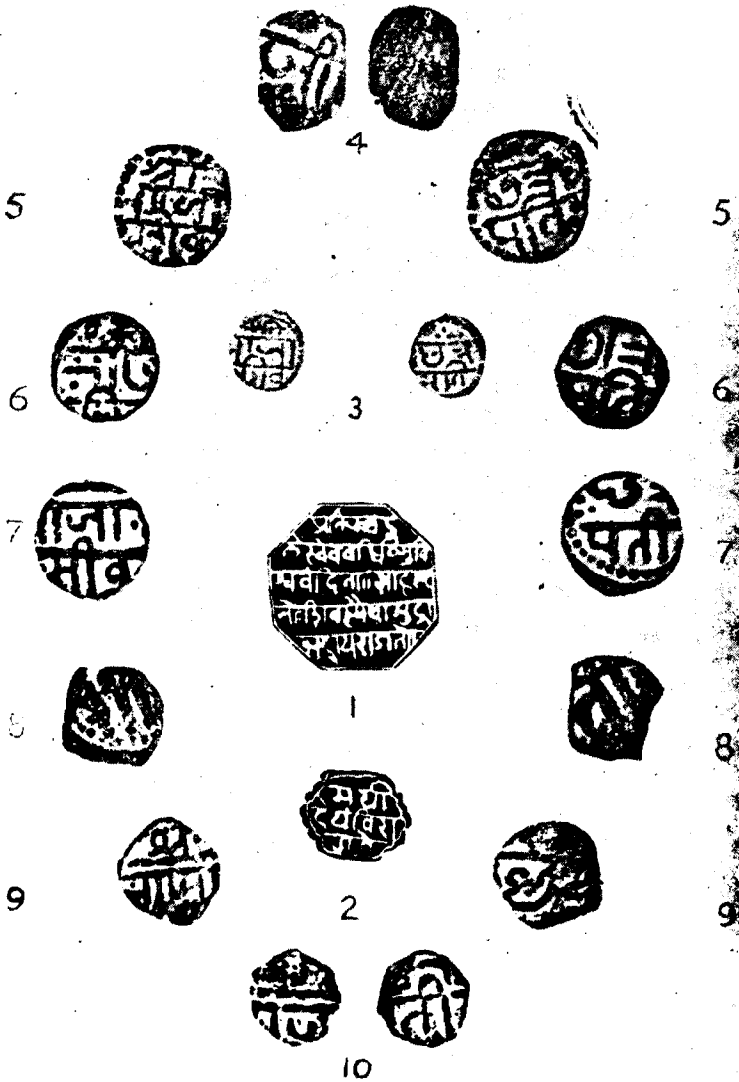


Shivaji's Seals and Coins.



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Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series—Vol. VI.

English Records on Shivaji.

(1659-1682).

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ENGLISH RECORDS

ON

SHIVAJI.

(1659-1682).



Shiva Charitra Karyalaya, Poona.

1931

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PREFACE.

WE have great pleasure in presenting to the public this—the sixth—volume of historical papers, on behalf of the *Shiva-Chitra Karyalaya* and in connection with the *Shivaji Tercentenary Memorial Series*. The first five volumes have been to our knowledge largely appreciated by the students of Mahratta History. The present volume, being *English Records on Shivaji*, has special interest and importance, as constituting a very material portion of any source-book containing testimony about Shivaji from foreign sources.

The material of this volume is a logical unit. It covers a very important period of the lifetime of a single personality. And though divided into two parts, with separate numbering for letters and pages for each part, it is presented herewith as one single volume. The division was resorted to solely in the interest of expeditious printing. This, no doubt necessitates reference being indicated in double figures, but the chronological arrangement has saved any further complications.

The seven hundred and twenty nine closely printed pages, include over a thousand letters and eleven extracts from histories and contemporary narratives. It will be noted that travellers' accounts, like those of Dr. Fryer, have not been incorporated, as some of them are included by Dr. Sen in his 'Foreign Biographies of Shivaji' and others by Mr. Rawlinson in the "Source book of Maratha History." About eight hundred (out of a thousand and odd) extracts are herein printed for the first time. The remaining, though included in Sir William Foster's "English Factories in India," are compared with and copied from the original Factory Records, expressly for this volume. About one hundred and fifty extracts made by Dr. Surendranath Sen, of the Calcutta

University, personally, are included in this volume. Thirty extracts are from the collection of the late Mr. S. M. Divekar, who got them copied from the Records of the Bombay Secretariat. These extracts from Dr. Sen's and Mr. Divekar's collections are indicated by prefixing an initial (S) and (D) respectively.

The references are quite simple and explain themselves. The dates are those of despatch and not of receipt. Some margin has, therefore, to be allowed, if the latter date is required. The date of receipt is naturally the date of effect and would be important if the effect of any order or recommendation of policy is to be traced. The date of despatch is, in most cases, more approximate than the date of the receipt, of the news reported, and is important in the matter of sifting circumstantial evidence.

We offer our thanks to Mr. B. G. Paranjape, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. D. V. Kale, M. A. for all that they have done to enable us to bring out this volume on behalf of the *Shiva Charitra Karyalaya*. Our thanks are due to Mr. Paranjape for the initiative he took in making selections of relevant historical passages, from the Factory Records and Orme's Collection, preserved at the India Office. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our thanks to the officers in charge of records of the India Office and especially to Mr. W. T. Ottewill, C. B. E., the Superintendent of Records, for giving Mr. Paranjape every facility in his work, and to Miss L. M. Anstey for doing all she could to make the collection exhaustive and for copying it. But for Mr. Paranjape's presence in London in 1928-29 and the keen interest he took in securing these records, we could not have included the same in our Marathi publications of the last year. We could not have brought out the present volume within a year from the date of the tercentenary celebration of the birth date of Shivaji (according to the new calculation) without Mr. Paranjape continuing to take the same interest in the work.

After getting the transcripts from London, the arduous task of arranging the material in proper order, of supplying the connecting links wherever possible from the printed volumes of the Factory Records and of incorporating relevant passages from Prof. Sen's and Mr. Divekar's collection was undertaken by Mr. D. V. Kale, M. A. Not only did Mr. Kale discharge these onerous duties with characteristic thoroughness, but his enthusiasm for bringing out the volume in a thoroughly scientific spirit was such that he himself undertook and carried out successfully the work of preparing the general index, the index to names of places and the glossary of unusual words. The impressions of coins which appear in the first block were taken by Mr. S. D. Bokil from coins lent by Messrs. Ramchandra Hari Gadgil of Bombay and Dossabhoy Maneckji of Satara. Mr. Kale saw also the whole volume through the press. In these various exacting tasks Mr. Kale was assisted by his colleagues, Messrs. G. H. Khare and S. N. Joshi and his pupils Marathe and Londhe. We offer our grateful thanks to these gentlemen for the assistance which they extended to Mr. Kale in the discharge of the work which Mr. Kale had undertaken on our behalf. We have been in touch with Mr. Kale continuously during the progress of this work and we cheerfully bear grateful testimony to the singleness of purpose and energy, which he brought to bear upon his work day in and day out.

We have incorporated the analytical *Introduction* by Mr. Paranjpe, which shows the study which he has bestowed upon the contents of this volume and the acumen with which he has been able to judge and assess the English material.

To expedite the work of printing, the material was split up into two parts, and the simultaneous printing of both the parts, at the same press, became possible only because of the good offices of Mr. A. V. Patvardhan, who took great personal interest in the publication of this volume and offered all necessary facilities to the *Karyalaya* to expedite the work.

Last but not least, our grateful acknowledgements are due to the *Bhārata Itihāsa Samśodhaka Mandal*, whose resources have proved to the *Shiva Charitra Karyalaya*, a tower of strength, as much as its spirit has proved a source of inspiration.

In conclusion we hope that the present volume will receive the same welcome and appreciation, from the public, as its five predecessors have done, and that we shall be encouraged and enabled to carry out our project of publishing more volumes, of relevant historical materials from Dutch, French and Portuguese Sources, connected with the life and times of Shivaji.

POONA.
Shiva Jayanti,
 6th March 1931. }

N. C. KELKAR,
 D. V. APTE,
Secretaries, Shiva-Charitra Karyalaya.

INTRODUCTION

“ If any portion of history merits more attention than others, it should seem that a period of a revolution in the state or the progress of the foundation of a new one demand the strictest investigation. Shivaji was the founder of the Mahratta Dominion, in the peninsula of India, and hitherto we have no account, either sufficiently accurate or sufficiently connected to follow his life. ”

Thus wrote Robert Orme on the 26th of June 1779. His first attempt to collect such accurate and connected account about Shivaji is embodied in his volume 174 which in this collection is no (533 Vol. II). This search he followed up by collecting such information as was then available for him at the India House. He read all the necessary Factory Records and marked out the passages which had according to him some bearing on the life of Shivaji. The passages were subsequently transcribed and arranged for him under separate heads. This is, Orme vol. 114. He also tried to collect contemporary information about the times and the life of Shivaji from other private sources. Robert Orme continued his researches far and wide ; he wrote to Sir Charles Mallet at Poona to supply him with a picture and the early history of Shivaji and some account of Shahaji. He also collected such information as he could trace from Portugese, Dutch and French sources (Nos. 534-541). Orme's work has been the foundation of all the attempts—as also of this one—which have so far been made to gather an accurate and connected account of the life and times of Shivaji from English and European sources. There are a few passages in Orme's collection (114) which cannot now be traced back to the originals, as the originals have been lost and but for Orme's pioneer work we would have been deprived the use of these for all time. Our grateful thanks are due to Orme's indefatigable labour in saving the extracts for posterity.

