn to beare upon them, and the tyde of flood comeing on, he called to weigh. I told him it is too late now, for before our anchor is up they will be aboard us, therefore if you doe any thing, you must cutt. Then he ordered up to cutt, at which time all our small crafe[?] was hovering about us, and likewise the *Dove* groab was come close to us. Wee loosed our foresaile and maine-topsaile and stood to the Southward to gett cleare of the Island, then loosed our mainsaile in the brailes. Serjant Mauliverer called to us twice. Wee answered him and bid him that he should keepe them off with his small armes till wee were cleare of the Island and then would lye by for him. All our fleete at this time was upon the runn, saile and oares, and the enemys fleete

wholy bent downe upon the *Dove*. He never made any resistance but lowred his topsaile and struck his ancient and lay by for them to come on board. I heard 4 or 5 gunns fired and as many musquetts, but the first was when they could hardly reach them, but them he did fire, he was forced to lade without board, which was soone left off. He fired some shotts into the shoare and was near to the Island Cundry, and that is all that Captain Minchin doth mention of this particuler of the *Dove* in his journall, and more he cannot informe the Deputy Governor and Councill.

( 490 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } FRANCIS MAULIVERER'S { [Dated ?—March  
108 p. 68. } PETITION { 1679/80]

( EXTRACT )

To the Worshipful John Child, Deputy Governor of the Port and Island of Bombay &ca. Councill

The humble petition of Francis Mauliverer, Isaac Clarke, with the rest of the English that were prisoners in Sevajees country

SHEWETH That whereas your petioners having endured very severe inflictions by their imprisonments could not in the least suspect their pay for the time, especially since imprisonment, was not sought for by them, but accidentally fell out soe by the state of warrs and their obedience in compliance with orders

Wherefore your petitioners humbly implores your Worships &ca. serious consideration and commiseration of their conditions by granting their pay for the time of imprisonment.

[A similar petition was tendered by John Naylor, &ca.]

( 491 )

F. R. Surat } PETITION OF THE BOMBAY { [? 8]—March  
Vol. 108, p. 55 } MCRCHANTS { 1680

( EXTRACT )

To the Worshipfull John Child

Deputy Governour of the Port and Island Bombay &ca.

The humble Petition of the Bombay Merchants

Humbly sheweth

That your Worship was pleased to issue out a Proclamation therein declaring that all the merchants of the Island might

freely goe and trade in the Shivajees country to buy provisions and other goods as formerly, whereupon your petitioners sent severall boates to the maine for the same purpose borrowing money upon avog [*sic*], of which having notice, the Noquedah of the Syddys Armado called [blank], he came to the custome house and publickly declared before severall persons that without leave noe boates nor vessells should goe to trade in the said country, and that whoever should presume not to obey his comand herein should forfeit the boate or vessell, and would send the same to the fort of Undry Cundry; and accordingly your petitioners having sent a balloon to the river of Garapa, they meeted with some of the Syddys boates, to whome they declared that the said balloone belonged to Bombay, but notwithstanding all the aforesaid, the said Syddys [men] by force of armes entered the said boate and wounded a Moore man called Darvesjee and tooke prisoner one marriner of the said balloon and robbed all that they could find therein, whereby your petitioners are not able to make any voyage to those places by reason of the said Syddy

In which consideration your petitioners humbly begs your Worship to take into consideration this affaire and to find out some way to prevent such evill abuses for the future and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &ca.

( 492 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 9 March  
19 p. 22 } 1679/80

(EXTRACT)

We arrived in Coopers [Bay] the 1st March and accordingly sent your Worships letter by the Companys peon unto Mr. Thomas Mitchell &ca., which came to his hands at Jettapore. He imediately came on board and acquainted us of the condition and civillity of Sevagees Ministers.

The next day we arrived in the town, went to visitt the Subedar and to congratulate our againe freindshipp with Sevagee, who was very glad to here it, but told us he had no advice of it from the Rajah or Annagee Punditt. Then we delivered the letter, which when he had read, was very well satisfied, and all the merchants in generall are likewise.

8 March 1680 ]

*English Records*

( 493 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
108, pp. 58-9

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 9 March  
1679/80

( EXTRACT )

Wee have by us three of your Honour &ca., which wee had thoughts to answer by a sea conveyance being come over to us from Sevajees Ministers our shibarr laden with 100 candy of white beetlenutt, who had sailed towards you yesterday, but for her greater security in respect of the strength and number of Mallabarrs between this and Surat, wee ordered our two manchuas to be gott ready to convoy her up to you, and did then hope to dispatch them towards you tomorrow. But instead of that, from what hath happened, wee are necessitated to send this nimble express to you, that wee may have soe soon as possible your orders and directions in an affaire of soe weighty a concerne which wee shal here lay before you.

Yesterday the Syddy sent about 13 galvetts into Penn River. There meeting with a boate belonging to the Island, they sett upon her and have wounded one man with a deep wound in the arme, robbed the boate and carryed away a man. This is short of what threatened by the Noquedah, as by the enclosed petition of the Moor merchants, &ca... The man wounded tells us the person that cutt him is an inhabitant of this Island and dwells at Mazagoan, where his wife and family is, but he [is] in the Syddys service. Wee have done our utmost to perswade the Syddy to better behaviour towards us, but all good words and deeds prevails not at all with him, but from our great patience and sufferances he is now growne very impudent [? impudent] and hath left off [f] good words, as per his letter enclosed and translated into English. Yesterday he hath robbed four townes in Penn River burnt many houses and carryed away abundance of people, upon which Sevajee Rajahs Ministers are much concerned at us and have seized boates belonging to the Island, others being forced to run away that brought us that unwelcome news. Wee are truly sencible how much it concernes us to keepe faire with him in respect to the Honble. Companys interest at Surat &ca. places in the Mogulls dominions, but cannot see with any security to the Island how he can be suffered to act in this nature longer here. If your Honour &ca. can perswade the Governour of Surat to give him orders not to robb within our Bay, and that he desists from that, wee shall doe well enough with him for all things elce.



Your Honour may pleade it is from Penn and Negotan &ca. places on the maine within our Bay that wee are supplied with all sorts of provisions, soe that wee shall not be able to supply the Kings fleete, and must want ourselves if the Syddy continues to robb those places, for the Portuguese will not afford us any-thing because the Syddy hath disgusted them. It is for the King's fleete's sake wee undergoe great troubles from all our neighbours, and the Syddys baseness increaseth it, whose design is onely to keep himsele in employment and matters not what he doth. Wee humbly begg your orders and directions may be plaine in answer to these, and wee heartily wish your interest may be such with the Governor of Surat as may procure such an order from him to the Syddy as wee have mentioned. Wee have not as yet received any advices from Sevajees ministers concerning what mischeife the Syddy may have done them, but justly feare they will demand and expect from us the same that the Captain of Chaul did, which wee advised your Honor &ca. in ours of the 2d past, or otherwise wee must not expect any peace with Sevaje. Wee have wrote at large in severall letters concerning the Syddy and therefore shall not inlarge further, onely this, if you respect the security of this Island or looke for any revenues you must not suffer the Syddy longer to behave himsele as he doth; and therefore once more wee humbly begg you will be plaine and possitive in your orders to us concerning this, and as nimble as may be, for a day may be of great import in this most unhappy affaire.

( 494 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, pp. 59-60	} .SIDDY COSSUM TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY	{ Dated ? March 1679/80
-------------------------------------	--	----------------------------

( TRANSLATION )

A Letter of Syddy Cossums to the Worshipfull  
John Child Deputy Governor of the Port and  
Island Bombay.

The letter which your Worship wrote me came at a very good time, with which I am much contented. Therein you say it is long since you have not wrote any letter to me which doth not agree to a good freindship, for I have sent severall letters to you and many times have not received an answers. You write me that the boates that goes over to the maine doe make an

assault in those lands whereby the provisions and other goods are stopped there, whereupon all your inhabitants are much concerned, I being the cause, they saying it is not well done, wherefore you write me very large concerning the same. To which I answer that our fleete lyes a purpose to destroy, all the lands of our enemies and this is the order that I have. When wee were sent to Cundry it was onely by your cause and in time that the enemys tooke the same place and were settled there, in which time the President and Bimjee Parrack with the Governour of Surat and my selfe had many disputes touching the same, declaring that if the enemy should have power over the place it would be very prejudiciall for the future for many good and considerable reasons; therefore it would be very convenient for the fleete to come and helpe you there; and accordingly the said fleete came to the same purpose. After our fleete arrived to the said place, there were severall disputes between us, and what was agreed you are sensible on, therefore I need not write the same. But notwithstanding the same you left aside all that was agreed between us and made peace with the enemy. Its well done and noe great matter that you write me these words, but as to what you say that our fleete lyes over Thull and other Cassabos [Casbā=a town], tis noe such thing, but those places that I shall find more safety to goe to, I shall destroy their lands and doe intend to doe the same; therefore if you find any hindrance thereby, you may write a letter to the Governour of Suratt declaring that by reason of the fleete you find this hindrance, and you may seeke to gett an order from the said Governour, whereby I may leave the place and goe away with the fleete, and when I receive such an order, I shall immediately weigh anchor an[d] be gon, I being also under command, and without his order I cannot retire, therefore our fleete being in this place, wee cannot suffer our enemys to have any dwellers nor other things in those lands; soe that when you send me your order by writeing, then I have noe need to stay here noe longer. Notwithstanding you would (through the freindship that you have with our enemies) watch their countryes. Therefore you may make our enemies desert the Island Cundry and then wee shall have noe occasion to keepe our fleete here, for wee onely keepe the said fleete by reason of the said Cundry, soe that it will be better for you to make them leave the said place and you will be at noe further trouble, and the maine land shall remaine in the same manner as it is.

You write to me that in time [of] Syddy Sumball that there was an agreement that from Saral Bady to Penn, Negotan and Habata there should be noe prejudice done there, and I in the same manner have hitherto performed the same, but you may very well understand that at that time the enemy had not taken Cundry nor was settled there, neither was any fleets there to beseige them till this time; therefore how can you expect that this agreement be now performed, for if the enemy had left Cundry wee should observe the first agreement whereby the Maine land might be as it is, but without the enemy doe leave the said Cundry you would have us keepe and performe the first agreement.

You write me concerning a gunner and I would faine know what service you want by him, but if you have need of him and will content him by paying him what is his due, you may send for him. I have taken severall gunners from our enemys and have many others, therefore by this reason I shall not be revenged, and besides, you have one of my gunners in your service who, if he be contented to come to me, you may give him leave and send him to me...

( 495 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } 108, p. 63	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 18 March 1679/80
-----------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------

( EXTRACT )

Wee are very glad the management of the business with Sevajee is to your likeing. He hath confirmed all as per a paper enclosed translated into English for your better understanding. A hundred candy of Beetlenutt is sent us on account our demand for satisfaction of the two vessells lost, now laden on a Shybarr and sent towards you.

\* \* \* \* \*

[ The Syddy ]...hath not any reason to complaine of unkindnesse from us, but that which discontents him is the withdrawing of our fleets and making peace with Sevajee.

( 496 )

F. R. Surat Vol. } 108, p. 90	CARWAR TO SURAT	{ Dated 18 March 1679/80
----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

( EXTRACT )

The copper which was at Hubely is remooved to Darwarr and most part sould. The news there is that Serja Caun is made

Generall of the Vizapore army which, with the assistance of 15,000 horse of the Mogulls, are coming to retake severall places from Sevajee. He hath in Mescracota 12,000 horse, which wee hope will come into those parts. Copull is laid close seige to, besides other castles.

( 497 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 24 March  
19, pp. 22-23 } 1679/80

( EXTRACT )

Yours of the 9th past and 9th present we have received and should sooner have given answer to them had we not been hindred by the dayly hot alarums of Sevagees army drawing neere to Suratt which hath caused us to remove to Swally allmost all such goods of the Honble. Companys as lay here unsold in their warehouses, by reason our present condition is such, for want of sufficient strength of English to defend the house, that we could not hope for any security for them here, and the troubles still continuing...that we can have no ways as yett any fitt oppertunity to informe the Governour (who is soe much disgusted at our conclusion of a peace with Sevagee) of the ill carriages of the Sidey to his people...Therefore give the Sidey plaine and publique notice, of he continues these abuses to us, you have orders to furnish him with noe more money nor provisions, and likewise further to use him in such a manner as he will find the evill of it in the end, by causing such a breach betwixt us as may prove harder to reconcile then the warr with Sevagee...

( 498 )

(S) F. R. Surat, } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 March  
Vol. 108, Fol. 74 } 1680

( SUMMARY )

The English from Bombay sent a Manchua with flying colours to show their nationality to Chaul. This vessel was fired upon seized and carried to Hendry by the Sidy's fleet. Where (Hendry) being examined the Syddy told them that he must and will serve all boates soe, be they what they will that comes out of our port, to see that their enemys be not supplied with amunition by us &c. Since the Dutchman that left the Companys service and runn to him, there is allsoe an Englishman ran away which wee suppose to be entertained by him.

( 499 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 8 April  
 Vol. 40, No. 4699 } 1680  
 (EXTRACT)

✓ After exceeding trouble and difficulty, wherein Mr. Child, your now Deputy Governour, hath used great paines and industry, a peace is concluded with Sevajee, wherein have been forced to permitt his possession of the Island in the mouth of your port of Bombay, finding wee were not able with our present strength to force him from it; what vessells taken from us he is to make satisfaction for, and on which account wee have allready received 100 Candy of beetlenuts; likewise what men he tooke in them to returne back, which is performed, and liberty for your factors at Carwarr and Rajapore to come away at their owne conveniencys, and to cleare his former account. To which purpose the *Hunter* is sent downe to Rajapore to bring off those factors, with such effects as are to be delivered towards the extinguishing his old debt; but for Carwarr, wee are forced still to continue your servants there least it might create a jealousy in Sevajee of a new breach with him, when wee are gott cleare, see immediatly to withdraw both after the agreement, and to cause a hindrance in the ready performance of this new treaty, besides the want of a vessell to bring them off, except should have sent the *Revenge* and left the Island without any guard of shipping, which wee could not safely doe; therefore shall order them to be in a readiness against the arrivall of your Europe shiping, when shall not faile to bring them away and totally dissolve that factory.

The present state of this country is under such unhappy and uncertaine distempers that wee know not well what to write your Honrs. for a truth, more then that both your servants and your estates are continually under such eminent hazards that wee know not well which way best to proceed for their securities, through the dayly nearer approach of Sevagee to this city with the armys of one of this Kings sonns resideing at Orangabaud, whome it is hourelly expected should rebell against his father and joyne with him, fame having some time since given him out to be dead in the warr with his Rashboots, though by severall circumstances it appeares not to be true, yet hath frightened all people and places soe as to put such a generall stop to all manner of trade that wee are under great perplexity and doubt how wee shall be able to procure cargoes for your next shipping, and dispose of such goods as wee have still by us, and which for some better security have sent the

greatest part to Swally, such as wee have suddainly the least hopes to put off, our guard being returned againe from Bombay, who wee have appointed to that charge.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Syddy, Admirall of the King of India's fleet, hath taken and fortified another little Island neare to that of Hendry, called Kendry [Khānderi], from which Sevajees forces have attempted to beate him off with great loss of men and divers of his vessells, which hath soe puffed up the Siddy that he now presumes to give laws in all that bay (solely your Honrs. Royalty), requiring all vessells from your Island to take his passes, otherwise will seize on them; besides his men coming in great numbers ashore are soe insolent and abusive that your Deputy Governour and Councill writes us that they are not able to beare it, and that if it be not suddainly remedied some dangerous consequences will ensue. Our intentions was to have complained to this Governour thereof, but he is soe exasperated at making a peace with Sevagee that he not only encourages but abets the Syddy in these abuses, which your affaires here will not suffer us at present otherwise to remedy, therefore it will highly concern your Honrs. speedily to take some effectuall course for redress of these growing evils (with divers others in your affaires here, too many now to be repeated), otherwise you will suddainly loose your Island and all your northerne trade.

( 500 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 10 April  
19, p. 26 } 1680  
( EXTRACT ) \*

We have now gott leave of the Subedarr to lade off[ ] what beetelnutt we have in warehouse...but we have not yett received order from the Rajah or Annajee Punditt for the delivery of the goods to us, soe that we still are in expectation to receive them from your Worshipp, for without them the Subedarr will demand satisfaction for the goods of us.

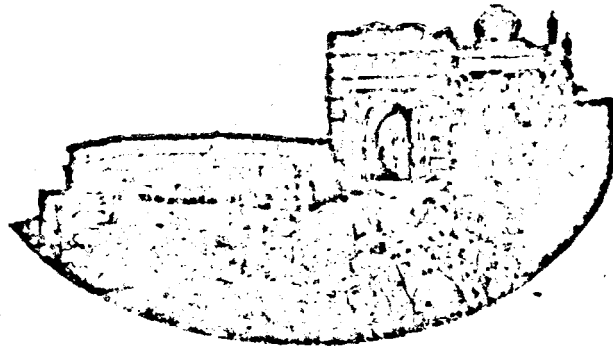
( 501 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 19 April  
108, p. 86 } 1680  
( EXTRACT )

Nothing more worthy your Honours notice, except to advise your Honour &ca. of the death of Sevajee, whose death wee feare will cause a great deale of trouble in these parts, for most of the

THE MEMORIAL CHHATRI OF SHIVAJI ON RAYGAD.

No. 4.



Here lies the 'Grand and whole author of all these Commotion',  
Copy right: Archaeological Survey of India ( Vol. I. p. 274. )

merchants are ready to run away, and certainly should any lascarree come neere the place, they would embarque. Sombajee Rajah hath taken up his quarters at Pernollah, where goes dayly to him abundance of souldiers; he hath sent downe and stoppl[ed] all the corne that is in towne, and ordered it to be sent up to him. Wee likewise doe expect that the place will suddainly be secured by Sombajee Rajahs party, and what wee shall doe in that condition wee leave to your Honour &ca. to judge.

## ( 502 )

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 26 April  
Vol. 108, p. 92 } 1680

## ( EXTRACT )

That which cheifely occasions this, is to acquaint you of the certaine news of Sevajees death, and that country given to Sombajee Rajah, who hath sent downe Ravajee Funditt to command all these Soobedarrs to Pernolla, to give in their accounts, and it's supposed he will send Mazotto[?] to governe these parts, which makes us hope in a short time to see trade encouraged. .

## ( 503 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 27 April  
19, p. 26 } 1680

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee suppose your Worshipp &ca. hath long since had the advice of the death of Savagee Rajah. Sumbojee Rajah hath taken upon him to governe and title of King. He hath sent for all persons that were in comand, as Subedarrs, Hovellidarrs &ca. Some he imprisons and some he discharges of their employes. We have lately here come a new Subedar sent by him. We gave him a vissitt. He received us with a great deale of love and freindshipp.

## ( 504 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SUBAT { Dated 28 April  
108, p. 84 } 1680

## ( EXTRACT )

Wee have certaine news that Sevajee Rajah is dead. It is now 23\* days since he deceased, it's said of a bloody flux, being

\* Shivaji died Chaitra Shuddha 15, Saturday, Shaka 1602 [Jedhe ShakaVali] i. e. 3rd April 1680.



sick 12 days. How affaires goes in his Country wee shall advise as comes to our knowledge. At present all is quiett, and Sombajee Rajah is at Pornollah.

( 505 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 May  
108, p. 88 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

Their [the Siddys] galvetts robb Sevajees country and bring most of their prizes hither and sell them before our facr[?]s, landing here 4 in 500 armed men at all houres, resisting our guards, threatning the inhabitants who are in great feare and dread of the Syddy, and Sevajees people will not believe but that wee have shares with him, soe that wee are in great streights, therefore humbly begg your Honours advice and orders with all speed, for wee are in armes and at great loss for want of advice from you. Wee shall use our utmost but thiuk it allmost impossible to keepe freinds with both the Syddy and Sevajees Ministers and the poor inhabitants are in a miserable condition, ready to run off this unfortunate Island.

Wee had wrote thus farr when came letters from the maine which adviseth that severall boates that went hence to lode with batty, &ca. are stopped, soe that wee are like to be in a sad condition, for batty is allready very deare thanks to the Syddy. If the Mogulls fleete winters here wee shall be in a worse condition for his men will expect to be fed, and wee justly feare great troubles in securing them, for Sombajee Rajahs people will certainly attempt to burne and destroy them, who, it is reported, is proclaimed and put in his fathers place. Mora Punditt and Annajee Punditt and the other Ministers are gone to Pernolla to receive his orders. Ram Rajah is at Rairy and is to continue there, that hold being in his possession. All the Soobedarrs and Hoveldarrs, &ca. are continued in their severall employments, noe alteration made.

( 506 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 May  
19, p. 29 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

Sevagees death is confirmed from all places yett some are still under a doubt of the truth, such reports having been used to run of him before some considerable attempt, wherefore shall not be to[o] confident untill well assured.

( 507 )

F. R. Fort St. George } SURAT TO FORT St. { Dated 20 May  
Vol. 28, pp. 100-101 } GEORGE { 1680

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee hath for some time been credibly reported for dead, but now it is contradicted as only a designe to catch his eldest son Somboje Rajah, who hath highly offended him.

( 508 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 June  
108, p. 97 } { 1680

( EXTRACT )

Sevagee is for certaine dead and his son Sombagee hath now almost possession of all that his father had. He is still at Pornella, where he hath made ready 1,000 men and given them two months wages before hand. What his design is with them is not knowne. He hath settled Soobedarrs and all officers of his owne. His younger brother is at Rayry unmolested and its thought that Sombagee will use him with all kindness. Annagee Punditts head is cut off. Mora Punditt is in favour, but in noe trust as yet. The country begins to be a little settled.

( 509 )

F. R. Surat } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 10 June  
Vol. 108, p. 104 } { 1680

( EXTRACT )

In our last to your Honour &ca. wee advised that wee had an order for the coconuts at Achara, but the suddain alteration of this state put an end to all our former proceedings, for not long after came a new Soobedarr put in by Sombagee Rajah who acquainted us that without an order from him wee could receive noe more bucksis, upon which wee wrote to the Rajah to satisfy him of the troubles wee are always at with the Soobedarr to receive the bucksis given by Sevagee Rajah, desiring him to give an order, in answer to which he advised us that at present he had other concernes in hand, but when at more leizure he would examine our account, which all signifies noe more than just a deniall.

Servants wee have no more then what your Honour &ca. formerly allowed to the factory, though at present have occasion for more onely to secure our persons &ca. from a parcell of rude souldiers that forces us in a manner to stand on our guard, this towne being continually full both of horse and footmen. Tis reported they are going to Sombagee Rajah.

( 510 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 26 June  
108, p. 105 } 1680

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now againe sending unto Sombagee Rajah for an order for the delivery of the Bucksiss, he being now gone for Rairy. Wee expect he will be more favourable to us now then was formerly, because he has setteled most part of his Kingdome, that he is now at more leizure to heare our aggreivances, for which reason wee may beleive that if ever he intends the Honble. Company shall have any more on that accountt bucksiss, that he will send his order, or wee shall receive answer.

( 511 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 July  
108, p. 108 } 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sombagee Rajah is now at Rairy; his young brother he used with all kindness, and continues as yet soe to doe. Wee wrote you in our last that Annajee Punditts head was cutt off, but wee were missinformed; for there is come over to us a person of quality from the Soobedarr of Chaul that adviseth us, he is alive, but in great trouble and laden with chains. The country begins to be well settled, and Sombagee declared publicly Rajah\*; he hath an army of 20000 men now together, what he designs them is not knowne; report speakes him very diligent and carefull.

---

\* This evidently refers to his manchakārohans, a preliminary ceremony, which took place on 18 June [J. s.], about six months before his public coronation (16 January 1681).

## ( 512 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CHUPRA TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 August  
108, p. 113 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

The news of these parts are that Bauder Canue has laid seige to a castle which Sevagee tooke the last yeare, Hummutt Ghurr, bordering upon these parts, [w]hiither he will carry it or noe wee caunot as yett tell, for the defendants makes good resistance.

## ( 513 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 August  
108, p. 116 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

There hath been a hott bouthe at Undry, where the Suddys [Siddi] people are; in a darke night Sombajee Rajahs men landed there about 200 of them, gott into the works undiscovered; but giving the alarum too soone, for want of daylight and a th[orough] knowledge of the place, was beaten. About 80 heads was brought hither, which much discontented Sombajees embassadour. Here some of them were landed, but not all, for immediately upon knowledge of it, the Deputy Governour sent Mr. Day to the Syddy to forbid landing the heads or bringing any prisoners on shoare, upon which he was somewhat concerned, but immediately complied and sent all away. But you will admire at his strange intentions, which was to place all the heads on stakes along the water side, which wee could not submit to.

## ( 514 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CHUPRA TO SURAT { Dated 20 August  
108, p. 135 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

These parts affaords little or noe news at present, save that the report goes that Sombajee Rajah intends, after the raines, to give Bauder Caun battell in open feild, and has sent him word as much.

## ( 515 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 31 August  
19, pp. 46-47 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

The Subedarr of these parts, by name Jugguan Boyage [? Jagajivan Bajaji] Punditt, having put severall abuses and affronts

upon us which we have suffered with a great deale of patience, but especially by a continuall demand of loans of moneys, which we denied to send, being far in the Companys debt already, besides have orders from the President and Councill for the withdrawing on the Europe Shipp. Hee on the 26th instant commanded severall souldiers out of the Castle with commission to force us to it by detaining and prohibiting all provision to come into the Facotry, which constrained us to a small brush, which drove them hence with little damage. The Subedarr finding himself to be frustrated in his intentions hath seized what cows and buffoloes was without our reach, belonging to our immediated servants and put [them] to sale; likewise thre[ats] of stopping all commerce whattsoever and haveing agreed for a quantity of pepper on the Honble. Companys account to be delivered in Cudderah, which is under his jur[is]diction, we have thought it convenient to send this express to you with our letters to Sombajee Rajah &c., which understand to be at Rairy, therefore neere you, desire your care with a speedy conveyance to be sent to his reception, and if in this you can be any ways assistant by writeing, we question not your ready compliace, it being for the interest and security of our Honble. Masters concern[ed].

( 516 )

F. R. Bombay Vol. 19, p. 43	} SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 3 Sept. 1680
( EXTRACT )		

What you propose to us concerning sending up some person to Sambajee Rajah wee have well considered off and are come to this result, that if it be possible you endeavour by some plausible excuse to evade it for 3 or 4 months, in which time we are in great hopes to receive our overland advises from the Honble. Company for our full direction how to carry our selves in this unhappy business of Hendry Kendry and likewise with the Sidey; therefore faile not to lett us see your utmost endeavours in prudently overcoming this affaire till then, and it will be much to our satisfaction.

( 517 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 108, p. 127	} BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 17 Sept. 1680
( EXTRACT )		

Wee shall use our endeavours to keepe faire with Sambajee Rajah and continue to put off vissiting him the best wee can in compliace with your orders.

( 518 )

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 18[?] Oct.  
 Vol. 40, No. 4705 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

About [ April 1680 ]...were received advice of Sevajees death, confirmed to us from divers parts ( and which in reality is soe, though often contradicted since ), and his sonn Sombajee Rajah settled quietly in his father's place, whose present proceedings seeme to speake him to be of a contrary spiritt and temper to his father, by a much more moderate and humane Government; therefore could have heartily wished your Honrs. had left us power to have continued your factory of Carwar, that country now beginning to breath[e] towards a settlement.

Wee have in a former advised your Honours that this King's treasure being much exhausted by his long and chargeable warrs with Sevagee, the Pattans and his Rashboots, had caused a heavy tax to be laid upon all persons in his kingdom, except Moors of his owne religion and that it was likewise demanded of the three European nations but was unanimously refused, which the Governour and officers of Suratt advising the King, he instead thereof ordered that the English, Dutch and French should for the future pay the old customes of 3½ per cent, which is now strictly required of us, which hath made us jointly consult for the removall thereof.

( 519 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } RAJAPORE TO SURAT { Dated 25 Oct.  
 108 p. 146 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

Our last to your Honour &ca. was dated the 26th June... wherein wee advised your Honour &ca. that wee had sent againe unto Sombagee Rajah, about recovering of the remainder of the Bucksiss, according to your Honour &ca. orders; since which our servants have been at Rairy, expecting of the Rajah's answers, soe that wee had nothing of any importance to advise in this time worthy of your Honour &ca. notice, untill the 25th instant arrived to us our servants from the Rajah, with letters, but could gett noe orders for any more Bucksiss, for this reason; that the Syddy his enemy is harboured in our port or Bombay where he is furnished with ammunition, provisions, &ca. contrary to our articles made with Sevagee Rajah soe that he declares he will beare us noe manner of respect, or take any notice of us till the Siddy be turned out. and not suffered to have any recruits

from thence; but if the Syddy still continues in that port, he will be very severe, and demand the amount of what hath been already delivered of the Busksiss, but contrary if the Siddy deserts the Island, he hath promised to order us the Bucksiss, with satisfaction for what was robbed up the Gaut, in Hattanee, and that wee shall have the same liberty in his country as formerly in the Sevagee Rajahs time of government, soe that what to doe in this affaire wee know not.

( 520 )

F. R. Bombay } RAJAPORE TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 Nov.  
Vol. 19, pp. 48-49 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

The 25th October came our servants, after 3 months stay, from Rairy, by whom we have received a letter from Sumbajee Rajah, being [? willing] to comply with the President and Councils order to endeavour to gett what more of the bucksiss, but could not obtaine the Rajahs order. Promise we have for them if the Deputy Governor will answer his expectation, that is to turne the Sidey out of the Port of Bombay and not suffer him to winter or have any provision, aminition, &ca. from thence, and if your Worship &ca. does not agree to these propositions, then he will seeke some other satisfaction.

Since writeing the above came to us your Worships &ca. dated the 21st October, wherein wee are advised of whatt orders your Worship &ca. have received from the President &ca. concerning our leaveing this Factory, which was to send down the *Hunter* friggot for our transporting to Bombay, but cannot, because the Rajah hath an army near [? Bombay] and know not but he may give an attempt to the Island so that it is not safe to spare her out of port.

( 521 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 4 November  
108, p. 146 } 1680

( EXTRACT )

Wee have certaine news of the Rajahs Armado, consisting of about 50 saile of groabs and galvetts, are all fitted at Rajapore and have on board them between 4 in 5000 men under the command of Dowlett Caun, and that very suddainly they will be coming to the Northward. What their intentions are wee cannot learne, but tis reported against us, for the Rajah is very much inraged that wee should harbour the Syddy. Wee shall be very vigilant and endeavour to prevent any surprize that they may attempt on us.

( 522 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
108, p. 147 } CHUPRA TO SURAT { Dated 10 Nov.  
1680

( EXTRACT )

Our last was to give your Honour &ca. notice of the Caphilas setting out towards you, which was of the 2d instant; wee pray God it may arrive in safety to you, for since their departure wee are hottly alarm'd of Sevaje's forces being abroad. It is reported here that there is a party of horse and foot designed to march towards Suratt, another against Brampore, a third to keepe Bauder Caun in play, who is removed from these borders further towards Decan. Wee shall doe our utmost to gett our goods in and pack them up as fast as wee can to send away, whereby to prevent the ensuing danger.

( 523 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
90, p. 1 (2d set) } SURAT TO DUNGOM { Dated 4 Dec.  
1680

( EXTRACT )

Wee received yours of the 25th November on the primo instant and are glad to reade that Bauder Ckauns neighbourhood with his army keeps the country about you in such security from the danger threatned you by the approach of Sumbaje's forces therefore at this quiett juncture you will do well to hasten away your caphilas yett behind with what speed you can.

( 524 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. }  
19, p. 1 (3d set) } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 8 Dec.  
1680

( EXTRACT )

Wee are sorry to finde you involved soe in troubles betwixt Sombaja Rajah and the Sidy, and which wee have seriously considered how to advise you best to direct your selves in soe knotty an affaire. Its true, the countenance, assistance and harbour given to the Sidy to the prejudice of the Rajah (being both our freinds) will hardly pass with the law of nations, which wee should not att the least deviate from if necessity forced not, as wee feare in our case it will, our present condition being such that wee must be forced to disoblige one or the other, the choice of which is very disputable; but considering [the] present juncture of the neare dispatch of our Europe ships and what the consequences might be in their interruption, wee must be forced to direct our orders thus: That as to the persons sent to you per Sombaje, to treate him according to his quality and the buisness



he came aboute, keepinge a watchfull eye upon him least he should be sent rather for a spy then what he really pretends, and which wee are not a little perswaded of. However, let it be with that caution as not to give him the least mistrust thereof, and although wee wish you were speedily rid of him, yett if that cannot conveniently bee without an absolute difference with the Siddy, endeavour to delay and temper things soe that nothing inconvenient may happen thereby with you from the one nor hindrance to us in the lading of ships from the other, which when dispatched shall take into our further consideration to settle these inconveniences better for the future; in the meane time make the Siddy as sencible hereof as you can, and bring him to obledge himself per writeing to such conditions as may be to the better sattisfaction of the Rajah, from spoyleing or disturbing his country within the Bay, which if he shall either refuse or make a breach of lett him be made sencible thereof in that manner not to endanger the Companys affaires here, butt soe that he may if he please make his complaints to this Governour, when our reasons may be better heard, which now will not, approveing much of your care and watchfullness upon the present dangers which soe highly threatns your quiett. [This same letter is dated 28 Dec. in F. R. Surat, Vol. 90 pp. 5-6].

( 5 )

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } HUGLI TO BOMBAY { Dated 13 Dec.  
19, p. 6 ( 2d set ) } 1680

(EXTRACT)

Sevagic hath dyed so often that some begine to thincke him immortal. Tis certaine little beleife can be given to any report of his death till experience shews it per the waining of his hitherto prosperous affaires, since when he dyes indeed it is thought he has none to leave behinde him to carry on things att the rate and fortune he has all along done.

( 526 )

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 27 December  
Vol. 19, p. 4 } 1680

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy having wrote to the Governour and cheife Customer here to desire intercessi[on] to us for a recommendation to you to treat him with friendship and kindness, upon their greate importunity this is only to pleasure them, referring you to our late directions sent you for your government both as to him and his enemy Sombagee Rajah your troublesome neighbour.

( 527 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 16 February  
90, Part II, Fol. 14 } 1680/1

(SUMMARY)

Mentions the ill behaviour of the Siddy and counsels treating him according to his desert so that the (Siddy) may complain to Governor of Surat against Bombay when Surat President expects a better hearing than if the Pr. himself complained.

( 528 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 25 June  
90, Part II, Fol. 46 } 1681

(EXTRACT)

Wee send you the ballance of Mr. Mitchells books according to your desires with a copy of Sevagees accounts as it stands, in the Rajapore books, which wee wish you may have the good successe to cleare with his soone.

( 529 )

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 23 Jan.  
90, Part III, } 1681/2

(EXTRACT)

[Fol. 13] Your ffactory of Rajapore, wee have at last (tho not without great difficulty) wholly with drawne.

[Fol. 17] Your island Bombay is much more a greater burthen upon us then all your other affaires; besides lying surrounded with soe many ill neighbours as Savagee, this king and the most insolent Protuguese who all in their severall conditions continually minister to us most unexpressible difficultys of living in peace with them; for as to Savagee or as now (more properly) Sombajee his sonne, in the unhappy difference of Hendry Kendry where Leiut. Thorpe soe inconsiderately and rashly, with divers others lost their lives and wherein seems to be charged some errors upon your President and Councill, in not giving you the grounds and reasons of his difference with us, for those (till then) disregarded and barren rocks which wee were not then able to doe nor now, further then an ambitions and politick aime to lead him; and whereas to Thorps &c. losse wee are soe farr from any just blame therein, that untill the advise of his miscarriage wee knew (Fol. 18) not of Savajees possession of the place; as Mr. Henry Oxinden (then your Deputy Governor there and now at home) can well informe you; notwithstanding it fell out about your shippes arrivall from England, at which time (if any) had been

most proper to have employed them; which wee could not then direct, nor was any motion (to that purpose) made from thence until John Child going downe Deputy Governor on the new London; after the despatch of the *Anne* and *Bengalla* downe the coast of India, and who only proposed your ships battering the place might reduce it; but was found more difficult; for this kings fleete consisting of severall shippes of good force, with divers small vessells well manned, your gunns could neither damage them ashoare nor hinder recruits or provissions from the maine. The place being soe situated; and unaccessible for large shipping and but one small place with security for boats to land at soe that whatever should have been done in that perticular, would have proved but a dangerous attempt, and wherein found ourselves not fully impowered; though provided for in charter part[ly]. Yet if you will be pleased to cause to be laid before you, and reade the severall letters that past on that occasion from your Deputy and Councill to your President and Councill here with our answers from the 27th of August 1679 to the 31st of January 1679/80 the time of advice of the conclusion of peace with Sevagee wee hope you will finde that wee proceeded by such fitt measures as your then affaires most justly and urgently required from us, and which wee hope hath been succeeded, much more considerably to our advantage then vainly employing your shipping to the great disappointment not only of their ladings but hazard of dispatch home; notwithstanding wee must confesse if you resolve to continue the possession of your island Bombay, and that its revenue should any wayes answer its charge, you must not only unvest Savagy from Kendry and the king from Hendry; but bring the Portuguese to some better termes and friendly behaviour towards us, otherwise that most unhappy incomparable place will prove nothing but a constant trouble and damage to you.

( 530 )

F. R. Surat, Vol. 4, } A PETITION TO SURAT { Dated 17 April  
Part III, Fol. 35 } COUNCIL { 1682

## ( SUMMARY )

A petition of Lucia de Souza (the late Arrack Rendeiro considered by Surat council on 17th April 1682) shows that her income was affected by reason of the warrs and troubles with Sevagee. (probably refers to Henry Kenry affair).

1641-1664

**Jean-Baptiste Tavernier's Account of Sivaji**

I have made two journeys to Goa—the first was at the end of the year 1641, the second at the beginning of the year 1648. The first time I only remained seven days, and I returned to Surat by land. From Goa I went to Bicholly, which is upon the mainland; from thence to Bijapur then to Golkonda, Aurangabad, and Surat. I could have gone to Surat without passing through Golkonda, but I was obliged to go there on business.

From Goa to Visapour, which is generally accomplished in eight days, 85 coss. Visapour to Golkonda, which I travelled in nine days, 100 coss. From Golkonda to Aurangabad the stages are not so well defined, for sometimes it takes sixteen, sometimes twenty, or even twenty-five days. From Aurangabad to Surat the journey sometimes takes twelve days, but sometimes it is not accomplished in less than fifteen or sixteen.

Bijapur is a large town which has nothing remarkable about it, either as regards public edifices or trade. The King's palace is large enough indeed, but badly built, and what causes the approach to it to be difficult is, that in the moat which surrounds it, and which is full of water, there are many crocodiles. The King of Bijapur has three good ports in his kingdom; these are Rājapur, Dabhol, and Kareputtun. The last named is the best of all, and the sea washes the foot of the mountain, where, close to land, there is from 14 to 15 fathoms of water. On the top of the mountain there is a fort with a natural supply of water, and although not commanded by anything and by nature impregnable, since the King has been at peace with the Portuguese he has abandoned it.

Kareputtun is only five days' journey from Goa northwards, and Raibagh, where the King of Bijapur disposes of his pepper, is about the same distance from Kareputtun to the east. The King of Bijapur, like the King of Golkonda, was formerly a tributary of the Great Mogul, but is so no longer.

This Kingdom has been in trouble for some time on account of the rebellion of Nair Sivaji, who was, on the establishment of the King of Bijapur, what we call in France, Captain of the Guards. His father had been guilty of misconduct, for which the King arrested him and put him in prison, where he remained for a long time till he died. The young Sivaji, his son, thereupon

conceived so strong a hatred for the King that he became a chief of bandits, and as he was both courteous and liberal he had as many followers, both cavalry and infantry, as he cared for, and in a short time he got together an army, the soldiers, on the report of his liberality, coming to join him from all sides. He was thus in a position to undertake some enterprise, when the King of Bijapur died without children, and accordingly, without any great difficulty, he became master of a portion of the Malabar coast, including Rajapur, Rasigar [?Rajagadh], Kareputtun Dabhol, and other places. It is said that during the demolition of the fortifications of Rasigar he found immense treasure, and with this he supported his forces, by whom he was well served because they were always very well paid.

Some years before the death of the King, the Queen, as she has no children, adopted a boy, upon whom she had bestowed all her affection, and she brought him up, as I have already said, with the greatest care in the doctrines of the sect of Ali. On the King's death she caused this adopted son to be declared King, and Sivaji, as he then possessed an army, continued the war, and for some time caused trouble during the regency of the Queen. A treaty was concluded on condition that Sivaji should retain, as vassal of the King, all the country which he had taken, the King recovering half the revenue. When the young King was, by this peace, established on the throne, the Queen, his mother, undertook the pilgrimage to Mecca, and while I was at Ispahan she passed through on her return.

*Travels in India* by Jean-Baptiste Tavernier.

Translated by V. Ball, 2nd ed.

Edited by Sir Wm. Crooke,

Vol. I, pp. 145-148

( 532 )

1655

**Extracts from the travels of Peter Mundy, Vol. V**

( by Sir Richard Temple for the Hakluyt Society )

RELATION XXXVI.

THE THIRD VOYAGE TO EAST INDIA.

10 [October 1655]. Wee anchored in Rajapore; rode 2 mile shortt of Jettapore townne.

\* \* \* \* \*

This place is under the King of Viziapore, one of the Decan kings.

\* \* \* \* \*

Here att Rajapore 15 of the said pice make 1 sere; 40 sores 1 maen; 20 maen 1 candee; 555 *l.* English.

\* \* \* \* \*

This place may afford yearly aboutt 3000 ckandeos of pepper, near 1000 tonnes, att 14 *C*[wt.] to a tonne, aboutt 9 larrees per maen, near 27 *l.* Eng[lish].

Cardamome worth aboutt 6 *s.* 12*s.* the 1 *c*[wt.] or 3 maen Suratt, itt may afford 300 quintalls per annum.

Saltpeter about 1000 candeos, this waightt att 12 *Ps.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  5*s.* each per candee, near 12 *s.* per *c*[wt.] E[nglish].

Gumlacke: 25 tonnes att 25 Pagodes a candee: a pagode 10 larrees, aboutt 45 *s.* per Eng[lish] *c*[wt.].

Turmericke, 200 maend att 2 larrees per maen: a maen 27 *l.*, a lb. 10*d.* English.

Myrhe [blank] att 45 to 50 larrees per *c*[wt.] or 3 Suratt maens or 4 Rajapora.

Course cloth, as dungrees, purcallas, lunghees, allejaes, etts: great quantities.

Customs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum: A gunny is an oxe lading: I conceive aboutt 10 Suratt maens.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our house at Rajapore was pleasantly seated on the bancks of the River (although otherwise ill conditioned), beetweene which and the house (rightt under and adjoyning to it) was a prettie gardein with strange trees and rare plantts of fruitts, flowers, etts. Among the rest one very high, which beareth a large yellow flower with a pleasantt smell, like wall jilliflowers; it is called Champa. Allsoe another tree bearing the fruit called azofefas in Spanish, thatt country affording the same as bigge as damzens, in coullor and tast like an apple, and there, by the Portugalls, called mancanas, or mansanas. Our house aforesaid stands in a good ayre and delighttsome for prospectt, *viz.* to a grove of mango trees, cocotrees, plantaines, etts., in a pleasantt spacious meddow over the river rightt against our habitation, [running] allsoe to the towne of Rajapore, standing on the side of a hill, as allsoe to the hills farther offe theraboutts. Likewise [it has] the sightt of all vessells which passe to and fro, up and downe the river. And the

view of the Bundar of Custom House and plaine adjoining. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from our house to the towne, if you goe aboutt by the bridge and  $\frac{1}{4}$  if you goe (or are carried) over the little river, and lesse if you take boate and land att the Bundar or Custome House plaine.

\* \* \* \* \*

14 [November 1655]. Wee wentt aboutt a mile above the towne, soe crossed over the river by boate and came to a hotte bathe. It runs with a good streame as bigge as a man's arme in a stone gutter (like our shoots in Penrin) into a little tancke; the water in my opinion as hotte (if nott hotter) as that of the Bath by Bristoll. Itt lies near the water side in a pleasantt grove of mango trees.

\* \* \* \* \*

17 [November 1655]. Captain Taylor seized on a Mallabare juncke, which came in the river to trade; butt the Governour and country people beeing discontented theratt, finding obstruction in our businesse in generall, after two or three daies detention shee was released againe. The Mallabars are our mortall enemies in these parts, beeing piratts many of them.

18 [November 1655]. Wee went to see some superstitious ceremonies of the Jentues, viz, By Tambaes. In Rajapore is a small pagode or Chappell of Nannio, or Nino, aboutt which and in it were assembled near 300 persons of all sexes and sizes. First came a fellow on whose naked backe others fastned iron hookes I know nott how, butt there was neither bloud nor signes appeared. On the hookes were fastned a line, which another held in his hand, following the first att a distance; so they went 3 times aboutt the said pagode or chappell and every time hee came against the dore hee prostrates himself att length on his belly upon the ground (which I conceave is the ancient manner of worshipping). When hee arose from the earth hee would putt his hands downe to the ground; then joyning both hands together hee would kisse them and soe putt them on his head. This hee would doe 3 tymes as aforesaid, and after one had don, others performed the like. There wentt before them a piper and 3 or 4 drummes. This worship was don to an image aboutt a cubitt long. It had the face of a woman of silver or silvered over. This stood within, rightt against the doore aforesaid. I must putt off my shoes if I meant to com near it, which I did.

Aboutt this time a woman burned her selfe alive with her dead husband. This I saw not; butt the manner is much different

from thatt I saw att Surratt as in folio 31. Here they dig a pitt, laying therein much wood and combustible stufte with the body of the dead husband, which beeing fired, shee casts her selfe into the flame to her husband, uppon whome they cast more wood etts., and there they are both quickly consumed to ashes. These Jentues, as the Banians, burne their dead, if they bee people of any quallity. Their freinds doe putt into their mouthes gold, pearle, corral, and the most pretious things, which burneth with them. Woemen thatt burne with their husbands as abovesaid have a little monument of stone sett up in their remembrance. I saw divers of them.

Aboutt this tyme allsoe they shotts and killed a couple of leopards having fitted a cow for bait. I saw it nott.

Bodleian Library, Oxford,

*Rawlinson MS. A. 315,*

fol. 226.

( 533 )

1657-1680

**Robert Orme's Notes ( Derived from Various  
Printed Accounts ) on the Life of Sivaji**

If any portion of history merits more attention than others, it should seem that the period of a revolution in the State or the progress of the foundation of a new one demand the strictest investigation. Sevagi was the founder of the Morratoc Dominion in the Peninsula of India, and hitherto we have no account, either sufficiently accurate or sufficiently connected to follow his life. I write June 26, 1779.

At the end of the book titled " *Histoire des deux Conquerans Tartares qui ont subjuge La Chine, par le R. P. Pierre Joseph D'Orleans de la Compagnie de Jesus. A Paris. 1688. Octavo* " is a little tract entitled " *Histoire de Sevagi et de son Successeur Nouveaux Conquerans dans les Indes.* " This tract is only of 37 pages large print, which certainly is as little as can [be] given to a history of two such men.

Father Orleans says the Relation came from Gos, that although similar in the beginning to what he had read in Thevenot the Younger and Bernier, yet their accounts wanted explanations which this new relation furnishes, although it omits some events mentioned by the others.



1. Sevagi was the subject of the King of Viziapour, whom Maffei calls Idal Can.
2. And was a Captain of Cavalry in his troops.
3. He was a little lively restless man.
4. And receiving some disgust quitted the Court.
5. And retired with a troop of determined vagabonds, which he had assembled, into the mountains towards Malabar, from whence they desolated the country of Viziapour, and soon became powerful enough to make a little State of the cities he had taken from the King. (No mention is made of the places of retreat in the mountains, nor of the cities which composed this new State).
6. The King died as he was making great preparations to reduce Sevagi.
7. The Queen widow pushed Sevagi with some vigour, but wanting to fix a young man whom she and the King had adopted for want of children, she made peace and acknowledged Sevagi lawful possessor of all he had conquered. Here then the State, at least in the extent it then held, is founded on dismemberments from Viziapour, but it must be examined whether the mountains of the first retreat were dependent on that Government.
8. Sevagi after the peace began to disturb the territories of others.
9. And even made incursions into the lands of the Great Mogul, and increased his State with some of his places.
10. Aurengzebe at first regarded Sevagi as of little consequence.
11. But at length roused by his progress in the lands of the Empire (p. 9).
12. Sent his uncle Chatescan (Chaescan) [Shaista Khan], who commanded a powerful army in the Decan, to reduce him.
13. Chaescan without fighting, spread his army at the foot of the mountains and confined Sevagi in the strongholds above, intending to reduce him by famine.
14. Sevagi with 500 determined men descends and falls upon the camp in the night, gets to the tent of Chaescan, who is wounded defending himself and hardly escaped away.

His son was killed by his side. The confusion was so great that Sevagi took the treasures and a daughter of Chaestcan.\*

Thevenot § relates this more circumstantially: that Sevagi employed one of his officers to ask leave of Chaest Can to take service with the Mogul at Delhi. He was permitted to come with the troops he commanded, and Chaest Can, instead of sending him to Delhi, detained him to serve in his own army, where he continued foremost in all enterprizes against Sevagi's possessions, which gained him the confidence of Chaest Can. At length this officer informed Sevagi of the night when he should be on guard at the General's tent, and on that night Sevagi appeared with so much success.

15. Sevagi treated the daughter of Chaest Can with all respect but wrote to him to beware of farther stratagems he had in store. Scarcely probable, though Thevenot says so too, that a General should be moved with such threats. However, Chaest can having ransomed his daughter, moved away with his army (pp. 14, 15).

16. Sevagi at liberty, soon after plundered Surat. This was in 1664. See the articles of this year in this note book. † See likewise the account in the Relation of D'Orleans and Thevenot. Here too he employed another stratagem, sending before 2000 men who were in the city, disguised as merchants and seamen. They could scarcely pass as seamen at Surat without being so. Sevagi followed with his main body. They plundered the city which then had only mud walls and continued in it three days. The booty was computed at more than one million sterling. He did not molest the European Factories because, (the Relation says) they stood on their defence, nor a Capucin missionary, in respect to his virtue, how that may be, I don't know. All who had time saved themselves and effects in the Castle, which Sevagi did not attack, meaning only to get the plunder of the town, not

---

\* The whole of this pamphlet has been translated and will be found incorporated in the present volume, immediately next to this extract.

§ For full copy see the extracts included in Sen's '*Foreign Biographies of Shivaji*' pp. 173-184.

† There are no more "articles" in this volume relating to the year 1664.

to keep it and so signalize an insult on the Mogul's Government in return for the war carried on against himself by Chaest Khan.

Thevenot does not mention the merchants and sailors in disguise, but that Sevagi himself, some time before the enterprize, went into Surat in disguise and staid long enough to examine the ways of the city.

17. Aurengzebe, irritated by the insult on Surat, sent the Rajah Jessugn with a formidable army, which, with more success than Chaest Cans, pushed Sevagi to the retreat of his best fort, and then making offers and assurances, which were followed by letters from Aurengzebe himself, Sevagi was induced to take service with the Mogul and went to Delhi.

Thevenot makes no mention of the military expedition of Jessugn against Sevagi, nor even his name, but that Aurengzebe determined to get him into his power, and laid the misfortune of Surat on the governor, and by his signification all the principal Rajahs at the Court wrote to Sevagi of the Emperor's sentiments, on which Sevagi came to Delhi accompanied by his son. This [was] in 1666. So there was time at least for the expedition of Jessugn.

I have not yet consulted Berniers account of Sevagi. But Dow, Vol. III, page 342 to 344, tells the expedition of Chaista Khan against Sevagi in a very different manner from any yet quoted. He places the expedition, at least the beginning of it, in the year 1661, but makes it more than one. Chaista i. e. Chaest Khan takes Chagna[Chakan] with a paper kite. Chagna, I make no doubt by the correspondence, is the Janeagur[?Junnar] at which Doctor Fryer was in 1672. It was then under the Moguls Governor, who had sent for Fryer to cure his sick wives, from Bombay.

1669. Sevagee is ravaging the country all round Surat (Fryer p. 412).

1679. Sevagee in the month of May posts 700 men on the island of Henry Kenery in order to prevent the Syddees men from going out (from whence is not said). Bombay sends seven praws (which I suppose to be gallivats) and a pink (which by her prow I suppose to be a grab) to block up the avenues (approaches) before the rock, which seen by the barbarians on shore (the main land), they man out 40 galleys, on which all our praws but one fled; but the pink stood it out, was boarded and blew up the enemy after which she sunk four of their gallees

and put the rest to flight. A month after the enemy appeared again, and the English being recruited with another small ship, engaged them and drubbed them into their harbours, particularly into the river Tull (which I don't know), and in the mean time the Sidde came before Henry Keaery, where he was lying with his fleet, at the end of December. Fryer says should he get footing there, he would be as bad a thorne as Sevagee (Fryer, page 413, 414).

1680. Dies June 1st of this year. He is succeed by his son Sambajee (Fryer, page 415).

The traveller, Jerome Carre\* gives a more detailed account of the life of Sevagi than that with which I have set out at the beginning of this head.

1666. He says that Sevagi after his return or escape from the service of Aurengzebe, which happened in 1666, meditated conquests against the dominions of the King of Vizapour, and really committed ravages in the countries belonging to the Mogul, which must have been either towards Ahmedabad, Aurungabad or Hamednagur.

1669. In 1669 he a second time ransacked Surat. Mr. Baron the French Agent, had then been at Surat for one year. There is a very particular description of this second pillage (V[ide] page [49] to page [100]).

It is not clear at what time Carre means to say that Sevagi took possession of the places on the sea coast belonging to the King of Vizapour, which became an easy conquest to Sevagi, because the King had withdrawn his forces from these garrisons and countries, in order to defend himself against the army of the Moguls.

1668. But Carre says that in 1668 he was passing down the coast with two vessels of the French Company, and the officers of the sea ports belonging to Sevagi sent off refreshments to the ships, testifying great desire to be in amity with Europeans, and more especially with the French. About this time likewise, I think it was that he (Sevagi) took the island Bardex, near Goa, from the Portuguese.

---

\* See the translation of the whole of this account included in the 'Foreign Biographies of Shivaji' pp. 187-217.

1672. Sevagi continuing the war against the King of Vizapour, bribes off the General that was sent against him, whose name was, according to Carre, Ramton Jamain [Rustum Jemah] whom the King afterwards beheaded, but gave his government of Donguerry to the son of Ramton Jamain. Carre says that he passed by Donguerry in 1672 and received civilities from this young man; so that this Ramton Jamain must have been dead at least in 1672, if not before. The King of Vizapour then sent Abdul Caun against Sevagi, who assassinated him in a conference on the open plain and then instantly fell upon the King of Vizapour's army, which he beat off.

Sevagi then formed two armies. He sent one, under the command of his son, towards Ahmedabad, and another, under the command of an old General, to reduce the country from the river of Surat to Choul. This General sent a deputation to the Portuguese at Daman, who agreed to pay the same revenues for their out lands as they used to pay to the Prince of the country before he was conquered by Sevagi. This seems to have happened in 1672. (See Carre Vol. II p. 32). After this he attack'd the places in the Decan belonging to the Mogul which had been given to the government of Jesseing, who being dead, had devolved to his son, and his Generals having conquered the country from Daman to Choul, Sevagi himself went and conquered all from Choul to Goa. He took the old town of Choul which stands some two miles above the other, and drove the Portuguese out of it. Carre was at old Choul in 1673 and talked much with Sevagi's Governor there.

In 1673 the King of Golcondah besieged the French in St Thome, on the coast of Coromandel, which was defended by the French, during which Sevagi marched to Golcondah and levied a sum of money from him and obliged him to order the siege of St Thome to be razed.

In 1673 the Great Mogul sent a splendid Embassy to Vizapour in order to combine their forces against Sevagi.

1674. It appears by Fryer, p. 76, that Sevagi was at this time, and had been for some time before, at war with the Siddee; that he had taken his country and was trying hard to get his fort at Dundee Rajapour, I suppose the fort in the sea called Gingerah.

1674. In September 1674 an Embassy was sent from Bombay to Sevagi at Rairee, who endeavoured to persuade him

to desist from his war against the Sciddee, but he would not saying it had already cost him too much blood and treasure.

1674. Whilst the Bombay Embassadors were at Rairee, Sevagi ascended the throne in ceremony, as Maha Rajah, or the great King.

1679. Sevagi marches towards Surat.

1675. Fryer's Letter the 4th which was written after September 22d 1675 and not after [blank], makes the following mentions concerning Sevagi.

Curiosity tempted Fryer to go from Bombay with the Chief of Carwar that he might see Goa.

[Here follow extracts from Fryer, pp. 145, 146, 155, 158]

1666. Thevenot, Vol. 5, page 85, says the possessions of Sevagi (in 1666) are principally in the mountains between Bassein and Chaul. Compare this with what Anquetil de Perron says of the fort of Pannela in his journey from Surat to Bassein.

Dow, Vol. 3, page [blank] seems to say that Chaest Khan took Chagna, Joinagur, from Sevagi in the year 1661. I think it should be 1662.

[ Here follow further extracts taken from Fryer's *Travels*.]

*Orme MSS.* Vol. 174, pp. 1ff.

( 534 )

1658-1687

## History of Sevagi and of his Successor, Recent Conquerors in India

BY

Father Pierre Joseph d'Orleans

[ Bound with History of the two Tartar conquerors who have subjugated China ]

( Translation )

PREFACE.

Some time ago one of my friends having communicated to me an account that he had received from Goa I found the history of these two Conquerors so clearly substantiated in it that I resolved to publish it. I had already read the beginnings in the works of the late M. Thevenot and in the accounts of M. Bernier and though I had found nothing in these accounts of a con-

tradictory nature, there appeared to me to be many details difficult to understand without further light thrown on them. **This new account has cleared up those points and has unravelled for me the threads of a history that I have thought worthy of the attention of readers.** It must not be wondered at if all the events recorded by the two authors mentioned above do not here find a place. One historian ignores or passes over lightly facts with which another is better acquainted or considers more important. But in the greater part of this narrative there is such close relation with that of the two illustrious travellers referred to, that there can be no doubt of its truth and that in itself lends weight to what is said of Sambagi, the successor of Sivaji.

In that part of Asia which from North to South lie between the Indus and the Ganges and borders the sea as far as Cape Comorin there reigned for many years various monarchs governing by virtue of the vast extent of their territory, large Kingdoms. The Great Mogul is master of all those lying between the two rivers and has besides extended his powers over these situated between the two seas, being the actual possessor of Surat, one of the most considerable towns and finest ports of the East. During the whole of the last century the Portuguese made themselves feared in this region from the time that the renowned Albuquerque took Goa from the infidels and established a settlement rivalling in extent and surpassing in feats of arms those of the vicinity.

But as dominance by land is transitory, the Dutch in recent years have prevailed over the Portuguese in India and have wrested from them the greater portion of their conquests. During the wars waged in this part of Asia, some of the Princes of the country succeeded in acquiring lands considerable enough to give them the title of King. Among this number was the ruler of Visapour (whom Mafee calls Idalcan) at the time when Sivaji, his subject, and Captain of his horse founded from what he usurped from his master the new monarchy whose history I am about to write.

Sivaji was a little lively, restless man, but with all his impatience he wanted neither decision nor manly bearing. He was intractable and could not brook discipline. In consequence he was ill at ease at Court where he was looked upon as ripe for revolt. Having decided on this course, he collected a troop of

Portrait of Sivaji.  
His revolt against  
the King of Visapour.

vagabonds, as discontented as himself, and with them retired to the mountains, which lie between Malabar and the Coromandel Coast, whence making continual inroads on the flat country, he laid waste the whole of Visapour and became in a short time so powerful, that he dared to oppose his own King and form a little state out of the lands he had wrested from him. It was lucky for Sivaji that this King died just as he was making a great effort to subdue his rebellious subject.

The widowed queen for some time pursued her husband's methods against Sivaji with more courage than might have been expected from a woman, but, as she had no children and was desirous of securing the throne to a young man adopted by herself and the late King, she was easily induced to consent to a peace proposed by Sivaji, by which he remained master of all his conquests.

Sivaji was too much habituated to war to remain long in peace. He had only granted it to the Queen of Visapour so as to be free to harass other states and render himself feared by all the neighbouring princes. He had even the audacity to make inroads of the territory of the Great Mogul and to enlarge his own estates by that means a piece of hardihood which was all the greater since Aurangzeb, a Prince who lacked nothing to make him one of the greatest monarchs of the world and who had gained his Empire by less violent means, was already seated on the throne.

Aurangzeb did not at first look upon Shivaji as a redoubtable enemy and took no steps to resist him, but as he continued to insult him and to advance on his territories, he eventually realised that he was not an enemy whom it was wise to disregard. In order to crush the invader the more quickly, he ordered his uncle, Shaista Khan who commanded a powerful army in that part of India called Deccan, to march against Sivaji with his whole force. Shaista Khan, who was a wise and experienced man, having reconnoitred [recognized] the position of the enemy, took measures which greatly embarrassed Sivaji. Knowing that the rebel could not hold the field, with the few followers at his disposal, against so large a force as his own, he blockaded him in his mountain fastnesses and without fatiguing his own troops by a regular siege, wore out the enemy by his patience and coolness, for his troops could easily subsist on the open country, while those of Sivaji were consuming his stores. In this difficulty, Sivaji, who was not of a



nature to wait for the worst to happen before risking a decisive blow, made his arrangements, and having ascertained by means of a reliable spy, the situation of the enemy's camp, he planned, with a few of his most resolute soldiers, to make his way there and carry off the General. Having arrived at this determination, he set out and made such a successful march, that he reached the camp, being favoured by a dark night, without being perceived, and as no one suspected his intentions, he was inside the General's tent before anyone had time to recognise him.

Terror, which on these unforeseen occasions, lays hold on even the bravest of the brave produced the effect that Sivaji had foreseen. Each one thought of himself and his own safety. The General had scarcely time to arm himself. He was surrounded, one of his sons killed at his side and himself left for dead from a severe wound. One of his daughters was carried off, but the rest of his family escaped owing to the general disorder and the darkness of the night. Sivaji therefore remained master of the situation, enriched himself with the spoils of the vanquished and retired into his mountain fastnesses laden with booty.

The army of Shaista Khan however, having been routed by surprise rather than weakened by its defeat, which was by no means decisive, the General easily rallied his forces and prepared them, as soon as his wound was healed, to take vengeance on his enemy. Sivaji, who lost no opportunity of securing his fortune (when he was not compelled to risk it either for defence or gain) seeing that he was likely to be placed in an embarrassing situation, attempted to enter into negotiations with the Mogul prince. The capture of his daughter afforded a fitting opportunity for, far from treating her with insult, he had paid her all the honour due to her rank. Sivaji, then desirous of taking advantage of so favourable a conjuncture for treating with Shaista Khan, offered to restore the princess in return for a ransom. At the same time he wrote to the General advising him neither to seek open combat with himself, nor to attempt to destroy him in his hiding places, declaring that by such actions so great a Captain would only lose time, that could be employed more profitably, in pursuing an enterprise that could never redound to his glory. By so doing, he urged, the General would lose both life and reputation for the recent scheme which had cost the Mogul Army so dear was one of the minor plots that had been prepared against him, and that he would never be able to escape from the many traps laid for him.

It is uncertain whether it was the effect of this letter, or some important affair of state which caused the Mogul prince to induce the Emperor to leave Sivaji in peace. However that may be, Shaista Khan had no sooner ransomed his daughter, than he retired, and under pretext of carrying out a more important enterprise, left the field open to the energy of Sivaji. It was not long before the neighbourhood realised his presence. Sivaji no sooner found himself free, than he began to harass others. He was anxious to evince to the world that Aurangzeb had withdrawn his soldiers, not because he despised the weakness of the enemy's forces, but because he despaired of vanquishing them. He therefore resolved to undertake a fresh and brilliant enterprise against him, and wishing to unite advantage with honour, he conceived that an attack on Surat would afford him both. Having taken this resolution, he informed his troops, who inspired by the hope of so rich a booty, promised to back up their leader and faithfully kept their word. Surat was not dreaming of an attack when Sivaji entered the town at the head of his little army. Two thousand of his soldiers, disguised as sailors and merchants, had already prepared the way for him, so that without any difficulty, he seized whatever he desired, with the exception of the fortress, in which the Governor shut himself up with the few soldiers he had been able to collect. The remainder were left to the mercy of the conqueror. The pillage lasted three days, after which, Sivaji and his followers, having laden themselves with the immense riches which they found in the shops and warehouses of this great town, set out to regain their hiding places and secure their booty. It is said that in the sack of Surat, Sivaji spared the following - a Capuchin missionary on account of his virtue and the Europeans, as a measure of prudence, for finding them entrenched in their own quarter and knowing them to be courageous, was not desirous of wasting time in fighting them, when such time could be more profitably employed.

The Mogul ruler, irritated by this insult, as can well be imagined, sent a formidable army against Sivaji under the command of a general named Jai Singh, who had orders to crush him. This new general did indeed pursue him so rapidly, that, having besieged him in his strongest fort, he kept him so closely invested as to give him no hope of escape, except by one of those fortunate attempts effected by cunning or despair. Jai Singh, however, who did not consider his position too sure, proposed an

Sivaji harassed by the Mogul troops, comes to terms with the Emperor.

advantageous composition and believing that he would be rendering a double service to his master, by first re-establishing the reputation of his army and then by attaching such a brave man to his service, he assured Sivaji that, if he would join the Mogul against another Indian King with whom he was at war, he would obtain favourable terms for him, and even lucrative positions which would give him reason for satisfaction. Sivaji, who felt himself in danger and who considered that to participate in the campaigns of a conquering enemy, was by no means unpleasant, accepted the proffered terms and having thus allied himself to the most powerful monarch in India, found himself relieved from his most pressing danger and in a better position than ever.

To augment his reputation, it happened that the Mogul, having declared war on the Sofi, invited Sivaji to take an important post in his army and wrote to him in so honourable and flattering a manner, that Sivaji could not refuse. He repaired to the army with his troops and the King received him so favourably, that he believed his fortune made, but a mischance of which he had no suspicion brought him to the verge of ruin. Sivaji's appearance in the Indian Army was universally welcomed. Aurangzeb himself, who esteemed his valour, so far as one can judge, was favourably disposed towards him. It was a woman who could not bear the sight of him, who forced him to leave the army after having, by her machinations, endangered his life. This was the wife of Shaista Khan, commander of the troops that Sivaji had first attacked. She remembering the insult to her husband and the death of her son, so excited against him all the ladies of the Court, that by dint of tears and importunities, they obtained from Aurangzeb (with whom, in spite of his wisdom, their sex was not without influence) an order to arrest the murderer of a Prince of the blood royal of the Moguls.

This outcry had been loud enough to come to the ears of a man as alert as Sivaji. Some said that he was warned of it by Jai Singh's son, who had induced him to come over to the side of the Mogul. It was apparently at this juncture that M. Thevenot says that Sivaji believed himself ruined and while indignantly complaining to the King that he had violated his promises, he attempted to kill himself. He was restrained from his purpose and the king soothed him, assuring him that he had never compassed his death. The same author nevertheless adds that if the monarch had not feared a rising of

the nobles, who were attached to Sivaji and who were openly murmuring at the ill treatment accorded to him, he would easily have consented to the death of this uneasy spirit.

When he came to the Court, Sivaji had not been wholly imprudent, he had reserved for his own use in his fortresses men, munitions and money capable of supporting him and as he was never without either guile or determination, he now made use of both, disguised himself and escaped without detection. The memorandum from Goa relates that he twice sacked Surat. I do not know if the second occasion was at this particular time. The hatred that he must have nourished against the Mogul and his Court at the time was a fitting incentive to inspire such a design.

If, however, M. Bernier's story is true that many people thought Sivaji's flight was connived at by Aurangzeb, who had neither the strength to oppose the demands of the Court ladies, nor the perfidy to cause the death of a man whom he had summoned to his side, it is not likely that Sivaji would have so soon forgotten the kindness of the Mogul. What makes the story of the King's attitude the more likely, is that Bernier adds that Jai Singh's son, being publicly accused of aiding Sivaji's flight, Aurangzeb only banished him for a time from the Court, and on his father's death, sent for him and continued him in his parent's offices. A further confirmation to Bernier's story is that Sivaji next turned his attention to the Portuguese and against Goa. He had already pillaged Bardez, a peninsula under the rule of the Portuguese at the gates of their capital and he was preparing for still greater conquests when a violent attack of colic put an end to his life and projects.

Sivaji left two sons, heirs to his lands and fortune. The elder named Sambaji inherited his father's position and his father's valour. The surrounding nations quickly learnt that they had not benefited by the change. After having seized and imprisoned his brother (who, so he was informed by some of the nobles at his Court, was aiming at his place), he followed in his father's footsteps. He harried the Indian princes and enriched himself with their spoils. He became so powerful, that he was able to have himself nominated guardian of the young King of Bijapur. His greatest attacks were carried on against the Mogul and the Portuguese. This is what was written about him in a letter dated from Goa in January 1685.

Sambaji, Sivaji's  
successor.

Sultan Akbar, third son of the Great Mogul Aurangzeb, having taken umbrage at some occurrence at Court, retired suddenly to the territories of Sambaji with about 400 horsemen. Sambaji, who was quite ready to profit by the quarrels of others, thought this occasion a good one, and, in order to make the most of it, received Akbar and treated him with every possible consideration.

Aurangzeb who, as a third son, had succeeded to the Empire by the imprisonment of Shah Jahan, his father, and the death of Dara his brother realised that his own example was a bad one to follow, and feared least Akbar was about to imitate him. In order to deprive him of the means, if not of the will, to do so, he considered it best to lose no time and sent a considerable army in pursuit of him. Akbar fared better with the stratagems and money of Sambaji than did the Mogul with his vast band of soldiers for their Generals allowed themselves to be bribed and retired without accomplishing anything.

The counterblast of this affaire fell on the Portuguese, for Sambaji, irritated that they had allowed free passage to the Mogul troops through the lands possessed in the Deccan, attacked one of their fortresses close to Chaul, when they were least expecting it, and not being able to carry it by assault, he besieged Chaul itself.

Dom Francisco de Tavora, Viceroy of India, not being able to relieve Chaul, since he was too far off, decided to make a diversion by besieging Ponda, one of Sambaji's fortresses, a place only a league from Goa inland. Sambaji, to whose interest it was to retain a place so close to Goa, raised the siege of Chaul and marched to the relief of Ponda, which was already partially destroyed. He compelled the Portuguese, who had not enough troops to confront him in open battle, to retire into their town. He pursued them closely and having invaded the islands which surround those on which Goa, is situated, he attacked the fortresses they contained and pillaged all the surrounding villages. Salsette, Bardez and the island of St. Etienne, which are contiguous to Goa, were simultaneously attacked. The Viceroy, who had only a small force found himself unable to succour so many important positions all attacked at the same time. Of regular troops he had barely 300 Portuguese, with about 1000 Indians, who are indifferent soldiers. He was reduced to employing, as a town-guard, the clergy and the monks, men more fitted to fight with their tongue, like Moses, than with their hands, like Joshua.

In this extremity the Governor showed how sometimes a brave man can accomplish much with poor material. He manoeuvred his troops so cleverly and himself fought at their head with so much resolution, that the most important posts held out against Sambaji for a whole month and only those unnecessary for the preservation of the place were allowed to fall into his hands.

In spite of this stout resistance, the continuance of a close siege against a large town deprived of its garrison and without hope of relief threw the inhabitants of Goa into a state of consternation. Fatigue alone was enough to weaken the courage of the strongest. Thus, this city filled with superb buildings, notable by its conquests and revered by all Christian nations as having been for a long period a religious sanctuary in the midst of a barbarous people, was ready to fall into the hands of Gentiles and Muhammadans, had not divine providence, worked a miracle to succour it.

Goa was in the position just described when, from above the ramparts was suddenly perceived advancing from inland an army corps that appeared immense. Sambaji's movements, at the sight of this redoubtable force, showed how much he feared it, and it was soon discovered that it was the Mogul army, which was endeavouring to force the besieger to battle. Sambaji, however, did not consider himself strong enough to resist such a number and thought only of securing his safety by a masterly retreat which he effected so cleverly, that he retired to his fastnesses before the Mogul army could engage him in combat.

The delight of the inhabitants of Goa, when they found themselves delivered from so formidable an enemy can be easily conjectured. The Viceroy immediately sent one of his principal officers to pay his respects to the General of this succouring army who, he learned, was Sultan Mu'azan, the eldest son of the Great Mogul sent by his father in pursuit of the young Akbar, who was still in Sambaji's country and under his protection.

It was at the end of 1685, about Christmas time, that the town of Goa was delivered from the peril of Sambaji. The Viceroy attributed the deliverance, not to his own courage and determination, but to special intervention from on high, and especially to the protection of S. Francis Xavier, at whose tomb he had been cured of a dangerous wound he had received in a sortie. The gratitude that he evinced was especially marked for he solemnly laid on the tomb of the Saint all his signs of office

declaring that for the future he would only govern in India under the authority of St. Francis who had so often shown himself the Patron and Protector of the place.

My memorandum gives no details of the war between Sambaji and Sultan Mu'azan. It seems that the contest ended in some sort of arrangement for a short time after Mu'azan made war upon the King, his father, and Sambaji, the same as ever, retraced his steps, until last year when some of the chief men in his Court having revolted against him, assassinated him and put another in his place.

Tract, pp. 1-37 bound with,  
*Histoire des deux Conquérans  
Tartares qui ont subjugué la  
Chine par le R. P.  
Pierre Joseph d'Orleans, de la  
Compagnie de Jesus. Paris 1688.*

( 535 )

1660

**Alexander Hamilton's account of the Sundah Rajah's  
Dominions**

( EXTRACT )

About the Year 1660. Aurengzeb came into Visapore with an Army of 3 or 400000 Men, and soon conquered the open Country, but the Metropolis, called the city of Visapore, took him seven or eight years to reduce it, for being built on a flat mountain of difficult access, and room enough to sow corn on it, obliged Aurengzeb to surround it with his army, and make a Blockade, but at last it yielded, and Aurengzeb put the King in Chains of Silver, and carried him in triumph along with his victorious army, near the space of thirty years, and then he died an inglorious captive. He was reckoned a good simple peaceable Prince while he reigned, but was in no way related to the God Mars.

Alexander Hamilton: *A New  
Account of the East Indies,*  
Vol. I p. 259.