With the collection of Robert Orme as a guide, I tried to trace the originals, and read some of the Factory Records to make sure that Orme had not left out such material as would

be found relevant, by a student who had studied Mahratta history from Marathi sources. My attempt has been to include such additional relevant passages in this collection. Such passages were marked out with the assistance of and copied by Miss L. M. Anstey who has worked on 17th century Indian History with Sir William Foster, Sir Richard Temple and others. Miss Anstey can be said to be a living repertory of India Office Records for the 17th century. She has waded through the old records to make sure that nothing which should have been incorporated in the collection was left out ; and thus the collection has been made as exhaustive with regard to matters of political importance as I could then make it.

This does not exclude the possibility of improving upon the work by researches into these records made with some other objectives suggested by the study of this or such other collections from Mahomedan or Marathi sources. Such additional information suggests a few new points for inquiry and passages which were once thought to be unimportant become relevant. In this collection about a hundred such passages are reproduced from Prof. Sen's personal collection and are marked (S) for identification. Prof. Sen had copied out these passages from the Factory Records in London. The late Mr. S. M. Divekar was allowed to copy extracts from the Bombay Secretariat Records and few passages from his collection are also included in this volume and marked (D) for identification. Some passages from printed books also find a place in this work in order to make the collection complete.

This selection is made with an eye only on topics of political importance. Anybody trying to write the social, religious or the economic history of the times of Shivaji will have to go through the records over again for himself. The problems of transport and ammunitions will necessitate yet another study of the records as these problems must have been the principal governing factors in deciding the fate of Shivaji's campaigns. I am well aware, therefore, that there are other points of view with which the Factory Records will bear study even for the history of the life and times of Shivaji and am fully alive to the fact that there are Portuguese, Dutch, French, Mahomedan, Marathi and other sources which are yet to be tapped and

studied exhaustively before we can claim to have done, what Robert Orme set out to do i. e. presented to the public a sufficiently accurate and sufficiently connected account of Shivaji.

Before trying to examine the collection with a view to see what position it holds in the materials dealing with the life and times of Shivaji it is necessary to state in brief the nature of the Records preserved at the India office.

The Factory Records :—

The factory records are the early records of the proceedings of the East India Company's Agents and Factors in the East in their endeavours to establish factories and promote the trade of the English. They are arranged according to the particular factories which they relate but it should be noted that separate records do not exist for everyone of the numerous factories of the E. I. Co. in the 17th century. For, many of the minor factories did not send home their proceedings to England and particulars relating to them are to be found principally in the proceedings of those principal factories to which they were subordinate such as Surat, Bombay, Fort St. George etc. The Factory records range in period from the early establishment of individual factories to round about 1708 from which time the proceedings are embodied in the series " Presidency Records ". The nature and importance of the factory records is brought out clearly by the following quotation.

"The distance separating the company from its servants in the East and the jealous care with which it supervised their actions necessitated full explanation by correspondence, while the system of administration in the company's settlement and territories, which from the first took the form of a council, also favoured a full disclosure of the motives underlying every decision of importance. In its final development, proposals were largely made in written minutes, which often, in controverted questions, provoked equally argumentative minutes of dissent; and these were entered at full length upon the records of council meetings (termed ' consultations ' or ' proceedings '), transcripts of which were regularly sent home. In early days these were accompanied by separate volumes containing copies of letters received or sent; in later times such correspondence was either entered on the Consultations or in cases of special

importance transmitted as enclosures to despatches. Since equally careful, though more concise, records were kept at home of the proceedings of the court of directors and of the various committees into which it divided itself, it is obvious that, had the archives of the East India House survived their entirety, we should now be in possession of full information regarding the transactions both at home and abroad. But during the greater part of the company's existence little heed was paid to the value of records for historical purposes, and the preservation of any particular series depended chiefly on its practical utility in relation to current work. Fortunately, in most cases this was sufficiently great to ensure the retention of those on which the student is likely to set chief store."

These records chiefly consist of Diaries and consultations of the Council, copies of letters sent and received, and stray diaries and letterbooks of particular individuals. As indicated in the above extract the records are far from complete and are not in many cases well-preserved. The latter circumstance explains the leaving of numerous blanks in the following selections. Our selection refers to the years between 1659 and 1680 and the following table abstracted from Sir W. Foster's Guide shows the nature of the material available for that period for the factories from whose records the selections have chiefly been made.

Surat.

Consultations (with several gaps.) 1660-66; 1669-79;
 Copies of letters sent. 1662 (with gaps); 1663-66; 1671-85
 (with gaps.);
 Copies of letters received: 1662-66; 1668-75 (with gaps)
 1677-85;

Rajapur.

Copies of letters sent; 1659-60 (1 vol.)

Karwar.

Miscellaneous 1666 and 1717 (1 vol.)

Bombay.

Consultations etc.—1669-70; 1672-81.

Copies of letters sent:—1670; 1672-82.

Copies of letters received:—1670; 1678-82.

Miscellaneous.

Abstracts of letters from Persia, Surat, Gombroon etc. 1663-72.

Abstracts of letters from Surat, Bombay and Persia, 1675-1707.

O. C.:—The full title of this collection is "Original correspondence from India, with collateral documents, originating at any place between England & Japan." It contains letters and proceedings relating to all the Company's factories received by the Company. Though, copies of letters despatched to England from the various factories will also often be found under those headings in the Factory Records.

Letter Books:—These volumes contain copies of letters written by the Company to their various settlements in the East and also certain home correspondence.

Journals & Logs:—From the earliest days it was the rule that the commander and other principal officers should keep a full account of the voyage, to be handed in on return. Large numbers of these journals and logs have been preserved.

Dutch Records:—These are transcripts from the archives at the Hague obtained by Mr. Danvers in Holland in 1893-95. They range over the whole of the Dutch Indies, but relate mostly to points of contact with the English. They relate entirely to the 17th century.

There are also included in the selection some extracts from the documents preserved in the Public Records Office, London. The records selected from Sir W. Foster's English Factories Series have been marked E. F.

Here we are publishing for the first time more than a thousand extracts from the letters and dispatches of contemporaries of Shivaji bearing on matters dealing with the life and work of Shivaji. The writers are writing about things which they had occasion to know personally or about things which they heard and they reported these because it was their business to do so. We have tried to preserve the old spelling and punctuation. In this record have been preserved also all the adjectives heaped from time to time on Shivaji so that students of history may be in a position to trace the several stages in

contemporary public opinion between the "rebel" Shivaji and the crowned king.

Since these correspondents are narrating what they personally saw or heard when the things reported were actually happening round them we need not hereafter rely in order to present a sufficiently accurate and sufficiently connected account of such matters as are included herein on Chronicles Marathi or Mahomedan. Most of the Chronicles were written long after the events they record and are utterly lacking in historical perspective, are dominated by the idea of the miraculous and do not attempt at achieving accuracy either in fixing dates or in narrating incidents. They are also mostly vitiated by bias. Some of the papers which are printed here are nothing less than the letters and correspondence of the actors themselves or of those who were in immediate contact with them written at the time when the events reported were happening or as a part of the incidents themselves. This is first class material and anything else said or written subsequently from reports heard must rank lower. The writers of several letters are often times reporting things which they have only heard but these are contemporary reports and while appraising them as such they must have precedence over reports which have been subsequently collected.

The letters which are published here, were mostly exchanged between the parties in ~~strict confidence~~ in the course of and as a part of their regular work. The correspondents had not the slightest idea that their writings would ever be studied as materials for writing Maratha history. So at the time of writing these letters there was not present to the writer's mind any idea of writing for effect or for posterity. These letters were simple business letters in which a few facts are recorded as and when they occurred with such expression of opinion as is usually to be found when one partner of a firm writes to another partner who is at some distance, or the agents of a firm write to the head office and try to give them a true picture of the situation with which they have to deal. They had also to report such news as they heard in the course of their business so as to keep one another and also the head office well informed. But this they frankly stated to be news and nothing more.

This collection is made with the main object of bringing in one volume all the relevant correspondence which is now available at the India Office and has direct bearing on the life or the times of Shivaji. Thus all letters, from persons who took part in the several dealings with Shivaji and his officers and letters wherein the agents of the company have expressed their opinions on persons and things in general or reported some current news have been printed here. Before assigning to this record its proper place in the materials for the history of Shivaji the whole collection must be sifted bearing the following considerations in mind.

(i) Whether the fact reported is from personal knowledge or from current report.

(ii) If the correspondent is reporting things from personal knowledge, we have (a) further to see what opportunities he had of knowing things and (b) how he has used the opportunity and (c) whether he is a faithful narrator of things and (d) whether his outlook on things and men is coloured by any bias.

(iii) If the writer is reporting things merely as current news, it is necessary to examine the source of this report and to see if it is corroborated anywhere by some more reliable information.

(iv) When a correspondent is giving expression to some views, we should try to see for ourselves the grounds which he had to arrive at that conclusion and also take note of his prejudices and prepossessions.

Looking at the letters from this point of view it should be stated that the writers are fairly faithful narrators of events, and as they reported things to their superiors and as at times the superiors corrected the reports, this is no doubt a faithful record of those things in which the writers were immediately concerned. These contemporary writings are of material help to history when the writers of the several letters are themselves the actors in these events and especially when they are written during the course of the transactions or soon after. Thus the looting at Rajapure, Hubly, Carwar, Surat, Dharangasn, or the events at Shivaji's coronation or at Hendry Kendry are upto

a point correctly reported accounts but they must be subjected to such tests as have been laid down above and compared with testimony, of equal or greater authenticity. Then, there are opinions expressed about things in general and reports about Shivaji which are to be tested to see whether they are honestly formed and held with some justification. These reports were communicated by one factory to another and with a view to ascertain the truth or falsehood about them. From these reports the factors themselves seem to have drawn the following conclusions regarding Shivaji's movements :—

Shivaji's plans were very cleverly laid and very secretly carried out and untill the plans were actually carried out they were not known even to his nearest attendants. Shivaji used to spread false rumours about his movements and also used to take a few false moves in order to divert the attention of his enemies and drive them to follow a false scent and further reports had made him an "airy body". That being the case, there were several alarms about his approaches which often times proved to be unfounded. That is why, even though, Surat or Bombay used to criticise the information supplied by Rajapore or Carwar as incorrect, they frankly admitted it and said "this is what we hear not as truth" and communicated the same as part of their duty.