( 536 )

1664

**Volquard Iversen's Account of the Sack of Surat**

( TRANSLATION )

In the year 1664, on the 15th January\* about 9. 0 a. m., the Mogul's Governor "Enachat Chan" [Ināyat Khān] received tidings in the town [Surat] from one of his sergeants who was quartered about two miles off, that a great army was on the march, the leader of which refused to give his name except as a servant of the Great Mogul, and that he intended to go to the town of Ahmadabad with 10,000 men. The sergeant, however found out from the troops that their General was said to be the freebooter, Shivaji, though many of them refused to believe it. The Governor was not a little alarmed and ordered the bridges to be demolished. However, most of them were in bad repair and very dry and there were nowhere any guns for defence. He sent to the Dutch and English to entreat them to give him a helping hand in this danger. It appeared strange to us that a governor whose duty it was to preserve a town and protect the foreigners in it should himself ask help from foreigners. However, since our factories had only a force of 40 men, each factory took 70 or 80 Moors into its service for purposes of defence. When, next day, news came that the army was at the village of Utena, a mile and a half from Surat, the Governor sent one of his most important Ministers to Shivaji to beg him, since he was a King's servant and, as he said, sent by "Amoran" or Duke "Mober Chan" to put down the tumult arisen in "Patan", not to approach this town, because the inhabitants having evil suspicions [of his intentions], were taking to flight, a fact which the Great Mogul would take ill. Shivaji takes no heed, keeps prisoner the Minister who had met him on the way and suffers no answer to be returned. The Dutch also sent two servants in order to learn the condition of the army. These, too, were captured but released in the evening. They returned to the factory without their weapons and brought word that the leader was certainly the freebooter, Shivaji. Towards noon a fire was seen to break out in the midst

---

\* All the dates in this account are evidently noted according to the new style, and have to be properly converted on allowing the difference of 10 days, in every case.



of the town and it extended further and further. Shivaji's men marched in companies into the town, meeting with no opposition and made for the King's Custom House, where they obtained their first booty. They might, however have been easily kept back.

! The Governor, for whom 1,000 horse were maintained by the Mogul, hurried with all his cavalry to the Castle and left the horses standing under the guns. He was followed by all the royal officials who lived in the town, abandoning everything there to be plundered and devastated. Then began unhindered looting and devastation until nightfall. Moreover, the fire gained ground because there was no one to put it out or to make a stand against the robbers. The enemy became so bold that they actually came right up under the Castle and examined the horses. The men in the Castle wishing to make their manly courage heard from behind the walls, fired the whole night through down into the town and caused more damage to the houses than harm to the enemy. It was lamentable to hear how they broke in doors and windows and chests, to the accompaniment of terrible cries of murder from women and children. Although on this night the flames diminished somewhat, they broke out again on the following day, viz. the 17th, and in several places.

Shivaji sent a Greek merchant, Nicolaus Kolostra by name, an inhabitant of Surat, whom he had fetched from his house, to our factory and also to that of the English with orders to inform us that the town of Surat had been presented to him by the Mogul's youngest brother, Prince Chasousa [Shāh sujā] who was with him; that he was now in need of money to maintain his army and that a considerable sum must be advanced to him. Failing this, he would set fire to the whole town. But it was well known that the statement about Prince Chasousa was an invention, for we had absolutely certain news that he had fled from his brother's pursuit three years before to the town of Arakan and had there met his end. The Dutch and English therefore gave Shivaji this answer; that they were only traders and not accustomed to let their money lie long in the cashbox, for the demands of trade occasioned its being laid out at once; they could not therefore help him on this occasion.

The looting and burning continued till nightfall again, since new and fierce fires arose in the East and North, so that it was as piteous a sight as one pictures Sodom or Troy to have been.

On the 18th the secretary of the Court of Justice sent a letter in Persian from the Castle to the Dutch asking them to rescue a chest from his house and take it into the Factory for safety, but the following answer was sent to him; he must defend it himself so that no claim might be made in the case of harm coming to it. At night once again there was heard beating of drums, blowing of pipes, firing, burning and screaming. In the morning many disconsolate women and children were seen miserably wandering in the streets, their homes having been burnt and their menfolk killed. The enemy adopted the following device to increase the fire. They ran into the houses where distilled and other oils were on sale, took these, poured them over doors, windows and walls and hung flasks full of oil on the floors, so that they took fire the more readily. Two rich traders took refuge in the Castle abandoning their homes and goods. The most magnificent house of a very rich Banyan merchant, Virji Vora by name, was also reduced to ashes and with it six barrels of gold, money, pearls, gems and other precious wares. Shivaji had demanded the surrender of this merchant and another from the Governor, two days before, and was willing to let them suffice as ransom for the whole town.

Two other rich Banyan merchants, when the tumult increased, wished to cross the river with their valuables and goods, so as to escape the looting and the fire; but the Governor refused to allow it, and in consequence they lost, in Dutch reckoning, about 30 casks of gold, thanks to the Governor. That afternoon, when half the town was already reduced to ashes, Shivaji with his army withdrew two marches off and encamped. In order to learn whether he had fixed his camp there or intended to proceed further, a peon (that is, a lackey) informed the Dutch that he intended to go to the enemy as a fakir or mendicant monk. He actually passed through the whole camp without being suspected. Shivaji had not had a tent pitched but only a cloth hung from a tree for protection against the heat of the sun. The booty in oxen and horses had been brought in and laid before him. The money, gold, silver and pearls, as also the valuable stuffs he had kept for himself and the rest he had distributed among the poor people standing by. His followers had obtained enough plunder for themselves.

A week before an Ethiopian ambassador sent to the Great Mogul had arrived and was staying in an old *sarai* in Surat, awaiting orders as to how he should be received by the Mogul and sent on further. This man Shivaji had taken to his camp and demanded from him the presents that he had brought for the Mogul. If

he refused Shivaji threatened to make him prisoner and carry him off. The good man was confounded, and because he had no protector was obliged to allow Shivaji's servants to seize the presents, although the Governor might have rescued them by taking them into the Castle.

With this immense booty Shivaji took his departure saying: I have long wished to pull Aurangzeb's beard and now my wish is fulfilled, for the rich and beautiful town of Surat has been called by the Moors the King's or Mogul's beard, by reason of its charm and grace.\*

Extracted from Adam Olearius,  
*Reisebeschreibungen: Orientalische  
Reise-beschreibung*, p. 167.

( 537 )

1669-1671

### Dr. Dellon's remarks concerning Shivaji.

When I arrived [in 1669] near the city [Surat], the gates were not shut up; the inhabitants were obliged for their security to a neighbouring prince called Sevagi, who by his frequent incursions has caused them to surround their city with a good wall, and to be constantly upon their guard.

\* \* \* \* \*

We set sail from the Port of Sonaly [?Swally] the 6th of January [1670], with a very favourable wind, which thus continued till our arrival at Rajapour. ...

It is situate in the territories of Sevagi, a famous rebel, who for a considerable time has been in wars with the Great Mogul, and the King of Visapour his Liege Lord. It lies exactly under

---

\* The last paragraph is so coarse as to be untranslatable. It has therefore been paraphrased.

Iberson adds: I was myself a witness of his [Shivaji's] conduct towards the town of Surat and have extracted the account of the event from our Dutch Assistenten Journal.

the 17th degree of North latitude, on the coast of Malabar, about 20 leagues north from Goa; and you come to it by a river, which runs with a very gentle current. Near the mouth of it, on the right side of the shoar, you see a small village, inhabited only by fisher-men, and 4 leagues beyond it is the city of Rajapour, which has communicated its name to the said river. You may go up with a vessel of 100 tuns, as far as to a small island, which is about half way betwixt the city and the mouth of the river; afterwards you make use of Chaloups and barges, to carry the merchandice to the city, where the river is so shallow that at low water it is fordable in some places.

The English had here formerly a factory, but the Indians have dislodged them from thence. The French Company has not many years ago got a Settlement there, where they have a fine house and garden, near a great cistern, from whence, arises a spring of hot-water, not inferiour in vertue to any in Europe. The adjacent mountains and forests are full of apes, which are much revered by the Pagans, inhabiting the territories of Sevagi, no body being permitted to kill them, without running the hazard of his life. The chief commodities at Rajapour, are saltpeter and callicoes, but especially pepper, which grows thereabouts in great quantity.

This Sevagi is a very potent prince, who has managed his affairs with so much prudence as to have establish'd himself, in spite of his potent enemies, in all the territories, situate betwixt Suratte and Goa, unless it be some few sea-ports, belonging to the Portuguese. He has made himself so dreadful to his neighbours, as to have made the city of Goa itself tremble at his approach, and has several times made those of Suratte feel the direful effects of his fury, by plundering all the country round about, and carrying away great riches, without sparing either Mosques or the Pagan temples. But it has been observed of him, that he always used a great deal of moderation towards the Europeans, perhaps for fear of being called to a severe account by their principals, which motive might induce him to shew himself favourable to them, without which, it would have been no difficult matter for him to have plundered their houses, like those of the Indians. In the year 1671, he made such an inroad into the Territories of Suratte, when he made so terrible a havock in the circumjacent places, that the damage could not be repair'd for many years after. All his strongholds are built among the mountains; his subjects are Pagans, like himself. But he

tolerates all religions, and is look'd upon as one of the most politick princes in those parts.

Dellon, Mr., M. D.; *A. Voyage  
to the East Indies,*  
pp. 37, 55-57.

( 538 )

1670

**Nicholas de Graaf's note on Sivaji**

( TRANSLATION )

Three days after we left Monghyr we met the troops of an idolatrous Prince called Amarting. They consisted of 1200 well equipped cavalry, 40 camels, 6 elephants, a number of oxen and a large body of infantry. Besides this, there were on the river a number of boats of all kinds to transport men and provisions. These troops came from the mountains of Assam and were going to Delhi and Agra to join the army of the Mogul in order to march against the rebel Sivaji.

*Voyages de Nicolas de Graaf  
aux Indes Orientales, p. 61.*

( 539 )

1676-1686

**Sevajie-Dutch**

EXTRACTS FROM A NARRATIVE IN FRENCH QUOTED BY ORME,  
THE AUTHOR'S NAME NOT GIVEN

( TRANSLATION )

At our arrival here our affairs were flourishing, which we had scarcely expected, in spite of every effort we could make to encourage the sales necessary to place our new factory in a flourishing condition.

However, between 1680 and 1686, at Porto Novo alone we have made about nine tons of gold (a ton of gold is equal to 100,000 florins) out of the 13,000 bales of different kinds of cloth that we have sold.

I find that from 1686 to 1687 9,800 bales, valued at 21½ tons of gold, were bought and despatched.

It was in 1688 that the period of failure in trade began, caused by the war which devastated the whole of this country and kept the inhabitants in a state of continual alarm, so that the benefits already gained rapidly declined, for the Muhammadans and Marathas (who are subjects of the brigand Sieuwagie) made every effort to spread confusion, being firmly persuaded of the advantage of fishing in troubled waters. They caused considerable injury, pillaged villages and destroyed roads so that trade was almost entirely stopped. It was neither possible to buy nor to sell, not even so many as a hundred bales, whereas formerly we had dealt in thousands. Later it became necessary to be constantly on the alert against the subjects of Sieuwagie so that this factory has only enjoyed for a very few years the prosperity it seemed likely to experience.

\* \* \* \* \*

I had the honour several times of speaking with the great ruler who governs Golconda, for instance, in 1676 when the notable brigand, Sieuwagie, with 12,000 foot and 24,000 horse, was encamped three leagues from the town, threatening to reduce it to ashes if the King refused to grant him a large sum of money. This threat caused general consternation. We trembled for our own safety and for our factory lest the precious goods it contained should become the prey of this redoubtable brigand. To avoid such a catastrophe Jan van Nyendaal, acting for Heer Hartsink went to the rebel's camp to conciliate him, and offered (as formerly did Abigail to King David) a present of almonds, dates, grapes and pistachio nuts, the whole worth about 1000 florins. He received the gift very graciously in his tent which had been erected for the occasion. The messengers were refreshed with coffee, garlanded with flowers, presented with robes of honour and granted a safe conduct guaranteeing their persons and the effects of the Company against the danger which threatened them.

These savages intended to attack the palace of the King as well as that of his principal nobles knowing that great treasures

were there concealed. The whole town in consequence was in a state of alarm and confusion. However, the Governor Madana realised that the only means of closing the mouths of these infuriated dogs of war was to shower money on them. Every day was poured out to them 1000 to 2000 ducats and finally Sieuwagie retired in a litter, embellished on every side with sheets of massive gold accompanied by 8 outriders and 30 chaise-bearers.

It was in the month of August 1676 that I saw the departure of this Marauder with his retinue after he had dismissed his troops of whose fidelity, especially of that of his bodyguard, he had no doubt. I thanked him for the safeguard granted to us and wished him a prosperous journey.

He was sent for to speak to the King, and as it is the custom in this country for rulers not to pass in front of subjects, for this reason there are always several entrances to the Audience Chamber. Prince Sieuwagie entered by one door and those who were permitted to attend the audience entered by another. This fierce destroyer, then, having been admitted to the King's presence came in by the door pointed out to him and the King came in by another. Both then sat down on seats prepared for them, and entered into conversation. Whilst they were thus talking, the Palace was surrounded by 6,000 cavalry, who approached so silently that the buzzing of a fly could have been heard. I do not speak from hearsay, for I was an eyewitness of the affair, having seen it all from a window. It was thus that the brigand made known to the world that like a second Masaniello he was as much beloved as respected by his subjects. ...

*Orme MSS. Vol. 268-  
pp. 1-11*

( 540 )

1669

### R. Orme's note on Surat.

1669. Sevajee or his people are plundering up to the walls of Surat, the Governor is taxing the inhabitants, and his musters are not half compleat for the defence of the place. Moradbegue Aurenzebe's armour bearer in all his wars arrives with a force in the beginning of May takes the Government, and before the end

of the month beats Sevajee's plunderers of whom some cart loads were brought to Surat to be buried.

*Orme Mss. Vol. 174, p. 35.*

(.541)

1671

**Nicolas de Graaf's account of Sivaji's  
Second Sack of Surat.**

(TRANSLATION)

The letters that we received at that time [January 1671] from Surat by way of Agra informed us of the pillaging of Prince Sivaji, the sums that he exacted and the ravages made by him on Surat and its environs. He demanded a large sum from the Dutch Factory, but it was refused.

*Voyages de Nicolas de Graaf  
Aux Indes Orientales, p. 68*



## APPENDIX

(I)

### A SHORT NOTE ON THE PHOTOGRAPHS INSERTED IN THE BOOK.

No. 1. Shivaji's Seals and Coins: is a plain design including two seals, one gold coin and seven copper pieces ascribed to Shivaji.

No. 1 Is the principal seal used long before his coronation, from his very childhood and continued even after that significant ceremony. The inscription, thus, is devoid of any royal insignia. Dignified in its plain majesty, the couplet, freely rendered, reads—'This seal of Shiva, the son of Shāha, waxing (daily) like the crescent of the moon and adored by the universe, shines with benevolent splendour'.

No. 2 Is the closing seal and reads 'here, the limit.'

No. 3 Represents the obverse and reverse of a gold 'Mohur' of Shivaji, and bears the usual legend 'Shri Raja Shiva' on one side and 'Chhatrapati' on the other.

Nos. 4 to 8 are the usual copper pieces called 'Shivarāi,' with similar legends imprinted. No. 5 bears the whole legend in full. Others carry it only partially, Nos. 4 and 8 showing only one letter each. No. 4 including nothing of regal significance is considered to have been struck before the Coronation.

Nos. 9 & 10 are tokens of lighter weight and were known as a *Ruka* and *Dam* respectively.

No. 2 A Page from the Factory Records—This is inserted to give the readers some idea of the nature of the original material

### *Appendix*

from which the extracts are made. Carefully studied, the photograph affords a considerable knowledge of the spelling, caligraphy and similar other things in which a student is interested.

**No. 3 Ray Gad.** This is the only photograph so far available of the majesty that is Ray Gad. It represents only the northern front of the impregnable fortress, the top extending over a considerable plateau, behind it. It gives some idea of the great fort, upon which so much praise has been bestowed by all the visitors without exception.

**No. 4 The Memorial Chhatra of Shivaji.** This is again a plain memorial raised to the revered memory of the great national hero. A beautiful superstructure has only lately been raised over this plinth. Shivaji passed away on Ray Gad.

---

## Appendix

### (II)

#### A note on the English Records on Shivaji

##### THE METHOD ADOPTED IN MAKING THE EXTRACTS.

This is what Miss. L. M. Anstey, has to say about what she calls, the Shivaji Collection :—

The extracts forming this collection have been copied from the Mss. in the India Office verbatim, excepting that

- (1) Contractions have been written out in full.
- (2) Unnecessary capital letters have been disregarded.
- (3) Punctuation marks have been added where absolutely necessary for the sense or disregarded in the originals where they serve to confuse the text.

No other alterations have been made and the spelling, however inconsistent, together with "then" for "than" etc. has been retained.

The section copied from Orme Mss. Vol. 114 was that selected for the foundation of the series and was the first to be copied. This volume was compiled by Orme from extracts taken from Factory Records, Bombay, regarding Shivaji, the Sidi, etc. The Bombay Records were subsequently examined and any notable omissions supplied from the originals. The Contents of Vol. 114 given in Mr. Hill's Catalogue are—

pp. 1-369. Bombay Letters to Factories from Nov. 24th 1671 to Dec. 18th 1678. Copied extracts from official letters.

pp. 373-389. Appendix to the same, consisting of a letter dated 9th May 1674 to the "Siddee Sambole," the Mughal's Admiral, regarding his wish to "winter in the Island of Bombay, and ( pp. 377-389 ) a letter dated Bombay, 11th May 1674, to Mr. Henry Oxenden giving him instructions as to the treaty to be made with "Sevaji."

To the best of my belief every reference both in Factory Records, Original Correspondence ( and the Orme Mss. ) has been extracted regarding Shivaji.

Ed. L. M. ANSTEY

## Appendix

Dr. Sen's remarks may also be subjoined here :—

" The Factory Records are usually written in very good hand and are in fairly good state of preservation; but it does not appear that the scribes of those days were very particular about their spelling of English words and transliteration of Indian place and personal names. Thus you will often find the same English words differently spelt in different places, and the name of Shivaji transliterated in half a dozen different ways; at one place, it is written as 'Savage.' Then certain common forms of abbreviation were frequently used e. g. w<sup>ch</sup> for which, y<sup>s</sup> for this, y<sup>t</sup> for that, w<sup>t</sup> for what, in<sup>ca</sup> for in circa, Gov<sup>er</sup> for Governor or as it was then written Gouvernor, and so on."

".....It is necessary to add a few words about the method usually adopted while referring to the Factory Records. The ... date—will supply a surer means of locating the extracts than the page or folio number, as each copyist seems to have numbered his own pages according to his own convenience. To avoid confusion the number of the particular part of a volume is sometimes given. But it should be noted that in the original volumes, the different parts have not been separately numbered."

---

## GENERAL INDEX.

Both volumes are indexed together. The Roman figures indicate the volume, the Arabic the serial number of extracts. References under particular headings are arranged serially instead of alphabetically. The chronological order adopted in the primary arrangement would thus naturally develop a chronological sequence in the Index. Ordinary Brackets enclose the original spelling in the text where necessary. Rectangular brackets are conveniently used to offer explanations.

### A

- Abaji Pandit, I-486.  
 Abigail, II-539.  
 Abdul Karim [Raj. Gov.] I-6, 10, 11, 21.  
 Abdullakhan [Kalyan Gov.] I-147.  
 Abdul Razak [Carwar Gov.] I-270.  
 Abu Khan [Abboo K] Rustum Jemah,  
 at Carwar I-461; recalled II-39;  
 succours Punda II-82, II-89.  
 Acheen (Atcheen), I-181, 423.  
 Achra II-509.  
 Ackalanayak (nagnea) wood II-234.  
 Adall the Modi I-451.  
 Adam Olearius (quoted), II-536.  
 Adams, James—see James Adams.  
 Adams, Richard—see Richard Adams.  
 Adams, S.—see S. Adams, Capt.  
 Adderton Stephen, see Stephen  
 Adderton.  
 Aden, I-170, 174; II-327.  
 Adil Shah (Edell Shaw), I-142, 399,  
 473, 481, 484, also under Bijapur..  
 Adoni (Addone) II-292.  
 Adrian Roothass, I-19.  
 Advance, I-291.  
 Advice, II-384.  
 African, I-75, 86.  
 Aikan Party [Bija.] II-250.  
 Afzal Khan (Abdulla Khan)—stabbed  
 I-1 (p. 3)—killed I-67—assassina-  
 ted II-533 (p. 332).—junks of  
 I-3 (pp. 5-7).  
 Aga Daood (Dowd), I-234.  
 Agra, I-26, 79, 188, 217, 251, 414;  
 II-63, 538, 541.  
 Aguada (Goa), I-129.  
 Ahmadābād (Amdavd etc.)  
 I-78, 85, 196, 263, 331;  
 II-63, 254, 460, 533, 536.  
 Ahmadnagar, (Amdanewgar, Hame-  
 danagar),—Sh. Plunders I-91,  
 II-533 (p. 331).  
 Albuquerque [Gou] II-534 (p. 334).  
 Alarms, genesis, I-275.  
 Alexnader the Great, Sh. compared,  
 II-272.  
 Alherin (?), I-370.  
 Ali Adilshah (Eddul Shaw), II-296.  
 Ali Raja [Billiapatam] II-184, 353.  
 Ali, Sect of—II-531 (p. 324).  
 Ali Vorah, II-354.  
 Alley, Charles—see Charles Alley.  
 Amarting, II-538.  
 Ananda Rao (Amand Roy), succeeds  
 Prataprao, I-451 (p. 329)  
 Ancola (Anchola, Hancola, Onclelah)  
 —Gov. I-90; castle I-311, 344, 365,  
 461; —taken by Sh. II-88, 89, 94,  
 114, 444.  
 Andrews, Mathews—see Mathew An-  
 drews.  
 Anisacorah, I-11.  
 Annaji Pandit (-gy, gee, Aingee)  
 I-357, 474, 476 (p. 357); references  
 passim in II;—present at making  
 Articles II-37, —indifferent to  
 Engl. II-60,—favourite with Sh.  
 II-60,—goes to Punda II-60 (p.  
 33);—absent at reception II-65;  
 —not friendly to Engl. II-81 (pp.  
 42, 44);—ought to be humoured  
 II-86;—in charge of Punda II-94,  
 —proposals of peace (Hendry  
 Kendry) II-476,—March to Junnar  
 II-122,—represents Sh. II-243,—  
 beheaded II-508,—at Rajapur II-  
 265—in Chains II-511,—at Pan-  
 hala, II-285.—proposes ambassador  
 to Bombay, II-453.  
 Anno, II-439, 529.  
 Anquentil de Perron (refer.) II-533  
 (p. 333).  
 Antaji Pandit (Antue)—Sh. envoy  
 at Surat I-228,—Gov. of Hubli  
 II-296.  
 Anthony Smith,—released for ran-  
 som I-78 (p. 66)—Sh. prisoner  
 I-79 (p. 76), I-83,—Character,  
 I-110.

General Index

Antonio de Mello de Castro, Goa Gov. I-162.  
 Arabs, I-329, 445;—II-273, 347, 363;  
 —fleet I-155, II-442-448 *passim*;  
 —and the Portugues I-155, 159;  
 —plunder Port. Country I-442, 443,  
 445;—negotiate Mogal alliance I-443;  
 —Engl. assure friendship I-443.  
 Arakan town, II-536 (p. 344).  
 Armada—see fleet.  
 Armenians (traders at Surat) I-73,  
 79, 237.  
 Arni, and Sh. II-246.  
 Arrack Renter, II-530.  
 Arligton, Lord (secretary of state)  
 —letters to I-104, 105, 108, 141, 178.  
 Art of War—see War.  
 Articles of Peace;—between Sh.  
 and Company, I-474, 475, 486;  
 —references *passim* in II-1, 5, 11,  
 12, 58, 100.  
 Ashtamee,  
 —Sh. at I-151, Oxinden at I-486,  
 Asia II-534.  
 Assam II-538.  
 Athani (Hottanee, Hattande, Hout-  
 tanee);—Mr. Child to settle trade  
 II-99;—alarmed I-269;—looted by  
 Sh. II-150, 152, 159, 293;—taken  
 from Sh. II-303;—letter from II  
 325;—robbed by Sambhaji and  
 others II-393, 467;—reparations  
 for II-487, 488.  
 Auga Jellol, II-363.  
 Aungier, Gerald—see Gerald Aungier  
 Aurangabad (Orungabad) refer-  
 ences *passim*;—Sh. March I-187,  
 —News from I-202, II-3;—Prince  
 Muazzam I-208, 212, 213, 217, 251,  
 262; II-352;—Mahabat Khan I-256;  
 —trade I-210, 254, 361, 372, 430,  
 II-77, 202;—Jewels I-479;—Kutub-  
 khan routed II-49, 55;—plundered  
 II-459, 477.  
 Aurangzeb,  
 references *passim*, also II-533 (p.  
 328), 534 (p. 335), 535 (p. 342).  
 —Sh. visit to I-115—Sh. appears  
 in Court I-127, 129, —Starts on a  
 Deccan war I-134, War against  
 Sh. I-141, 178, 179, —Compromise  
 with Sh. I-139, 143, —growing ortho-  
 doxy, I-139, —army against Bi-  
 japur, I-139, 143, —eldest son, I-  
 334, II-352—second son, I-334,  
 —sends fleet to assist siddi, I-336  
 (p. 234)—envoy from Muscat, I-443.  
 —peace with Sh. discredited II-72,  
 —alliance with Bijapur, II-110  
 (p. 63)—new taxes II-518.

Austin Samuel—see Samuel Austin.  
 Austin Edward—see Edward Austin.  
 Auxiliary forces in Bombay I-420.  
 Azizkhan, poisoned by Sh. I-90.

B

Babba Saheb, left at Trivady, II-234  
 Bagdad (-t) I-81.  
 Bahadur Khan (Bedar, Bhadar, Bbe-  
 dar Bader, Badder, Badur, Bander)  
 Ahmadabad Gov.—comes to Surat  
 I-195, 196, 236, 262, 263—advance  
 against Sh. I-262, 330, 388, 410, 411,  
 —in Poona, I-288—leaves attack-  
 ing concan I-451 (p. 328)—angry  
 with Siddi Sambole, I-479—King's  
 displeasure with I-481, 483, —Mogal  
 Gen. II-118, 240, 243, II-45—camp  
 destroyed by Shivaji II-3.11,—  
 prohibits provisions, II-29, 32, 65, 69  
 —a trick of hate, II-32,—alarmed  
 by Sh. army, II-43—connivance at  
 Sh. II-77—victim to Sh. policy  
 peace, II-78, 107, 196—munsub raised  
 for Sh. peace II-107,—alliance  
 with Bijapur, II-121,—orders sup-  
 plies to Siddi II-118—matrimonial  
 alliance with Khavāshkhan II-131.  
 —invades Bijapur (?) II-159—near  
 Gulburga, II-236, takes Gulburga  
 II-248, 250,—and Siddi, II-118, 242,  
 —bribed by Golconda, II-250 (p.  
 137)—recalled and humiliated, II-  
 254, 272,—besieges Hannanta Gad  
 II-512,—battle with Sambhaji, II-  
 514, 522, 523.  
 Bahiropant (Bairropant) Chaul Sar-  
 subedar—letter from, II-340.  
 Bahlol Khan I (Bulla, Bussall, Bullut)  
 [Bijapuri], I-103,—owner of Bunc-  
 capur, I-107, 114—refuses homage  
 to the bastard king, I-1 (p. 3)—  
 —mother denies entrance in Bunc-  
 capur to King, I-58, 67—in iron,  
 I-67,—and Siddi Johar's death,  
 I-67—Sent against Bidrrure, I-82  
 —his death, I-114.  
 Bahlol Khan II (Balla Balla Khan  
 sometimes referred to as Nabob)  
 [Bijapuri]—general against Sh.  
 I-355 (p. 263, 265), 394—presses  
 hard upon Sh. I-381, 392, II-83,—  
 sick at Miraj, I-393 Sh. maintains  
 frontiers against I-394, 407,—over-  
 throws Sh. I-407; at (Buncapur,)  
 I-431.—farman from II-24, 37 mar-  
 ches against Punda II-83—prevented  
 from relieving Punda, II-91, 95,  
 —retires to Bijapur, II-94—bribed by

## General Index

- sb. II-95,96--alliance with Mogals  
 against Sh. II-121,245--supreme in  
 Bijapur, II-137,162,--alliance with  
 Sh. II-159,--agrees with Sh. to  
 partition Carnatak, II-235--defeat-  
 ed by Deccan Party, II--161,162,  
 272, (p. 150)--alliance with Mogals  
 against Golconda II-236,248,250,  
 261,264--peace with Deccans II-  
 268,--death II-266, 273, 274, 279--  
 cowl of deceased II-296--ships of  
 deceased II-323.
- Bahlokhhan** (Bullot) [Mogal]---slain  
 by Sh. I-293.
- Balaghat**--I--451, I-476 (p. 358),479,  
 486--Sh. March II--186
- Ballasore**, I-299, II-392
- Balloone**, II-122.
- Balead**(Balsarr, Brassall), II-34, 223,  
 256.
- Bal Shenvi** (Balcinie) I-193.
- Bancapur** (Buncapore).  
 I-56, 58, 62, 67, 107, 431, 451.  
 II-186, 262, 272, (twin forts) 322,  
 343--beseiged by Sh. forces II-262.
- Banda**--Sh. comes to I-65,--taken by  
 Rustum Jemah I-126.
- Bandish**, Mr. [Carwar] II-28.
- Bandra** I-153, II-144,  
 --excessive excise duty II-202.
- Banian**, *passim*.  
 --burden of the taxes, I-308.  
 --freedom of religious worship,  
 I-391;--paper I-26 (p. 26).  
 --unsuitable as an envoy, I-355.
- Bantam** I-78, 84, 397. II-264.
- Bantam** I-74, 145, 219, 233, 237.
- Bantam Merchant** I-157.
- Bardeish** (Bardeis, Bardez).  
 --I-1 (p. 1),--island II-533, 534.  
 --assaulted by Moors I-1 (p. 2),  
 --invaded by Sh. I-138, 142.
- Baron**, Mr. the French agent (1669)  
 II-533 (p. 331).
- Basilore** (Basalore, Basselore) I-81n.  
 --Port. possession I-95.  
 --plundered by Sh. I-107.  
 --Sh. march against II-185.  
 --Baholkhans ships II-323.
- Bes.**, Capt [Admiral] letter to I-379,  
 380.
- Basseine** (Bacaim, Basseene, Bacaim  
 Bussin, Busseen. etc.) [Port.] refer-  
 ence *passim* I-3, 329, II-533 (p.  
 23).--Sh. about I-26 (p. 32).--Capt.  
 of & Customs I-182, 189, 192,196,  
 205, II-202--Sh. vessels left in I-249  
 --Ship building I-301,--threatened  
 by Moro Pandit I-306, II-11,--Arabs  
 a-sault upon I-442, 443, 445,448.
- CAPT. GENERAL and orphans II-  
 131,--a rent holder II-202.--and de-  
 fence against Sh. forces II-312,  
 409, 415, 421, 423, 437.
- Batavia** I-246.
- Bazar** I-365--pattamar I-199.
- Bednur** (Bridduree Bidnore),--War  
 with Bijs. I-70, 82.--Sh. intends  
 conquest II-247--War with Sunda  
 II-362, also see Canara.
- Belgaum** (Billgom).  
 --Bijs. march against I-365.  
 --Sh. approaches II-39, 198, (p. 106).  
 castle beseiged by Sh. II-186.
- Bengal**, letters to I-86, 94, II-260.
- Bengala** [=Ballasore]--Company in-  
 terests in I-336, 409; the Dutch  
 talk at II-264.
- Bengala Merchant** II-439, 447, 529.
- Benjamin Little**,--robbed by King's  
 Uimbao I-251 (p. 186).
- Bennidas**,--ship at Rajapur I-12, 13.
- Berkeley Castle** I-218, II-45,135,219,  
 237,254.
- Bernier**, quoted II-533 (p. 327), 534  
 (p. 333).
- Berrar**, plundered by Sh. I-251.
- Beteinut**, Sh. Country, season II-2.
- Bettavad**,--trade route II-259.
- Bezoar** (beazar)--Sh. wants, II-226.
- Bhaganager** [Golconda] also see  
 Golconda--Sh. plunders adjacent  
 towns II-82--alliance with Sh. II-  
 283.
- Bhandaris** (Bandarines) refuse to  
 pay duty I-202.
- Bhatkal** (Batticola) I-113, 157, 365,  
 426, 462--Rustum Jemah to march  
 against I-82--Sh. sends vessels to  
 I-96--rice cheap II-200.
- Bhatti** (Batty,--tee) [Chaul] I-349,  
 358, II-121, 122, 235, 469.
- Bhawany** [Pratp Gad] Sh. gift of un-  
 brella I-479, 486.
- Bhills**--of Ramnagar, hinder Shivaji  
 II-34.
- Bhima River** (Bimra) II-63.
- Bhingad Bingur?** --Sh. at I-107.
- Bhimji Parrakh** (Chief Broker)--I-  
 176, 225, 239, 266, 391, 412, 494--  
 requests a printer I-253, 450,--design  
 about Printing II-148,--printing  
 and Casting II-200 (p. 109).
- Bhimaji Pandit** (Beema, Bimnagee)  
 --Sh. envoy to Bombay I-358,370,  
 399,401,454,455,476.
- Bhivdy** (Buinde, Brimurly) I-182,  
 198,205,210,212, II-202,214.--Su-  
 bedar punished for failure II-324.
- Bicholim** I-67, II-531.

## General Index

- Rajapur**—invasion by Shabaji I-1 (p. 4)—ports limits I-31—country destroyed by Sh. I-98, 362, 429.—Sh. forces retire from I-14, 19, 24—no silver currency II-9—distractions in II-39—fort taken by strategem II-292—Chief Vazirs in the Kingdom II-296, 362—besieged by Dilikhan II-473.—King of I-62, 63, 70, 72, 93, 150, 429—brother Christian, I-1 (p. 1).—a bastard I-1 (p. 3). 26 (p. 27), 106—to be deposed I-102—poisoned Sherkhan I-114—death rumoured I-315, 317—death of I-426—rebels against I-116, 277, 365—appeal for Engl. prisoners I-40—war with SHIVAJI I-11, 45, 67, 89, 91, 117, 26, 288, 398, 436, II-4, 5, 79, 131, 150, 325, 352.—peace with Shivaji I-53 (p. 46), 146, 206, 393, 394, 479, II-5, 11, 175, 198 (p. 106)—friendship with Shivaji, supply of money I-393 II-78.—Sh. bulwark against Mogals I-111—politic war with Shivaji I-491—took Rajapur after Sh. I-399 (p. 291)—War the Mogals I-33, 56, 103, 111, 114, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, II-272—peace with Mogals I-114, 115, 117, 143, 152—and Engl. Trade II-81 (p. 47)—in nonage II-323. see Vijapur and Deccan.
- Billiapatam** I-197, 237, 271, 368 II-184, 353.
- Blessing** I-237.
- Boats**—creeping II-234—clever escape of Sh. boats II-449.
- Bodleian Library** (oxford) II-532.
- Bombass** [? Mombassa] I-445.
- Bombay**, *passim*—port limits II-123, 494—and the Portuguese I-50, 100, 104, 306—and religious liberty I-140, 423,—an English School I-149.—timber from Sh. I-182, 223, 282—Customs I-161,—Siddi of Danda Rajapur I-173—shipping and trade I-175, 213, 273,—prosperity I-442, 483, II-123, 202—Sh. Check II-364—free trade declaration II-491—a great burden II-529; alarmed I-230, 238, 240, 309, II-423,—fortifications and security I-253, 313,—auxiliary forces I-420, 422,—weak condition I-437, II-146, 211, 390, 391, 402, 410, 428—mint and currency II-51, 140, 208—the seat of Chief Govt. I-291—and the Dutch I-345—Island, importance of I-40 (p. 303)—a public granary II-13, 200, 201—political needs of II-529.
- Bombay and Siddi, Mogal Admiral**—abuses I-356, II-482—fleet defend-
- ed I-367,—vows revenge against I-409, 404,—orders against recruitment by II-19—and the Bay I-409 (p. 301).
- Bombay and Shivaji** I-154, 161, 163, 184, 283 (p. 207), 322—Sh. ports indispensable I-429 (p. 315)—labourers from Nagothna I-430—present to Sh. II-115—request from Sh. subjects II-120; surveying Sh. country II-120—guns for Sh. II-135,—Sh. vessels II-138—utmost against Sh. II-410—Country to be protected II-460; Bombay Council—dissents from Surat I-392, II-437—policy of peace II-50,—dissatisfied with conduct of war (Hendry kendry) II-430, 437, 446—proposals of peace (Hendry Kendry) II-471, 476.
- Bonaguiry** [Buvaugiri] patam II-234, 240.
- Bottomary** II-272.
- Brahman**—influential I-17—instigate a war in canara II-80; a patta-mar [courier] II-234, 240—help the Siddi II-235—spies II-394;—fed II-453.—repair to Bombay II-202.
- Brass Guns** I-428, II-193, 195, 208, 275, 294, 298.
- Bribe** resented by Sh. I-268.
- Brigantines**, II-364.
- Broach**, I-78, 79, 177, 238, 307, 407, 490, II-29, 32, 42, 65, 151, 288.
- Browne Capt. Arnold**, I-47.
- Browne, Sir Thomas** letter to I-79.
- Bucksiss** II-198 (p. 105), 295, 887.
- Buffaloes and cows**, duties on (Rajapur) II-116, 117.
- Bugrooks**, profit from I-368.
- Burbulle**, I-365, Sh. watch at II-114, Sh. customs station at II-108.
- Burgora** [?] II-353.
- Burhanpur** (Bramapore) *passim* I-103.—alarm from I-202,—Sh. passes by for 3 lakhs I-250,—merchants agree with Sh. I-261—trade route II-202, 254,—plundered by Sh. II-77, 143—army at II-439, 460, 477, 485, 522.
- Bussra** (Bussorah) I-81, 89, 144, 177, 243, 349, II-350.

C

- Cabull City**, I-251, 388, 463—report of Sh. being sent to I-127.
- Caesar Chamberlaine** (Carwar) I-431
- Caesar**, Sh. compared with II-272.
- Cairo** I-240.
- Calastry** II-222.
- Caldera Point** (Fort st. George) II-225, 232.



## General Index

- Cale Velho [Kāyāl] I-3.  
 Calicut I-157, 197, 237, 388; II-184, 353, 361—disturbed by Zamorin II-287;—factory II-116, 287. letter from I-148.  
 Cambaya I-331; II-151, 288, 363—river [Sabarmati] I-89.  
 Canara I-182, 247; or cavack I-429; Country, Sh. march towards II-185; forces, carwar fears I-344; Raja I-90, 299, 344, 420; II-80;—Shares piracy I-299; Shivaji invades I-429; treats with Goa I-81 et. seq.; war with Bijā. I-93, also see Bijapur and Raja of.  
 Cape comorin II-263, 534.  
 Captain,—General of the North (Port.) II-437;—of the Guards (Shivaji) II-531 (p. 323);—Hilder II-314, 455;—Shaxton I-279;—Snow I-43;—Taylor II-532; (p. 326)—Tinker I-55;—Young and Siddi of Danda I-199.  
 Capuchin missionary [in Surat]—not molested by Sh. II-533 (p. 329), 534 (p. 337).  
 Caranja (Berrars) I-331;—plundered by Shivaji I-250, 251.  
 Caranja (near Bombay) I-189, II-402, 461;—Portuguese Possession I-409;—bay, Siddy fortifies an island I-410;—river, Siddy blocks up I-402, 404, 410;—passage I-50, 123, 478; Capt. Gen. at II-437.  
 Carnalla castle (Sh.) I-199;—Sh. army besieges I-182;—not yet taken I-199.  
 Carnatak (—natic, Carnatte —natic) II-232, 248, 325; king I-334; Bijapur war I-114, 317;—Sh. conquest I-414; II-96, 235, 243, 249,—expedition described II-272; Golconda war II-232; Rajas, alliance with Sh. II-245.  
 Carwar I-42, 211, 271, 275, 420, 445; II-6, 116, 232, 323, 533;—under Rustum Jemah I-26 (p. 28), 114;—and Shivaji I-54, 68, 69, 80, 427; II-55, 88 ete. sq.; 100, 117, 444;—burnt by Sh. 85;—Sh. came to Carwar I-107;—Sh. takes carwar.—II-88, 89;—Sh. cowl II-130;—Sh. takes guns II-444;—damages demanded II-460; factory I-114, 115, 150, 384, 392, 409, 415, 448; II-24, 55, 81, 116, 159, 186, 190, 198, 350, 477;—to be withdrawn I-130, 131, II-190, 300, 319, 499;—power to continue desired II-518;—troubles I-269, 352, 388, 407, 426, II-87, 102, 184, 235, 262, 305; 439, 515; resettlement by Engl. I-270; customs I-270; Measabeh I-431; surrenders to Abukhan B. J. I-461; and rupee circulation II-9;—complaints against Rajapur trade II-323.  
 Cascaer or Tartar King I-233, 234, 237.  
 Casting of letters [types] II-200 (p. 109).  
 Cauvery River (Cooladow=coleroon) II-264.  
 Cavack or Canara I-429.  
 Cavalry (Sh.) nights march II-222.  
 Cawasji Modi (Caus Mody) I-462; II-145, 156, 165, 227, 229.  
 Ced Kismoy I-26.  
 Ceylon (Zeilon) I-59, 388, 435.  
 Chair of state, presented to Sh. I-460.  
 Chakana (Chagna, cbauckna) II-533;—taken by Dillirkhan I-287.  
 Chamber, letters from I-27, 29.  
 Chamberlain, Mr. Caesar I-376;—(Hubli) I-128; (carwar) I-270, 366, 431.  
 Chandgurra I-431.  
 Charles I-157, 192, 277—to destroy Sh. vessels in Rajapur I-148.  
 Charles Alley Mr. II-487.  
 Charles James II-257;—letter from I-266.  
 Charles, King of England, instructions I-39.  
 Charles's Point II-255.  
 Chaul (Shanle etc) also see Upper Chaul I-3, 46, 49, 87, 287, 394, 406; II-434, 481, 533;—described I-358; destroyed by fire II-13;—Desy of II-193.  
 Captain of I-26, 189, 358; and Engl. I-122, 123, 194; II-366, 379, 422;—send bugrooks I-423;—propose seizure of vessels II-203;—prisoners freed II-235;—Narayan Shenvisent to reside in II-308, 310;—cowards run to II-399;—Mogals I-108, 115; and Portuguese I-155, 478;—threatened by Moro Pandit I-306;—River I-486;—and Shivaji I-1 (p. 3), 275, II-409;—old town Sh.'s I-358;—materials for Hendry Kendry II-364 et. seq.—and Subedar I-473. II-194, 195, 235; 484, 485, 511;—Vallab Metha debts II-317, 324, 333, 334, 340; retribution II-337; subedar in the right II-339;—complaints against Engl. II-349;—revengeful I-342;—penitent II-344;—Hendry Kendry II-369, 423,—empowered to treat with Engl. II-465;—reply to Bombay

## General Index

- proposals II-476; own proposals II-476.
- Chauth, from Surat I-96; from the Portuguese I-306; demand upon Surat I-307; for army the King forced him to keep I-310.
- Chertanapalle, see Trichenapalli.
- Chickli (Chicokeley) I-245, 307, 310, 327 II-34, 223.
- Chikaricody II-253.
- Child, John [Rajapur] references *passim* II-27, 52, 58, 66, 71, 81, 99, 131, 136, 141, 147, 214;—meets Sh. envoy I-343;—to examine Sh. accounts (Raj.) I-393;—to discuss with Sh. envoy I-395;—in deputation to Siddi I-467;—to put the presents in order I-470, 474;—Chief of Rajapur I-347;—reception at Rajapur II-60 (p. 30); going to Raybag Athani II-99; stopped by force at Rajapur II-193; at Surat II-197; baffled by Sh. ministers II-165; again at Rajapur II-204, 214; recalled to Bombay II-190; hopes of Rajapur II-200, 204, 205.—complains against Narayan Shevi II-206;—and Sh.—debt II-207;—detained II-210;—Sh. farman II-336;—late Chief of Rajapur II-350;—Deputy Governor of Bombay II-377, 529, 490;—proposals of peace with Sh. II-471, 476;—makes peace with Shivaji II-499.
- China I-445; II-534 (p. 333).
- Chinapatam [Madras] II-251.
- Chiplu (Chiploon, chepaloon)—Raoji Pandit goes to I-56;—given to Fazel Khan I-67;—Sh. returns from I-486 (p. 70);—Havaldar cross with Engl. II-33.
- Cholimys, Mr. I-251.
- Chopda (Chupra) plundered by Sh. II-454, 460; trade route II-459, 477, letters from II-485, 512, 514, 522.
- Christians, whole masters of Swally I-241; to wear garments of Engl. manufacture I-409; criticised I-428.
- Christian Nations,—a league to defend Swally I-241, 244, 246; Suspected league with Shivaji I-252.
- Christianity, spread in Bombay I-428
- Chumpanayak (Chumpnek), Raja, robs Caphilas on Agra Burhanpur way II-63.
- Cochin, I-63, 388; taken by the Dutch I-59.
- Coconuts (Sh.) season II-2.
- Coleroon River (Goloron, Coalladon), II-240, 246. see cauvery.
- Colle Khan, II-89.
- Commerce, —Shivaji to advance after coronation I-479 (p. 361).
- Comet (blazing star) I-99.
- Company (also East India Company) I-3, 346; debtor I-13, 26 (p. 28); disowns debts I-35; need of own place I-32;—letters from I-37, 92, 124, 140, 257, 264, II-149, 208, 209, 211, 236; exempted from customs I-111, fairness with Shivaji I-121. passes to Sh. ships I-137; Arms Act I-140 (p. 121 lines 2, 3)—and war I-202, fairness to all I-257; laws of robbery not severe enough I-265, 390; insurance I-335. vessels I-363, 377;—best service I-438, in salt II-17; mean opinion of power I-365 (p. 260); sovereign power I-392 (p. 284-85)—treaty with Shivaji I-399, 473, 475, II-2.—approves treaty II-73; risk in goods II-24, policy in India II-73; urge defensive policy II-448.
- Concan see Konkani.
- Conde da Sargida I-376; entertained by Shivaji I-387.
- Cong I-3, 109, 155, 445, II-272.
- Conjiwaram II-222.
- Consultation II-225.
- Concertine I-52, 54, 57.
- Cooke, Capt. James, letter from I-404; to stay in Bombay II-423;—commission to II-428.
- Cooly—Raja, country see under Ramnagar.
- Coopers Bay I-297, II-492.
- Coorg, (George) King of II-240.
- Copull Castle II-496.
- Copybook of letters II-200 (p. 108).
- Coromandel coast I-103, II-533.
- Cotcona, letter from I-397.
- Cotta II-353.
- Courteens Association I-365.
- Crooke Sir William (edit. Taver) II-531.
- Cuculle [Portuguese], robbed by Sh. II-82.
- Cuddera (cuddora, cudera) castle I-311;—Governor turned out I-90, —Shivaji—comes to I-431;—besieges II-88;—Abu Kan at I-461, under Shivaji I-515.
- Cullian etc. see Kalyan.
- Culwah II-312.
- Cuttack II-392.
- Customs—free grant to Engl. by Aurangzeb I-85, 86, 88, 88n, 111;—on firewood I-357 (p. 250);—abolished I-358;—Valuation of I-

## General Index

473;—Sh. exempted in Bombay I-474.

Cuttarees I-237.

### D

Dabhol (Dabull) I-42,—under Shivaji I-1,3,54, II-139,203,—vessels convoy II-277,281,282;—D. offered to Engl. I-26 (p. 30); Sh. fleet returns to Dabhol I-249, Sh. fleet goes from D. to Bombay I-275;—port indispensable to Bombay I-429;—liberty to Engl. to settle factory I-473; Bombay Vakeel at II-11,—salt for II-23; subedar friendly to Engl. II-33;—Governor, goes to Rajapur I-3,5;—and Bijapur,—given to Fazalkhan I-67, —D. taken by Bijapur I-115;—D. a very good port under Bija. II-531.

Dadaji Pandit, [Subedar of Kalyan] has orders from Shiv. I-462.

Dalwees, conquered by Sh. I-26, (p. 28).

Daman (Portuguese) II-156,—Sh. fleet passes by I-249;—Sh. has liberty to settle people at II-164;—Port. Cap. Gen. arrives II-356;—agrees to pay Chauth to Sh. II-533 (p. 332).

Daman [near Rajapur?] I-12 (p. 14 line 39).

Dancing women,—Siddy minds nothing but them II-314—fled to Bombay from Sh. country II-160.

Danda Rajapur I-208,211,213,268, 271,273,275,282,283,299,318,328,336 345,351,361,385,418,459,466,533—Cazi of II-302,—town, taken by Sh. I-1 (p. 4);—the Chief Siddi's Castle I-351, Siddis Port town I-385;—Castle (fort) I-208,211,271, 299, II-310,—Engl. *proposal* to take I-1 (p. 4 line 9-10); 171,172;—Engl. *desire* to take I-1 (p. 4 line 33); 172,—R. J. promise to *assist* in taking I-1 (p. 4 lines 10 and 30).—Sh. has a great mind to take I-3 (p. 7)—English promise to Sh. to act against D. R. I-4,53 (p. 48).—Sh. the only helper in taking it I-26 (p. 23);—Engl. propose negotiations with Sh. I-26 (p. 24);—Engl. *own proposition* to take I-26 (p. 25).—Business about I-26 (p. 29);—respective claims of Engl. and Shivaji I-26 (p. 33);—Company's commission to take I-28;—prospective settlement of Engl. Presidency I-37;—and Siddi (Mogals) II-

218, 256, 289, 427, 482;—and Siddis (Danda R.) proposal to deliver to Mogals I-171; Siddi goes against Sh. vessels II-131,—threatened by Sh. I-171,199,202; (his heart upon it), 268 (Sh. Chief design): 282 (underhand assistance of Engl. sought), 345 (Dutch help), 479 (will have it in rains);—Engl. refuse Siddi's overtures I-202;—stop supplies I-211;—not besieged by Sh. I-205; besieged and threatened by Sh. I-211;—Mogal relief against Shivaji I-318,323, II-123,125, 167,—English propose peace between Siddi Fattekhan and Shivaji I-476 (p. 357), 479—besieged by Sh. II-72,348,—Sh. army against II-113,119,151,177 (Moro Pandit), 324 (personally assaulted by Sh.); 342 (Chauth Subedar promises to take in 4 months);—Siddy Cassum made Governor II-168,238.

Danes I-435.

Daniel Hughes, Ensign II-309,365, 369,379,430,431,439;—letters from (Hendry Kendry) II-370,371,—letters to (H. K.) II-366,372,374.

Dara II-534 (p. 340).

Darvesji [a moorman] II-491.

Darya Sarung (Durreall Sarungas) pass for I-137; Ventaji Sarungi I-238; takes a Broach vessel I-481;—decides to burn Siddis Mazgaon fleet II-310; imprisoned by Sh. II-341.

Dattaji Pandit (Deatajee) Sh. commander of Kolhapur forces II-60 (p. 33);—loots Hubli II-266, 274.

Dattaji Pandit (Datagy) Vacanavia I-486 (p. 373)

Daud Khan, siddis assistant II-476 (p. 286).

Daud Khan (Mogal commander) I-256.

Daulatabad (Dullaud) Sh. will venture to I-91.

Daullat Khan [Sh. Admiral] present at Rajpur II-60; intends surprising Siddis fleet in Bombay II-308, 310, obstructed by the Portuguese II-311, 312; desists from attempt on Bombay II-324; relieves Hendry Kendry II-396, 404; fleet damaged by *Revenge* II-399, 409, 427; a skirmish with II-432; a runaway from II-446; Engl. order to do utmost to destroy fleet II-456; going out to sea II-458;—fleet to come from Rajapur north wards, II-521.

## General Index

- Day, Mr. II-513.
- Debts, from Rajapur merchants I-399 (pp. 291, 294); from Sh. to be paid up in plate II-191; to be made up from prize of vessels II-203; from Darya sarang II-341; from Shivaji and Ali Vora II-354;
- Deccan, I-480, II-249, 533, 534
- Queen of [Bijapur], mercenary I-1 (p. 1);—King of [Bija] I-475; II-283; forces repulsed by Shivaji I-95; II-114, (army) civil war I-96, 388;—Rajas II-245;—and mogals I-251; II-101 (Sh. Desai of all Mogal countries in Deccan), II-272, 355 (Prince in Deccan), Currency I-337; Shivaji intends a Sharp war I-366;—trade opening of ways I-476 (p. 358); II-17, 77, 319, 262;—(trade-destroyed); 329 (trade customs); Umbraws II-235, 293;—English Factories in distress II-350.
- Deccan Party [of Bijapur Umbraws]. II-266;—and Golconda II-292; fight with Nabob Bahlol Khan II-161, 279;—Siddi Masaud, Chief II-250;—defeats Mogal allies of Nabob Bahlol Khan II-272 (p. 150);—better soldiers II-272 (p. 150); approach Bijapur II-273; army against Shivaji II-283, 296; take Bijapur II-276; 285; 292, 322;—besiege Panbala II-360;—peace with Bahlol Khan II-268.—peace with Shivaji II-393, 467;—Sh. intends to give Conkan II-444.
- Delhi II-202, 272, 459, II-533, 538.
- Delirkhan (Dilleete, Dillil, Dillir) opposes peace with Bijapur I-116;—massacres Poona people I-287;—and Shivaji I-126, 256, 262, 288, 310, 322, 388, II-299;—Sh. beats off D. from Salher I-293, rout by Shivaji I-441, II-59; comes to Nasik II-283; routs Shivaji II-447;—and Muazzam I-251;—recalled to court I-479, 481, 483;—and English—Comes to Surat I-263, 361, 410;—and Bijapur;—Succours Bahlol Khan I-451;—at Gulburga II-236;—takes Gulburga II-248; defeated II-266, 274, 285; alliance with siddi Masaud II-279; besieges Bijapur II-473;—and Bahadur Khan II-250, —and Bahlol Khan II-261, 272;—and Siddi II-302;—and Sambhaji II-352 362;—robs Athani II-393, 467.
- Delton, Dr., remarks II-537.
- Dharaugaon (Dungunn, Dungom) trade I-331, 459;—letters to I-483, II-523;—letters from II-49, 459;—Austens narrative of embassy for, II-122. Factory, destroyed II-56, 77, 143 (p. 70); 454, 460, 471;—Circumstances discussed II-122-p. 70; satisfaction demanded II-75, 76, 103, carthire at II-215.
- Dharwad.—Engl. to retire to II-323; Engl. remove copper to II-496.
- Dhopeswar II-453.
- Diamond I-3.
- Diamond merchants invited to settle in Bombay II-349.
- Dicholi [see Bicholim] retaken by Rustum Jeman I-126.
- Dieu (Dill, Dio) [Port.] Armada defeated by Arabs I-442;—Armada embargoes Engl. vessels II-74.
- Dispatch I-240.
- Diwali II-110 (p. 64), 113.
- Donguerry II-533.
- Doolahaws II-250.
- Dorogy [Sh. Commander, Rajapur] I-4, 7.—Engl. propose taking of Danda Rajapur to I-26 (p. 25).
- Dove [gurab] II-421, 422, 448;—lost II-421;—loss a weakening II-437; damages for II-486;—declarations re seizure of II-489.
- Dow, quoted II-(533 p. 330).
- Drum, use of I-290.
- Dulam Port I-421
- Dungom see Dharangaon.
- Durbar Journal I-321.
- Durmapatam II-353.
- Durvice, heir to Bija. Crown, I-26 (p. 28)
- Dutch, enimical to Port. I-1 (p. 2). I-388—Chief in Vengurla I-3; R. J. wants to entertain I-11;—agent to Bija against the Port. I-17.—East India Coy. I-24;—populating Cochin I-59—factories I-61, II-541;—riches from Cochin I-63—in surat (first sack) I-73 (p. 61), 76.—war with Engl. I-114, 144, 360, 375, 382, 392, 409, 425 II-50, 123;—intend to settle at Rajapur I-115—fall out with Bija. (in Vengurla) I-121.—House in surat (second sack) I-233, 237—defend Swalty I-244;—give presents I-263.—Bombay alarmed by I-343, 357;—difference with Shivaji I-324, 344;—agreement with Sh. to take Bombay I-345—hamper Bombay trade I-385, 445—Sh. letter to I-300—estimate of trade I-435—affronted by surat Gov. II-46.—supply of rice II-200.—Customs revived II-518—help sought by Surat Gov. II-536 (p. 343)

## General Index

### E.

*Eagle* I-26.

East India Company, Kings Charter to, I-34.

East Indies, trade I-34, 39.

Eastern Princes, grave proceedings in disputes, I-159.

Edward Austin [Carwar] visits Sh. II-89, 90.

Edward Herrys [Fort St. George] II-225.

Edward Winter, Sir [Fort St. George] II-255.

Ekoji [Sh. brother] (Eccogee, Yeckogee) already at Bijapur, I 103—intends to descend upon Carnatak I-334—sets up himself II-162—Sh. pillages Timmery in country of II-232—comes to Trimalwadi to visit Shivaji II-241.—Janardan Pant marches against II-241—alliance with Nayaks II-246.—fight with Santoji II-264—firm peace with Shivaji II-299.

Elephants of war II-261.

England, I-200, 202, II-386,—to enlarge dominions in India I-39—S. master returns to I-221—Sh. to be given everything that E. affords I-271—market for manufactures of I-349, 409 (p. 302)—fleet for or from I-438, 459, II-392, 529—goods for II-143—Keigwins experience in sealights, II-386.

English, the I-1, 357, II-211, 518—fleet I-403, 481; Success against the Dutch I-481—merchants character I-53 (p. 45, 46)—hopes of accommodation with Sh. I-59.—defence arrangements in Surat (1664) I-73—free customs I-85, 86, 88—leave Hubli I-107,—negotiations for Pen I-147—Women from England I-140—reprisals against Sh. I-69, 144, 145, 148—(Surat) policy with Sh. I-163, 165, 167, 187, 191, 227, 298 (Conciliatory), 268 (secret-help for Danda R. II-86 (Raj), II-67 (Carwar)—(Bombay) plans about Danda Rajapur I-171—(Surat) policy about Danda Rajapur I-173; policy of friendship for all I-191, 377 (must bear insults), 382, 384 (of dissembling), II-105, 339 (amicable overtures), 351, (forbear-assisting either)—and Prince Muazzam I-209, 210—policy about presents I-210—Caphilas II-24.—envoy at Sh. Court II-172—passes

II-184, 353—without allies (Hendry Kendry) II-427—to stand on the defensive against Siddi II-441—requested for help (Surat) II-536 (p. 343)—pious fraud in religion I-149—recontre with Sh. vessels I-153—demand of ready money for Rajapur I-156—fire at the Frenb in Rajapur I-157—powerless against Sh. I-167—factors' plans against Sh. I-167—weight to public interests I-336 (p. 235), 392 (p. 284)—hard and ticklish game of politics I-336 (p. 234)—trade inspection of country I-347, 349—the only nation Compensated for loss by Sh. I-429 (p. 316), I-399 (p. 292)—Sh. has Kindness for I-407 (p. 299), Sh. much a friend I-449 (p. 315)—Shivaji undervalues assistance I-399 (p. 292)—prefer Bombay Island to Surt trade I-410 (p. 303), 420,—popular idea of the wealth of I-451 (p. 330)—letter to Surat Gov. I-466.—boy bought by Alheri Havaladar I-370 (p. 271)—asked away from Sh. Camp II-241—a disservice to Sh. II-340.

English Arms, terrible II-337.

English Coinage I-337, 423—free circulation in Sh. Country I-481.

English Commerce—compared with others I-435;—confined to Ports I-473.

English Factories, Sh. cauls for I-122, 127.

English King orders to recover Engl. loss at Rajapur I-370 (p. 270).—regarded only a Desai or Jamindar II-310.

English language,—to be taught I-143

English Laws, proclaimed in Bombay I-313, 342

English nation, respected at Raj. II-81 (pp. 42-43).

English vessel, made prize by Port. I-397.

Ensign Adderton, I-294, 297, 299.

Ensign Daniel Hughes—see Daniel Hughes.

Ensign John Flemming II-403.

Escalot, Rev. John I-25,—letter from I-79.

Easaji Raja, I-165, 193—beginning of Engl. correspondence I-162.

Etgerre [Yadgiri] Sh. plunders II-82

Ethiopia I-79;—ambassador from II-536 (p. 345).

Etiquette of negotiations—presents customary I-53 (p. 49).

General Index

Europe I-237, 373, 382, 435, II-537.—  
goods I-347, 349, II,-202—iron  
esteemed I-428—Ships II-4, 87,  
318, 369, 409, 433, 439, 515, 524.  
Europeans II-533 (p. 331), 534 (p.  
337).—any nation may cooperate  
with Sh. against Bombay II-342—  
factories II-533 (p. 329).  
Everaji (Rajapur) II-480.  
Experiments I-233, 237, 375.

F.

Factors at Rajapur, letters from I-11,  
14, 15, 16, 17.  
Farman, reception of II-253.  
Farrand, Mr. I-77, 81.  
Farren, Mr. I-57.  
Fatte Khan, (Futty C.), I-245.  
Fatte Khan,—see Siddi Fatte Khan.  
Faulcon II-23.  
Fazal Khan (Fazell, Fosell)—joins  
forces with Rustum Jemah I-3—  
letters to I-5—junks I-6—inter-  
view with Henry Revrington I-14  
—gets Dabhol and Chiptun from  
Adilshah I-67—comes against Sh.  
I-91, 288; inveterate enemy of Sh.  
I-288.  
Fighting, prolonged between Mogals  
and Bijapur I-125.  
Finch, Sir John,—letter to I-134.  
Fisher, Capt. Robert, commission to  
II-184.  
Fisher's point II-225, 255.  
Fleet [English]—makes ready I-403  
—strength of II-396.—ordered back  
from Hendry Kendry to Bombay  
II-479.  
Fleet [French] makes ready I-403.  
Fleet [Mogal] II-125—against Shi-  
vaji I-312, 340—from Goga I-318  
—for Danda Rajapur I-328.  
Fleet [Shivaji] II-119, 131—pitiful  
things I-96 (p. 93)—in Bombay I-  
230.—at Nagaon I-235—bound for  
Surat I-238—recalled by Shivaji  
I-242—rides in Bombay I-243—re-  
turns to Dabhol I-249—from Da-  
bhol to Bombay I-275—brush with  
Mogal fleet I-329—out in sea I-416  
—friendly to English I-425—at Hen-  
dry Kendry II-373 *et. seq.*; 384, 385,  
—soundly banged II-416—assault  
on Hendry II-472.  
Forster, Mr. I-1.  
Foster, Sir William I-79.  
Fort of Sibon II-134.  
Fort St. George I-313, II-263, 264—  
letters from I-319, 334, II-20, 92, 93,

232, 233, 246, 252, 253, 259, 264,  
267, 299, 306—consultations II-222  
224, 225, 231, 255—medicines for  
Sh. II-224, 226—presents to Sh. II-  
231—new fortifications II-232—  
letter to Shivaji II-233—alarmed  
by Sh. II-252—policy with Sh.  
II-255.  
Fortune,—II-405, 407, 408, 422, 431,  
432, 456.  
France, I-434, II-531 (p. 323)—  
probable war with Engl II-211.  
Francis Day, I-393, 395, 399.  
Francis Mauliverer, petition of II-  
490.  
Francis Thorpe, Lieut II-309. also  
see Thorpe F.  
Francis Xavier, St. II-534 (p. 341).  
French, the I-233, 236, 237, 244, 263,  
294, 300; II-44, 45, 227, 449, 518,  
533 (pp. 331-2);—settle at Raja-  
pur and visit Shivaji I-156, 157;  
—ship fired at by Engl. I-157;—  
factory I-213;—King, slighted  
by Bahadur Khan I-236;—  
furnish powder and shot to Sh.  
I-233 (pp. 68-69), II-44, 45;—peace  
with Sh. I-233 (pp. 169-170);—lord  
I-376, 387;—Hoy I-370; pink II-  
15;—fleet I-403;—guns sent to  
Rajapur I-417;—affronted by Surat  
Gov. II-46;—cost of House at  
Rajapur II-60;—go to see Shivaji  
(Rajapur) II-81 (p. 46).  
Fryer, Dr. II-15, 22, 23, 333 (p. 330)

G

Gangavali I-186 (p. 370).  
Ganges II-534.  
Gape, John, II-386, 399, 486;—letter  
to II-487.  
Garapa River [?] II-491.  
Gary, Capt., negotiates for Penn I-  
147.  
Gary, Henry I-59, 141, II-437; talks  
with the siddi re Hendry Kendry  
II-437; letter from I-76; (Goa)  
I-98; (Bombay) I-108, 178.  
Garway, letter from I-18.  
Gasalcoty Timmaya II-230, 236, 240.  
also see Timmanaya.  
Gasty Khan [Surat Gov.], (Ghasty),  
I-152; II-127, 151, 168, 286, 414,  
419.  
George I-180, 181, 183, 236.  
George Bowcher, Mr. II-353.  
George Cole II-380.  
George Oxinden, sir, [President of  
surat] I-76, 79. also see Oxenden.

## General Index

- George Robinson, Mr. I-470, 486; II-23, 27.
- George Wilcox, Mr; I-281, 313, 343.
- Geragee Raja [?], I-358.
- Gerald Aungier, (Gerrurd), I-236, 486;—goes to Mahabat khan I-78 (p. 70);—sallies forth upon Sh. I-79 (p. 76);—letters from I-46, 137, 335, 435, 454; II-38;—Shivaji's letter to, I-455;—President of surat I-237 (p. 174), I-358;—prevented from embarking to Bombay I-253;—receives a deputation from agrieved Banians I-176;—friendly messages from Sh. I-185;—hopeful of Sh. Debt I-185;—narrative of treaties with Shivaji I-399;—in Bombay II-38, 43;—instructions to Gyfford II-123;—died II-260, 347;—debts due to II-354.
- Gerves Lucas, sir, I-161.
- Ghodbundar (Gor-) I-309.
- Gingy, (Chingy, Chengy, Chindi)—treats with Golconda II-162;—Sh. marches against II-222, 232, 252;—taken by Sh. II-247; 263, 272;—santogi left in II-264;—Bijapur Viceroy at II-263.
- Giridhardas (Gerther, Girder) I-151, 268, 282, 283; II-2, 24, 141, 165, 169, 174, 317;—better respected II-169.
- Giviny [Bija. frontiers] II-261 (p. 144).
- Goa I-1, 26; II-113, 531, 532, 533, 534, 537;—letters from I-97, 99;—Engl. propose to occupy I-1 (pp. 2, 3);—limit of Bija. ports I-31;—Sh. intention to go to I-62; II-150;—threatened by Sh. I-81; II-79, 88;—Sh. plot discovered I-152, 156;—preparations against Sh. I-152; II-437;—Muazzam's embassy to I-199, 212;—Sh. takes a hill near Goa I-365;—a den of pirates I-433;—grain transported from Bombay II-201;—Sh. gets engineers from II-251.
- Goa Viceroy I-329, 448;—letters from II-100;—Sh. ambassador to I-81;—comes to the north I-329;—war with the Dutch I-388;—pursues Arabs I-448;—declares war against Sh. I-428;—Engl. treaty with II-50;—privately assits Punda against Sh. II-81.
- God Mars II-535 (p. 342).
- Goga (Gogo) I-318; II-3, 74.
- Goidron [Govindram?] II-89.
- Gokarna, Sh. expected at I-103;—returns to I-107.
- Golbander I-204.
- Golconda, jewels I-479.
- Golconda,—also see Bhaganagar [King of] II-531; *et. seq.*—helps Bija. I-19, 143; allied with Bijapur II-240;—afraid of Mogals I-111—peace with Mogals I-388; II-248;—furnishes money to Sh. I-393, 394, 407;—Sh. plunders cities II-82;—Sh. correspondent in II-141;—as mediator II-175;—intrigues with Sh. II-225 (p. 120), 232;—Sh. powerful in country II-231;—Sh. General of II-232;—assemblage of great persons II-230;—differences with Sh. II-232;—reconciles Sh. II-259;—biding time against Sh. II-246;—reduces tribute money II-250;—Victorious over Bija. II-250, 259;—fort furnished II-250;—letter to II-252;—war with Mogals, varying fortunes II-261;—retrieves defeat by Mogals II-261;—worsted II-264;—secret help to Bijapur II-473.
- Golden fleece II-51.
- Goldsborough, Capt. II-423, 460, 477—Commission to II-428.
- Gombroon I-26, 445; letters from I-155, 229.
- Gondelee II-459.
- Good Charulo II-250.
- Goods—in Sh. Country II-2; supply for Europe II-202.
- Goodyer, Mr. I-78.
- Goring, Mr., II-329.
- Govind Nayak I-344, 265, 461.
- Granadoe shells, I-14, 21 etc.;—agreement between Eng. and Bijapur Queen I-15—inquiry about II-73—how disposed of II-140—in Rajapur and Sh. I-399 (p. 291).
- Gray, Mathew, I-1, 26, 137, 237, 313, 406;—letter from [Bombay] I-190;—letter from [Swally] I-293, 416.
- Grigby (Grigbie) I-197, 289, 326, 327.
- Grosse, Mr. I-84.
- Guddug, robbed by Sh. II-262, 304.
- Gulburga (Calnbariga) II-236, 248, 273;—taken by Mogals II-250.
- Gundavee I-74, 80, 263, 307, 310, 326, 327; II-34, 223;—burnt by Sh. army II-40;—Sh. army garrisoned in II-227—229; Sh. army winters in, II-229.
- Guns—I-369, 370, 420, II-291—Engl. sell to Shivaji I-183 (p. 143 lines 28-29);—Sh. request to Bombay I-183, 268;—Shivaji and the French I-213, 417, 419;—French

## General Index

- supply to Shivaji I-424, 434;—transfer sale to Shivaji I-259;—for native craft I-264;—Portuguese purchasers for Sh. I-282—sent to Surat I-424—Engl. to dispose of to Sh. I-428—Umbraws prefer lesser sizes I-428—brass, for Shivaji II-43; proposal opposed II-44; to be reconsidered II-47—Shivaji takes to Panhala II-444.
- Gun Carriages II-251, 371.
- Gun Powder II-477.
- Guzrath I-79, 85, 214, 217, 322, II-202.
- Gyfford, Philip. I-3, 7, 8, 90.—imprisoned by Sh. in Bajadur I-3;—detained in Kharepatan I-7, 8;—rescued I-9, 12;—left behind in Raja. I-57;—redeemed from imprisonment I-77;—visit to Rustum Jemah I-270;—ill, II-15;—trade instructions to (Bombay) II-123;—letters from [Rajapur] I-56, 58, 60, 62; [Kolhapur] I-63; [Goa]. I-66, 67, 68; [Hubli] I-93, 128, 168; [Carwar] I-118, 324.
- H.
- Habata, II-494.
- Haggerston, Mr. Thomas, [Dharrangaon];—II-56, 61, 67, 68, 77, 335;—attestation of, II-67;—taken prisoner, II-77.
- Haji Kasam, I-78.
- Hakim Shamshaw, Bahlol's envoy, II-268.
- Hazi Zahid Beg, (Hodgee Zead Beagne), I-26, 78, 80, 83, 96.
- Hambirrao, (Hummed bough?), II-467.
- Hamilton, account by II-535.
- Haniball, Sh. comes not short of, II-279.
- Hanmant Gad, (Harmunt Ghurr) II-485, 512;—taken by Sh. II-485;—besieged by Bahadur Khan II-512.
- Hanniball, I-233, 375.
- Hare-hwar, Siddi Sambole goes to I-451.
- Hassan Khan, [Pathan, Golconda]—II-261.
- Hat Gad;—taken by Mogals, I-260.
- Hattanee—see Athani.
- Havaldar, I-358, II-358, 361, 370, 480.
- Haveri, I-114.
- Hector, II-410.
- Heer Hartsink, [Dutch] II-539, (p. 349).
- Hendry, (Hundry);—Siddi occupies, II-472;—Shi. attempt, on II-475;—situation, II-481;—fortified by Siddi II-499;—Sambhaji attacks by night II-513.
- Hendry Kendry, (Heury Kendry, Hunry cunry, Eunera Kunere);—report of Sh. intention to fortify, I-302, II-364 *et seq.*;—report of Sh. intention unfounded, I-303;—inclusion in the Arjast, I-321;—Bombay limits, II-123, 127;—Sh. design to be hindered, II-365, 366, 370 *et seq.*;—to be occupied by Engl. II-367, 368;—Bombay policy to impede and claim only II-369; II-427 (only defensive);—Sh. men and provisions, II-370;—Sh. guns II-371, 381;—Sh. envoy talks high, II-376;—Sh. to be repelled as a public enemy, II-377;—prisoners with Sh., II-380;—Lieut. Thorpe's attempt to land, II-380;—little damage possible to Sh. II-383;—withdrawal contemplated by Engl. II-385;—want of water, II-387; a mistake II-477;—preparations for war, II-387, 389;—defences of Bombay, II-390, 391;—fleet action, II-397, 399, 403, 404;—Surat presses retrenchment, II-398;—consultation on, II-403;—skirmishes on shore, II-418; action not successful, II-418;—strong action urged, II-418, 423—situation, II-418, 529;—daily relieved, II-420;—right questionable, II-427;—Engl. fleet strength, II-431;—a smart engagement, II-437;—expectations of surrender, II-438;—full report to the Company, II-439;—incident of the white flag, II-442, 447;—monthly cost, II-447;—who should be master?, II-460;—Continues to be Sh. II-465;—treaty of peace, II-471;—Bombay's responsibility for, II-529.
- Henry Hills, [Printer] I-450.
- Henry Oxinden, II-310;—in Surat, I-244, 246;—to go to Ray Gad for treaty, I-456;—journey to Raicee, suspended, I-464;—ordered to Ray Gad, I-470;—treaty instructions, I-476;—narrative of journey to Ray Gad, I-486;—Deputy President of Bombay, II-262, 340;—referred to in Rajapur affair, II-347;—leaves charge of Bombay,