The 17th century was not an era of territorial expansion in the history of the East India Company; it was the factory era. Therefore, the letters are plain and business—like and written solely with the object of rendering some assistance to the commerce of the company. The writers do not seem to have taken the least trouble to ascertain any facts or names or dates or even the correct sequence of events. Their one concern was the pursuit of their trade, and its immediate advancement to which they kept very closely. Thus, though the information which we glean from the records is very scrappy, the writers do not send us on any wrong scent as they never tried to embellish the same and as it was being constantly checked. Bias has at times coloured the view of writers and analysing the whole record the following conclusions can safely be laid down regarding this :—

- (i) Carwar had throughout a bias against Shivaji.

(ii) Surat was torn between two interests viz. (1) trade with the Mogal and (2) trade in Shivaji's country. Though they try to keep fair, they had leanings towards the Mogul.

(iii) Bombay and Rajapore came firstly in opposition to, afterwards in closer touch with Shivaji and his officers. With a communication and touch of nearly twenty years they came to have high regard for Shivaji but not for his officers. With closer touch their opinions and views about Shivaji were continuously improving.

With these preliminary remarks and before I examine the records more closely to ascertain what contribution this collection will make to research about Shivaji's times I think it necessary to mention the objects with which we tackle this record. The objects are :—

(1) Those incidents in Shivaji's life which the writers report either from personal knowledge or from heresay.

(2) The contemporary opinion of disinterested persons about Shivaji and his opponents and about the state of affairs at Vijapore Golkonda and The Mogul Court.

(3) Contemporary opinion about the inter relations of the several powers in cooperation with and in opposition to Shivaji.

This collection opens at the end of 1659. Thus, nothing can be discovered in the Factory Records which would throw any light on the early life and the beginning of the rise of Shivaji.

(1) The first incident in Shivaji's life which is reported by the factors at Rajapore is the AfzalKhan incident. It is reported more than a month after the fatal day. There is no mention either of the exact date or of the place where the event occurred. Neither the incidents which led up to the crisis nor the important events which followed it are mentioned. No names of the other persons who took part in the event are mentioned. The report that Shivaji sent his mother as hostage to Afzal's camp is otherwise uncorroborated and obviously wrong. The report mentioned in No I that the Queen at Vijapore advised Afzal to pretend friendship with Shivaji because a force of 10000 was not deemed strong enough to overpower him is a wrong report as there is a firman recently discovered and printed which clearly states the command to Afzal by the queen

not only to capture Shivaji but to extirpate him. (Sadhan-Chikitsa pages 287-88.) All the deficiencies are supplied by the Jedhe Chronology and Shiva-Bhārat.

2 In the subsequent incident of Kolhapur and Panhalla the English had sold granadoes to Siddy Johar, and according to President Andrews, (36) two of them—Henry Revington and Randolph Taylor—were present at the seige and helped in tossing balls. They do not, however, mention Shivaji's escape and his subsequent movements. Though both the factors were personally present, no correct and exact dates are mentioned. Only the year of the incident, can we fix with the aid of these records. This is one of those cases where the writers have not cared to give details about several incidents in Shivaji's life even when they had first-hand information. For example, Rustum Jamma and Fazal Khan defeated by Shivaji are referred to in letter, No. 3 dated 4-2-1660. The exact date of the incident (28-12-1659) is supplied by Jedhe and Shivapur Yadi. The English information that Rustum Jamma was suffered to retire to Hukery is supported by Shiva-Bharat. But giving news about Shivaji was not their principal object; they referred to Shivaji only when contact with him affected them in some way. This leads us to conclude that even when the correspondents are present on the spot, they fail to give us all the details about the incidents they report and thus these reports even by eye-witnesses are often insufficient, indefinite and therefore inconclusive.

3 The Shastakhan incident. There is no mention of Shastakhan's earlier campaign against Shivaji in the Factory records. Only the surprise attack is reported, within a week of its occurrence; but Phillip Gayford who had the information from Raoji Pandit has not mentioned the date and the place of the event. The taking away of Shastakhan's daughter is not mentioned by Phillip Gayford in his three letters (Nos. 60-62-63); nos 62-63 have corrected the report of No. 60. Thus, for about six weeks after the event there was no rumour about the taking away of Shastakhan's daughter in the Deccan where the event took place but Surat gives currency to it. Probably the news gathered some embellishments in its passage from the south to the north and also by lapse of time. The exact

date of the attack on Shastakhan, 5-4-1663, is supplied by Jedhe. Phillip Gyford reports that Raoji Pandit received a letter on 11th, April 1663 from Shivaji "written himself" giving him an account of the Shastakhan incident. That Shivaji used to "write himself" to his ministers about some incidents in his life is no doubt a discovery of very considerable importance. Historians or historical researchers should not be satisfied with any thing less than the discovery of such letters which Shivaji might have written to his ministers or near relatives. This letter incidentally throws fresh light on the question of Shivaji's literacy which I am going to discuss later on more fully. No. 60 is written as a summary of Shivaji's letter, that is why it carries us much further than No. 533 vol. II.

4. Raja Jayasing's expedition against Shivaji was a death struggle for him. Jayasing's preparations were very thorough and he had succeeded in cooping up the forces of Shivaji in a small area. He collected under his banner all the great and small powers who had suffered at Shivaji's hands and yet the first thing which we learn from the Factory Records is that a peace had been concluded between Shivaji and Jayasing. Later, he is reported as fighting against Vijapore, then as being sent to Agra and subsequently as having escaped therefrom. It is useless to expect any exactitude either in dates or in details with this scrappy reporting. The Factory Records do not enlighten us on these points.

The Treaty with Jayasing is mentioned in: (114) dated 25 the August 1665. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe (12 June 1665). Shivaji's imprisonment at Agra is referred to in letter No. (29)—dated 25-9-1666. The date of Shivaji's departure from the Deccan 5-3-1.66 is supplied by Jedhe. The exact date of imprisonment (25-5-1666) is supplied by Jedhe. Shivaji's escape from Agra referred to in (133)—The date of the escape from Agra is supplied by Jedhe, 17-8-1666. Shivaji reached Raigad on 20-11-1666 along with Sambhaji. This has been referred to in (135) dated 26-3-1667.

5. Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and so on upto 84 are the accounts from Surat of the first raid on that place by Shivaji. If we try to analyse the accounts rather closely we discover that in the first instance accuracy is by no means a strong

point of the several writers. Examining the dates of arrival and departure of Shivaji mentioned by the several writers we are faced by the following inconsistencies :—

No. of letter	Arrival	Departure
73	6th, night	10th, night
76	6th, morning	10th, 4 p. m.
78	5th, night	12th
79	6th, 11 a. m.	10th, 10 a. m.
83	7th	13th, morning

Nos. 73, 78, 83 ought to have given identical dates but they widely differ in giving the date and the time of departure. Another question which suggests itself while sifting these accounts is how could these writers describe the several incidents so graphically, since all of them were shut up in the factory house. A close analysis of the letters and incidents will show that the only answer to this question is that the writers have filled in the details by relying entirely on Anthony Smith.

The following is a close analysis of the letters.

No 73 Reports Shivaji's arrival and departure and after Shivaji's departure records everything which Anthony Smith had told. "That night the rogue got into the town and began to set it on fire and fell to plundering." "*The men got all safe into the English house.*" Then No. 73 reports about looting going on a round the English house. There is no report about atrocities and cruelties inflicted for money till after the report of departure. The details are obviously filled in afterwards as given by Anthony Smith.

No. 74 is a report of consultation prior to the arrival of Shivaji.

No. 75 gives no details at all.

No. 76 Specifically mentions that Anthony Smith was an eyewitness to several cruelties and then proceeds to narrate them.

No. 76 mentions that Anthony Smith escaped miraculously; we know that this is not a fact.

No. 78 is a detailed report by the President and Council at Surat to the company dated the 28th January *i. e.* three weeks after the event. There is no report of hands being cut off or of any other cruelty from personal knowledge of the council.

No. 79 The Rev. John L'Escalot reports the arrival in the English house of Anthony Smith on Friday afternoon and remarks "You may be sure each man was inquisitive to know news from Anthony Smith who told us &c." Then of course the incidents are graphically reported.

It is thus clear that it is on the sole testimony of Anthony Smith—unsupported by either Dutch or other records—that various cruelties are attributed to Shivaji as having been inflicted by him for extorting money. Anthony Smith was a despicable wretch and was sent to England to answer for several misdemeanours, one of them being an alleged attempt to betray the Company to Shivaji. It is obvious that we cannot trust to such a personage for the serious charge made against Shivaji and also that quite a number of the details in the English account cannot be accepted with the blind faith with which historians have accepted them hitherto.