## General Index

- II-290;—to blame for Hendry Kendry, II-529.
- Henry Revington;—letters from, I-1 to 10, 18, 20, 23;—letters to, I-11, 14, 15-17, 22;—letter to Sh. I-4;—letter to Fazalkhan, I-5;—letter to Rustum Jemah, I-6;—first imprisonment in Rajapur, I-10, 12, 13;—letter to Siddi Johar, I-11;—disowned by Surat, I-13;—at Panhala, I-21;—Rustum Jemah atones for abuses, I-21;—on the way to Goa, I-26 (p. 24);—released on barol, I-30;—deceased I-77;—belongings at Rajapur, I-399;—Engl. House at Raj. small, II-60;—Carwar under Rajapur, II-81.
- Henry Young,—proposal re Danda Rajapur, I-172.
- Here Caron, I-236.
- Herjee, I-49.
- Herman Bake, Col. I-309.
- Hidolsha, [Commander] II-261.
- Hiji Khan, II-261.
- Hill, Mr. to furnish supplies to Siddi, I-211.
- Hindus;—and ready money, II-285;—covetous [Rajapur], II-81 (p. 43).
- Hindustan, I-580.
- Hirudachalam, II-244.
- Holland, I-401, 435.
- Honaver, (Onore Road, Onar, Auore) I-72, 81, 82, 95, 448, II-185.
- Hookery, I-14, 15, 21;—Rustum Jemah retreats to, I-3;—R. J. denied entrance at, I-67.
- Hopewell, I-41, 42, 43.
- Horses from Muscat, II-60 (p. 33).
- Hosnan, Engl. envoy I-26.
- Hubli, I-55 and *passim*;—remove company's estate to, I-89;—robbed by Sh. I-99, 102;—Sh. grants free passage to, I-261;—alarmed, I-269, II-39;—details of loot, I-346;—taken by Sh. I-352;—company's estate damaged, I-354; *passim*—Nicolls to debate Hubli plunder with Sh., I-356;—embargo on Sh. vessels, I-352, 353;—instructions to Nicolls, I-357;—loot described, I-365 (House digged into p. 260);—Sh. refuses responsibility I-358 (p. 254), 369, 429, (p. 315);—succour from Muzfar Khan, I-365 (p. 261); intentionally plundered by Sh. men I-365 (p. 265);—disturbed by Sh., II-55;—troubles, II-296; copper removed to Dharwad, II-496.
- Hubli Factory, I-358, 360, 371, 386.
- Hubli Governor, I-365, 369;—treacherous, II-268, 319 etc.;—complaints against, II-335.
- Hugli, II-392, 525.
- Hunter, II-23, 33, 134, 353, and *passim*;—from 377 in Hendry Kendry affair.
- Hussen Khan, [Pathan, Golconda] II-261.
- I.
- Idal, [Adil] Khan, II-533, (p. 328), 534, (p. 334).
- Idolsha Ollum, [Adilshah Atam] Khan, II-240.
- Ikhlas Khan, (Eagles), I-67.
- Imam, (Humnum, Emom) of Muscat, I-107, II-311.
- Inayat Khan (Anaight Cawne, Enachhat) I-234, II-536, (p. 343).
- [Income tax (?)] ('a tax put on us as rich), II-296.
- India, I-435, II-202;—Supply of goods, II-202.
- India, King of, [=Mogal King];—fleet helps Siddi of Danda I-476 (p. 357).
- Indians,—juggling and baseness, I-15;—ought not to be taught the art of building and navigating Ships, I-34;—inferior to Europeans, as enemies, I-254.
- Indus II-534.
- Inland towns, Cheap, II-192.
- Insurance, I-239, II-254;—necessity explained, I-331.
- Iron guns II-417, 420, 424, 428.
- Ispahan, II-531.
- Issack Clarke;—account of the capture of *Dove* garub, II-489;—petition of, II-490.
- Iverson, account of the sack of Surat II-536.
- J.
- Jacob Smith, II-225.
- Jadhava Rao, (Jadduca Jaddara, Gadora)—keeper of Nasik Trimbak I-314;—taken prisoner by Moro Pandit, I-314;—related to Shiwaji, I-314;—deserts from Mogals to Sh., I-322.
- Jaffar Khan, (Gaffere). [Aurangzeb's Divan]—letter from, I-88.
- Jagannath Pant, (Jagurnutt, Jagornutt Pantulo), II-241, 244.
- Jagjivan Bajaji, (Juggenan Bayage) Pandit, subedar of Carwar, II-515.
- Jaitapur, (Jettapore, Jettipore), I-2, 3, 54; II-492, 532 (p. 324);—place

General Index

- of lading vessels, I-52;—negotiations with Rawji Pandit, I-70;—velgee to be dropped by I-144;—Sh. fleet fitting, II-112;—burnt by the Siddi, II-193;—or Coopers Bay, II-487.
- James, Mr., I-73.
- James Adams, II-43.
- Jamshid, (Jemacere, Jemshett) Khan—Nabobs slave, II-285;—looses Bijapur fort, II-279, 292;—one of the Chief Vaziers of Bija, II-296;—march against Shivaji, II-322, 325;—encounter with Shivaji, II-341;—at Bancapur, II-343;—helps Sunda Raja against Bendnur Raja, II-362
- Janaji or Jivaji Pandit, (sevajee, Jenagee, Jevagee) subedar of Rajapur, II-37, II-60.
- Janardan Pant (Jawardo Pantulo)—sent against Yeekogee's country, II-241.
- Janjira (Gingerah), II-533 see Danda Rajapur Fort.
- Jan Van Nyendal, [Dutch]—conciliates Sh., II-539, (p. 349).
- Jaswantsing, Raja, (Jewanson)—Complicity with Sh., I-60, 63, 64;—forbids Sh. to go to Burbanpur, I-250;—accompanies Mahabat Khan, I-256.
- Javas, [=men from Java], I-237.
- Jawhar, (Guer. Joar, Guar)—taken by Moro Pandit, I-307, 308, 310;—Raja surpris'd, I-313.
- Jawli, (Jouly),—Sh. kills Afzalkhan at, I-67.
- Jaysing, Raja, (Jesson, Jessun, Jeswun, Jesin) II-533 (p. 330), 534 (p. 337);—demands tribute from Bijapur, I-103, 109;—peace with Bijapur, I-114 (p. 104);—plays a Rajput trick on Sh., I-114 (p. 104);—batters Pirandar (Punedar), I-114, (p. 104);—peace with Shivaji, I-114, (104);—takes Shivaji, I-118, 120, 122;—attributes failure before Bija. to Sh. I-123;—imprisons Netaji, I-126;—stands security for Sh. life and hence gives Sh. opportunity to escape, I-133;—son of, I-483;—forts given by Sh. II-272.
- Jean Baptiste Tavernier, extract from, II-531.
- Jerra Castle [canara] I-90.
- Jesuits, I-50;—the difference over orphans, II-131.
- Jivaji Pandit see Janaji Pandit.
- Joa de mello Sampayo, II-356.
- John Bridger, II-225.
- John Child see Child.
- John Daniell, Capt, II-423, 457, 460.
- John Hornigold, Mr., II-437.
- John Matsuycker, [Dutch], I-24.
- John Shaxton, Capt., Deputy President of Bombay, I-467.
- Johnson, Capt., I-378.
- Jonathan Hyde, II-321.
- Joseph Hymmers, I-142, II-225, 473.
- Joshua, II-534, (p. 340).
- Judda II-3, 350.
- Junnar (Ganeer, Joinagar, Jureeg. Juneer, Junneer, Juneah), II-53, 533;—Mogal army at, I-192, 197, II-32;—Daood Khan comes to, I-256;—Nicolls to see Gov., I-349;—trade, I-430, II-77;—Governor's pass sought by Engl., II-26;—thoughts of a factory at, II-105, 194, (no thoughts possible) 195;—Moro Pandit's design on Junnar, 122.
- Junnar Governor, II-101.

K.

- Kadtoji Gujar, (Curtage Goodier) killed by Mogals, I-288.
- Kalwana, (Calleone), I-358.
- Kalyan Bhivdy (Cullean Boondy. Collican, Cullian, Culleen, Cullean Bimerly, Gullion,—Bundley);—taken by Mogals, I-26 (p. 31);—Mogal army; (under Lodi Khan). I-171; I-194, II-72, 131, 132, 311 (Doulatkhan); in Sh. possession, I-182, 212, 214 (Sh. raises a great army), 298 (Sh. army up and down), II-26, 53, II-156, 257; (Moro p.) 272, 312 (Sh. army about), 409;—trade route, customs, I-196, 210, 227, 361, 473 (p. 348); II-26, I-50, 203, 272;—in suspense between Mogals and Shivaji, I-197;—timber, I-202, 205;—Prince expected at, I-226, 276;—Shipbuilding, I-301, 333, II-11;—Shivaji at, II-31, 32;—Peshwa bribes Mogal army at, II-132;—Sh. promises Varâts on, II-185, 203;—Subedar of Chaul attempts to seize Giridhardas at, I-317;—Sh. attempt on Bombay via, II-409, 423.
- Kalyan, Diwan of,—sends a vessel to Bombay, I-175.
- Katyan, Governor of, I-228, II-101;—Karim Beg coming, I-256;—Gov. of Junnar to come down, II-101.

## General Index

- Kalyan subedar, II-11;—[Dadaji Pandit] to make war upon Bombay, I-462. advises Engl. against Chaul Subedar, II-342.
- Kalyan Parakh (Cullean Parrack), —broker in Surat, I-241.
- Karnala see Carnalla.
- Keigwin, Capt. Richard;—preferred to Narayan Shenvi, II-227, 235;—ambassador, II-237, 239;—not to be sent, II-242;—and Siddi Skirmish, II-256, 25;—orders against Sh. attempt on Mazgaon II-309, 310—appointed Chief Commander of fleet for Hendry Kendry, II-386, 389;—and Hendry Kendry affair; II-397; *et seq. passim.*
- Kelshi, (Kelsy, Kelcy)—Sh. port, I-54, 429.
- Kendry, (Cundry)—Khanderi, references *passim* in Hendry Kendry affair.
- Keshao Shenvi, (Cox sunny)—preferred to Mody, II-235;—an ambassador, II-237.
- Keso Rain, (Kisso Rawn)—Sh. Vakeel at Bombay, II-157.
- Khan Jaman, (Ckaune Gamma)—Chief of Burhanpur, II-459.
- Khan Khanan, (Chanchanna)—[Bijapur] commander in Chief, I-24, 67.
- Khan Saman, (Consamon) of Aurangzeb—plays duplicity between Diler Khan and Muazzam, I-251.
- Kharepatan (carapatann, -tan, -tam, Currapatan); I-41, 54;—Mr. Gyfford detained at, I-3, 4, 6, 8;—Mr. Gyfford to be removed from, I-9;—Siddi Johar sends men to take, I-16;—taken by Siddi Johar, I-26;—Raoji Pandit goes to, I-53;—Bija. Commander to drive Sh. out of, I-67;—Sh. Governor at, I-121;—Broach vessel taken by Darya Narung, I-481;—Evraji goes to Kharepatan, II-480;—one of three good ports in Bijapur, II-531.
- Khavās Khan, (cowis, cowas, cauos, coovus, cowsett, coons, cabbash)—marches against Sh., I-288;—Engl. get passes from, II-37;—recalls Abukhan R. J., to Bijapur II-39;—calls Bahlol Khan to Bija. II-121;—protector of Decans, II-131;—imprisoned or killed by Bahlolkhan, II-137, 162.
- Khalas or Vishalgad, (Kolna, Chelna killnarr)—Gyfford to be removed from Kharepatan to, I-9;—Ced Krisnoy drubbed to death, I-26;—Sh. goes to, I-126;—Annaji Pandit goes to, II-43, 207.
- Khoja Alladin,—Muazzam's ambassador, I-199, 205; *et seq.*
- Khoja Minaz in Surat, I-14.
- Kidder Khan Punny, (Kidder chane Phunny)—takes back Suja and Whurwha, II-114.
- King of Batticola, I-81.
- King of Bijapur, (Vizapur, Vitthapooore), I-11, 45, 53;—farman to Sh. for Rajapur, I-53;—helps Sunda Raja, I-55;—fled to Bancapur, I-56, 58;—returned to Bijapur from Bankapatam, I-62, 63;—orders Punda Gov. to rout Shivaji, I-67;—distributes Sh. territory among Mahmud Khan and Fazal Khan, I-67;—Sends Bahlolkhan against Bidarur, I-82;—Sends army against, I-87, 89.
- King of Canara, I-51.
- King of Candy, I-59.
- King of Coorge (George), II-240.
- King David, II-439, (p. 349).
- King of Deccan, I-53, 70, 72; also see Bijapur.
- King of Delbi or the Mogal king;—often referred to as King or King of India I-76, II-13, 50;—grants Engl. free customs, I-85, 86, 88, 111;—eldest son, I-352, 499;—fleet I-459; II-298, 330, 493;—(also see Aurangzeb).
- King of England, II-9, 366, 379, 439;—great Britain, II-252.
- King of Ethiopia, I-79.
- King of Golconda, I-19; see also Golconda and Kutub Shah.
- Kodoti, (Corllee),—Bijapur army against Sh. comes to, I-87.
- Kobj, (Cooz) Fort, recovered by Sh., I-198.
- Kolad, (Coolick), I-358.
- Koli Country (Cooleys Country),—Sevaji settles men in II-163; also see Ramnagar.
- Kolhapur, (Collapore, Callapore, Collipore)—Bahlolkhan, (Bija) encamped at, I-365;—Shivaji ransacked, I-388;—Bahlol Khan goes to (from Prataprao's affair), I-451;—merchants, II-27;—alarmed by Sh., II-35—pays ransom to Sh., II-60 (p. 33);—Sh., takes Kolhapur, II-79;—Bija Governor seized by Sh., II-110 (p. 62);—quiet, II-110, (p. 64);—Sh. men help Eng.

## General Index

goods to pass safe, II-198;—  
 devastation by Sh., II-200;—  
 Sambhaji comes to, II-393, 467.  
**Konkan**, (Concan, Cuncoun, Con-  
 quon, Cunkron, Cundan)—ports  
 of Shivaji, I-54 (p. 51),—Sh.  
 stops passages against Bahadur  
 Khan, I-451;—laws of wrecks, I-  
 480; (p. 363), 486 (p. 374);—  
 Annaji Pandit, the Gov. in chief  
 of, II-60; Sh. may take the whole,  
 II-84;—Sh. takes Bija territory  
 in, II-91;—Sh. Kingdom of, II-  
 272; Sarje Khan to confine Sh. to,  
 II-292—Sh. intends to deliver K.  
 to Daccanees, II-444;—Sh. weak-  
 ens Konkan forts, II-467.  
**Koner Pant**, (Conery Pantulo), II-  
 241.  
**Kopal see Copull.**  
**Koshgur King**, I-231.  
**Krishna**, (Cosma, Kishna);—river  
 boundary between Sh. and Bijapur  
 territory, II-175;—Golconda army  
 crosses, II-240.  
**Kudal**, (Kondal, Coodall, Cuddall,  
 Currall);—Desai defeats Sh. I-19;  
 —Shivaji goes to, I-63;—Kudal  
 Desai to rout Sh. I-67;—Mahmad  
 Khan sent as Bij. General to,  
 I-90;—Rustum Jemah arrives, I-  
 93;—Bija. Gen. Mahmad Ekhlis  
 at, I-116;—Bija. Gov. at, I-121;—  
 taken by Rustum Jemah, I-126;—  
 Sh. goes to and creates New  
 General in place of Pratapray, I-  
 451—Subedar seizes Engl. soldiers,  
 II-6;—Sh. goes to, II-79.  
**Kurdu Gad**, (Kerridrew, Kerridrug  
 or Kuwari Durga)—Sh. recovers  
 from Mogals, I-198;—Mogals want  
 Engl. assistance to fort, I-208,  
 209, 210.  
**Kutub Khan**, (Kuttup, Cuttuff)—  
 Mogal—passed by Srar I-79—routed  
 by Sh, II-55.  
**Kutubshah** (Cuttub shah, Ollumpna  
 Cotobshow);—Mogal and Bija.  
 march against, II-245;—orders  
 fight with Mogals, II-261, (p. 144);  
 Sh. diverts from joing with Diler-  
 khan; II-279;—ght againt Bija-  
 pur, II-248, 250;—Sarjekhan coun-  
 sults, II-292;—Sh. requests assis-  
 tance for Bija. II-473. also see Gol-  
 conda

### L

Lambton, John letter I-26.  
 Langford, Capt. I-408, 416.

Langford, Rajnald, II-43.  
 Langhorn, William;—Gov. of Fort  
 St. George, II-225;—letter to Shi-  
 vaji, II-233;—letters to, *passim*  
 from II-226-261.  
**Lanoy**, Consul;—Aleppo, letters  
 from, I-111, 134, 136, 143;—letters  
 to, I-117, 122, 125.  
**Law books for Bombay**, I-450.  
**Lisbon** (Lixboa), I-388, 445.  
**Little Charles**, I-243.  
**Lucia de Souza**,—petition for loss,  
 II-530.  
**Luckmishwar**, (Luckmisseer);—Sh.  
 forces rob, II-262, 304.  
**Luis Miranda Henriques**,—one of  
 three Governors at Goa, I-152.  
**Lodi Khan**, (Londee);—Mogal army  
 near Kulyan, I-171.  
**Lobagad**, (Logar);—Sh. recovers I-  
 198.  
**London**, I-281, 284, II-247.  
**Lounds**, Mr; Nath., II-268;—dead at  
 Karwar, II-287.  
**Loyal Merchant**, I-75, 86,—log of the  
*Loyal Merchant*, I-72;—log of  
 the (Surat first sack), I-73;  
*Loyal Coxinden*, I-218, 219, 237.  
**Loyd**, (Lloyd) II-22, 23.  
**Lyon**, (Shibar) II-481.

### M

**Madanna**, (Brameny Madana, Madan),  
 —busy with great persons at  
 Golconda, II-230;—calls Shivaji  
 for help, II-232;—ordered by  
 Kutubshah to fight, II-230;—Engl.  
 letter to, II-252,—to be approached  
 in the matter of retaining hejib,  
 II-253—thinks Kutubshah's leav-  
 ing Golconda—hazardous II-305  
 —shows money on Shivaji II-539  
 (p. 350)  
**Madanapantulo**, [Golconda], (Mada-  
 na Antea Pandy);—asks the Engl.  
 Hejib to leave Sh. Camp;—Engl.  
 complaint against, II-252, 253;  
 II-241.  
**Madras**, letters from, I-59.  
**Madura Nayak**, (Madure Naigue).—  
 favours Ekoji's descent on Carna-  
 tak, I-334;—Hejib pressed by Sh.  
 for tribute, II-240;—sends his  
 family away to Madura, II-240;—  
 Ragbunath Pant deputed to settle  
 tribute, II-241;—Ekoji in league  
 with, II-246;—refuses to meddle  
 between Sh. and Ekoji, II-264.  
**Maetsuycker Jone**, Dutch Gov., I-19.

## General Index

- Maffe, (Maffei), II-533, (p. 228); 534 (p. 334).
- Mahabat Khan, (Mohobutt, mahalet, Mohobett, moobutt) II-536 (p. 343); —Gov. of Ahmadabad and Gen. of Gujerath,—approaches Surat, I-78;—Engl. deputation to, I-78 (p. 70);—informs Engl. of reduction in customs, I-85;—made General against Shivaji, I-226, 276;—expected at Aurangabad, I-251;—advances as far as Burhanpur, I-255;—arrives at Aurangabad, I-256;—comes to Nasik, I-260, 262;—takes Poona, Chakana, I-288.
- Mahad (Marr town, Murr);—Sh. stayed for two days at, I-26;—Sh. gathers all army at, I-287;—Sh. army still about Mahad, I-407, (p. 298).
- Mahadaji Pant (Mahadogee Pantulo)—Sh. Brahman to Fort St. George, II-224, 226.
- Mahajan, II-296.
- Mahamad Ammein, son of Mir Jumla on his way to Junnar, I-256.
- Mahamad Beg, (—Beague),—Gov. of Surat,—Solicits permission for Siddi to winter in Bombay, II-290.
- Mahamed Ikhlas Khan (—Elasso—), —son of Khan Khanan or Ikhlas-khan, I-67;—King grants Rajapur and Kharepatan to, I-67;—Khan-vas Khan's brother, I-114;—gone to Bijapur, I-118, 120;—takes Bija. Konkan from Sh. I-114, (p. 104);—has taken Dabhol and adjacent country, I-115;—has lost all to Shivaji and is at Kudal, I-116.
- Mahamad Hussain (—Hossan) Siddi Kaseam's Vakil, II-238.
- Mahamad Ibrahim, Sarlashkar of Golconda, II-236, 261.
- Mahamad Khan, (Mamud),—turned out of Karwar Governorship by Rustum Jemah, I-90;—goes over to King of Bijapur and against Sh. I-90;—debtor to Engl. Company, I-102, 114, 116;—marches against Miraj rebels, I-114;—takes Mirza [Mira] or Mirjan? castle, I-116;—raises Shivaji's siege to Punda, I-125;—imprisoned as a rebel, I-315;—commander of Punda, besieged by Sh., II-80;—imprisoned by Sh., II-85, 89;—saves his life from Sh., II-88;—received money from Engl., II-108.
- Mahamad Sheriff,—Governor of Dabhol, I-5, 11.
- Mahim, (Maym, Mayim), I-390, II-144;—trade and customs, I-161, 189;—Sh. fleet passed by, I-242;—ordered to be fortified for fear of Sh., I-309;—provision against surprise by Sh. I-367;—Bombay President at (against surprise from Arabs), I-442, 443;—Siddis intrusion up the river, I-469;—Keigwin marches to, to prevent Daulat Khan II-310;—Daulat Khan expected to land at, II-456, 458.
- Mahomedans,—religious persecution at Surat, I-139.
- Mahuli Fort,—Sh. receives a repulse, I-182;—Bahadur Khan relieves forces at, I-196;—Sh. makes an assault in rain, I-198;—taken by Shivaji, I-199, 200, 202;—retires from, I-203;—Sh. sends word to Siddi, I-211;—Moro Pandit removes not from, II-139.
- Malabars, (mallabars), I-90, 294, 358, 370, 378, 421; references *passim*;—Engl. opposition to, I-26 (p. 24);—ancient enemies of Engl., I-31;—commission to set vessels on fire, I-38;—blind to results of Dutch domination, I-61;—defeated by Adderton near Rajapur, I-297;—Sh. Havaldar demands a malabar vessel, I-297;—British, II-287;—Sh. Havaldar buys an Engl. hoigh from, I-370.
- Mallabar Coast, I-233, 387, II-131, 252, 353.
- Malabar Coaster*, I-385, II-17, 65, 69, 144.
- Malabar Factories, I-388.
- Malabar Pirates, I-73, 153, 161, 243, II-21, 123, 272;—Strength between Bombay and Surat, II-493;—mortal enemies, II-532 (p. 326).
- Mallabar vessel, I-31, 301; II-52;—to be made prize of, I-378.
- Maldiva Coconuts, II-226.
- Mallappa Malu (molup molla), I-81, 82.
- Malvan, (mawlunda),—Sh. acts forth with a fleet from, I-107.
- Mangalige, II-261.
- Mangalore,—Castle and Goa, I-81;—The French pt in port, I-157;—rice cheap at, II-200.
- Manuell Cortee Kiall, Governor of Goa, I-152.
- Martha*, I-48.

## General Index

Marathas.—religion forced by Sh. upon Padres, I-138;—a wise and searching people, II-86;—the most politic people of all these parts, I-283 (p. 207).

Marathi, (Moratty, Merota), language I-480, 486; II-340, 471, 476;

Marlborough, Lord, I-47, 76.

Martialsees, II-344.

Mason, Capt., I-43.

Masse Khan, [Musse Khan],—Pathan Commander of Golconda, refuses to fight with Pathans, II-261.

Master, I-180;—at Carwar, I-55.

Masulipatam, (Metchlapatam, Metchlipatam), I-377, 431, 445; II-259, 267, 306.

Mathens, I-477.

Mathew Andrews,—President at Surat, I-1, 12, 22, 23, 26, 46, 53.

Mathew, I-327.

Mattaram [?], II-264.

Mauleverer, Mr. (Malwerers, Mallerer, maulwerer)—goes to Shivaji in place of Richard Adams, II-180, 183, 190;—arrives from Rairi, II-185.

Mauliverer, Sergeant Francis,—at Hendry Kendry, II-489 (p. 301), 490—petition from, II-490.

Mavals,—Sh. retains for himself, II-101,—Moro Pant under hills II-139.

Maybloom, II-52.

Mayboone, I-407, II-112, 144.

May fleet, Sh. lades with salt, I-301.

May Nak Bhandari, (Mia Naigue, Michell),—Sh. Captain on Hendry Kendry, II-369, 377;—does not consent to surrender Khanderi, II-446, 447.

Maynak Caperson [?] II-447.

Maytree, II-60, 113.

Mazgaon, II-381, 493;—King's frigatts hauled at, I-351, 363, 385;—Siddi persuaded out of, II-28;—Siddi unwilling to stay at, II-151;—Siddi Cossum welcomed at, II-172;—skirmish between the two Siddis, II-256;—precautions for defence, II-302;—Daulat Khan to attempt Siddi's fleet at II-308, et. seq.

Mazotto, [?] II-502;

Mecca, (Mecca), II-272, 531.

Medea, laws of I-141.

Medina, II-272.

Meir Jumla, (—Jumbla, Jumlee), I-12, 256.

Meir Jaffar, (Mr. Gaffar)—Bijapur Eunuch, in favour with the King, I-317.

Meir Mahamad Cossim,—Rajapur Governor?, I-14.

Meir Zahad, Vocanavis and Buckshee of Kalyan, I-204.

Meirza Mahamad Amin, Golconda, Sarlashkar, II-232, 240.

Meirza Mahamad Ewas, Siddis emissary, II-455.

Meirza Mahamad Hussan, Siddi's subordinte, I-361, 363;

Meirza Sangier, II-250.

Merchants,—at Surat not wholly robbed, I-96 (p. 93),—propose settlement in Bombay, I-224;—in Sh. territory, side with the french, II-1;—pleased with treaty and desire Eagl. factories, II-1;—Sh. merchant at Narsa seized by the Gov. of Karwar, II-18;—at Rajapur, turn out their Governor, II-296;—diamond Merchants, II-349;—at Bombay, petition against Siddi, II-491.

Merchant, II-131, 282.

Mescarcota, II-496, 497.

Metha, Vallabh, debt due to the Subedar of Chaul, II-342.

Mia Saheb, I-431, 461.

Michell, Mr. Thomas—left at Rajapur, II-190; 361, 377, 438, 492, 528.

Minchin, Capt. William, I-414, II-281, 314, 385, 400, 409, 489, 430.

Mines, II-251.

Mingham, William, I-2, 3;—Commanding the *Rajapur Merchant*, I-2.

Mint—in Bombay, I-342, 423;—Sh. proposes to set up one, after coronation, I-480.

Miraj, (Mergee, Mirjah)—rebells, I-114 (p. 102),—Mahamad Khan comes down against, I-114 (p. 102);—still holds out, I-115;—yields to Mahamad Khan, I-116;—holds out in rebellion, I-277;—Bahlol Khan sick at, I-393;—Bahlol continues at, II-91;—Bhalol khan leaves army at and goes away to Bija. II-94, 121,—route insecure, II-108.

Mirza Karim Beg (Merza cherimbin) Diwan of Kalyan, I-147.

Mirjan (Mirgee),—holds out against Gov., I-311;—castle taken by Canara Raja, I-344;—landing goods from ships at, I-420;—Sh. approach to I-65, II-114;—ceded by Bidarur to Sunda, II-362.

## General Index

Mirza Mosum,—the chief merchant in Surat, I-307, 310;—Sh. demands on, I-307, 310.

Mitha Bandar,—Sh. promises to the Engl., I-26.

Mizaffer Khan, the Lord of Carwar, sent against Canara, I-344.

Mocha, I-40, 43, 52, 53, 63, 233, 237, 309, 349, 365, 374, II-3, 11, 350;—vessels return by August, I-374.

Mochimbo (Mouchumbo, Monchimbo), I-367, II-309, 310.

Modi, (Moody), I-197, 205, 298, 326, 400, 451, II-165, 235;—brother, I-191;—Anga, I-228;—son, I-238.

Mogals,—Rustum Jemah makes peace I-56;—Rustum Jemah persuades to let Netaji alone, I-58;—Killed Netaji, I-67;—War on Deccan, I-79 (p. 73);—Surat the only port, I-79 (p. 71);—invasion of Bijapur, I-96 (p. 92), 111; 139, 143;—approach to Bijapur, I-107;—peace with Shivaji, I-119;—fight with Bijapur I-121, 122, 123;—preparations against Persia, I-136;—taxation, I-141;—religious oppression in Surat I-176, 177;—Sh. takes Mahuli from I-199, 200;—will not allow possession of Dauda Rajapur to Engl., I-202;—ambassador demands assistance from Bija. against Sh., I-206;—Nishan to Engl. for military aid, I-207, 208;—neighbours to Bombay, I-253;—Sh. Courts Engl. to help against, I-342;—Jadhavrao rebels from and goes to Sh., I-314, 322;—deserters to Sh., I-322, 325;—War with Sh., I-340;—Engl. friendship with, I-357;—fierce war with Sh., I-385;—peace with Bijapur, I-388;—Deccan Kings support Sh. against, I-393;—peace with Bijapur and Golconda I-388;—give undivided attention to Sh. I-388;—Sh. raises a great army against, I-393, 401, 407, 415;—probability of peace with Sh., I-479; 484 (p. 369), II-57, 72, 78 (only Shivaji's policy), 86; 97 (article signed), 106, 107 (no peace), 194, 212—conditions of peace with Sh., II-63, 101;—alliance with Bijapur, II-121;—peace with Bijapur, II-245;—triple alliance against II-279;—receive guns from Bom., II-294; also see Aurangzeb and King of Delhi, India etc.

Mogal Army,—to winter at Chaul, I-56;—pursues Shiv., I-65;—at

Mahad, I-67;—before Chaul, I-115, 117;—pressing against Shivraji, I-164;—at Junnar, I-192;—expected success about Kalyan, I-194;—Bahadurkhan to fall into Shivaji's country, I-196, 198;—remains upon Junnar Hill, I-197;—not near Surat, I-233;—against Shiv, I-256;—defeated by Shivaji, I-300;—does not impede Shivajis progress, I-307;—ways stopped by (near Bombay), I-313;—near Sh. borders, I-447;—pass through, II-26;—beaten by Pathans, II-106;—prevents Sh. march to Carwar, II-114;—bribed by the Peshwa, II-132;—defeated by Golconda, II-261;—defeats Golconda army, II-264;—coming down to help Bija. against Sh., II-325;—Sh. in Panhala defies it, II-355.

Mogal fleet,—Sh. seeks Engl. protection against, I-336;—sent against Sh., I-336 (p. 234);—arrives in Bombay, I-351;—leaves Bombay, I-345;—Sh. convinced of the justice of wintering in Bombay, I-369;—restrained by Engl., II-20;—to assist the Siddi, II-74;—Engl. defend against Shivaji, II-302;—Sh. prepares to burn at Mazgaon, II-309.

Mogal King [Aurangzeb],—Muazzam joins Sh. against, I-224, 236, 237;—resources superior to those of Shivaji, II-185.

Mohandas, sent by Rajapur factors to wait upon Sh., II-79, 81.

Monghyr, II-538.

Monsoon, II-465.

Montrose (nationality), II-380.

Moors I-237, 269, II-81, 449;—Character of, II-81 (P. 43);—rule at Carwar, II-116;—leaves forts before Sh. approach, II-263;—Stands firm by Sh. in Khandery;—II-446;—in Sh. army, I-126 (p. 113).

Morad Beg, II-540.

Moro Pandit, Shivaji's Peshwa, (Moro, Mona, Mora, More, Morah Punde, Motto p.);—bound for Surat, I-304;—demands Chauth from Portuguese Country, I-306;—takes Jawhar, I-307;—retires before Diler Khan, I-310;—takes Nasik from Jadhavrao, I-314;—presents for, I-474;—and articles of peace, I-480, 486;—Peshwa and the Chief General, near Kalyan, II-11;—requests for

## General Index

salt from Bombay, II-14;—orders for Rajapur payment, II-71;—presents for, II-115;—March on Junnar, II-122;—stands firm under Mahuli, II-139;—letter to, for money of Hundi on Golconda, II-141;—Sundreejee Prabhu sent to Surat, II-157, 168;—demands dancing women from Bombay, II-160;—beats Raja of Ramnagar out of his country, II-164;—besieges Danda Rajapur, II-177;—takes Narayanshenvi to Chaul, II-194;—inquiring intentions of Moro Pandit, II-227;—visits Salbar, II-235;—represents Shivaji in Sh. sbaence in Carnatak, II-243, 247, 249;—plundered Nasik- Trimbak, II-272;—Bombay letter to, II-447 (p. 261);—irreconcilable *rs* Hendry Kendry, II-447 (p. 261);—intends for Surat, II-447 (p. 263);—army near borders, II-485;—goes to Panhala to receive Sh. orders, II-505;—in Sambhaji's favour, II-508.

Mozambique, I-445.  
 Moses, II-534 (p. 340).  
 Mozaffer Khan,—Suocours Hubli, I-365;—rebellion agant Bija. I-373.  
 Mudan, II-74.  
 Mulgund, Sh. robbed and plundered, II-304.  
 Mulher,—taken by Sh. I-293;—Moro Pandit hasitching towards, II-485;  
 Mulkapur,—Sh. goes to, II-459.  
 Mulla Ahnad, (Mullamud), I-115.  
 Mulla Mahamad, II-33.  
 Mullic Mulla, (Mollick Molla),—death of I-90.  
 Mungee Dowji, II-21, 24.  
 Murtaza Beg, (Mortasabeeg), I-116.  
 Muscat, references *passim*;—trade, II-11;—Arabs capture, an Eng. Ship, II-272;—fleet against the Port. II-311.  
 Mustapha Khan, I-78, 354;—friendly to English, I-78;—former Governor of Surat, I-354.  
 Mysore (Maysour,—sore, Misure), I-334, II-240;—Nayak, II-246.

### N

Nabob, see Bahlol Khan.  
 Nadiad, (Neriad), I-331, II-254.  
 Nagaom, (Nagaom, Nagoun River)—Sh. ready with a fleet at, I-235;—Sh. fleet leaves for North, I-242;—Daulat Khan comes out of, II-397;—the position of Maratha fleet

discussed II-416;—English keep a vigilant eye, II-419;—Engl. project frustrated, II-424;—River mouth blockaded by Engl, II-434;—Blockade ordered off owing to Siddis arrival, II-434, 435;—Daulat Khan is fitting his fleet to put to sea, II-456;—in Hendry Kendry affair, referrences *passim*.  
 Naggar Khan,—army abusive to the towns people at Surat, I-316.  
 Nagothna, (Negotam, Negatam, Negotann, Negotain), Nagothna River;—Nicoalls sent to, I-349, 358;—trade route in Sh. country, I-361;—Siddi blocks up the river, I-402, 403, 407;—Siddi to build a fort on an island, I-409;—Siddi Sambole got little honour by blocking up river, I-414;—Siddi's blockade and the supply of labourers to Bombay, I-430;—provision supplies to Bombay hindered, I-462;—not included in the articles of peace, I-476;—under the command of the Subedar of Chaul, I-486;—English vessels receive timber at, II-340;—English vessels surprized at, II-337, 340;—boats (reprized) released, II-342;—in the proposals of peace II-476;—in the agreement between the siddi and the English, II-494 (p. 307).  
 Nailor, Job, the pilot of the Gurab Dove, II-489, 490.  
 Nandurbar (Nundraband), I-250;—Sh. accepts written promises of the payment of chauth, I-250;—trade, I-331.  
 Nanna shenvi, (Nanna soone), a Banian of Cambay, II-363.  
 Napier, Richard—letter from, I-21—dies in Rajapur, I-26.  
 Narbaw Ramkrishna, I-63.  
 Naran Malla of Canara, (Naran Malla)—fight with Tymmana, II-80;—imprisoned by Tymmana, II-114.  
 Narayan shenvi (Naran Sinwey, senwy,—sinary, Narayansanay)—letters from, I-451;—instructions in the treaty between company and Shivaji, I-370.—gets Shivaji's decision in the Rajapur matter, I-392 (p. 286);—returns from Sh. I-393, 395;—and treaty, I-399;—sent to Sh. to conclude the treaty. I-446,—negotiations *rs* treaty, I-454, 455;—desires that Mr. Oxinden be sent, I-456, 479,—further



## General Index

- treaty negotiations, I-473, 476, 481, 484, 486;—to go to Junnar for securing a pass from Mogals, II-26;—discourse with, after the treaty was signed, II-60 (p. 31);—and bargain to furnish Sh. with salt II-81 (p. 45); —to go to Sh. and Moro Pant in the matter of Sh. Hundi on Golconda, II-141;—returns with Moro Pant's letter, II-145;—sees Shivaji at Panhala, II-156;—negotiations with Sh., II-165, 176, 177, 179, 180, 347,—capability discussed II-169; considered dilatory, II-174,—an experienced envoy, II-172,—arrives from Sh., II-186,—goes again to receive plate, II-189;—goes with Moro Pandit to Chaul, II-194,—does not manage business as he ought, II-206;—partial success, II-207;—as a spy in Chaul, II-308, 310,—account of receipts from Sh. II-354;—gives information to Engl. fleet at H. K., II-370,—required by Annaji Pandit, II-452.
- Narayan Shenvi, merchant inhabitant of Bombay,—sends salt-vessels to Sh., II-277, 281, 287.
- Narsa,—a rich merchant of Sh. seized by Governor, II-18.
- Nash, sergent, II-380, 384, 403.
- Nasik, Trimbak, (Nassur Trymbuck, Narseek Trumbuck,) —Mahabat Khan comes as for as, I-260, 262.—taken from Jadhavrao by Moro Pant, I-314; —plundered by Sh. army, II-283;—Diler Khan comes to II-283.
- Nasir Mahamad Khan, II-234.
- Nathaniell, II-190, 193, 200.
- Natt Khan, Gov. of Ancoala, II-89.
- Nawsari, (Nunsary—ree—ree),—Engl. get exemption from duty, I-263;—Shivaji's army garrisoned and lodged at, II-227, 229.
- Nayaks of South Carnatak,—Sh. designs against, II-232.
- Nellor Ramanna—letter from Shivaji's camp, II-240;—letter from Walligundapuram, II-241;—letter from Tundungurty, II-244.
- Nemtovad, I-3;—boiling salt peeter at, I-3.
- Netaji, (Netagee, ), Sh. Lieut. General,—pursuit by Mogals, I-56, 58;—marches 50 miles a day, I-56;—Rustum Jemah saves him from Mogals, I-58;—killed by Mogals? I-67;—goes with Shivaji to meet Jaysing, I-114;—quarrels with Sh. I-126 (p. 111);—carried prisoner to the Mogal Camp, I-126 (p. 111);—renamed a Hindu, II-175.
- New Account of the East Indies, II-635.
- New Caldera Point, II-255.
- New London, II-423, 439, 529.
- New Style, II-536 (p. 343).
- Niccolls, Mr. Thomas,—sent to welcome Siddi, I-338;—sent to inspect trade conditions on the maine, I-347, 349;—recalled, I-350;—ordered to be sent to Sh. to renew the treaty, I-355, 356;—instructions about Treaty, I-357;—Diary of, I-358.
- Niccolls, Capt., Thomas,—to ask Siddi to leave Bombay port, II-16,—letter from Dabhol, II-33;—releases boats reprimed in Nagotna, II-342.
- Nicholas de Graaf, note, II-538, 541.
- Nicholaus Kolostra, II-536 (p. 344).
- Nijampur, I-358, 486, II-122.
- Nijamshahi—laws in Sh. country,—I-481;—a prince in Sh. custody, I-451 (p. 328).
- Niloji Nayak, a merchant,—apprehended by Sh., II-241;—Sh. takes along with him, II-244.
- Niraji Pandit, (Nelab?, Naragy, Narragee), —favourable to the Engl., I-451;—mediates for peace, I-473;—presents for, I-474;—payment for services to the Engl., I-476 (p. 357);—affection towards the Company, I-476 (p. 358);—presented with a ring, I-480;—treaty negotiation, I-481, 484, 486;—on hopes of peace with Bijapur, II-5;—son in Sh. favour, II-81 (pp. 44, 45);—goes to the Mogal with 5000 horse, II-194.
- Nocquadah Omed [Nakhwa Ahmad?], I-321.
- Noel, Matthew, I-46.
- Norgrave, Capt. William—on the Hunter, II-315, 327, 353, 430, 431, 486.
- Norwich, I-79.

### O

- Ogilby (Oglevy) Mr., II-339, 342.
- Orient Suna*, I-434.
- Orleans, Father Pierre Joseph, II-533, 534.
- Omaji (Mmudgee), Kinsman,—under takes surprising vessels in Surat at Sh. order, II-3;—and other

General Index

P

- fugitives entertained in Sh. service II-11.
- Orme, Robert,—notes of, II-533,540.
- Ormus, II-340.
- Orungabad, (—band, Aurengabaud), II-63;—Engl. sent siddi Lahore to, I-361;—news from II-3;—A Raja's army flies before Sh. II-49; Kutub Khan defeated by Shivaji, II-55;—trade II-77, 202; a beneficial factory, II-194;—insurance, II-254;—Muazzam comes to, II-352, 499;—also see Aurangabad.
- Orungzeb, (—Orangzeeb, Orangsha),—desire to transport army to Deccan, I-26 (p. 25);—Sh. war with and Shs. loss, I-53 (p. 46);—Sh. loots Surat to revenge himself on Aurangzeb, I-79 (p. 76);—vows revenge on Sh. for sack of Surat, I-85;—army against Sh. returns home, I-95;—sends a great army against Bijapur, I-96;—Sends an army against Shivaji, I-108;—meets Sivaji, I-133;—to prosecute the Deccan war, I-134;—a firm league with Sh., I-143;—peace with Bijapur, I-146;—blind zeal for reformation, I-178;—a possibility of a war with Muazzam, I-201;—and the Prince, I-209, 210, 212;—and the French, I-233;—and Shivaji, I-249, II-72;—great displeasure against Sh. II-110, 131;—Sh. vows to shut him up in Delhi, II-272 (p. 150); also see Aurangzeb.
- Oxinden, Sir George, President;—Royal warrant to, I-34;—letters from, I-43, 105;—death, I-177; also see George Oxinden.
- Oxinden, Henry (Oxendon)—treaty instructions, I-476;—letters from I-478,479,480,481,—letters to I-484;—narrative of treaty negotiations, I-486;—narrative despatched to Surat, II-1;—recommended to the Company for treaty negotiations, II-12;—desires to go to Surat, II-22, 23;—Chief of Carwar, II-116, 117;—expected to go down to Carwar, II-117;—Deputy President at Bombay, II-262;—letter to the Subedar of Chaul, II-340;—retired from Deputy Presidentship, II-390;—the freighter of a vessel, II-400;—and Hendry Kendry, II-439;—did not give information to Surat in time, II-529; also see Henry Oxinden.
- Pachad, (Banchar, Pancharra)—Shivaji's mothers castle [?] I-358;—Narayan shenvi goes to see Niraji Pandit, I-451 (p. 327);—at the foot of Kairy, I-486.
- Pagoda, Songad, I-121, 365.
- Painecah, II-164.
- Pali, (Polly), I-358;—Sh. goes in Person to II-32.
- Pallipal Yengana, II-250.
- Pamangonda, II-232.
- Pan, (Pawn)—a parting compliment, I-358, (pp. 254-5).
- Pānās, (Pawnoose), I-358.
- Panbala, (Panella, Panalla Panallab, Pannela, Purnalla, Purnoalla, Pernal);—Sh. takes the great castle, I-1 (p. 3);—Sh. forces lying at, I-3 (p. 5);—inquiry about, I-14;—Sh. besieged in, I-20; Engl.—granadoes will be the chiefest disturbers, I-20 —Mr. Revington at, I-21;—tossing balls with an Engl. flag, the cause of imprisonment, I-36;—Sh. was repulsed from, I-126 (p. 111);—Diler Khan stays for five days, I-451 (p. 329);—Kolhapur Governor imprisoned in, II-110 (p. 63);—Bahlol Khan makes preparations against, II-110 (pp. 63-64);—Sh. mobilizes army at, II-137;—Sh. is very well at, II-150;—Sh. seen at, II-156;—Sarsubedar favours the Engl. II-198;—Annaji Pandit intending to go to, II-265, 285;—Sh. expected in a short time, II-292;—Sh. in person at, II-296;—Sh. goes from Rajapur to, II-301;—rally of Sh. forces, II-328;—Sh. seated himself in, II-355;—besieged by Sambhaji and Deccani forces, II-360;—great preparations for an encounter, II-362;—Sh. removes all guns from the Konkan to, II-444;—strengthened at the cost of Konkan forts, II-467;—Sambhaji Raja comes to, II-469;—Sambhaji at, II-502; 504, 505, 508;—Auquetil de Perron on, II-533.
- Panwell, (Panoell, Parcell)—attempt of Sh. on Bombay via P., II-310, 409, 423.
- Paris, Robert, letter to, II-408.
- Parnerab, Hill, near Daman, Sh. fortines, II-156.
- Passes, I-81, 137, 204; II-114, 335, 353, 499.

General Index

- athans I-441, 443, 463, 469, 482; II-13, 59, 106, 161, 518;—subjects, II-13.
- Patta, I-445.
- Patta Gad, Shivaji at, II-447.
- Peace,—between Sh. and Company, I-474, 475;—articles of peace, I-475.
- Peddapollam, II-222.
- Pelgunda Castle, I-114;—King of Bijapur intends running away to, I-114.
- Pen, (Penne);—promised to Mr. Gary, I-147;—Sh. Peshwa near Pen, I-174;—map of river, I-349;—river blocked by Siddi, I-402, 410;—greatest supplies to Bombay from, I-410;—not included in treaty, I-476 (p. 356);—under the Subedar of Chaul, I-486;—Sh. vessels from, to come to Bombay, II-138;—reprimed vessels released, II-342;—Bombay to Protect against enemies, II-476;—Siddis Galleons enter river, II-493;—agreement with Siddi, II-494.
- Pench, robbed by Anandrao, I-451 (p. 329).
- Pent,—Sh. army passes by, on way to Surat, I-245.
- Pepper, available in Sh. country, II-2.
- Persia, I-3, 13, 16, 26, 41, 89, 263, 349, 445, 447, 480; II-46, 52, 55, 113, 134, 350.
- Persia, King of,—enters Mogal country, I-133;—death of I-136.
- Peshwa of Abukhan Rustum Jemah, I-114 (p. 103).
- Peter Mundy, II-532.
- Pettit, John (Jno), I-376;—letter to, I-438;—letter from Bombay to Surat, II-124;—welcomes Siddi Cossum to Mazgaon, II-172;—trouble from bargains of betelnuts and coconuts with the Subedar of Chaul, II-317;—letters to the Subedar of Chaul, II-324;—Petit-Metha-Chaul affair, II-317, 324, 325, 339, 340, 342, 346;—the successor held responsible, II-340;—Petit at Ormuz, II-340.
- Petitions to Surat, II-490, 491, 530.
- Phoenix, I-385, 403, 420, 421; II-205, 210.
- Pilgunda, Castle, taken by Sh., II-247. [see Pilgunda?]
- Pillagee, Shivaji's envoy, I-357, 358, 399.
- Pindolle, II-274;—fortified by Shivaji II-163, 164;—Sh. returned from P. to his own country, II-166, 173;—Moro Pandit took P. II-173, 182.
- Pippalwada [?], I-316.
- Pirates, I-299, 301, II-123.
- Poddela Lingappa, II-253.
- Politics, uncertain, I-251.
- Politic War, I-392 (p. 284), 394, 401.
- Poons (Prima, Pima);—taken by Diler Khan, I-287;—massacre by Diler Khan, I-287;—Sh. preparations to drive Mogal army out of Poona, I-288.
- Popji Naik, Gurab, hired by the Engl., II-386.
- Porcat, II-353;—letter from I-61.
- Porto Novo,—robbed and pillaged by Shabaji, I-27, 29;—limits of conquest desired by Golconda through Shivaji II-232;—Dutch trade at II-539.
- Portugal, I-17, 50;—war with the Dutch, I-388;—Viceroy of Goa, I-388;—armada, I-95, 249;—Chaul, I-478;—Conde, I-376;—frigatt, I-397;—King of, I-1 (p. 2), II-202;—letter to, I-100.
- Portuguese, The;—reduced to straits by the Dutch, I-1 (pp. 1, 2);—religious oppression, I-50, II-202;—peace with Bednur, I-82;—unwilling to part with Bombay, I-100;—Padres, beheaded by Sh., I-138;—repulsed by Sh. in Bardesh, I-139;—Sh. dictates terms to, I-142;—Viceroyship in commission, I-152;—slight Shivaji's ambassador, I-152;—Sh. returns from Goa, I-156;—embroils and troubles with Mogala, Arabs and Sh. I-159;—vessels made prize of Sh. I-174;—take one vessel of Sh., I-174;—soldiers in Surat, I-234;—the Political language, I-267, 451 (p. 330);—heavy customs on timber, I-332;—necessity of alliance with, I-336;—Engl. currency in country, I-337;—obstruct the Pass of Thana, I-361;—Cheate, I-376;—search for the fleet of Arabs, I-448;—malice towards English, I-409 (p. 301);—a ceremonious people, I-430;—Claim sovereignty of the sea, I-445;—insolent to the Engl., I-445;—suspicious of Shivaji, I-478;—Sh. demands Chauth from, II-11;—prohibit provisions to Bombay, II-42; 200 (p. 109), 347;—flag incident, II-62, 54;—Vice Admiral, II-62;—trouble other Engl. vessels

General Index

- for passes, II-74;—neutral in Punda, II-80;—supply fine cloth to Rajapur, II-81 (p. 43);—assist Punda, II-81 (p. 47);—fear Sh., II-81 (p. 47);—ill natured to Bombay, II-92, 131;—relations of Engl. with, II-105, 123;—probable war with Engl. II-211;—quarrel with Sh. II-131, 134;—weakened by Sh. II-163;—hinder free passage to Bombay, II-199;—vessels intercepted by Arabs, II-272;—Muscat fleet against, II-311;—boats about K.K. II-370;—deny passage to Sh. army, II-390;—had thought of fortifying Hendry Kendry, II-418;—helpful to the Engl. II-437 (p. 249);—good understanding with, II-428.
- Pralhad Pandit, (Parlad),—I-451. II-81 (pp. 45, 46), 122;—Engl. Procurator, II-122.
- Pratap Gad, (Purab-Purtaab), I-486;—Sh. goes to, to worship Bhawany, I-479;—Sh. returns from, I-480.
- Pratapji, envoy of the Subedar of Chaul to Bombay, II-340.
- Prataprao, (Pratap Ray)—loots Hubli, I-365 (p. 265), 374;—death in a battle, I-451 (p. 328).
- Presents—Careful use of, I-281;—Should be given to Sh. at Mr. Ustic's first appearance, I-283 (p. 208);—a civil kind of plunder, I-236;—necessary when an Englishman goes as an envoy, I-369 (p. 269).
- President, (Surat),—in Council for India, Persia etc, I-13;—in Bombay, I-188, II-4;—Blackman, I-202;—and Council of Surat, I-227;—departure to Bombay postponed, I-291.
- President Aungier—instructions to Gyfford, II-125;—arrival from Bombay to Surat, II-127;—dead, II-239;—estate, II-354;—also see Gerald Aungier.
- President Rolt, II-260, 274;—arrived, II-321.
- Prince Muazzam,—helps Sh. I-184, 185;—and Aurangzeb, I-217;—against Delir Khan, I-251;—breaks with Sh., I-276;—Sambhaji fled to II-355;—Marches up towards Delhi, II-459;—joins with Shivaji, II-459;—rebells against Aurangzeb, II-499.
- Printing,—and growth of research, I-253;—Ancient Brahman writings, I-253;—for Bhimji Parakh, I-450;—to Propagate Christianity, II-148;—design not a success, II-200 (p. 109);—business, II-211.
- Prisoners,—Sh. extracting money from, I-26 (p. 26);—of Shivaji, I-26 (pp. 23-24).
- Prisoners, English formerly in Vasota castle, I-26;—in Songadh, I-26;—retaliation on Bijapur ports, I-31;—cause of imprisonment, I-36 (p. 37);—efforts for freedom, I-40 *et. seq.*;—liberty through Shasta Khan, I-48;—reinstated in Rajapur House, I-53;—negotiations after release, I-53;—in Ceylon, I-59;—run away from Rajapur, I-63;—Mr. Spary etc., taken by Sh. Governors of Rajapur, I-294;—on the Dove, allowance for victuals, II-448;—in the Hendry Kendry affair to be released, II-476;—sent down by Annaji's order, II-483.
- Proby Hassan Khan, Mogal commander, II-261.
- Prize goods,—Sh. makes payments in, I-283 (p. 208).
- Prizes of war,—English and Shivaji, II-402, 414.
- Pulicat, (Paliacut, Polliacut)—Sh. borrows money from, II-232;—engineers are gone to, II-251.
- Punamale way, II-240.
- Punda Castle, II-18;—the extent of Sh. designed progress, I-97;—Sh. besieges, I-126 (p. 111);—taken by Manamad Khan from Sh. I-126 (p. 112);—Sh. forces diverted against, II-28;—Annaji Pandit goes to, II-60 (p. 33);—Sh. design against, II-79;—besieged by Sh. II-80;—Sh. heaves up a bank against, II-81 (p. 47);—Rustun Jemah, comes to its succour, II-82;—the siege of, II-83;—Massacre at Punda, II-88;—conflicting forecasts, II-95;—divested of guns, II-444;—diversion by besieging, II-534 (p. 340).
- Punda, Governor of—ordered by Bija. King to rout Sh., I-67.
- Purandar, (Punedar, Ponadar) Castle,—battered by Raja Jaysing I-114 (p. 104);—taken by Sh. from Mogals, I-183.
- Purchases,—Englishmen unwilling to buy anything at Rajapur, I-53, (p. 49).
- Purser, at Fort St. George, II-225.

Q.

Quedah, I-181, 375.  
 Queen of Deccan, (of Vizapore), II-532 (p. 324), 533 (p. 328), 534 (p. 335);—and the Portuguese, I-1 (p. 2);—and Rustum, Jemah I-1 (p. 3), 23;—bad government, I-24;—deposed, I-26 (p. 25);—banished, I-26 (p. 27);—to be seized to force the release of Engl. prisoners, I-41, 42, 43;—remains in *cognito* in Chaul [?], I-46;—intends for Bassra, I-81;—arrives at Bassra, I-134.  
 Quider Khan see Kidder Khan, I-451.

R

Ragbunath Pant, (Rganata puntula)—comes to meet Shivaji from his country, II-241.  
 Rahimatpur, (Rimatpore)—Mogal army at, I-56.  
 Raibag see Raybag.  
 Rairee see Raygad.  
 Rainbow, II-51.  
 Raja of Canara (Bidarur, Biddrur),—peace concluded with the King of Bijra., I-72;—and treaty with the Portuguese, I-81,82; also see Canara Raja.  
 Raja Chumpneck—robbed *captilas* on the Agra-Burhanpur road, II-63.  
 Raja of Sunda and Yellapur, I-55.  
 Rajapur (Rajapore, Rojapore)—belongs to Rustum Jemah, I-1 (p. 4);—Engl. desire to have a tanksall, I-1 (p. 4);—Sh. forces lie in, I-2;—Engl. broker disburses money upon Engl. House, I-3 (p. 5);—Cheaper, I-3 (p. 7), II-66;—Continues under Rustum Jemah, I-6, 8;—Sh. orders to restore what was taken, I-7;—rescue of Mr. Gyfford, I-9;—debts due from, to the Company, I-10, II-293;—President complains to the Company, I-12;—the factors disowned or withdrawn, I-13;—Sh. men depart from, I-15;—Rustum Jemah desires Revington's return, I-18;—granadoes still remain, I-21;—payment of bills discussed, I-23;—Engl. merchants seized, I-25;—estimate of losses, I-26, (pp. 26-29);—reasons of robbing, I-53. (p. 45);—Bijapur farmer to Shivaji, I-53, (p. 47);—Surprising of ships given up, I-54,55;—Sh. vessels blocked up in the

river, to compell freedom of factors, I-57;—Sh. to be driven out of, I-67;—negotiations on board a ship, I-70;—confused conditions I-77;—continues under Shivaji, I-96;—assurance of Sales, I-99;—under Bijra. Governor, I-115;—under Sh. Governor, I-121;—testing for peace, I-144;—negotiations re company's demands on Shivaji, temporarily stopped I-179;—The resettlement of English trade desired, I-237 (p. 176);—company urges resettlement, I-264;—payment of sundry debts, I-265;—talk of reparations, I-265 *et. seq.*;—Surat begins to dispare of bringing the question to an issue, I-283;—Debts and fear of Shivaji, I-385;—vessel to be delivered to owner, I-382,384;—a petition presented for the vessel, I-389;—provides an advantageous bargain, I-392 (p. 285);—condition at Sh. first sack, I-399 (p. 291);—particulars of Shivaji's acquisitions, I-399 (p. 292);—arrival of John Child, II-60;—products, II-81, (p. 43);—loved by Sh. II-198, (p. 107);—John Child directed to, II-204,205.  
 Rajapur Buckshiss, II-265,336,519.  
 Rajapur Factors,—retaliation for imprisonment, I-31;—Carwar Complaints against, II-116;—abused by Sh. ministers, II-181;—detained, II-358, 359, 361;—Connive at detention, II-361;—to be brought, II-484.  
 Rajapur factory or House, II-81,230, 350;—money disbursed by the broker, I-3 (p. 5);—incomplete, I-58;—Sh. men 'dugged it up' for treasure, I-79 (p. 74);—resettling discussed, II-1, 4, 5;—factory resettled, II-18, 52, 77;—preparations for a new factory, II-27;—Old House unobtainable, II-37, 48, 53;—Cotton yarn from II-52;—Vakhar, discussion of, II-60 (p. 31);—House in the midst of Hindus and Mussalmans, II-60;—broken, II-64;—Conditions hopeful, II-136, 198 (p. 105, 106);—to be dissolved, II-190;—confused conditions, II-193, 274;—withdrawal discussed, II-193, 307, 351, 377, 485, 487, 499;—advantages of, II-198 (p. 107);—Change in situation, II-509;—wholly withdrawn, II-529.

General Index

- Rajapur, Governor of [Bij.] and the Engl. debt, I-3;—[Bij.] invites Carwar factors to settle, I-115;—[Shivaji's], takes Mr. Spary prisoner, I-294;—[Shi] demands a vessel taken in the bay, I-297;—a cheat, II-200 (p. 108).
- Rajapur reparations for losses etc.—instructions to Mr. Ustic, I-271;—English estimate, I-272;—Surat hopeless, I-283;—the problem, I-305;—losses suffered by gentlemen, I-336;—details discussed, I-336 (p. 234);—Sh. envoys in Bombay, I-342;—treaty suspended, I-343;—treaty renewed, I-350;—treaty instructions to Nicolls, I-357;—Sh. envoy, I-367;—conclusion sought for, I-368;—appointment of Narayan Shenvi, I-368;—determination of a definite sum, I-368;—instructions to Narayan Shenvi, I-370;—last limit of payment to be accepted, I-370 (p. 271);—the prevailing motives of treaty, I-372;—treaty honourable and advantageous, I-394;—Correction of accounts, I-395;—narrative of treaties, I-399;—particulars of Sh. acquisitions, I-399 (p. 292);—particulars in the old book, I-399 (p. 292);—receipts from Sh., to be distributed in proportion, I-429 (p. 315);—payments fixed, I-451 (p. 328);—treaty with Shivaji, I-456 *et seq*;—payments, I-473;—exceptions taken, by Sh. to treaty, I-480;—payment, II-58, 60 (p. 32), 66, 70, 81, 99, 144;—made II-377;—ministers baffle, II-165;—accounts of, II-528.
- Rajapur,—River Bijapur junks lie in, I-4.
- Rajapur, subedar,—payment demanded, II-2;—importunate to build a house, II-62, 64, 81 (p. 43);—transferred II-113; Tuka Pandit, II-113;—gives leave to lade off goods II-500.
- Rajapore Merchant*, I-2, 3.
- Raja Vellore—see Vellore, II-231.
- Raj Gad, (Rajahgur, Rasigar)—Sh. at, I-146, 160, II-531;—Sh. returns from Goa, I-156.
- Rajput, Souldiers, I-1 (p. 3), II-499, 513.
- Rajundan Khan,—war with Pathans, I-463.
- Ramana,—Engl. envoy to Shivaji, II-231.
- Ramnagar, (Ramnagur, Ramnigur)—Sh. forces at, I-290;—approach by Moro Pandit, I-307;—Itaja fled to Chickley, I-307;—not taken by Moro Pandit, I-310;—Sh. forces near, II-34, 163, 274.
- Ram Rajah,—at Rairee, II-505, 508; Sambhaji will use with kindness, II-508.
- Ram shenvi, (Ramsynna, Ram sunay Ramsinay);—I-267, 268, 271, 273, 287, 294, 368; II-469, 479;—goes with Ustic to shivaji, I-271;—qualified to discourse with the subedar of Chaul, II-471;—returns with minister's answers, II-479.
- Ramsing,—allows Sh. to escape, I-133;—to treat with Shivaji, I-481;—will keep Sh. within bounds, I-483.
- Ranchore, II-2, 81.
- Ranchoredas, II-24, 285.
- Rander, (Raneale), I-234, 237, 245, 310, 323.
- Randolph Taylor,—discarded by the President, I-13;—released from imprisonment, I-53 (p. 45).
- Rangna Castle, (Renigna), delivered by Rustum Jemah to Sh., I-128.
- Rani of Canara or Bidnore, II-114, 362; also see Canara.
- Rawji Pandit,—to examine the Engl. prisoners, I-26;—Governor of Rajapur, I-49, (p. 25);—negotiations with the released prisoners, I-63;—unwilling to let Engl. factors leave Rajapur, I-54;—desires an English envoy, I-60;—Shi. letter regarding Shastakhan, I-60;—wants Mr. Taylor's return, I-62;—goes with Sh. to Kudal; I-63;—sends men to negotiate with the Engl., I-70;—assures sales of some Engl. goods, I-99;—demands caul from the Governor of Kudal, I-118, 120;—Rustum Jemah gives Rangna, I-128;—commands all subedars to see Sambhaji, II-502.
- Rawjee Somnath, (-Somnatt);—Shivaji's secretary, I-474.
- Rawlinson Mas., II-532 (p. 327).
- Raybag, I-1 (p. 1), 3;—Revington at, I-23;—Englishmen debtors to merchants, I-26 (p. 29);—plundered by Rustum Jemah, I-269, 275;—trade I-430, II-24, 27;—Sh. expected to have soon, II-79;—Sh. forces near, II-81 (p. 47);—devastation about, II-110, 152;—letters from, II-110, 121;—Sh. makes devasta-

General Index

tion in, II-200;—Sh. ministers driven out by Sarje Khan, II-303.  
 Raygad, (Raighur, Rayry, Rairee Recir, Rajery), I-282, 297, 368, 392, II-633;—Shivaji at, I-56, 275, 478;—letters to the prisoners, I-36, 44, 45, 48;—letter from the prisoners, I-26, 49, 53;—described by Niccolls, I-358 (p. 252);—loot from Satara, I-392;—Shivaji's Coronation I-486, 489, 490;—treaty negotiations, I-446, 451, 470, 473, 478, 479, 476, II-1;—Samuel Austen goes for Dharangaon, II-76;—Sh. goes to, II-96, 103, 171;—Austen's negotiations, II-122;—and Sambhaji, II-139;—Moro Pandit goes to, II-173, 235;—Mauleverer returns from, II-185;—treaty negotiations, II-229, 237, 239, 242 (Capt. Keigwin)—Moro Pandit and Annaji Pandit at, II-249;—Sh. left Raire, II-272;—Sh. at, II-370;—Ram Raja and Sambhaji, II-305, 508, 510, 520.  
 Raypatan,—Revington's letter from, I-11.  
 Reception, I-14, 53 (p. 43), 114.  
*Recovery*, I-400, 423.  
 Red sea, I-57.  
 References, I-25, 50.  
 Rickloff, (Rickloff) Van Goen, Dutch Admiral, I-59, 344, 345, 357, 377.  
 Reicheschariebungen Orientalische II-536 (p. 346).  
*Return*, I-133.  
 Returne Roper, declares *re Dove*, II-489.  
*Revenge*, I-363, 385, 407, 445 etc; II-281, 358 et seq. *passim*;—Consultation on, II-403.  
 Revington Henry—see Henry Revington,—Rustum Jemah atones for abuses, I-21.  
*Richard*, I-48.  
 Richard Adams, instructions for trade inspection; II-53—to be sent to Shivaji II-177, 179, 180.  
 Richard Cradock, [Persia], I-75.  
 Richard Temple, sir. II-632;  
 Rivers, crossed in baskets, II-110 (p. 63).  
 Roach, Thomas, gunner to the Mogals at Agra;—letter from, I-321;—letter to, I-418.  
 Robbery and death sentence, I-265.  
 Robert Harbin, II-122.  
 Robert Jones, II-82, 90, 100.  
 Robert Maister, I-68.

Robert Reade, [Rajapur], II-361, 466, 467, 488.  
 Robinson, George, [Rajapur], II-23, 27, 65, 190, 274, 320, 328.  
 Rott, Mr.—goes to Mahabatkhan, I-78;—confirmed President, II-260.  
 Roman Catholics, II-131.  
 Rome, II-131.  
 Royal Warrant, I-34.  
*Royal Welcome*, I-38, 41, 42, 43.  
 Rozon Zemeir, Presidents friend at Court, (Dilhi), I-78.  
 Runmastakhan, a Pathan—Peshwa defeated by, II-447.  
 Rupee,—worth, I-79 (p. 78);—Engl. coin discussed, II-9.  
 Rugarrell, II-165.  
 Ruggy Chaungy, Broker, II-329.  
 Bustum Jemah; (—Zaman)—friendly to English and enemical to the Queen, I-1 (p. 3)—friendly to Shivaji, I-1 (p. 4), 10;—and English granadoes, I-1 (p. 4) 10 11, 22;—marched against Sh. I-3, 5;—indebted to Timogy, I-3 (p. 5), —and the English, I-12;—Engl. letter to, I-6, 7;—letters to Revington, I-10, I-26 (p. 26);—Sh. gives three more towns, I-10;—displeased with the Engl., I-11;—brothers wander freely in camp, I-14;—invites Revington, I-15, 18;—men quiet in Rajapur, I-16;—Snake uuder hearbe, I-18;—bills will be paid by successors, I-23;—owner of Carwar, I-54;—makes peace with the Mogal, I-56, 58;—Saves Netaji from Mogal pursuit, I-58;—returns to Hookery, I-67—goes against Bhatkal; I-82;—at Bijapur in good favour, I-90;—comes against Shivaji, I-91;—arrived at Kudal, I-93;—tastes the sweetness of plunder, I-109;—presents from Carwar Factors, I-114;—does not venture to Bijapur, I-115;—much in the King's books, I-116;—with the King of Bijapur, I-121;—breaks friendship with Shivaji, I-126;—delivers up Rangna to Sh., I-123;—debts, I-265, 399 (p. 293);—takes up arms against Bijapur, I-269;—grant to Carwar, I-270;—robs Raybag in open rebellion, I-275;—(Ramton Jamain) beheaded by the King [?], II-533 (p. 332).  
 Rustum Jemah's son,—quarrel with Shivaji, II-28;—departed for Bijapur, II-39;—Carwar presents to

General Index

father, I-114;—see Abukhan  
Rustum Jemah.  
Rustum Zemire,—Governor of Surat,  
I-179 (p. 139).

S

Sabau Cooly ( Saband, Sabaum,  
Sabbar)—Comes to take possession  
of his masters fleet II-238;—  
arrives at Bombay II-243;—insti-  
gates Siddi Cossum II-256.

Sabass, —Port. Capt Genreal at,  
II-43.

S. Adams, Capt. [ Hendry Kendry ],  
II-474.

Saddutt Khan [ Bija. ]—comes  
against Sh. I-91.

Salher Castle—taken by Sh. I-256;  
—retaken by Mahabtkhan I-260;  
—reinforced by Sh. I-293, 294;—  
Moropandit visits the garrison II-  
235;—Moropandit keeps residence,  
II-249.

Sallabut Khan, to buy granadoes, I-20.  
Salliock Mahamad, Governor of Car-  
war, II-89.

Salsett ( Salceets ) Port. claims of  
Bijapur upon I-1 ( p. 1 ), II-534  
( p. 340 ).

Salsett ( Sallsaett, Salsette )—inhabi-  
tants invite the Engl. I-50;—Sh.  
is resolved for I-162—egrees to,  
restricted I-367;—Portuguese pos-  
sess it I-409, —provisions prohibi-  
ted from II-42, 200;—dependence  
on weavers II-202.

Salt fleet,—of Sh., in Bombay I-189;  
301 ( May fleet );—to Sh. ports  
I-389;—of Sh., may be disturbed  
by Engl. I-399 ( p. 293 )—convoy  
of I-407, 414;—complaint against  
Capt. Minchin I-414—convoy to  
Dabhol II-277, 281, 282.

Sambhaji Raja II-533, 534, —sent by  
Jaysing to Agra, I-114;—sent  
to Jaysing's camp I-114, 115, —  
to be referred to in treaty nego-  
ciations I-357 ( p. 250 );—talks  
with Mr. Nicolls I-358 ( pp. 252-3 );  
—Engl. give presents, I-474; 486.  
—at the coronation of Shivaji,  
I-486; —to be sent to the Mogal  
General II-63; —Samuel Austen  
gets audience II-122; —Character  
II-139, 511, 518; —Sh. refuses to  
send as hostage II-196, —crowned  
[ ? ] II-198 ( p. 105 ); —to see justice  
being done in Rajapur II-200 ( p.  
108 ); —fed to the Mogals II-352;

—alliance with the Deccanee  
forces II-360, 362; —going to  
Cuttack II-392, —robs Athani and  
is called by Shivaji II-393, —goes  
to Panhala II-467, 469, —goes to  
Bijapur II-469. —takes up his  
quarters at Panhala, II-501; —  
becomes king, II-503; —is declared  
Raja, II-511. —and the Rajapur  
Bucksiss, II-510 *et. seq.*

Sambole, prisoner with Sh., I-26 ( p.  
27 ).

Samson ( *sampson* ), II-321, 335.

Samuel Austen, of Dharangaon  
factory;—returns to Surat, II-56;  
—hardships of, II-613—attesta-  
tions of, II-67, 68;—sent to Raicee  
to demand satisfaction for Dha-  
rangaon, II-75, 76;—taken prisoner  
at Dharangaon, II-77;—proposed  
to be sent in charge of a factory,  
II-93; —journey to Raicee, II-103;  
—sent to inquire about Dharan-  
gaon damages, II-109; —at Raicee,  
II-122 ( p. 70 ); —narrative of  
embassy to Shivaji, II-122; —Sh.  
promised compensation, II-213.

Sandall, I-16.

Sunggaum, River of II-198, ( p. 106 ).

Sangameshwar, ( Sunggesur ),—  
Ship to be cleared at, II-363.

Sanguelim ( Singclay ), I-63.

Sanjan—see St. Johns.

Santoji,—defeated and victorious  
against Ekoji, II-264.

Saral Bhaty ( Baty ), II-494.

Sarjah Khan, ( Saja, Sarja, Sarjeo )  
Bijapur commander of the Deccan  
party,—lies hard upon Canara  
Raja, I-93; —comes to Kudal, I-  
116; —Kills the only son [ ? ] of  
Shivaji I-126, ( p. 111 ); —over-  
throws Sh. at Chaudgurra, I-431.  
—belongs to the Deccan party,  
II-161; —mobilises upon Trivincio  
II-250; —Kills Bahlotkhan in the  
battle of Gulburga, II-273;—Bahlot-  
khan entrusts sons to, II-279;  
—invades Bijapur II-285, —  
goes to consult Kutubshah, II-  
292; —a chief Vazier in the King-  
dom, II-296; —ready to march to-  
wards Shivaji, II-301, 343, —takes  
Athani and Raybag, II-303; —  
march against Shivaji, II-325;  
—Jamsheerkhan waits for, II-343;  
—rob? Athani, II-467, 469,  
—alliance with Mogals against Sh.  
II-496.



## General Index

- Sarjah Allum Khan (Serjam Olum Cawn), a Pathan Commander under Golconda, refuses to fight, II-261.
- Sar Subba, II-325, 340.
- Sarun Khan, —comes to assist Sh., II-240.
- Satara Castle, (Suttara, Sallera) — taken by Shivaji, I-392, 398, — Shivaji goes to, II-38, —Sh. reserves for himself; and gives other forts to Mogals, II-101.
- Satavly, (Suttaly, Suttoly, Sattoly), —Governor and the English, I-3 (p. 6); —Mr. Gyffard to be transferred, I-9; —Ships return to, I-54; —Siddi Sambole's engagement with Daulat Khan's navy, I-451.
- Savant, —protected by the Portuguese I-139 (p. 119)
- Savarumwar, II-234.
- Sayyad Elasse, (Said Elasse), —invades Canara Rajah, I-82, 90, —in Bijs. I-103, —the King's General, I-114.
- Sayyad Jaffer, (Siud—) friendly to Gyfford, I-90.
- Sayyad Mahamad (Sied M-), I-310, 466, 477, II-97.
- Sayyad Mahamad, (Sehed M.) I-207, 208, 209, 210 (& Prince's Neshan).
- Sayyad Makhtum, (Saied Mocktum, Mocktooms), —goes to Gulburga, II-236; —mobilizes upon Trivinicoo, II-250.
- Selim Khan, owner of Hubli, —a chief vazier of Bijapur, II-296. —expected at Hubli, II-322.
- Semogee Nague, [ Shivaji Naik, or Somaji Naik ], II-244.
- Sen, *Foreign Biographies of Shivaji*, II-533 (p. 329).
- Sergeant Stephen Adderton, letter from, I-193; —letter to, I-190.
- Sergeant Cully, II-403, 442.
- Sergeant Duckett, II-403, 489.
- Sergeant Fuller, II-403, 489.
- Sergeant Giles, II-381, 417.
- Sergeant Lee, II-403, 417.
- Sergeant Manleverer, II-448.
- Sergeant Thorpe, I-286.
- Sergeant Wilkins, II-458.
- Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Dr., I-133.
- Shahaji, (Shawjee, Xagee Xagee) I-1, II-556, —belongs to the anti-court party I-1 (p. 3) —Sh. father, I-1 (p. 4); —expected invasion of Bijapur, I-1 (p. 4); —robbed and pillaged Porto Novo I-27; 29; —in irons, I-67.
- Shahapur, ( Shapore ), —[ Bijapur territory ], II-356.
- Shaha Jahan, ( Shaw Jehan ), I-134; II-534 ( p. 340 );
- Shahabad, —Sh. army at, II-410;
- Shah Abdall Hossain Khan, I-146.
- Shah bundar, ( Shaw bunder, Show bundar ), I-78, 176, 237, 253.
- Shafty Khan [?], Comes against Sh., I-164.
- Shah Suja, (Prince Chasousa), II-536 (p. 344).
- Shaista Khan, —takes Durvice, the Bijapur heir, I-26 (p. 28), —presses hard upon Shivaji, may be appealed for the freedom of Engl. prisoners, I-48; —Shivaji attempts on life, I-60; 62; 63, 64, 66, II-533 (p. 328), 534 (p. 335); —daughter taken away by Sh., I-64, 97 (p. 74); II-533 (p. 329), 534 (p. 336); —Character in the Deccan war, I-94; —[?] Shafty Khan, coming against Sh., I-164; —son, II-533 (p. 329), 534 (p. 336). —wife, II-534 (p. 338).
- Shamdas Banyan, II-268, 296, 335. —Carwar envoy at Bijs. II-323; 335.
- Shamji Nayak, (Samgee, Semogee Nague) —The keeper of the seals, I-358, 486; —goes with Sh. to Vriddhachalam, II-244.
- Shekh Makhtum, II-230; also see Mocktum.
- Shekh Mahanud, II-60, 453.
- Shekh Menas, II-161.
- Shekh Minaju, II-230, 236, 240, 248, 250.
- Sher Khan (? Charekhan, Shere-, Sheer) —son of Khankhanan, Gov. of Vengurla(?) I-24, —Lieut. Gen. to Bhablol Khan comes to Carwar to fricht a ship, I-107; —Sh. leaves Carwar on intimation by, I-107 (p. 99); —Character, I-107 (p. 99); —saves Carwar, I-107, 112; —poisoned by the Bijsa King, I-114.
- Sher Khan in Carnatak (Seer, Seir), Shivaji at War, II-232, 234, 240. —pursued by Sh. II-234. —father in law at Trivady, II-234.
- Sherman Bazaliel, II-225.
- Shipman, Sir Abraham, I-50, —instructions from King Charles, I-39.