Shivaji made Anthony Smith write a note to the company (page 76 line 4) that he had not come to do any harm to the English or other merchants but only to revenge himself on Aurangzeb who had invaded his country and had killed some of his relations and that he would have the English and the Dutch give him some present. This the English and the Dutch actually did when Shivaji came to Surat for the second time. The Dutch Records will throw fresh light on this point and help us to examine the truth or the falsehood of all the statements made in these records. The Rev. John L'Escalot had suggested that Shivaji attacked Surat in order to prevent the Mogul and Vijapore forces joining hands against him. This appears to be a reasonable ground and if that was so Shivaji could not be thought to be so impolitic as to give offence to the English, the French and the Dutch.

6 & 7 Coronation. *The wives of Shivaji.*

Henry Oxinden was present at the time of Shivaji's coronation at Rairy Castle. He reached the place on 22nd

May and left it on the 13th of June 1674. The house where he stayed was at a distance of a mile from the palace. On 26th he had an audience with Shivaji when Shivaji told him that the English might thereafter trade in his territory freely. After the audience he writes on the 27th and on the 30th to Bombay. His narrative of the whole tour is included in this volume. All that he has to say about things which he saw and heard is to be gathered from the two communications and the diary. On the 26th he had an audience with the king, "though busily employed with other great affairs, as his coronation, marriage &c." Shivaji and his son afterwards took their leave of him and retired into their private apartments where they became busily employed with the Brahmins in consultations and other ceremonies. And Oxinden adds, "and I gave his honour &c. an account of my transactions hitherto." This account is the letter of the 27th [No. 480]. In the letter of the 27th appear the following words:- "The Raja was, and is still so busy about his coronation marriage with two other (blank) women that it was yesterday before we had audience &c." This cannot mean that he was married that day to two women. What it obviously means is that on the 26th there were consultations about marriage and other ceremonies going on. On the 29th Oxinden heard about Shivaji's being "Weighed in gold". On 5th June, he had a message to be present at the court on the 6th at 7 A. M. On the 8th he reports "the Rajah was married to a fourth wife without any State or ceremony." He has not mentioned, the date when the plan of marriage with two women suggested in his letter of the 27th was carried out. He is certain about a marriage on the 8th.

There have, so far, been several theories about Shivaji's wives and there have been varying calculations regarding their number. There was an old theory that just as Shivaji went through a formal thread ceremony for the purpose of coronation so he took a new wife in order that there should be a properly crowned queen. But the protagonists of this theory overlook the fact that Shivaji had already two sons—Sambhaji and Rajaram—born to him. If the alleged marriage after the thread ceremony was the proper marriage, and the lady with whom he was married after the thread ceremony was the only lady qualified to be raised to the position of a queen, then the

marriages previously gone through would have been invalid and the progeny not entitled to succeed him. The pundits who had assembled there seem to have appreciated the absurdity of the situation. They, therefore, decided that the proper thing to do was for Shivaji to go through the approved form of marriage with his wives. This view is borne out by a contemporary record called the *Rajyabhisheka-Kalpataru*. The author who says that he was closely watching the several ceremonies with a very critical eye records that Shivaji was married to the "same ladies". (beginning of the third *Shakha i. e.* chapter). Oxinden remarks that the marriage on the 8th was gone through without any state or ceremony. Supposing Shivaji was married to a new wife for the purposes of coronation then it would certainly have been celebrated with some state and ceremony. But these marriages before the coronation with former wives who had already borne children were being gone through over again for the sake of the ritual. Oxinden has not noted in his diary the day on which the marriage ceremony with the two ladies referred to in his letter of the 27th May was gone through. Jedhe chronology mentions that on 30th May Shivaji was married in accordance with the rites of the mantras. This marriage on the 30th appears to have been with two of his wives. The third must have been disqualified for the day on some religious ground. That disqualification being removed she was quietly married to Shivaji in the approved form on 8th June, and she must have been Shivaji's fourth wife in the serial order, his first wife being deceased some years before. So as a result of this discussion we arrive at the following conclusions:—

(1) Shivaji did not marry any new wife for the purposes of the coronation.

(2) After his thread ceremony he went through an approved form of marriage with his former wives who were three in number.

(3) A marriage with one of these took place on the 8th of June and the marriage with the other two took place some time before, according to Jedhe on the 30th of May. Jedhe chronology can not help us to explain whether he was married on the 30th to one or two wives.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar has only referred to *Rajyabhisheka-kalpataru* but does not appear to have used it. The two marriages mentioned by Oxinden he splits up as having taken place on two different dates and to one he gives the date found in Jedhe chronology and to the other the 8th of June; with this distribution how he can make up the number eight is difficult to see. There are now published all the letters of Oxinden. In none of these does he mention the date on which the idea of marriages referred to by him in his letter of the 27th was carried out. The interpretation submitted above does not come in conflict with any facts which are so far established from contemporary records. Sir Jadunath has muddled the whole question.

8. The Capture of Shringarpur is referred to in (26) dated 10 June 1661. The exact date 29-4-1661 is to be found in Jedhe and the details of the incident are fully described in Shiva Bharat. Sir Jadunath is forced to borrow the details wholesale from Shiva Bharat in spite of his strong prejudice against the book.

9. Shahaji's imprisonment for two days is referred to in (67) dated 20th July 1663.

10. The raid on Rajapore: one particular detail referred to in (79) viz. "dugged up the English House for treasure" is described in identical terms by Shiva Bharat and the Dagh Register; The date of the raid is approximately supplied by the Dagh Register.

11. Letter No. 99 dated 14-12-1664. and Letter No 107 dated 14-3-1665. These letters when read together give the following results. However, Jedhe and Shivapur must be brought in to supply the connecting links:—

25-11-1664 Shivaji lays the foundation of Sindhudurga. (Patre Yadi 421).

8-2-1665 "Shivaji starts on the Barsilore expedition According to Shivapur Yadi and letter No. 107.

13-2-1665 Present at Gokarna for Shivaratra. (No. 107)

22-2-1665 Shivaji comes to Carwar (107)

The exact date of the capture of Bisnur is not available (107).

23-2-1665 He departs from Carwar. (107)

Hubly taken letter dated 14-12-1664.

12. No. 178 dated 23rd January 1670 reports "Shivaji again engaged in arms against Aurangzeb" The exact date of *Shivaji taking Sinhgad* thus demonstrating that the peaceful relations between him and Aurangzeb were broken is 4-1-1670. Sir Jadunath Sarkar's remark regarding the renaming of the Fort Kondana, Sinhgad on that day (page 168. 3rd edition) is based on fiction. His non-acquaintance with Marathi materials landed him into this inaccuracy because Rajwade's Vol. VIII. mentions this fort as Sinhgad in letter No. 12 dated 3-4-1663.

13. No. 200 dated 5-7-1670 reports " Shivaji has taken Mahuli". Shivapur Yadi gives 16-6-1670 as the exact date.

14. No. 250 dated 13-12-1670 reports raid on Karanja. Jedhe gives Margashirsha as the month (November).

15. No. 256 dated 6-2-1671 reports the capture of Salher. The incident took place in January 1671 according to Jedhe and Deshpande chronology.

16. No. 307 dated the 21-6-1672 reports the taking of Jewhar by Moropant. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe which is 5-6-1672.

17. No. 322 dated 18-10-1672 describes the desertion by Siddy Hilal and Jadhavrao from Mogul forces. This corroborates Parnalparvatgrahanakhyan (पर्नाल्पर्वत ग्रहणाख्यान) canto II verses 43/44

18. No. 392 dated 15-9-1673 reports Shivaji's taking Satara. The exact date is supplied by Jedhe which is 27-7-1673.

19. No. 450 Narayan Senvi's letter dated 4-4-1674 reports Prataprao's death. According to Shivapur Yadi Prataprao was killed on the 24-2-1674.

20. No. 85 II. dated 8-5-1675 reports Shivaji taking Ponda. castle. No. 82 II. reports Rustum Jamma going to help Ponda-the letter is dated 22 April 1675; according to Jedhe the fort was stormed on 17th April 1675. The letter of 3-5-1675 reports Shivaji having possession of two outward

posts. The exact date must be fixed with the help of some more reliable authority.

The capture of Ponda was a great success for Shivaji. Shivaji had to put up a very great fight and he presented to each man half a Sir of gold who would go up the ladder. But why is it to be inferred that the attempt was "forlorn" merely because he was giving a big present as an inducement. Letters 80-85 will convince anybody that Sir Jadunath's adjective "forlorn" is misplaced.

21. Vol. II. No. 282 dated 9-5-1677 reports Shivaji's alliance with Golconda. Jedhe supplies the month (Phalgun), February-March No. 539 Vol. II is from the pen of an eye witness of Shivaji's visit to Hyderabad but he does not mention the exact date.

22. No. 234 Vol. II reports Sherkhan being routed by Shivaji on 26-6-1667. The letter is dated 27-6-1677. Fort St George has the given exact date and the report is also prompt. Jedhe does not mention the exact date.

23. Shivaji's death.- The only occasion when the factors seem to have made an attempt to determine the exact date is the date of Shivaji's death. The letter is dated the 28th April 1680 "It is now 23 days since he deceased". According to Jedhe the date is 3-4-1680. The chaitra full moon did not extend to Sunday. Sir Jadunath's attempt to back Sabhasad in preference to Jedhe is misplaced. The first mention of the events is on 19th April, and even while making attempts to give the correct date Bombay did not say that Shivaji died on a particular day.

Literacy:—"Shivaji could never write his name" is a categorical assertion of James Grant Duff. In this collection there are about eight references which have a direct bearing on this question of literacy.

(1) No. 53 "Showing us with all a writing from his master with his own chop and others accustomed to it as also the print of the Raja's hand on the top of the paper done with Sandal."

(2) No. 60 "yesterday arrived a letter from the Raja written himself to Rougy."

(3) No. 429 "the peace though fully agreed on between the envoy and us—is not yet signed and confirmed by Shivaji".

(4) No. 473 "several writings being sent by Narayan Senvi signed by Shivaji."

(5) No. 198/II "That a letter the Raja sent me signed by himself."

(6) No. 224/II "Having this day received a message and a letter from Shivaji Raja."

(7) No 226/II No. 231/II No. 251/II₂ are letters from Shivaji.

(8) No. 26—Let "Hossan.....who brings letter for Shivaji inquire where Shivaji is and thither carry the letter and deliver it into his own hands for we fear these Brahmans make letters speak what they please &c."

What no 26 means is that the letter should not be delivered into the hands of the Brahmans because they make the letters say what they like. Therefore, to prevent this the letter is to be placed into Shivaji's hands so that he can read it for himself. The reference to the chop and the print of the hand is regarded by some as the strongest proof of Shivaji's illiteracy; but this was a usual Mahomedan practice and at the beginning of his career he seems to have been following it, just as his officers used to be styled in the Persian style. References 2-7 are unambiguous. They mean one thing and one thing only viz Shivaji could write in his own hand. The three letters referred to in (7) stand in a class apart, they go with (1). When we add to the above references the accounts in the *Tarikh-i-Shivaji* and *Shiva Bharata* the combined effect of all these, points towards the view that Shivaji could write and used to send autograph letters. One such reference to an autograph letter is found in Dutch Records Vol 29 no 763, where the Dutch factors refer to an autograph letter to the French Factory. Sir Jadunath Sarkar quotes no 60 in his third edition of Shivaji at page 91 without any comment on "the letter from the Raja written himself to Rougy" and yet asserts at page 27 that "the weight of evidence is in favour of the view that Shivaji was unlettered"!! We do not know what

was the evidence which he weighed and what is its nature since he does not vouchsafe any references.

Shivaji and the English East India Company.

The point of the first contact between the English and Shivaji came at Rajapore when the Company was advised by Rustum Jamma to spare some granadoes for Shivaji (No. 1). They do not appear to have agreed to the proposal. The second occasion was (No 3) when Shivaji's forces following up their success against Afzal took several coastal towns in the Konkan, Dabhol being one. The governor of the place fled from Dabhol to Rajapore with three of Afzal Khan's junks and subsequently went to Jetapore. The English followed him there and were busy settling the private account of their broker with the governor when 500 to 600 men from Shivaji's forces came to Rajapore and 200 to Jetapore. The governors of Rajapore, Dabhol and Satavli were on the English ship and therefore the Mahratta forces asked the English to help them to capture the junks and the governors. The English refused to do this, alleging that it would be inconsistent with their religion to deliver up to his enemy any man that sought their protection. This naturally displeased the Maratha forces and pleased the governors. The governors requested the English to take possession of the junks and to own them. The English took possession of a junk weighing 300 tons renamed it "Rajapore Merchant" and helped the governors to tow the other junks out to Vengurla and place them under Dutch protection. Shivaji's Subedar at Rajapore asked for the junk, "Rajapore Merchant", and the English had consented to hand it over provided their dues from the governor were secured. However, the arrangement was not carried into effect, and the Mahrattas imprisoned the brokers of the English and Philip Gayford. The brokers were subsequently released and Henry Revington effected the release of Gayford by surprise: In the meanwhile, Henry Revington agreed to send granadoes to Siddi Johar and there were other acts of hostility against Shivaji committed by Henry Revington and others, which culminated in the English rendering assistance to Siddi Johar to besiege Panhalla where they threw balls with the English flag (No. 36). Shivaji's escape from Panhalla is not described by the Rajapore merchant.

But President Andrews reported to the Company on 13th April 1660 that Henry Revington and others were put in prison (evidently sometime before), the English house was burnt, and some horses taken away by the Mahrattas. President Andrews attributed all the loss to the rashness of Henry Remington. Surat had a consultation on 16th April 1660 and the President and the Council decided to disown the hostile acts of Henry Revington and his adherents. The prisoners were at Rairy, then at Songad and then at Dabhol. But in taking this severe action against the merchants neither Shivaji nor his officers are likely to be blamed, and President Andrews expressed the same view to the disconsolate prisoners at Rairy castle in his letter dated the 10th March 1661. He told them that they had to thank themselves for the position in which they found themselves and that they had not suffered in defending the goods of the company, but for firing the granadoes and further added that Shivaji's action was such as any body else who had the power to revenge would take, and that when merchants stay in a strange country they must live quietly but if they meddle in other people's squabbles they must anticipate trouble. While they were at Rairy they had to suffer hardships but at Songad and Dabhol they were free to move about or to write to their friends but were not allowed to leave these places. Through them Shivaji started negotiations with the East India Company. The objects with which Shivaji was trying to negotiate an understanding with the English Company will be discussed a little later.

The next point of contact was at Surat, where according to Shivaji, he had gone to revenge himself against Aurangzeb for several wrongs committed by the Mogul army in invading Shivaji's country and he had no intention to do any harm either to the English or any other merchants. For a fact the English lost nothing in Shivaji's first raid on Surat. The letters which are printed in this volume show that the English had made preparations to defend their factory but it does not appear either from the Dutch or the English records that Shivaji had any inclination to raid Dutch and English warehouses while he was getting rich booty outside. There is no reason why he should do it when the object of the raid was either revenge against Aurangzeb or money and money he was collecting in

plenty outside. This is further confirmed by the consideration that he abstained from attacking the castle where the Moghul officials had taken refuge. At the time of the second raid of Surat in 1670 all the foreign companies presented Shivaji with a few articles and saved their properties. No. 237 records that Mr. Master who was in command of the English defence force by the advice of those with him, resolved to prepare and send a present to Shivaji of scarlet sword blades, knives &c. Shivaji had given the English his Caul even before this time. This perfect immunity from any trouble from Shivaji which the three European factories enjoyed excited a good deal of curiosity at the Mogul Court.

In No. 89 Surat advised Carwar to remove to Hubly thinking that place to be secure against Shivaji. But Shivaji raided Hubly (346) and the English Company lost goods worth a few thousand pagodas. When Niccolls complained to Shivaji about this (358) Shivaji replied that he had given no orders to disturb the English in their factories, that he liked them to trade in his country and that he had not received any report from his officers about the English house being raided and that he would like to know the names of the persons and the officers who did it.

We have mentioned before that the English merchants at Rajapore had been advised by Rustum Jamma to spare some granadoes for Shivaji; not only that they failed to comply with this request but they further sold the granadoes to Siddi Johar along with mortar-pieces and helped Siddi Johar in besieging Panhala. What part the granadoes played in the siege and how far it proved to be a source of disturbance to the besieged is not on record but the fact that the English merchants at Rajapore were actively helping Siddi Johar without any provocation on Shivaji's part remained absolutely undisputed to the prejudice of the Company. Shivaji, therefore, had the merchants arrested. Shivaji returned everything which he had taken from all the other Rajapore merchants except the English who had obviously harmed him. Later on a peace was concluded between Shivaji and Vijapore and Shivaji commanded the whole of the Konkan coast except the castle of Danda Rajapore. The Siddi of Danda Rajapore could be a source of trouble to Shivaji's

territory at his pleasure ; and the only way to stop this was to bring the castle under his jurisdiction. The Rajapore merchants knew that Shivaji's great need and ambition was the taking of Rajapore castle, and the best way in which the company could make amends to Shivaji for the wrong which the merchants had unauthorisedly done him at Panhala was to help him to turn a difficult corner and attain an object on which he had set his heart, spent an enormous fortune and sacrificed a large number of people. As to the losses which the company might have suffered at Rajapore in the capture of the English house he was prepared to compensate them. Randolph Taylor wrote (53) on 6/2/1662 that Shivaji would grant the company any place convenient for them in his possession with several other advantages if they would assist him in taking Danda Rajapore castle. Both Raoji Pandit and Shivaji were anxious to have the English to trade at Rajapore (60). The French met Shivaji and after some negotiations settled at Rajapore. Shivaji gave them Caul to trade freely in his ports and when they were with him he inquired as to why the English would not return to Rajapore and he was told that the English wanted ready money ; Shivaji expressed a wish to compensate them in customs duties.

While both sides were feeling their way with a view to reopening negotiations Shivaji raided Surat twice and also Hubly but did not molest the English. In the meanwhile Bombay was transferred to the English East India Company and the Company was building there a strong warehouse and fortifying the place. After their settlement at Bombay Shivaji must have found that the English could be of great help to him if they chose to or else they could be a source of annoyance and he, therefore, showed a keen desire to accommodate them. The English, on their part, were anxious to have an agreement with Shivaji because there was war going on between the English and the Dutch ; and the Dutch had made proposals to Shivaji to render mutual aid viz. Shivaji to help the Dutch to take Bombay and the Dutch to help Shivaji to take Danda Rajapore castle. The English, therefore, did not raise any objections to the terms of agreement proposed by Shivaji. While negotiating about the terms of agreement with Shivaji the company had to consider before every thing, the advisability of entering into peace with him because the

information regarding these negotiations was sure to leak out in spite of all attempts to keep it secret (296) and consequently the Mogul was expected to look at them with disfavour. Bombay clearly set out this point for the consideration of Surat that one particular business should not be allowed to work to the prejudice of the general business of the company (336). The reply of Surat (372) to the question was unambiguous. They clearly foresaw the displeasure of the Mogul and expected some trouble. But since the Island of Bombay depended both for provisions and for traffic on Shivaji's territory which was opposite to Bombay and as they expected to establish several new factories in Shivaji's territories (429) Surat decided to enter into peace with Shivaji and to endure patiently what the Mogul might impose on them rather than decline the interest and benefit of the company in the island (460). There were other causes also which might have helped in inducing them to arrive at this decision. One was the war with the Dutch, and the other was that the trade of Surat was declining. The reasons for this decline are clearly set out by the President at Surat in his dispatch to the company dated the 26th November 1669. (176) The "Banians" were deserting Surat because of the insufferable tyranny of the Governor and other "lordly moors". The Cazy was tampering with the administration of justice. Shivaji's raids on Surat might have been a contributory cause of the ruin of the port but the dispatches of the President of Surat make it abundantly clear that it was the governor of Surat who utterly ruined the famous trade of the place (46/2). The Dutch and the French also thought similarly and had made up their minds to quit the place. The English President tried to quit the place but was prevailed upon to continue.