## General Index

Ships, Europe, I-253, —busty time with, II-200 ( p. 108 ).

Shipbuilding, —centres at Bassein, Kalyan, I-301; —Kalyan, I-333.

Shirpaw, —see sirpaw.

Shirpy, II-240.

**Shivaji.** (Savage, Savageo, Savagy, Savajeo, Seavagee, Sevage, Seva-geo, Sevagi, Sevagy, Sevaje, Seva-gee, Sevogee, Sewagy, Shivaji, Sieuvagie, Sieuwagie, Siwaji, Siwasi, Sovagee, Suwasie )  
References of all kinds are innumerable. — Armada, Army, Brahmans, Ambassadors, Envoys, Fleets, Forces, General, Governor, Officers, Vakeels, etc. are literally scattered all over. Only particular references could be given here. Others should be found under various headings.

Shivaji, Administration, —extent of territory, Danda Rajapore to Kharapatán, I-26 ( p. 28 ); —position described, I-79 ( pp. 72-73 ); —Sh. vessels, pitiful things, I-96 ( p. 93 ); —army described, all small short men, I-98; —fleeces his own Governors, II-156; —views his castles, I-156; —time of movements, not so late in the year, I-160; —his Chief men have underhand plotted to betray him, I-164; —takes ransom for prisoners, I-204; —preparations by land and sea, I-235; *et. seq.* —has no ready money to spare, I-283 ( p. 208 ); —to be crowned, I-451, *et. seq.* —doubtful coronation, I-451 ( p. 328 ); —makes a throne, I-451, 463; —coronation ceremonies, I-480, *et. seq.* —sitting on the throne, I-486 ( p. 375 ); —ready for action, II-33; —favourable in own country, II-77; —keeps watches about his way, II-81; —respect for customs of the realm, II-81 ( p. 45 ) —obtains success by bribing, ( for money ) II-89; —new forts, II-134; —wants engineers, II-251; —provisioning castles II-200 ( p. 109 ); —devolves Government on representatives, II-243, 247.

Shivaji and army, —various designs of attack, II-79; —rude, II-87.

Shivaji and family, —his only son killed [?] I-125; —in mourning for wife's death, I-451.

Shivaji [ miscellaneous; ] —expected to master the kingdom of Bijapur,

II-60 ( p. 23 ); —pickets the ghauts II-85; —bill of Exchange on Golconda, II-141; —becomes the Mokasdar of Bija. II-198, ( p. 196 ); —in Golconda's service II-222; —leader of the Deccans, II-285; —master of Adilshahi Conkan, II-91; —thorough conquest, II-90; —People unmindful of foreign politics, I-481; —acts as a check upon the Portuguese, II-93; —and religious belief, I-60; —and religious zeal, I-138; —and Woman Desai, II-285.

Shivaji and Trade, —trade with Mocha, I-52; —trading vessels, I-53 ( p. 48 ); —trade and power, I-106, —giving of a pass discussed, I-137, —ships lost in Storm, I-164, —rice boats, I-164, —junk from Aden I-170, —Ship to be laden in Bombay, I-175. —Salt fleet, I-189, —boats lie in Bombay, I-333, —promises a ware-house in Bombay, I-429 ( p. 315 ), —trade fleet for Muscat, II-11. —Salt shipping discussed, II-17. —encouragement of trade, II-20, —obliged by Shipping salt, II-23.

Shivaji, Personal references and remarks about—mother as a hostage, I-1 ( p. 3 ); —a Gentu of great power in Deccan, I-12; —a potent rebel in Deccan, I-13, 64; —rebel Sh., I-19; —rebellion of, I-21; —can read himself, ( deliver it in to his own hands ), I-26 ( p. -33 ); —own letter, I-53, ( p. -46 ), 60, —subject of Bijapur, I-53 ( pp 47-48 ); —a plot for murder, I-73 ( p. 61 ) —saved from murder, I-79 ( p. 79 ); —His person described, I-79 ( p. -73 ); —report hath made him an airy body, I-89; —character, I-96 ( p. 92 ), 108, II-131; —Sh. reigns victoriously and uncontrolled; etc—character; & the Sole talk of court and country, I-96 ( p. -92 ); —power, I-106. —his hunting at Holi, I-107, —his oath, I-108, —bulwark against the king of India, I-111; —old and dear friend, I-114 ( p. 104 ), —has an after game to play, I-119 ( p. 108 ); —a rebell and a perfidious thief, I-132, —old perfidious enemy, that notorious rebel, I-144, —implacable enemy, I-145, —the decrease of his credit, I-160; —the archrebel Sh. I-176; —success

## General Index

and conquests, (1670), I-180;—  
 a friend to none, his quick  
 motions and designs can rarely be  
 anticipated, I-183, 243, 407, II-  
 119,—a more useful neighbour  
 than the Moores, I-185;—marches  
 now not before as a thief, conquer-  
 ing as he goes, I-185, —name  
 used by disturbers, I-186; —makes  
 hay in violent rain, not so sloth-  
 full as the Mogals I-198; —busy  
 in dead time of rains I-313; —  
 Country underr Shivaji very  
 difficult to be recovered, I-202,  
 (p. 153); —Crafty in hardening  
 towns by false alarms, I-229.  
 —Presents by the English, I-278;  
 —success and reputation, I-305;  
 —little regards his words, I-313;  
 —aims at possession not plunder  
 I-319, —superstition, waits for  
 a good hour, I-358 (p. 253), —at  
 his mothers castle, I-358 (p. 253  
 —the grand and whole  
 author of all these commotion.  
 I-373,—heareth unanfully, I-392  
 —despises all enemies I-398 —  
 subtle warrior, I-418 (p. 309)  
 restless spirits, I-426, —weighed  
 I-486, —marriage, I-483 (p. 376)  
 —crowned King, I-489, 490  
 —a sovereign Prince, II-II.  
 —threatens neighbours, II-12;  
 —robbed all places of note, to bear  
 the charges of his army II-72  
 —pleasant manners, II-81 (pp. 44,  
 45), —all wheels at work, II-82,  
 —very potent, II-103,—Tyranny,  
 II-117;—fairest friend and noblest  
 enemy, II-123, has his hands full  
 II-131, —Conflicting reports of  
 death, II-137, 139 141, 142, 144,  
 152, —prosecuted a just war  
 against his enemies: not liable to  
 make good any losses, II-143,—  
 very well recovered from illness  
 II-150,—fishes in muddy waters,  
 II-159, —policy of spreading  
 rumours of peace II-195,—rising  
 importance of II-224,—dead? II  
 —266,—Continues victorious even  
 to a miracle, II-270, —Compard  
 with Cæsar and Alexander the  
 Great, II-272, (p. 150); —is a  
 second Sertorius and comes not  
 short of Hannibal, II-279, —  
 only great politician II-279,—  
 Maharaja, II-304, highly in dis-  
 tress, II-352,—so potent and vor-  
 acious, II-364,—last illness, I-

504.—death doubted, II-506, 507  
 525,—Shivaji hath died so often  
 that some begin to think him im-  
 mortal, II-525.—Captain of the  
 Guards in Bijapur, II-531, (p. 323).  
 Shrine of Bhawani (Bowani) see  
 Bhawany.  
 Shringarpur, (Singapore,) —Raja  
 conquered by Sh., I-26 (p. 28);—  
 Sh. retires as far as, I-114 (p. 104)  
 Shrirangapatam,—looted by Sh., II-  
 247, 263;  
 Shyam Sharan, (Symon Seron), I-267.  
 Siam, I-309.  
 Sibon, Fort belonging to Portuguese  
 II-134 (p. 76).  
 Siddi Cassum (Sedoo Jussun ?) a  
 prisoner with Shivaji, I-480, 484.  
 Siddi Cassum (Cossaim) Siddi Sam-  
 bole's brother,—bound to Danda  
 Rajapur, II-125; —made Governor  
 of Danda Rajapur and Admiral of  
 the King's forces against Su., II-  
 168; —a fracas with Sambole, II-  
 256; —Governor's letter to winter  
 at Bombay, I-167,168; —arrives in  
 Bombay, II-172; —disarming dis-  
 cussed, II-172; —starts for Danda  
 Rajapur, II-177; —promoted from  
 the Danda Raj. charge, II-238; —  
 Engl. vessels not to fire at, II-282,  
 —fleet in Mazgaon to be attacked  
 by Shivaji, II-308, *et seq.* —trou-  
 blesome neighbour, II-310 (a  
 parcell of thieves), II-314 (squan-  
 ders away grant), II-340,354,370,  
 482, 483, 491, 494 (bent upon  
 destruction), 497 (public notice),  
 498, 505, 513 (heads on stake),  
 527; —and Hendry Kendry affair,  
 II-372 (warning against), 435  
 (arrival sighted), 435 *et seq.* (further  
 operations), 436 (plans of sudden  
 attack), 437 (selfish plans), 440,  
 445 (no difference with Siddy),  
 447 (suspects the English), 449  
 (brings slaves), 533 (p. 331);—  
 and Shivaji, II-451 (burns Sh.  
 country), 482 (hot dispute), 493  
 (outrages in Pen), 495 (dis-  
 contented with peace) —and the  
 English, II-455 (persuasive letter  
 to Bombay), 469 (friendship  
 desirable), 494 (letter to Bombay),  
 498 (deserters to Siddi).  
 Siddi of Danda Rajapur, (Sede,  
 Sedee) —piratical activity, I-16;  
 —granadoes, not sold to, I-26  
 (p. 26); —besieges Shivaji's castles  
 I-164; —seeks refuge with the

General Index

- Engl. against Shivaji, I-166, 199, —fight with Shivaji, I-166-168; —much Straightened by Shivaji, I-171; —Continues in distress, I-174; —Surat advises a policy of neutrality, regarding family and cession of fort, I-202; —and the Prince's Neshan, I-213; —Muazzam's friend, I-213; —and Mahabat Khan's letter, I-262; —burns Tull etc. Shivaji's towns, I-275; —a servant of the Mogal, I-321; —prevents Sh. from fortifying Hendry Kendry, I-321, —Mogal assistance against Sh., I-336; —Shivaji's agreement with the Dutch, against the Siddi, I-345; —does not help Sambole, I-358; —requests Engl. mediation for a peace with Sh. I-445, 446; —Niraji Pandit refuses peace with Fate Khan, I-451, 476, ( p. 329 ); —reinforced from Surat, proceeds against Sh. fleet, burns Vengurla, II-131; —detains Sambole's servants, II-278; —English men negotiate for Sambole's servants, II-288.
- Siddi Hilal, (Ciddy Halal). —deserts the Mogal service and joins Shivaji, I-322.
- Siddi Johar, (Syddy Jore, siddy Gehore, Sciddy Joar)—Engl. mortar pieces and granadoes, I-11, 13, 18, II-140; —invades Kharepatan, Sandal etc. I-16; —Rustum Jemas trick about granadoes, I-18; —possesses Kharepatan and island [?] I-26 ( p. 26 ); eldest son, I-67, —son sent against Shivaji, I-126.
- Siddi Lahore, I-361.
- Siddi Masaud, ( Mazoure, Mossute, Sidde Mushud, Mursudes, ) II-162, —Siddi Johar's son-in-law, I-126; —sent against Sh., I-126 ( p. 111 ); —son given country about Carwar, II-95; —assists the Deccan party, II-161; —goes to Golconda, II-230; —goes to Gulburga, II-236; —mobilizes on Trivinic, II-250; gets possession of Bijapur, II-279, 284, 235, —gets Bija. by a strategem, II-292, —a chief Vazier of Bijapur, II-296; —son goes against Shivaji, II-325; —appeals to Golconda for help against Diler Khan, II-473.
- Siddi Sambole, General of the Mogal feet against Shivaji. Comes to Bombay (entertained); I-328, 351; —presses the Engl. to join against Sh. I-340, 342, —leaves Bombay highly satisfied, I-345; —Bombay dislikes his wintering there, I-348, 351; —Mr. Nicollis suspected to be the spy of, I-350; —proposes wintering in Bombay, I-354, —continues in Bombay and complains to Surat, I-356; —Engl. and Shivaji, I-357 ( p. 249 ); —defends Sur Gad against Sh., I-358; —goes to winter in Daada, I-361; 385; —part of fleet winters in Bombay, I-383, —Sh. is displeas'd with his wintering in Bombay, I-392; —makes prizes of Sh. vessels I-398; —fleet troublesome, I-402; —more villanous than Sh., I-402, *et. seq.* —blocks up Carinja River I-403 *et. seq.*, —fortifies an island in Carinja River, I-404, 409 ( p. 301 ) —writes lies to Surat, I-408, 412, —surprizes Sh. country, I-409 ( p. 301 ); policy of the English, towards, I-410 ( p. 302 ); —Surprised by Sh., I-413, 414 ( p. 305 ); —the case of Bombay against him, I-418, 459 —repents for former abuses, I-445 ( p. 324 ); —denied wintering in Bombay, I-449, 464 *et. seq.* —engagement with Daulat Khan in Satawly, I-451 ( 329 ). —Sh. affronted at the Engl. allowing him to winter I-457 ( p. 334 ); —Janger to Bombay, I-462; —deputation to ask departure, I-467, ; —his wintering and the Bombay measures against it, I-468, 469, 471, 477, ( signing articles ) I-452; II-16, 28, 151, 153, 155, 217, ( letter to ) II-218, 219, 220, 221 ( permitted ), 289; —feet feared by Sh., II-11, 14; —secret recruitment from Bombay, II-19, —and the Bombay Port, II-72, 123, 127 139 —and the Mogals, II-115, —and his fleet, II-123, 134, —turned out of office, II-168, 233, 243 ( demurs giving charge ). 256 ( a fracas between Sambole and Cassum ) —burnt Jayapur, I-133; —his family, II-256, 278, 283, 297; —accomplices hanged, II-235; —Agreement *re* the safety of port limits, II-494.
- Sidelor Yengana, Commander of Golconda, II-261
- Signr. Peeke, I-246.
- Sikh Nakh I-137.
- Silver coin I-484

General Index

- Simons, Mr. I-211.  
 Sind, I-155.  
 Sion, I-367, 469, II-310, 402.  
 Sira Castle, II-362.  
 Sironj (Serunge), I-331.  
 Siroor, (Seroree) I-189.  
 Sirpaw,—granted to inferiors, I-236,  
 —reception of, I-351.  
 Siray Castle, II-362.  
 Smith, Mr. Anthony,—made prisoner  
 by Sh., and released for ransom  
 I-73 (p. 61), 79 (p. 75);—in Sh.  
 camp. I-76; —Carried to Shivaji,  
 I-78 (p. 66).  
 Smith, Capt. recontre with Shivaji's  
 vessels, I-153.  
 Smith, Jacob, II-225.  
 Smith, Robert [Dilly], —letter to,  
 I-439.  
 Sobage [? Shahrabad], II-410.  
 Sofi,—Mogals invite Shivaji's help  
 against, II-534.  
 Solemnity, II-87.  
 Solapur Castle, (Solopore),—given  
 by Bijapur to the Mogals, I-146.  
 Somaji Pandit, Annajis brother,—  
 takes away guns from Concan  
 castles, II-444.  
 Snepnaick, I-299.  
 Songad I-26 (p. 23)—prisoners at,  
 I-26;—near Mahad, I-26 (p. 31).  
 Songam [? Sampagaon] (songam,  
 -sungom, -ggaum)—Sh. forces go  
 from, Kolhapur, II-60 (p. 33);—  
 gives money to Sh., II-60 (p. 33);  
 —robbed by Sh., II-293, 295.  
 Sovagee Naik (Sovagee Nague),  
 presents to, II-240.  
 Spary, Mr.,—kept prisoner by Sh.  
 Governors, I-294.  
 St. Johns (Sanjan), I-31.  
 St. Thoma, I-435, II-225, 533 (p.  
 332).  
 Stanyan John, letter to, I-131.  
 Stephen Adderton, Capt., II-179,  
 314, 400 etc; 479;—letters to, II-  
 309, 406.—letters from (Masgaon)  
 II-313, (Hendry K.) II-462, 463,  
 472, 474 etc.  
 Stephen Ustic, Mr.—instructions in  
 treaty with Sh. I-271 et seq;—  
 recommended to the company, I-  
 279;—and treaty negotiations, I-  
 281, 283, 284, 288, et seq; (his  
 going should be kept private) 296,  
 309, 399;—halfan hours interview,  
 arrives from shivaji, I-304;—to  
 discuss the articles of peace, I-  
 466;—on deputation to the Siddi,  
 I-467;—to put the Sh. present in  
 order, I-470, 474.  
 Streynsham Master, I-225, 231, 232,  
 233, 237, 244, 270, II-225,—letters  
 from, I-157, 234, 246, 250, 252—  
 services of, I-221—defends Surat  
 factory against Sh. I-233 (p. 168),  
 237,—sends a present to Shivaji  
 I-237 (p. 176)—negotiations with  
 Sh. men, I-237 (p. 176). —in  
 Bombay Council, II-43; —Diary,  
 quoted, II-392.  
 Successor in office, laws in India, I-  
 23. responsible for predecessor's  
 doings, II-340 (p. 187).  
 Sultan Akabar,—Aurangzeb's third  
 son, goes to Sumbhaji, II-534 (p.  
 340).  
 Sultan Mahamud (mameod)—king's  
 eldest son, I-336.  
 Sultan Muazzam, II-534 (p. 341);—  
 see Muazzam and Prince Muazzam.  
 —son accompanys Sambhaji to  
 Cuttack, II-392.  
 Sundarji Prabhu, (Sunderjee Perwo  
 —comes to Bombay in the treaty  
 affairs, I-399 (p. 289); Moro  
 Pandits envoy, II-157; —dubious  
 reception at Surat, II-164; 168;  
 —cold reception at Surat; he threa-  
 tens surat, II-173; —arrested as a  
 spy, II-394.  
 Suncle,—in possession of Rustum  
 jemah, I-126 (p. 112).  
 Sunda, Castle, I-444, 461.—Sh.  
 marches against, I-414—recovered  
 from the rebels, I-444.  
 Sunda, forces,—Carwar in fear of;  
 they besiege Ancola castle I-344.  
 Sunda, Raja of, I-344.—also see  
 Raja of Sunda.—Sh. to winter in  
 country, II-94;—Sh. success in  
 Supa, Whurwha etc. II-114; 128;—  
 war with Bidnore, II-362.  
 Supa, [Sunda country];—seized by  
 Sh., II-114.  
 Surat, I-3,—Revington wants a  
 good head at, I-1 (p. 4);—Engl.  
 to help Aurangzeb to transport  
 army into Deccan I-126 (p. 25);  
 —Presidency to be removed to  
 Danda Bajapur, I-37,—possibi-  
 lity of retaliation on enemy  
 vessels, I-71; —prosperous in  
 1674, I-73 (p. 61); —Devastation  
 by Sh., I-75; I-228, et seq; —  
 Sh. first demand, I-78 (p. 66);—  
 the only Mogal port; condition  
 described, I-79, (p. 71); —robbed  
 by Sh., I-80, 86; —Sh. best sol-

- diers, I-118;—religious oppression; Bramhans depart from, on account of Mogal tyranny, I-176 (p. 137); 177;—Customs raised I-214;—second sack, I-218 *et seq.*—seamen given gratuity, I-225;—town quieted after Sh. sack, I-232;—merchants desire to settle in Bombay, I-237, (p. 179);—Brahmans tell Sh. of castle being surrendered to him, I-238.—Sh. attack by sea expected, I-241;—arrival of Bahadar Khan and Delir Khan, I-263;—safe from Sh. I-312;—Sh. opens a nearer way to I-312, 313;—Diary, I-325, 326;—supplies wood and timber to Bombay, I-332;—Sh. resolves to ruin it, I-341;—People of Surat, jealous of Bombay, I-345;—Probable objective of Sh., I-403;—Sh. intends to make an assault for Siddi's mischief, I-407;—Sh. demands Chauth, (1674), II-3;—fear from Mogal displeasure, II-42;—impo- verished by wars and ill govern- ment, II-77;—free from Sh. alarm, II-133;—mint, II-140;—money demanded by Moro Pandit, II-164;—Sh. eye upon, II-170; indemnity and Chauth from, II-182;—full of Sh. men, II-223;—helpless against Shivaji, II-227;—letter to Shivaji, II-227;—requests safety from Sh., II-229;—quiet II-249, 352;—presses for retren- chement, II-412;—and Hendry Kendry; see Hendry Kendry; letter to the Subedar, II-441, —spies, II-454;—soldiers kept at, II-487.
- Surat alarmed by Shivaji, references *passim*, first alarmed I-78 (p. 70), 96;—alarmed at Sh. escape, I-130, 135, 136,—another alarm, I-180, 181; 184, 185;—alarm abated, I-195;—another alarm, I-200, 202, 248; 253; 266, 289, 291; 323, 326, 327, 396, 400, 405, 406,—another alarm, II-25, 34, 126, 129, 154, 166, 187, 216, 223, 227, 274, 331, 357, 454, 460, 497.
- Surat Armada or fleet, I-328, 333, 340, 367; also see Siddi; and Mogal.
- Surat Council,—admits of concession of customs to Sh., I-165.—policy regarding Siddi and Sh. I-167;—advises policy of suspense, I-273;—hopeless of Sh. negotiations for Rajapur, I-283;—determines on hostilities with Sh., I-360;—determines to seize Sh. vessels, I-374;—disapproves of concilia- tory policy, I-386;—on Siddi's wintering in Bombay, I-460;—presses retrenchment, II-412;—realises weakness and makes two propositions, II-415 (Hendry Kendry);—presses composing of differences with Sh., II-421;—proposes peace, II-427, 433;—opinion against Bombay, II-443;—reaffirms peace policy, II-450;—final disposal of Bombay propo- sals, II-457;—policy, —II-524;—policy towards Siddi; II-526.
- Surat Factory,—to be removed to Bombay, I-264;—Siddi to be tole- rated for the safety of, II-28;
- Surat, Governor of—financial oppres- sion, I-35;—tamed by Oxinden, I-48;—a coward; hides in the Castle, I-73, 76, 78, 79 (Mus- tapha Khan);—prevents Engl. ships at, I-354;—wants to spoil the port of Bombay I-409 (p. 30)—ruins trade, II-46;—good understanding with Sh., II-72;—[Mahamad Beague], II-290;
- Surat President,—Presidency to be removed, I-37;—Procession before Sh. arrival, I-78 (p. 66).
- Surat, first sack, I-73 to 86;—the Englishmen sally out, I-76 (p. 61); 78 (pp. 67-63), 79 (p. 76);—Sh. cruelty, I-75, 78 (p. 68);—The English give front, I-76, 79 (pp. 74-75);—The Engl. menaced by sh. I-78 (p. 66);—company's loss in, I-78 (p. 70);—Sh. takes revenge on Aurangzeb, I-79 (p. 76);—Sh. loot estimated, I-79 (p. 78); addition to Sh. army, I-79 (p. 78)—Sh. second messenger, I-79 (p. 80);—Sh. reserves Surat factory to be the last morsell I-96 (p. 92).
- Surat, second sack, I-216 *et seq.*—first alarm, I-216;—quiet after second sack, I-232;—Engl. house attempted, I-233 (p. 168)—Englishmen send a present to Sh. I-237 (p. 176);—sack described, I-237.
- Surat Trade,—trade ruined by religious persecution, I-176, 177;—transfer of goods, I-214;—trade conditions, II-123;—trade

General Index

and Sh. II-163 ; —described II-350.  
 Surey. I-468,469.  
 Surgad, ( Sier Gurr ), I-358,—Siddi saubhole was forced to surrender to Shivaji, I-358 ( p. 251 ).  
 Surup Nayak,—Sh. designs against, II-79, 96;—Carnatak, his country II-96.  
 Swallow, I-397.  
 Swally Marine ( Swalley Hole, Sonaly, ) I-78, 404, II-537—Engl. contemplate to go to Swally, I-79 (p.74); —Smith goes to Surat from, I-83;—President at, I-221-237,—accounted wholly the Christians, I-241 ; —preparations to defend against Sh., I-244 246;—estate sent to Swally, I-323, 407, II-350, 423 ( p. 239 ) ; 537. —brass guns remain unsold, I-428,—and defence, II-274, 427, 434, 464.  
 Symons, Mr. I-272.  
 Symon Seron [? Shyam sharan ]—I-267.

T.

Tanjore, ( Tangiour, Chingavore, Chingyvore ) —Nayak favours Ekoji's descent on Carnatak, I-334, —Sb. takes Casale, II-247, 263, 272, —residence of Bijapur Viceroy, II-263, —Santoji and Ekoji fight severely, II-264, —Telinga Stronghold, II-272.  
 Tambaes, II-532 ( p. 326 ).  
 Taunore, I-397.  
 Tapidas, I-11, 15.  
 Tartars, I-233, 237.  
 Tavernier's account, II-531.  
 Taylor, Randolph,—letters from, I-13, 43, I-99 (Goa ), 131 (Surat), letters to, I-41, 69, 118, 137, 144, —prisoners in Bairree, I-41,—super Cargoe I-69,—discarded from company's service, I-13, —attempts to release I-46,—brought away from Rajapur, I-67, 77, —return requested by Raojy Pandit, I-62 —and Carwar debts, I-270 ( p. 198 ).  
 Taylor, Richard, I-57, 77.  
 Temple, Sir Richard, II-532.  
 Terapatara, II-241.  
 Tevenapatam, [ Dutch ], —Sher khan intended running to, II-234, —Dutch Chief comes to see Sh., II-244.

Thana, I-197, 259, II-50, 202, 272, 312, 317, 409, 423, 478.  
 Thana, passes, I-196, 372, II-105, 311, II-50, 103 ; —dudes raised from 3 to 10, II-202.  
 Thana, River, II-324.  
 Theft, and death—penalty, I-390.  
 Thevenot, II-533 ( p. 329 ), 534 ( p. 333 ),—the younger II-533 ( p. 327. )  
 Thomas, I-327.  
 Thomas Clarke, II-225.  
 Thomas Mitchell, I-470, 486, II-60, 64.  
 Thomas Niccolls,—see Niccolls, Thomas.  
 Thomas Roach, Gunner to the Mogal at Agra, see also Roach T. I-321, 414, 418.  
 Thomas Snerlock, I-461.  
 Thorpe Licut, Francia II-427, 439, 477, 529. —commission to defend the Mogal fleet, II-309. —commission against Sh. at Hendry kenury, II-379—found in a drunken condition, dies in an attempt to land on the island, II-380.  
 Thull, ( Tull ) —Sh. fleet at Nagasum near it, I-242, —Siddi of Danda burns T. and other great towns of Shivaji, I-275, —Supplies men and material to Hendry Kendry, II-365 etc. seq., —and the naval fight near Hendry Kendry passim from II-365, —plans to block up II-434, —Sh. people brought great guns, II-470, 481 ( reaches Hendry ); —Siddis fleet, II-494, —Biver, II-533 ( p. 331 ).  
 Timwana, —war with the Rana of Canara, II-80, —wants to join the Moors against Sh. II-102, —preparation against Shivaji, II-114, 128.  
 Timnanaya, ( Casalacoty Timnaja Gaasal Timnanaya, Casalacoty Timongue ), II-230, 236, 240.  
 Timnery —in Ekoji's country, English godown, pillaged by Sh. II-232.  
 Timo, Wilkes, II-225.  
 Timoji, ( Timogy, Timjee ), —debts due from Rustum Jemah, I-3, —got away from Hookery, I-14, —debts I-265.  
 Tin, increase of use, II-208.  
 Tollegan, the Governor of Vengurla, I-24.  
 Topassee, —I-234, II-133, 388.

General Index

- Trade, up-country season in May I-18,  
—inspection of country, I-349, II-  
53, —new roads, I-361.
- Trichanapalli, (Chertanapella, -Ile )  
II-240.
- Trimal wadi, ( Tirumada wada,  
Trimalawada, ), —Sh. settles his  
army at, II-240, —Yekoji Raja  
comes to visit Sh., II-241.
- Trimbak Nasik—( Trumbeck Nasser )  
see Nasik.—plundered by Moro-  
pant, II-272, 283.
- Tribakji, ( Trumbuckjee ), Sh. com-  
mander of the army about Surat  
II-227.
- Trippaty, II-222. —Sh. comes to, II-  
222.
- Trivady, ( Trividy ), —Sherkhan's  
fort, Sherkhan runs away from,  
II-234.
- Trivinicco, II-250
- Trombay, ( Tromboy, Trambay,  
Trumbay ), I-161, 189, II-52, 402,  
409, 423.
- Trotter, John, Gunner at the Mogal  
Court,—letter from, I-251.
- Tuka Pandit—to be appointed Gov.  
of Rajapur, II-112.
- Tulcidas Farrack, I-176.
- Tully Khan,—a rival of the Siddi,  
II-151.
- Tundumgurty, II-244.
- Turks, I-177.
- Turky, I-79.
- U
- Ummergee, [ ? Umaji or Umarji ],  
—Mogal fleet under the command  
of, I-318, also see Omaji.
- Umra, ( Umbra, Umca ), I-237, 327,  
400, 466,—letter from, II-167.
- Unicorn, II-133, 251, 321.
- Unnamed writer [ Surat ], letter  
from I-133.
- Upper Karnatak, II-247, 263.
- Upper Chaul,—Sh. commands Coun-  
try, I-1 (p. 3).—Mogal to winter in,  
I-56.—Sh. takes 1/10 part of  
customs from Mogal revenue, I-  
151,—Lieut. Ustic at, I-301,—Portu-  
guese Code, at, I-310,—Mr. Oxin-  
den at, I-481 ( p. 370 ).
- Uebegus, I-334.
- Ushtamee—see Ashtamee, I-151.
- Ustic, see—Stephen Ustic.
- Utana, Village, II-536. ( p. 343 ).
- V.
- Vagji, ( Nauggee, )—imprisoned in  
Raja. I-3 ( p. 7 ), 26 ( p. 26 ), —a  
broker I- 14, 21, ( p. 26, )  
—goes on embassy to  
Shivaji, I-350, 354.
- Vakeels,—English Vakeels at Sh.  
harbours, II-11.
- Valigandapuram, II-240, 244.
- Vallabh Gangadas, (Vollup Gungedos)  
—correspondence with Sh. Raja,  
II-288.
- Vallabh Laxmidas, ( Lickmedas ),  
—Shroff, I-460.
- Vallabh Mehta,—business with the  
Subedar of Chaul,—II-317, 324,  
326, 337 ( reprisal for ), 338, ( Su-  
bedar has great reason on his side  
339, ( Subeilar's letter ) 340, —  
and Chaul debts II-346;—to go to  
the Subedar of Chaul, II-348.
- Vansota Castle, ( Waysetty ),—En-  
glish prisoners kept in, I-26 ( p.  
26 ).
- Vayem Rayem, a fort on Balaghat,  
—besieged by Shivaji, II-186.
- Velgy, I-43, II-6.—Sh. men seize  
upon, in Jaytapur, I-3 ( p. 8 ), 12;  
—writes letters to Rustum Jemah,  
and Sh. I-7,—carries negotiations  
with Bija. Commanders, I-14,—  
Sh. men play a trick upon, I-26  
( p. 26 ),—negotiations with Raja-  
pur. I-53 ( p. 47 ), 54;—to search  
into Sh. inclinations to peace, I-  
144.
- Vellore, ( Vealour, or Raja Vealour )  
—Sh. besieges the fort, II-226,  
231,—Golconda requests Sh. help  
to take, II-232,—Stands out against  
Sh, II-246.
- Vellvora [ ? Vilawda ], II-81.
- Vengurla, ( Vingola, Vengurla,  
Vinagaza ) I-3,—The Dutch bribe  
the Queene, I-1 ( p. 1 ),—Sh. sends  
dress to the Dutch, wants to enter-  
tain them at Rajapur, I-11,—Sh.  
approaches within four hours  
distance, I-19,—Engl. ships to  
surprise enemy vessels, I-41, 42,  
—expected arrival of the Queen,  
I-43,—Sh. to go to, I-63,—Sh.  
leaves men at, I-66,—deserted for  
fear of Sh. I-70, 98.—burnt by Sh.  
I-95,—under Bijapore Gov., differ-  
ence between Dutch and Bija, I-  
121,—Sh. leaves Goa Campaign  
and returns from I-156;—Sh.  
mobilization of army, from, I-287,  
—Sh. difference with the Dutch I-344.  
—Dutch fleet at, I-447, 448,—Sh.  
fleet ordered to II-79,—burnt by  
the Siddi of Danda, II-131,—



*General Index*

Engineers from, II-251,—the Dutch sell copper to Sh., II-265, Everaji goes to, II-480.  
 Ventaji sarangi, Commonly called Darya Sarung, I-238.  
 Ventice Malla, II-80, 114.  
 Veraval Patan, II-326.  
 Vergeaung Juggee, I-349.  
 Veruda, (Portuguese),—robbed by Sh., II-82.  
 Veswee, (Vessing), I-451.  
 Vijapur, (Vissapore, Vizapore, Vissapore) see Bijapur—war with Sh., Lingetina, II-69,—Umbraws pursue a policy of selfinterest, II-69,—peace with Sh. II-96,—tribute to Anrangzeb, II-110 (p. 63),—talk of peace with Sh., II-113,—kingdom distracted, II-159—kingdom, extent in Carnatak, II-232,—allied with Bijapur, II-240.  
 Vinbasaree, II-164.  
 Virji Vora, (Vergee),—I-78,79,80, 83, 96, 236, II-536 (p. 245).  
 Visaji Koudadeva, (Vissagee Cumbdu Comdue),—II-273, 296.  
 Vishalgad, see Kbelna.  
 Vira Raghavayya, letters from (Golconda), II-230, 236, 248, 250, 261, 473,—letters to, II-253.  
 Volgee [? Velji] I-53 (p. 49).  
 Volquard Iverson, II-536 (p. 343).  
 Voyage to the East Indica, II-537 (p. 345.)  
 Voyages de Nicolas de Graaf aux Indes Orientales, II-538, 541.

W

Waddells, Pirates, II-272.  
 Waldo, John, II-225.  
 War, art of.—barricades upon boats, made by Moro Pandit II-177,—Karnala approached by Sh. men by throwing up breast works of earth and boards, I-182,—men

to make carriages for guns and to contrive mines, II-251;—seat of perpetual war, II-201.  
 Ward, Mr. Charles, II-60, 64, 190, 193,—letters to, (Rajapur) II-27, (Hendry kedy) II-312.  
 Weavers,—in Sh. Country, persuaded to come over to Bombay, II-202,—of Bhivady, supply cloth to Bombay, II-214.  
 Welch, Henry, II-330.  
 Welcoming to town, II-55, 85, 110,  
 Whurwha (in Sunda country), II-114.  
 Wild Bull,—from Carwar to the President, II-87.  
 Wilkes, II-225.  
 William May, II-272.  
 Winch, Capt. I-408.  
 Wischelsia, Earl of, letters to, I-111, 136, 143.  
 Woman Desai, II-265.  
 Wordappa, (Sh. Camp) letter from II-254.  
 Wrecks—II-327, 332,—the article about wrecks, objected to by Sh. I-466.  
 Wyche, President, I-23.

Y

Yekoji Raja (Yeckogee), II-240, 241. also see Ekoji.  
 Yelavanarasar,—Sh. sends his army to, II-244.  
 Yellapur,—Raja regains Country, I-55.  
 Yengana, II-234.  
 Young, Henry, [Bombay] letter from—172,—see Henry Young.