Surat took several objections to the terms of the proposed agreement with Shivaji but the Dutch war was a grave consideration and they waived their objections especially as Bombay had come to realise that so far as trade and commerce were concerned Shivaji was willing to give the company every facility that they asked for (23/2). Thus all objections having been overcome an agreement was effected between Shivaji and the English East India Company. The articles show Shivaji conceding every thing relating to trading and other rights but

jealously guarding the rights of sovereignty. Henry Oxinden's letters from Rairy are very clear on the point. (481). The great advantage which the company derived from the conclusion of the peace is to be gathered by reading the two letters 365 and 426 which Carwar wrote to Surat, together. No. 426 boasts that what the Mogul, Vijapore and the Portuguese could not achieve the English had achieved viz., obtaining compensation from Shivaji. Letter after letter will be found in the second volume to the effect that Shivaji freely granted Couls to the factories of the company and that the company was nowhere troubled after or before the peace by Shivaji's forces. Shivaji's fleet gave the English information about the detention of some English vessels near Goa. He can be truly said to have acted up to Nerajee Pundit's assurance that after the coronation he would behave more like a king. (479).

When the negotiations for peace commenced it was made quite clear from the very beginning to Bombay and by Bombay to Surat that (282) Shivaji's "chiefest design of making peace with us (English) (was) in the hopes of an underhand assistance against Danda Rajapore and *till something as to that was granted he would not pay a penny.*" This is Bombay's advice to Surat dated the 8th November 1671. The question is how far did the English comply with this suggestion of Shivaji. The reply to this question will determine whether any blame attaches to Shivaji and his officers for "excess of intrigue and finesse." or whether they were merely paying the English back in their own coin in keeping them in suspense, so long as the English were keeping him in suspense as Mr. Ustick was advised to do (273).

The help which Shivaji was expecting from the English was of a double nature. The Rajapore merchants had not only sold granadoes to Siddy Johar but also helped in firing them. Shivaji did not expect the English company to go so far. What he wanted them to do was to supply him with guns as others were doing and to refuse to harbour his enemies Siddy Casam and Siddy Sambole in Bombay. As regards guns. Mr. Ustick was not to promise Shivaji any granadoes but to keep him in suspense (273). Bombay (282) after setting out Shivaji's chief design in concluding peace with them suggested to Surat to spare 3 or 4 great guns and to sell

these to the Portuguese who in their turn were to sell them to Shivaji. Before the conclusion of the peace the English (259) had sold two guns to the French who sold these to Shivaji. Narayan Senvi was instructed to represent to Shivaji and his officers (370) as for guns, after peace he shall have not only two "but as many as he will." Two costly brass guns were lying idle at Bombay and therefore Bombay reported to Surat that there was nobody to buy these guns except Shivaji and Bombay was prepared to part with these for ready money (193/2.) Surat prohibited the sale (195/2.) (42/2) Shivaji asked for 50 great iron guns but Bombay was of opinion that 10 should be spared and further opined that it would undoubtedly be very good for the company to ease their large dead stock by the sale of some of the guns and especially the two great brass guns which were lying with them but if this course would be dangerous to affairs at Surat, Surat was to advise Bombay accordingly and Bombay would to stop the sale (44/2, 45/2) the sale was eventually stopped. (103/2, 104/2, 195/2) are in support of the same policy. The French supplied Shivaji with 2000 maunds of lead and 88 iron guns; with this Bombay thought Shivaji would be able to arm out a notable fleet against the Sidy, because the only thing that he was in need of was the guns and he had importuned Bombay to supply him with them. Bombay had quite a number to spare but they did not think it advisable to part with these because they thought that the transaction would affect them adversely. Bombay knew that at Rajapore the French were supplying guns to Shivaji, so whether they themselves did it or not, Shivaji was getting the guns and the powder he wanted from other Companies. They, however, did not like to bring themselves "into intrigue" (213/417/419/424/434.) At Madras the factors pursued the same policy; Shivaji asked for people who could make gun carriages and for engineers who could "contrive mines". The request was refused as it would have increased Shivaji's power. (251, 255). One thing is further worth nothing; the two brass guns, which have been referred to so often before were carried to Surat and were sold to the local governor. The Berkley castle brought out 13 guns out of which some were spared for Shivaji.

The supply of guns was the active help which Shivaji asked of the English at Bombay; this they would not

render. There was another way of doing him service and that was to refuse shelter to his enemies at Bombay. As far back as June 1669 the Siddy of Danda Rajapore solicited permission of Bombay to winter there in case of necessity, and Bombay promised him all civility (166). The Siddy was much straitened by Shivaji (171) who wished either to storm or starve him. The Siddy on his part was going to hold out as long as he could but if forced to yield was going to hand over the place to the Mogul. So, as a part of a campaign against Shivaji a fleet was fitted out at Surat and sent against him (340) under Siddi Sambole. So any help rendered to either of the Siddis was a hostile act toward Shivaji. One or the other of the Siddies used to winter in Bombay every year in spite of all promises to the contrary. Shivaji and his officers remonstrated against this very bitterly year in and year out. The Siddies were by no means a source of help to the island and Bombay bitterly complained against Siddy Sambole's behaviour (402/404). He had all his provisions from Bombay, but for which he could not have been preserved and he returned the obligations by stopping all provisions coming to Bombay and Bombay thought that his chief design in coming to the port was to do more harm to Bombay than to Shivaji. He blocked the river at Caranja and was thinking of building a fort upon the island and Bombay was of opinion that it "concerns us to look about us and not tamely to suffer ourselves to be nosed and imposed upon by these falsehearted villains." (404). Surat had a consultation on the matter and they decided to dissuade Siddy Sambole from this design by a considerable present. This was in 1673, but the next year Siddy Sambole arrived in Bombay harbour to winter exactly at the time when Oxinden was preparing to go to Rairy to have the articles of peace signed and sealed by Shivaji. Once during his visit the Siddy enlisted a number of Portuguese and "topasses" who were inhabitants of Bombay in his service (19/2). Shivaji was naturally affronted by the Siddy's wintering at Bombay, and he sent many letters threatening to attack the Siddy's fleet in Bombay harbour and burn it. But all the while his hands were very full and he could not bring things to a crisis (221). The wintering of the enemy ships at Bombay was a continuous source of annoyance to Shivaji and in spite of his great efforts and sacrifices both in

men and money he could not capture the Danda Rajapore castle. So the only thing to do was to build a castle somewhere near Bombay and thus prevent the enemy from wintering there. This is the origin of the Hendry-Kendry affair. Of course the English fought hard against Shivaji but eventually they had to give up the fight. All the stages of this struggle can be studied from the complete records which appear in this volume for the first time. The company at last came to the conclusion that the struggle with Shivaji was a costly affair and they could not pursue it further. The advice which Surat gave to Bombay was to leave the dispute for the Sidy and Shivaji to settle between themselves and to give some plausible excuse for not continuing the struggle any further. The English resisted Shivaji's attempt to build a fort but the Sidy built a fort on the opposite island before their very eyes, and from that strong position Shivaji's fleet could not dislodge him (484/2).

Shivaji died without achieving his heart's desire of taking Danda Rajapore. Shivaji knew that it was within the power of Bombay to give him effective help by supplying him with guns and by preventing the wintering of the Siddies. It was with that design that he entered into a peace with the English Company on terms which he did not concede to any other power. Is it, then, in any way conceivable that Shivaji should ignore these gross breaches of neutrality and come forward with funds to feather the nest of the English merchants of Rajapore and to rehabilitate them in their former residence? The fact remains that the Rajapore merchants had done him harm at Panbala and they were given a chance to make amends for the same, by serving him as they served Vijapore before. Why should Shivaji alone be bound by the contract? Did the English Company remain even strictly neutral? Bombay came in closer touch with Shivaji and left to themselves they would have satisfied all reasonable demands for help made on them. But they had to follow the directions of Surat, and Surat had its eyes always directed towards trade in Mogul territory. The professed policy of the Company was not to take sides but to keep fair with both and trust in God to procure reputation and advancement to themselves. The question to be answered by the perusal of this correspondence is, did the Company maintain fair relations with

both ? After the conclusion of peace Shivaji granted the Company Caults at all places and the feeling of the Company at the time is well summarised in the following words. That Shivaji "will ever rob us in his own country, there appears to be no fear or suspicion about it" (198/II.) There can be no doubt that the policy pursued by Surat was not friendly to Shivaji ; it may be that they apprehended danger to their trade at Surat by being friendly to Shivaji, or that they apprehended danger to Bombay by Shivaji's conquering Danda Rajapore Castle, or that they intended to secure the Castle for themselves as Henry Revington had planned to do with the assistance of Rustum Jumah and, therefore, were keeping Shivaji in suspense till they gathered sufficient strength to acquire and hold it. They apparently wished to have some voice in the matter. The Sidy had authorised them to negotiate peace with Shivaji but Shivaji did not encourage them in this venture. This is in short a rough outline, as disclosed by the correspondence of one party, of the relations between Shivaji and the English; and so long as the English on their side were keeping Shivaji in suspense he cannot be charged either with faithlessness or excess of finesse and intrigue if he on his part kept them in equal suspense.

While dealing with the broad outlines of the relationship between Shivaji and the English a few minor points have been left out. These throw further light on the English policy and, therefore, call for a passing reference here to make the picture complete. The professed general policy of the Company was to keep fair with both sides. In this connection the advice which Surat sent to Carwar deserves particular attention. (351/2) "forbear assisting either, but carry an equal hand towards both, behaving themselves like merchants whose sole design is to seek a trade in the country, being courteous and civil to both, *but especially to that side in whose possession the country remains.*" The next point for the company to consider was their attitude when they happened to suffer some wrong at the hands of an army either of Shivaji or that of his enemy. They meekly submitted to the affronts even at some risk of being misunderstood (365) and Surat taking every thing into consideration advised their agents to keep their temper because they argued when a rude army comes they are not

mindful as to what they do and they do not know friend from foe. At times the agents lost temper and thought of taking strong action but all considerations in defence of self-respect etc. were thought to be inopportune, (87/2, 88/2) and the agents were advised to humour the officials and not to wound their high sense of personal dignity. The two passages one quoted below and the advice of Surat to Carwar quoted above sum up the attitude of the Company towards local officials at the beginning of their career. (86/2 Bombay to Rajapore.) It seems to us that Anagee Pandit "has taken some high implacable disgust and offence at some passages which have happened between him and you, you will do well therefore by your prudent, meek and discreet deportment 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 the respect due to the Hon'ble Company. Yet we advice to avoid all ungraceful effects of haughtiness and vanity and to govern yourself with a modest and discreet sobriety in your dealings and commerce with the 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."

Nos. 347 and 349 clearly set out the lines of a trade mission. The instructions to Mr. Niccolls will be read even to-day with a good deal of advantage. Nos. 382/383 deal with the embargo on a ship. The company eventually raised the embargo with the full hope that it would go a long way in creating favourable opinion about the Company. 318/2 is a good instance of taking advantage of every little thing for furthering one's end. The Company consider ways and means of creating a favourable impression about themselves at the Mogul Court because of the struggle with Shivaji about Hendry—Kendry. The English tried to keep their peace with Shivaji a secret from the Mogul so also they tried to keep secret from Shivaji an understanding which they were having with a neighbouring Raja (313) The Company used to employ spies to obtain information about Shivaji and his movements.

Contemporary English opinion about Shivaji and contemporaries

In order to understand fully the significance of Shivaji's achievements and the greatness of his glory one must try to understand the circumstances in which he was placed, the persons with whom and against whom he was working and the contemporary political situation of India. He had to achieve success overcoming the difficulties which stood in his way with such means as were then available and were likely to be most efficacious. A true picture of the times can best be found only in contemporary writings, provided the writings come from untainted and unbiassed sources. And we can well say further that it must have been on the bases of similar contemporary opinion and information that Shivaji shaped his policy, planned out his expeditions and entered into war or peace with this or that power.

The conditions at the Moghul Court and in the Moghul dominion as reflected in these documents may be summed up as follows. At the beginning of Shivaji's political career Aurangzeb who was the governor of the Deccan was engaged in a series of wars with the other Mahomedan powers in the Deccan which had resulted in weakening them. The external wars and the reverses had not only weakened the authority in the Deccan of the Mahomedan states but had also impaired the cohesion by creating internal squabbles. Aurangzeb went to Agra and usurped the throne by putting his father in prison and either assassinating or imprisoning his brothers. The Court was naturally torn into factions and no central authority could make itself effectively felt. Besides Aurangzeb had a number of other things to engage his attention near home for the safety of his position before he could affectively check and control the governors in distant parts of the kingdom. When Surat was raided by Shivaji the governor and other ministers of the king and eminent merchants sought refuge in the castle and left the city to take care of itself (78). There was not even an attempt made to put up a fight as there were not even 500 trained soldiers in readiners. The money provided for soldiers the Governor used to appropriate to himself. Besides, there were many Umraos displeased with the King who preferred to be away from Court under one pretext or another. There

were others who tried to prolong the expeditions as they offered them chances to make more money than what they could make while they were present at Court. When Shivaji had established his reputation as a hero and had a solid force under his command the Umraos liked to be on friendly terms with him so that in case of any danger from the King they could reckon on Shivaji's support. As it was rumoured Aurangzeb's son, who was at Aurangabad and was Viceroy of Moghul possessions in the Deccan, was for a time in league with Shivaji. Besides, the Umraos were used to a life of luxury and even in military camps they used to have their harems around them. For example, when Siddy Sambole was in imminent danger of an attack from Shivaji's fleet, the English warned the Siddy and asked him to leave, he could not disembark because he had not paid his men. The English paid him money, which he wasted on women instead of paying his soldiers. William Minchin writes regarding this, "I can perceive the Siddy minds nothing but his dancing women whom he hath continually dancing before him" (314/2). Many of the Umraos used to buy immunity from attack, from Shivaji. The governor of Surat after the first raid instead of improving his ways seems to have had some understanding with Shivaji. Besides, there was no safety of life or property to nonmahomedan subjects of the Moghul. The administration of justice was corrupt and based on religious considerations (139/2).

Vijapore after the death of Mahomed Adil Shah and in the minority of Ali Adil Shah was in a hopeless condition. Some of the Umraos did not like to salute the bastard King (1) and knowing full well that life at the court was buzzing with intrigue every one of the Umraos looked to his own immediate interest, and tried to keep away from the capital. No two generals in the army would support each other. When Fazal-khan was routed by Shivaji, Rustum Jamma did nothing to help him but kept up appearances by feigning that he had been defeated and had been suffered to retire to Hookery by Shivaji. The Queen of Vijapore always suspected him to be her enemy and she suspected her to be his enemy (1). The whole administration was rotten to the core, on account of corruption and incapacity. At Rajapore where the English records begin, the Governor of the place escaped by flight, (13)

when he was attacked by Shivaji's forces. The same state of affairs obtains at the close of Shivaji's career at the other end of the Vijapore kingdom when he was on his expedition to the Karnatak. "The Moors leaving their fortresses upon any rumour of his approach" (263). Owing to her bad government and extortion the Queen had raised her subjects to rebellion (24). When the Queen was banished most of the Umraos made it their business to rob and despoil the country; and they kept on the bastard as the king because they could not decide with whom to replace him. When the bastard came of age he developed into a treacherous villain and either imprisoned or poisoned some of the best of his Umraos (67). The King was incapable of doing anything to protect his subjects by raising an army or putting up any defence anywhere and his subjects got an impression that he himself was in league with Shivaji (106). Cowardly as he was, cunning was his only weapon. Vijapore used to pay an annual ransom to Aurangzeb but the king pleaded exemption for such territories as were under Shivaji. So, when the Moghul started his expeditions against Shivaji, the generals of the campaigns very naturally called upon Vijapore to start simultaneous operations. Vijapore made some show of doing this, but withdrew without fighting Shivaji's army (415). In fact it could truly be said that once the fight between Shivaji and Moghul began, Vijapore quietly slipped out of the struggle. Both Vijapore and Golconda were so much crippled by their previous wars with Aurangzeb and by their internecine warfare that they by themselves either singly or in cooperation were unable to fight the Moghul army. They regarded Shivaji as a "bulwark" (111) between themselves and the Mogul and therefore often times helped him both with men and money to fight for their freedom (393-4). This being the policy of the State, the Umraos and generals of Vijapore on their part used to maintain a political war against Shivaji at the king's charge, and they never designed totally to rout Shivaji as it was not in their interest to do so, because they could not maintain themselves in times of peace (59/2).

Golconda was neither worse nor better than Vijapore, but the king of Golconda knew that discretion was better and he paid ransom to Shivaji and saved his country from ruin. The king and his councillors were careful not to give any opportu-

nity to Shivaji to pick up a quarrel; later, the king was in open conspiracy with Shivaji to take Ginji.

Buhlol Khan, Rustum Jamma and other great nobles were neither friends of the king nor enemies of Shivaji. So, they kept up the struggle with Shivaji out of policy and self-interest (59/2). While the Umraos and their armies were lying at home effeminately afraid to "wet their tender skins." Shivaji played his game wisely and conquered vast territories (304/2).

The Portuguese by forcible conversions and the Dutch by their cruelties were getting very unpopular.

It was in these troubled times that Shivaji had to carve his fortune and establish a kingdom for himself. This collection gives us an idea formed by his contemporaries as to how he had been able to achieve his great object. The factors used to exchange these letters in strict confidence and the expression of opinion found in this volume, with regard to Shivaji and his contemporaries is fairly honest and frank. Shivaji was very keen on getting news from enemy quarters but he kept his plans strictly to himself and nobody had the least idea about these before they were actually put into effect. The plans were sudden and subtle (318/2) and those who had anything to do with him were always baffled by him. Some of his contemporaries were of opinion (108/2) that Shivaji would keep his oath; while some others were of opinion that (131/2) that he was guided solely by self-interest. He had always kept his neighbours in dreadful fear of the movements of his army. He paid his men handsomely and got the utmost work out of them. He himself worked hard and made others do the same, not only when the days were clear and the sun was shining but even when the sun was obscured during the rains. While other forces rested at winter quarters, his forces used to move up and down the country if there were few fair patches during the rains (310). He always kept his forces on a "running banquet" up and down the country and thus stole a march over other forces which were slotfully resting (198). He kept up a fight on all fronts and prevented his enemies from combining against him. At times he used to lull some one of his opponents into quietude with an offer of peace and would then successfully lead his force into the terri-

tories of the other till he sued for peace. If in the meanwhile, the former proved recalcitrant he would worst him too. In his conquests he appears to have observed a distinction between campaigns for money and campaigns for territory. So also if the Chauth ($\frac{1}{4}$) or Mokasa ($\frac{1}{1}$) which he levied on a place was paid then he used to desist from conquest. He was repeatedly demanding of Surat the chauth before he went there for the second time. After his taking of Karanja the other towns and villages in the country near Nandurbar and thereabouts promised him in writing that they would pay him the chauth (250). After conquest when the country was within his jurisdiction he used to protect the territory; and any molestation of his subjects he used to resent; he was very angry with the Khan of Carwar (18/2) for having siezed upon a very rich merchant from his territory. In his campaigns he used money freely but corruption in his own camp he put down with an iron hand. But he at times gave a second chance to the offenders to prove their loyalty and to work for him (268).