Z

Zamorin, (Samarine), I-392.  
 Zawady Condaly (?) II-162.

# AN INDEX

## OF

### Unusal Words.

[These words are unusual to the English reader in the sense that they are either adaptations from the Indian words then current or clerical distortions of words in English. There are some peculiar terms referring to the Shipping, Trade and Currency of the XVII century. These are indicated here in a convenient form. Explanations have always been to the point and are often restricted to giving only the other word. It is hoped to serve the immediate needs of students, they being referred to standard works of reference for fuller information.]

#### A

- Ahādi—a 'gentleman trooper,' in attendance on the sovereign or his son; a messenger.
- Alampanah—II-248. *P. Ālanpanāh*: Assylum of the world.
- Aldea—I-162, II-312 (*Port.*)—a village.
- Ambuscadoe—II-261, 417, *cf.* Ambuscade.
- Amoran—II-536—*A. Amir*, Duke.
- Amydea—I-3 p. 7. *Port. almadia*: a small vessel.
- Aviso—II-272 (*Port.*)—advice, news letter.
- Ancient—II-381, 489—[corrupted from *ensign*] an ensign or flag.
- Arrack—*A. Ark*: Any Eastern spirituous liquor, especially one made from coco-palm.
- Arz-dāshṭ—(ardas I-15, ardash I-234, ardas I-321, arz [?] dasht I-414).  
*P. Arz-dasht*: a written petition or memorial.
- Azofeifas—II-532—Can this be the same as modern 'Hāpus or Āpus', which is derived from *Port. Alphonso*?

#### B

- Baftas—II-81, 136, 198 (p. 107)—Baftas were Gujrat calico. (Jahangir's India p. 40).
- Bālāghāt—I-476 (p. 358), II-186—The high region about the centre of Deccan, bordering upon the rather low plain on the east and the hilly heights immediately adjoining the Western Ghats [see map].
- Baloon—(balloone)—I-79, II-342, 469, 481, 482, 483, 491—"a rowing vessel formerly used in various parts of the Indies, the basis of which was a large canoe or 'dugout'. There is a Marathi word *balyanav*, a kind of barge, which is probably the original" (Hobson Jobson, p. 53).
- Bandarines—(Bandarins, Banareens—I-202, 295, 358, 484. Banderiens—II-235, 369)—a class of people who extract spirituous liquor from the coconut trees.
- Banyan—(Bannian, Banjan)—I-12, 283—A Banis, a man of the trading caste.
- Barratts—II-337 see Brauts.
- Barricadoes—II-177 *cf.* Barricade.
- Barkley [?] I-261—a basket or unit of load [?].

## Unusual Words

- Baskets—II-110—wicker work boats used in old times for ferry work.
- Passa—I-134. *P. Bādshāh*: King.
- Batty—II-42, 200, 337, 402, 414. *Marathi Bhāt*: paddy grain from which rice is made.
- Beaggumme—I-251. *T. Begum*: The Queen, the wife of a Musalman grandee (M).
- Beacaurr—[Vakhar]—II-60—a ware-house for stocking goods in large quantities.
- Benjaras—I-234. *H. Banjara*: a camp or company of people, who are carriers of grain, salt etc.
- Beazar—II-226. Bezoar—an antidote for poisons found in the intestines of certain ruminant animals.
- Bigdreens—II-436. *H. Bigāri*: a person pressed to carry a load, or to render other service; a porter or labouring man generally.
- Blanks—I-15. *H. Daul*: a form lying ready to be filled up as wanted, having sometimes the signatures and seals of the authorities attached (M.)
- Bower—I-422—anchor at ship's bow.
- Brahmine (S)—(brahumany, bramon, branan, bramiu, bramine, braminy, braminee)—well known—a member of the priest Class or the highest class among Hindus; usually engaged in service as an envoy or a news agent.
- Brauts—(brants, brawts)—II-185, 189, 190-91, 377. *P. Barāt*: an assignment or order upon the revenues or a treasury (M.)
- Buckler—I-236—a sort of a sword belt.
- Bucksiss—(Euckshee, Buckshis, Bucksis) II-295 *P. Bakshish*—a present or gift to an inferior; the amount paid as a reparation for the losses at Rajpur is always treated as a free gift from Shivaji and hence the use of this word. Shivaji claimed that the English had no right to such a reparation as the English factory was plundered while it was in enemy Country.
- Bugrookes—(Budrooks) I-423, 429, 481, 484 (see coins).
- Bundar—(Bunder) I-233, 237, II-532—harbour, port.
- Bure—I-204, 208, 209. *P. Bakshi*: a general or Commander in Chief. (M.)
- C
- Caire [? coir]—I-189—Coconut fibre; a rope made of it. (M.)
- Cajan houses—I, 414, 418 (see kajan).
- Camkari—(Cabucares; Camakins)—I-476, II-370—Labourers or workmen.
- Candee—(Ckandee, Candy)—I-189, II-532—a measure of weight and capacity. It Consists of 20 Bombay maunds, or for particular substances eight maunds at Poona. (M.)
- Canoe—II-370—a small rowing boat.
- Cāphīlā—(Caphil, Capilas, Caphalas; Caphiale, Chapalas)—I-84, 167, II-24, 63. *A. Kāfilā*: a caravan.
- Cashired—II-324—Cashiered, dismissed from service.
- Cassabo—(Casba)—II-494 *A. Kasbah*: town.
- Cassia Lignum—I-299—a kind of course cinnamon.
- Chabuckt (Chabucked)—II-56, 67. *P. Chabuk*—a whip.
- Chaloups—II-537—boats.

## An Index of

- Chamber peeces** (pieces)—II-400, 405—a short piece of ordnance or cannon, which stood on its breech, without any Carriage. (Webster).
- Chapman**—I-189, II-275, 285—a pedlar, hence a purchaser.
- Chauth**—(Chauty, Choutry) I-250, 307, II-3, 11.—one fourth or a varying part of the revenue.
- Cheekancee**—II-295—Betlenut gathered at an early stage of ripeness and prepared by boiling in milk and drying in the shade. (M.)
- Chinam**—I-161—lime.
- Chints** [Chheet] II-254—printed Cloth.
- Chop**—I-15, 53, II-198, 369, 418. P. *Chhap*: a seal, verb—to make a seal.
- Chopps**—II-369, 418—a mouth.
- Choucke**—II-37—station for collecting custom dues.
- Choultry**—(Choultry)—I-244, II-225—a shed used as a resting place for travellers or for the transaction of public business.
- Cloth**—The different kinds of cloth which were sold in the XVII century such as Dungerees, Percollas, Pautkas, Cuttanees etc are easily identified as such and it is not thought advisable to enter into elaborate trade descriptions of the same.
- Clousta**—[ (arch.) Clout—a piece of clothing] II-250—clothes.
- Coffery**—II-310. A. Kazi: a wrong reading of the word cossey; though it means an administrator of the law, is used promiscuously for the Siddi in some places, e. g. see II-302.

### Coins

- (1) *Asmolah Pagothas* (p. 294 l. 8) "The Sungar Pagod is 8s. 9d. The Tipkee Pagodas 4 Rupees. But the Vattaw differs from 100 Sungar to 118 and 123: The Asmeloh Pagod is 1 p. c. less than the Sungaree. (Fryer, A New Account of East India and Persia, p. 207).
- (2) *Bugrookes*—(*Budgrookes*)—I-423, 429, 481, 484 "An obsolete Goa coin of low denomination. It was coined at different times in copper, tin, lead and tutenague (?) [Hobson Jobson, pp. 121-122].
- (3) *Ryalls of 8* (p. 292 l. 15) "The Commonest European coin in the East was the Spanish Rjal of eight; it may be taken as equivalent to two rupees" (Moreland, From Akabar to Aurangzeb, p. 330) According to Sir Thomas Roe it was worth 4s. 6d. in English money. (*The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to India*, ed. by Sir W. Foster, p. 424.) The exchange value of a rupee was then about 2s. 3d. (Irvine, Manucei's Storia, Vol. IV, p. 436) When Tavernier visited India, the exchange was 208 to 214 and 215 rupees for 100 Spanish real (Tavernier's Travels in India, ed. Ball, Vol. I, p. 24) [F. B. 399].
- (4) "There are in Surat the following Coins: rupias, half and quarter (rupias) of gold, the same of silver. There are pagodas of gold and tarins of silver.....' [Gurda F. B. 79].
- (5) *Lari*—(Laree; Larree)—II-60, 81, 117—A peculiar forklike silver coin very much current in the XVII century, worth about a shilling.

## Unusual Words

- (6) *Mahmudi*—a silver coin of rather less than half a rupee in value, in XVII cent. If a rupee was worth 2s. 3d., the Mahmudi was about 11d. 40 dams—1 rupee generally, (India at the Death of Akbar, p. 55).
- Cole—used in various senses as cole or security—I-233; cole or order—I-357; cole Nomma—I-473; cole or pass—II-130. A *Koul*: a writing of assurance, agreement or engagement as granted by Governments; safeguard or warrant to pass.
- Consamon—I-251 *P. Khān-i-Sāmān* Chamberlain.
- Cooleys—(Cooles, Coolys)—II-235, 381, 436, 481—A caste of people who are fishermen and watermen and suppliers of water.—II-254—A caste which inhabits woods and wilds living by robbery (M).
- Cordial stones—II-226, 231, 233—invigorating and stimulating medicinal preparations.
- Corge—I-426, II-198, 293. *H. Kori*—a score, twenty.
- Corumbines—(Kunbie?)—I-407, 414, 418—labourers.
- Cootba Holiday—I-126. *A. Khutbah*—a day for prayers observed by Mussalmans.
- Coss—II-531—a measure of distance of varying lengths.
- Cossett—(Cosset, Cossitt) I-3, 26, II-86, 116, (see Kasid).
- Course—I-79, 121, II-3, 48—the same as Coss or Koss.
- Cowl—(Coule; Cowle) I-63, 118, 120—Safe Conduct (See Cole).
- Cozy—(Cozzy) I-139, 176, 197, 237, II-227. *A. Kazi*: Cozy: Justice of the law, or the Officer who declares the law, or he who states the precepts of the Koran (M.)
- Cuttanees—I-358—*P. Khutni* "some kind of piece goods, apparently either of silk or mixed Silk and Cotton"—Hobson Jobson, p. 289. (See Cloth).
- D
- Dasy—(Desai, Decy, Desye, Desie)—I-3, 67, 128, 310, II-85, 101, 193, 205—A hereditary officer of a Parganna. (M.)
- Divāli—(Duelle, Duelle, Dullay)—I-93, II-37, 110, 113, 322, 325. the festival of plenty coming in October or November at harvest time.
- Diwan—(Divan, Devan, Dewan, Duan, Duran) I-175, 207; II-207, 253, 256, 261 *P. Diwān*—A prime minister. The word is sometimes used for the Government; also the Office of a Government Officer.
- Dress—I-358 (p. 255)—Parting Compliment on important occasions. A fixed number of articles of dress were given to honour individuals.
- Duan—I-472—Same as Divan.
- Dwāhi—(Duay)—I, 467, II-358, 361— an exclamation or expression used in prohibiting in the name of the King or other high authority.
- Dury—II-358, 361, see Dwahi.
- E
- Eddy—I-205, 207, 273, 372, II-254—Messenger (acc. Ahādi).
- Express—I-208—Express messenger; an Urgent communication for a specified purpose and despatched by special arrangement (II-335, 368).
- F
- Fakir—(Fuickeer, Phuckeers) II-250, I-282, II-536—*A. Fakir*—A Mahomedan Mendicant. (M.)

## An Index of

- Fardles**—I-81 n.—a bundle or little pack; hence a burden.  
**Farman**—(Farmand; Firmaun; Phirmand; Phirmaund; Phirmawnd; Phyrmaun; Pheermaun; Phremaun; Phiremaun; Phiremaune; Phiremaud) *P. Farmān*—A royal mandate, order, Commission; patent. (M.)  
**Fausdar**—II-459—Military Officer.  
**Feadolgos**—(Fidalgoes; Phid[a]llgoes) I-1, 81, 259, 430, 435, 437. *Port. Fidalgo*—Son of a nobleman; Noble, Nobleman used in mid XVII century like 'Knight' in English.—Fidalgo or Lord—I-430.  
**Foordarr**—(Ffosedar, Fosedar)—II-65, 69, 459. *P. Faujdar*—one that Commands or possesses an army. (M.)  
**Frigatts**—(Frigotts; Friggots; Friggatts; Frigots; Frygatt; Frigate); Frigates (in XVII Century)—were small coasting boats which could be propelled by oars. [India at the Death of Akbar p. 205]

## G

- Galleat**—(Galvetts; Galvetts) II-396, 475, 521—a warboat with oars. (Sen, Military System—p. 180).  
**General()** letter—II-269—a letter of an ordinary type containing a time to time detailed account of occurrences under the jurisdiction of a factory.  
**Gentu**—II-222—Hindu.  
**Ghat**—(Gaut; Gaute; Goth)—a mountainous range dividing countries; the Sahyādrī or the Western Ghats in particular. The Country eastward of the Sahyādrī range. (M.)  
**Goole**—II-295, *M. Godi*—Sweet; used of betlenut allowed to ripen and dry in the natural way as distinct from the process of preparing the Chicknee betlenut.  
**Granado**—Granades, or grenades.  
**Garab**—(Grobe; Gorab; Grabb; Grob; Grab; Groqb), I-354, II-113. *A. Ghurab*—A kind of sailing vessel (Hobs. J.) [(Hist) a low flat one-decked vessel usually rowed by slaves or criminals].

## H

- Handole**—I-358; II-292 *H. Hindola*—A swing cradle, bed or seat in I-358, but a sort of a coffin in II-292.  
**Haulolcores**—II-198—*P. Halalkhor*—a cleaner & sweeper (M.)  
**Havaldar**—(Haveldar; Havildar; Hoveldar; Hoveldarr; Avaldar) *P. Havaldar*—An officer of a district under the subedar.  
**Hegyb**—II-240, 473—*A. Hajib*—a messenger, envoy.  
**Higib**—II-241, 473.—an ambassador.  
**Hoigh**—II-3—(see Hoy).  
**Hoy**—(Hoigh)—Dutch—small vessel usually rigged as sloop and going short distance.  
**Hule**—(Holee)—I, 107—a festival held at the approach of the vernal equinox, about March. The time is considered especially suitable for going on a hunting or looting expedition by Royal chiefs.  
**Husbul Huckum**—I-88. *A. Hasbul Hukma*—according to the order.

## I

- Inca**—I-181, 240—Short form for *in Circa* about, or approximately, with any number; but usually with date.

## Unusual Words

### J

- Jahāgir**—(Jagger; Jagheere) I-251, 451 *P. Jāgir*—an assignment of land and the income derived from it. (M.)
- Jebob**—I-26 *A. Jauāb*—reply.
- Jessud**—I-67, 126 *A. Jāsūs*—a courier, a carrier of letters.
- Jetts**.—I-270; II-89, 341—Short form for Juttals. "For the sake of small transactions of every day life "the dam was subdivided on paper into 25 jitals, so that the accounts could be kept to the one thousandth part of a rupees"—India at the Death of Akabar, p. 56.
- Junks**: A Junk—(Jounkes, Juncke) I-3, 4, II-3, 11, a ship of the distinctive chinese build, with bow and stem shaped alike (Morland).—"a large eastern ship, esp. a Chinese Ship" (Hobson Jobson)—India at the Death of Akabar, p. 232.
- Juttals**—(Chittals)—II-293—Small inferior Coins generally called Khurda see Jetts.

### K

- Kajan**—(casaus; Kajanns; Kedjans)—II-23, 60, 72—a matted branch of the coconut or palm tree. (M.)
- Kasid**—(Cossit). *A. Kāsīd*—a courier or Messenger.
- Ketch**—I-385, 403, II-165, 475 a Kind of sailing vessel.

### L

- Ladinge**—II-60—load or Cargoe
- Lāri**—(Laree; Larree)—II-60, 81, 117 (See under Coins).
- Laskar**—(Lascarres; Lascarrs; Lascar; Laskarrs; Lascarree) Lascars, East Indian seamen.
- Leagues**—I-56, 142, II-82, 222, Leagues Gentu—II—222, 224—a Measure of distance of various lengths.
- Lunghoes**—II-532 *P. Lungi*—A cloth of various colours worn around waist and between legs by Muhomedans. (M.) (See cloth).

### M

- Mahādev**—II-471—The Great God; particularly worshipped by the warlike races.
- Mahājan**—(Mahagen; Manhar[?])—I-176—Mahagen or general Council. *Mahajan* A hereditary officer in a village, Kasba or City, whose business is to superintend the trade of, and to assist in Collecting the tax from, certain classes of traders.
- Mahmudi**—(See Coins).
- Mahrathi language**—(Mereta, Morate, Marratee language)—II-340, 471, 476—The language spoken by the Marathas i. e. the countrymen of Shivaji.
- Maine**—II-369—Mainland, the country adjoining the coast.
- Maldar**—(Maldarr, Malldar, Moldar)—I-6, 7, 11, *P. Amaldar*—Corrupt form of *Amaldar*, a trusted servant, an Officer.
- Mancans or Mancanas**—II-532—Cannot this be the present mangoes?
- Machhwa**—(Machave) II-437—a kind of boat of 4 to 12 Candies Carrying Capacity.

An Index of

- Manlo—I-369—*S. Manyaloka*—respectable persons [ ? ]  
Maryne—I-78—Swally marine.  
Madnd—(Mand; Maen)—I-176, II-207, 532—a Measure for products, 40  
Seers by weight and 16 or 12 paylies by measure of Capacity. (The  
former for betlenuts etc. and the latter for corn like batty, paddy etc.)  
Mazur—(Mesures, Mazdur)—II-79, 446. *P. Majdūr*—a carrier, porter,  
workman.  
Mescete—(Muskeets)—I-78, 79, 139. *A. Masjid*—The Church of Maho-  
medans.  
Mesinede—II-102—The same as Muzundar.  
Mirza—II-151 (p. 84, l. 25)—agent.  
Monsup—I-479, II-107 *A. Mansab*—a post of authority. An appointment  
to maintain a fixed number of retainers, or soldiers.  
Montzoone—II-272—Monsoon, the rain bearing strong wind which begins  
to blow about April. Hence the rainy season.  
Mooaussah—II-198. *A. Mokasa*[?]  
—Lands or a share in the rule over them,  
granted on condition of military service or in Inam (M.)  
Moore—II-340—a Mahomedan.  
Muckadams—(Murkadum, Mukadam)—II-235, 337 *A. Mukaddan*—the chief  
or headman.  
Muda (Moora) of batty—II-207—An oval or a spheroid formed bundle tied in  
a strawcase for containing grain; hence the quantity of grain so  
contained from 25 to 28 maunds according to local custom. (M.)  
Musumda (r)—II-102, *P. Majmūdār*—a revenue officer.

N

- Nabab—II-245—*P. Nawab*, A Lord.  
Nalbundi—II-245—assignment for raising army; hence the expenses  
of war.  
Nague—(Naiques—I-334; Naiques—II-232) *S. Nayaka*—Nayak or local chief  
in Carnatak country.  
Naikewherries—(Naiques wherries; Nuckphery) I-311, 315, II-233 288,  
*Nayakwadies*—low grade officers attached to forts.  
Nayar—(Nare)—I-90—a Deccan Chief.  
Nishan—(Neshan or letter)—I-207, 208, 209—a signet or emblem, hence a  
signed order, etc.  
Nocquedah—I-26. *A. Nākhula*—Nakhwa or tāndel, the head of a boat.

P

- Pagoda—(Pagotha)—I-114, 121, 346, 365, 399, II-102, 259, 293, 532. (See  
Coins).  
Pagod—(Pagoda, Pagode, Pagotha, Pagota) I-79, II-244—A Banian idol  
temple.  
Palanqueen—(Palankeen)—I-295, II-33, 60, 81,—Palkhee, a box litter for  
travelling in, with a pole projecting before and behind, which is borne  
on shoulders of 4 or 6 men. (Hobson Jobson, p. 659).  
Pamerine—I-486—a Shawl; [Pamari] a sort of Silk cloth, a silken scarf—  
[M.] (See cloth).



## Unusual Words

- Pattamar—[Pattamar] II-359—(1) Foot-post; Courier; (2) a small sailing vessel (M).
- Pawne—I-353, II-89. Pāu—betle leaves, a parting compliment; it is a custom in eastern courts to give pan and betle nut when an interview is over or the purpose for which people are invited is accomplished.
- Pergannys—I-310, *Pargana*—a subdivision of a district, as large as a Taluka.
- Permisera—I-60. *S. Parmeshwara*—Great God.
- Perusance—I-251—perhaps a *farman* or order.
- Peshwa—(Peshaw; Peshua; Peshaw; Pershaw; Pishaw; Pishwah; Pishwa) *P. Peshwa*—second minister of state; Chancellor.
- Phidalgoes—II-437 see Fidalgoes.
- Pichar—I-176. *S. Vichar*—deliberation; a fine specimen of a native word used in corrupt form by the English immigrants.
- Pink—II-533—a small sailing vessel.
- Pishcash—I-1, 53, 209, II-175. *P. Pishkash*—a present to a superior. Premium paid to the state upon receiving a grant, honour or hereditary right (M); hence a present made in honour of any respectable superior.
- Pore—I-19, *S. Prahar*—a native word used for a period of about 3 hours.
- Povo—I-149, II-19—*Port. Povo*—the populace, people.
- Prow—II-533 Prow—the front part of a boat, hence a boat.

### B

- Rashbooks—I-239, 331—Rajputs.
- Rhadaree—(Rhadarye) I-210, II-198 *P. Rāhdāri*—a tax collected from the travellers, merchants etc.
- Rokhs—II-25. *A. Roqa*—a document or an agreement paper.

### S

- Salam—I-60. *A. Salām*—a Salutation
- Samorine—II-287—Zamorin.
- Sarai—II-536. *P. Sarāy*—a travellers' rest house.
- Sarlaskar—(Serlaskar; Shallaskareen)—II-232, 236, 248, 250. *P. Sar-i-lashkar*—the Commander in Chief.
- Sash—turban Cloth. (See Cloth).
- Scirniges—(Skimage) II-80—wrong spelling for Skirmish.
- Scrivevan—I-17—wrong spelling of Scrivan, a clerk or writer.
- Seguroes—(Securities (?), Couls) II-347.
- Seer—(Sere; Seare) I-188, 191. *Shar*—a measure of Weight and Capacity.
- Simindar—(Somidar; Simidee; Simidar; Siminidar) II-95, 102, 116, 117, 310. *P. Janindar*—A hereditary officer like the Deshmuk, or Deshpande etc.
- Seroy—(Sray or Seraglia) I-233, 237 (See Sarki).
- Shahbandar—(Shawbunder) I-237, 253. *P. Shah-i-bandar*—Chief officer of a port; harbour-master.
- Shawbash—I-10. *P. Shahbash*—a term of encouragement; bravo; well done.
- Sherkell—II-250—*P. Sarkhail*—The Commander of a body of horse.
- Shibbar—(Shebar; Shibarr) I-301; II-81, 288; a kind of sailing vessel.
- Shroff—(Sacroff) I-35, 84. *A. Sarraf*—a banker dealing in exchange, money-changer (M).

### An Index of Unusual words

- Sirpan**—II-236, 263. *P. Saropas*—a turban etc. Complimentary dress bestowed by a Raja or Grandee as a mark of favour. (M.)
- Slatch**—I-356—Perhaps 'slack' meaning calm, not stormy.
- Sloop** [ Dutch. ] II-53—a kind of one masted fore and aft-rigged Ship.
- Sodom**—II-536 *cf.* Saidon.
- Sombbrero**—I-479, 486—Umbrella.
- Suba**—(Subha) II-296, 337. *P. Sūbah*—A province, hence the governor or Governorship of a province.
- Subedar**—(Soobedar; Soubidar; Subedar)—The Governor of a province.
- Staccados**—II-225. *cf.* Stockade.
- Tankull**—I-26, 176, 222, 248. *S. Tankshāla*—a mint.
- Tapseiles**—(Topsaile)—I-237, 399—a particular garment of females.
- Tarrases**—I-233 *cf.* Terraces.
- Tashrif**—(Tushereifs) II-226, 233, 241. *A. Tushrif*—a dress of honour; Investing with a splendid robe in token of approbation.
- Topasses**—II-388, 397, 405; Asiatics serving as soldiers.
- Tophas or rarity**—I-209, 210. *A. Tūpha*—Excellent; hence things deserving to be presented; presents.

### V

- Vessels**—Sailing vessels and kinds of ships like the Gurrab, Shibar, Frigates, ketch, hoy etc. soon become familiar to a careful student. They were either rowing boats or sailing vessels.
- Vilayat**—(Veliott)—II-296—*A. Vilāyat*—A province.
-

# An Index and Gazetteer of Places in the Deccan.

( OCCURRING IN THIS BOOK )

*Note*—The Latitudes being invariably North L. and the Longitudes invariably East L. no special mention has been made in every case.

## A

Achra, 16°13' - 73°31'.  
Adoni, 15°36' - 77°19'.  
Aguada, ( Fort & Bay )  
15°29' - 73°41'.

Akalanayak's wood, seems to stand for the woods in the territory of the Nayak of Arialur, [ S. K. Aiyangar ].

Aniscora, 16°46' - 73°50'.  
Arni, 12°40' - 79°17'.  
Ahtami, 18°27' - 73°11'.  
Athani, 16°44' - 75°8'.  
Aurangabad, 19°55' - 75°22'.

## B

Balaghat, ( see unusual words )  
Balsad, 20°38' - 72°58'.  
Bancapur, 14°55' - 75°19'.  
Banda, 15°49' - 73°57'.  
Bandra, 19°4' - 72°54'.  
Bardesh, ( Prov. ) 15°35' - 73°50'.  
Bassalore, (Basrur) 13°38' - 74°44'.  
Basseine, 19°20' - 72°52'.  
Belgaum, 15°52' - 74°35'.  
Bettavad, 21°10' - 74°57'.  
Bhaganagar, (Hyderabad) 17°21' - 78°27'.  
Bhatkal, 13°59' - 74°6'.  
Bhattee, ( see Chaul ).  
Bhima R., [ see map ].  
Bhimgad, 15°35' - 74°20'.  
Bhivdy, 19°19' - 73°7'.  
Bicholim, 15°36' - 74°1'.  
Bidarur, 13°49' - 75°5'.  
Bijapur, 16°51' - 75°46'.  
Billiapatam, 11°54' - 75°16'.  
Bombay, 18°55' - 72°53'.  
Bonaguirypatam, [Bhuvanagiri] 11°27' - 79°43'.

Broach, 21°41' - 73°0'.  
Burbulli [Barbali]  
14°57' - 74°37'.  
Burhanpur, 21°19' - 76°17'.

## C

Calastry, 13°45' - 79°48'.  
Cale velho ( See Kayal ) 8°42' - 78°9'.  
Calicut, 11°16' - 75°48'.  
Canara, ( see map ).  
Caranja, (Berrars), 20°30' - 77°30'.  
Carinja, ( Bby. ) 18°51' - 73°1'.  
Carepatan, ( See Khare patan ).  
Carnataka, ( see map ).  
Carwar, 14°49' - 74°8'.  
Cauvery, ( see map ). River.  
Chakana, 18°45' - 73°54'.  
Chandgurra, 15°56' - 74°10'.  
Chaul, 18°32' - 73°4'.  
Chickli, 20°45' - 73°8'.  
Chinapatam, ( Madras )  
13°5' - 80°17'.  
Chiploon, 17°31' - 73°35'.  
Chopda, 21°15' - 75°21'.  
Cochin, 9°57' - 76°14'.  
Coleroon, River [ see map ].  
Conjewaram, 12°50' - 79°44'.  
Cooper's Bay, 16°38' - 73°23'.  
Copull ( see Kopal ), 15°21' - 76°12'.  
Coorg, 12°26' - 75°44'.  
Coromandal [ see map ]  
Cucullee ( Conculim ), 15°11' - 74°3'.  
Cuddera (Kadra), 14°55' - 74°24'.

## D

Dabhol, 17°35' - 73°16'.  
Daman, 20°25' - 72°53'.  
Danda Rajapore ( twin town ),  
18°17' - 73°3' & 18°18' - 73°2'

Daulatabad, 19°56' - 75°16'.  
 Deccan, That part of India to  
 the South of the Satpura range.  
 Dharangaum, 21°1' - 75°19'.  
 Dharwar, 15°23' - 75°2'.  
 Dhopeshtar, (Rajapur) 16°39' -  
 73°33'.

Dicholi, ( See Bicholim ).  
 Dieu, 20°43' - 70°58'.  
 Dilly, 28°39' - 77°12'.  
 Darmapatam, 11°45' - 75°25'.

E

Etgeroe, ( Yadgiri )  
 16°48' - 77°11'.

F

Fort St. George, 13°5' - 80°18'.

G

Gangawali R. [ see map ]  
 Gangoli, (Kolaba), 18°15' - 73°20'.  
 Gingi, ( Fort ) 12°14' - 79°24'.  
 Goa ( Old City ), 15°30' - 73°58'.  
 Gogha, 21°41' - 72°19'.  
 Gokarna, 14°32' - 74°22'.  
 Golconda, 17°22' - 78°26'.  
 Gondale [Gandhli, E. Khandesh],  
 21°5' - 75°15'.  
 Guddug, 15°25' - 75°41'.  
 Gulburga, 17°20' - 70°49'.  
 Gundevi, 20°49' - 73°13'.

H

Hanmunta Gad, 15°51' - 74°2'.  
 Hareshwar, 18°0' - 73°5'.  
 Hatgad, 20°36' - 73°49'.  
 Havery, 14°47' - 75°24'.  
 Hendry, 18°42' - 72°54'.  
 Hirudachalam, ( See Vriddhacha-  
 lam ).  
 Honavar, 14°17' - 74°27'.  
 Hookery, 16°13' - 74°17'.  
 Hubli, ( old ) 15°20' - 75°11'.  
 Hugli, 22°58' - 88°20'.

J

Jaitapur, 16°38' - 73°26'.  
 Jawhar, 19°55' - 73°15'.  
 Jawli, 17°57' - 73°40'.  
 Junnar, 19°18' - 73°55'.

K

Kalwsna, ( calloone ) 18°18' -  
 73°16'.  
 Kalyan, 19°15' - 73°11'.  
 Karanje, ( see Caranja ).  
 Karnala, 18°53' - 73°10'.  
 Kayal, ( see Cale Velho ).  
 Kelshi, 17°55' - 73°7'.  
 Kendry, 18°41' - 72°52'.  
 Keridrew Castle, see ( Kurdu-  
 gad ) or ( Korigad ).  
 Kharepatan, 16°33' - 73°40'.  
 Khelna, 16°55' - 73°48'.  
 Kodolee, 15°56' - 74°33'.  
 Kohj ( Fort ), 19°40' - 73°3'.  
 Kolad, 18°25' - 73°16'.  
 Koli Country, ( Ramnagar ).  
 Kolhapur, 16°42' - 74°17'.  
 Kopal ( See Copull ).  
 Korigad, 18°37' - 73°25'.  
 Krishna River, ( see map ).  
 Kudal, 16°1' - 73°45'.  
 Kurdugad, 18°19' - 73°23'.

L

Luckmiser, 15°7' - 75°32'.  
 Lohagad, 18°42' - 73°32'.

M

Madras, 13°4' - 80°17'.  
 Madura, 9°56' - 78°7'.  
 Mahad, 18°5' - 73°29'.  
 Mahim ( in Bombay ), 19°2' -  
 72°54'.  
 Mahuli, 19°28' - 73°19'.  
 Mallabar, [ see map ].  
 Malvan, 16°4' - 73°32'.  
 Mangalique ( Magalgee ).  
 17°18' - 77°14'.  
 Mangalore, 12°52' - 74°50'.

*of Places*

Masulipatam, 16°.11' - 81°.7'.

Mavals,—on the eastern top of the Ghats.

Mazagaon, (in Bombay).

Mescarcota, 15°.14' - 75°.7'.

Miraj, 16°.49' - 74°.42'.

Mirjan, 14°.29' - 74°.28'.

Mithabunder, [ Mitha Gavhan ], 15°.36' - 73°.25'.

M. Mgund, 15°.16' - 75°.35'.

Mulher, 20°.47' - 74°.7'.

Mulkapur, 20°.53' - 76°.16'.

Mysore, 12°.20' - 76°.36'.

N

Nagaum, 18°.37' - 72°.58'.

Nagaum R., (= Sakhar creek) [ see map ].

Nagothna, 18°.33' - 73°.11'.

Nandurbar, 21°.23' - 74°.18'.

Narsa, 15°.36' - 74°.30'.

Nasik, 20°.73' - 50°.0'.

Nawsari, 20°.59' - 72°.58'.

Nijampur, 18°.18' - 73°.21'.

P

Pachad, 18°.14' - 73°.29'.

Painecah (? Panikhadak) 20°.38' - 73°.14'.

Paliacut, (See Pulicat)

Pally, 18°.32' - 73°.16'.

Panas, 18°.16' - 73°.19'.

Panhala, 16°.49' - 74°.10'.

Panwell, 18°.53' - 73°.10'.

Parnera, 20°.34' - 73°.0'.

Patta Gad, 18°.42' - 73°.53'.

Pen, 18°.44' - 73°.9'.

Pent (Ramnagar),

20°.15' - 73°.34'.

Pilecunda, ( Policonda ) 12°.55' - 79°.0'.

Pindole, 20°.31' - 73°.26'.

Poona, 18°.33' - 73°.53'.

Porcut, 9°.20' - 76°.22'.

Porto Novo, 11°.30' - 79°.45'.

Pratap Gad, 17°.56' - 73°.33'.

Pulicat, 13°.25' - 80°.19'.

Punda, 15°.25' - 74°.2'.

Purandar, 18°.17' - 74°.2'.

Puttagadh, ( See Patta Gad )

R

Rahimatpur, 17°.36' - 74°.15'.

Raibag. ( See Raybag ).

Rairi, ( See Raygad ).

Rajapur, 16°.40' - 73°.35'.

Rajgad, 18°.15' - 73°.44'.

Ramnagar, 20°.10' - 73°.10'.

Rander, 21°.13' - 72°.49'.

Rangna, 16°.5' - 73°.53'.

Raybag, 16°.29' - 74°.50'.

Raygad, ( Rairee ) 18°.14' - 73°.30'.

Raypatan, 16°.42' - 73°.45'.

S

Sabass, 19°.11' - 73°.6'.

Salher, 20°.43' - 74°.0'.

Salsett, 19°.19' - 72°.54'.

Sandall, 16°.42' - 73°.40'.

Sangameshwar, 17°.10' - 73°.37'.

Sanguelim, 15°.34' - 74°.5'.

Sanjan ( see St. Johns ) 20°.12' - 72°.50'.

Satars, 17°.41' - 74°.4'.

Satawli, 16°.46' - 73°.3'.

Shahapur, 15°.50' - 74°.35'.

Shiweshwar, 14°.53' - 74°.11'.

Shrirangapatam, 13°.34' - 76°.40'.

Sira Castle, 13°.43' - 76°.55'.

Sirsy Castle, 14°.37' - 74°.53'.

Solapur, 17°.40' - 75°.56'.

Songaum, [ ? Sampa Gaum ] 15°.43' - 74°.50'.

Songad, ( near Mahad ), 18°.7' - 73°.25'.

St. Thomas, 13°.2' - 80°.20'.

Suncle, [ Sanguem ], 15°.14' - 74°.12'.

Sunda, 14°.44' - 74°.51'.

Supa, 15°.16' - 74°.35'.

Surat, 21°.11' - 72°.51'.

Surgad, ( Seirgad ), 18°.28' - 73°.17'.

Swally marinef, 21°.10' - 72°.40'.

T

Tanjore, 10°.47' - 79°.6'.

Tanore, 10°.45' - 79°.15'.

*Gazetteer*

Tegnapatam, ( fort St. David),  
 11°.45' - 79°.45'.  
 Terupatora, 10°.53' - 79°.9'.  
 Tevenapatam, (See Tegnapatam).  
 Thana, 19°.11' - 73°.2'.  
 Timmery, 12°.50' - 79°.17'.  
 Trichinopally, 10°.50' - 78°.42'.  
 Trimbak (Nasik), 19°.56' - 73°.35'.  
 Trimelvadi, 10°.52' - 79°.7'.  
 Tripatty, 13°.34' - 79°.28'.  
 Trivady, 11°.46' - 79°.38'.  
 Trombay, 19°.2' - 73°.1'.  
 Tull, 18°.40' - 72°.56'.

U

Umra, 21°.19' - 72°.54'.  
 Upper Chaul, ( see Choul ).  
 Ustamee, ( see Ashtamee ).  
 Utena, village very near Surat  
 ( Udhana )

V

Valigandapuram, ( ? ), 11°.19' -  
 78°.55'.  
 Vellore, 12°.56' - 79°.7'.  
 Vengurla, 15°.52' - 73°.39'.  
 Veruda, [Vairodah] 15°.11' - 74°.5'.  
 Veswee, 17°.59' - 73°.8'.  
 Vilawda, 16°.47' - 73°.39'.  
 Vishalgad, ( see Khelna ).  
 Vijapur, ( see Bijapur ).  
 Vriddhachalam, (Hirudachalam).  
 11°.31' - 79°.23'.

W

Whurwha, ( Woolwi ), 14°.59' -  
 74°.34'.

Y

Yelavanarasor, ( Yellanasur ).  
 11°.43' - 79°.14'.  
 Yellapur, 14°.58' - 74°.45'.