This was the man who was destined to be the founder of the Maratha Empire. The times in which he lived were troubled, and there were mighty kingdoms, around him, the Moghul Empire being the mightiest of them all. The great Empires were, however, manned by hereditary office-bearers who, slothful and corrupt, were eating up like parasites the revenues of the soil which were meant for the fitting up of an army. To this must be added the religious intolerance of Aurangzeb. Surat which was being rehabilitated after the first sack by Shivaji was deserted by the "Banians" because of insecurity of life and property. Under such circumstances Shivaji's rule must have been welcomed at several places. Such was the decaying state of the kingdom full of corruption, intrigue and discontent both amongst the nobles and the citizens. Shivaji knew how to play his cards successfully. At the beginning of his career he knew his forces were small and his resources slender, and he would have been crushed outright by any one of his opponents had he engaged them in an open fight. Against Afzal's forces or Shasta's forces, his "Mavli" forces were entirely powerless. It would have been a mad gamble to risk these few men in a fight with either. But though prudent he was bold and fearless

and what he could not dream of achieving by an open fight he effectively achieved at grave personal risk. As the Rev. John L'Escalot puts it, he was "if necessity require, venterous and desperate in execution of his resolves" (79). He risked his life and came out victorious. The effect was electric; with the death or the wounding of the generals the opposing soldiers were demoralised and he gave to his army the glory which he knew his army at the time was incapable of achieving for him. He knew Vijapore and Golkonda were honeycombed with vice and incapacity but he did not like them to join hands with the Moghul forces against him. He also knew that these powers would prefer liberty at any cost to a subjugation by the Moghul. So when Jayasing brought together all the forces which were against Shivaji under his command, he knew it was futile to offer resistance. So he capitulated on heavy terms. He thus diverted the force of the great Mogul army which was directed against his territory towards Vijapore. Shivaji was sent to Agra after this incident and was imprisoned. But he effected his escape and recovered his territory. In the meanwhile his men had been sufficiently seasoned and trained to warfare and after his return from Agra the policy of personal risk and careful nursing of his army gives way to a policy of personal direction of forces in lightening campaigns throughout the countryside. He succeeded in keeping the Moghul and Vijapore forces apart. So also he kept some section of the Umraos in both the courts always on his side.

We have two penportraits of Shivaji in this record at page 73 of Part I and page 334 of Part 2. He was a person of middling height, with an erect bearing and excellent proportions, very active and whenever he used to speak it appeared as if he was smiling. He had quick and piercing eyes and was fairer than any of his own people. At the coronation he weighed 6000 pagodas. He was amused by the periwigs of the factors. He very much resented the forcible conversion of his subjects by the Portuguese and the tortures of the Hindus in other parts of India imposed by Aurangzeb's mad bigotry.

From 1659 onwards Shivaji had continuously to face several opponents and for a part of this time the factors at Bombay were in opposition to him. Whether they were at

peace or in opposition they all the while were closely watching him and his contemporaries. President Aungier of Bombay had several dealings with Shivaji and with most of his contemporaries also. The President has given expression to his views in two dispatches to the Directors in London, which might be taken to be a fair representation of contemporary opinion about Shivaji.

In No. 272 Vol II he says :—“With a success as happy as Caesar's in Spain; he came, saw, and overcame and is reported to have taken so vast a treasure in gold, diamonds, emeralds, rubies and wrought corall that have strengthened his arms with very able sinews to prosecute his further designs.”

“He being no less dexterous, thereat than Alexander the Great was for, by the agility of his winged men (himself terming them birds) he took in less than eight months what he had delivered to Jaysing” and in No 279 Vol II, “But it is too well known that Shivaji is as second Sertorius, and comes not short of Hannibal for Stratagems.” The Company found him to be, “the fairest enemy and noblest friend.”

No greater praise can be bestowed on an opponent by his contemporaries.

Summary.

The purpose of this introduction is to examine the English records and to discuss how far they would be helpful to the study of the life and times of Shivaji. From the very nature of the existing records, it is not possible to discover anything in them which would be useful for the study of his early life and the beginnings of his career. Shivaji is first mentioned in the Records in December 1659. The question which would naturally suggest itself to anybody is where is the student to look for historical materials covering this very interesting period in Shivaji's life. The simple and the only answer to the query is and will ever be to carry on researches in the family records of persons with whom he mixed, conversed and had consultations and in whose company he matured his plans. Some records of this type are to be found in Rajwade's 15th volume.

In this volume we have published with expert and experienced help everything which we could discover in the India

Office Records concerning the life of Shivaji. Not only that there has been no conscious omission but we have added something from the collection made by Messrs Sen and Divekar which we thought would be of assistance to the study of the life and times of Shivaji. Extracts from Dutch and Portuguese sources which are to be found in the India Office are not included in this volume because they are not English Records and if this volume meets with the approval of the public and is patronised by them we might be encouraged to plan the collection and publication of Dutch, Portuguese and French records on similar lines. Marathi and Mahomedan records have been receiving some attention for the last quarter of a century.

The whole collection of English records having now been made available in this volume, I thought of examining the extracts with a view to see what assistance they could give to elucidate some of the prominent incidents in Shivaji's life. With this end in view I have discussed above some of the incidents which the factors have referred to and the discussion gave us the following results.

1. The report of the Afzal incident in this volume is based on hearsay and the report gives us no information about the place, time and persons involved in the struggle except the victor and the victim. The result is that the English records are not of any help on the point.

2. The Panhalla and Kolhapur incident is reported from personal knowledge. But the reporters have not cared to give the details.

3. The report of Shasta-Khan's incident is presumably based on Shivaji's own letter to Raoji Pandit. But the reporter failed to report where the incident took place. Curiously enough the Surat report gave us a proof how news improves in passage from south to north and also in course of time.

4. The Jayasing incident is imperfectly reported.

5. The Surat incident is fully reported. I have analysed all the reports and have come to the conclusion that the details about cutting of heads and dismembering of body are based on

Anthony Smith's reports alone. The Dutch records do not support his yarns nor does the 'Quisseh' published by Sir Jivanji Modi in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society volume VI Nos. 1 and 2 at pages 80-81. The conclusion to be drawn is that even for Surat incidents we cannot *implicitly* rely on the English Factory Records.

6. Oxinden was present at Shivaji's coronation. But he does not appear to have moved about and mixed freely amongst the people. He has not mentioned the guests who were assembled there, neither has he cared to mention any details about ceremonies etc. For a full account of the coronation we shall be forced to have recourse to other sources.

✓ 7. The raid on Hubli is reported fairly accurately.

8. The references to Shivaji's literacy are direct and conclusive.

✓ 9. The English East India Company came in direct conflict with Shivaji's fleet at Hendry-Kendry. We have in this volume a full account from English sources about the incident.

10. This record reveals the relations between Shivaji and the English so fully as no other collection has yet done. I have tried to bring out the salient points involved, in the discussion on this very interesting topic. I have also commented on a number of other incidents and the evidence available in these records regarding them. The examination of these merely strengthens the conclusions drawn above.

To sum up, it can be stated that unless the interests of the Company were directly at stake the factors have neither been very inquisitive nor very precise in their statements. To give the details of several incidents in Shivaji's life as and when they happened, was not the object with which the letters were written. The incidents in Shivaji's career come in casually and therefore, the places, exact dates or names of several persons who were in command of Shivaji's forces etc. are not usually mentioned; to the writer whether *x* or *y* was in command did not concern in the least nor did he mind the exact date. To students of Shivaji's life on the other hand, it is these details that are the

most important, as the nature of the main incidents is already fairly known from other sources. Herein the English records have, therefore, mainly a corroborative value and the most they do is to put a limit to the time before which any incident might have happened. But to fix the exact date we must resort to other sources; and in spite of Sir Jadunath Sarkar's high authority I venture to submit that only Marathi sources can supply this deficiency as no other source can. The incidents discussed above have revealed the inherent defects of the English records.

For the first time we are presenting to the public verbatim copies of *all* the extracts concerning Shivaji which are to be found in the India Office. I have suggested above some tests by which the records should be tested for their dependability and examining in this way the most famous incidents in Shivaji's eventful career I have brought out the deficiencies with which we are faced at every step. I have not done this in any factious or carping spirit, but with the single purpose of appraising the records at their proper value. Sir Jadunath Sarkar says "the records of the English factories on the Bombay coast and inland are of the highest value for *dates* and *facts*." Only a close student of Shivaji's life can see how far this high praise is justified. Did Sir Jadunath find the exact dates and places of Afzal Shasta and other incidents in the transcripts of the records which he got at "great cost"? They are found in Jedhe chronology and these are exact and correct dates which Sir Jadunath has accepted without any demur. Chronologies are not treatises and if they have no formal preface or conclusion it is none of their fault. It is a sad mistake to expect these things from such documents. Sir Jadunath has laid down a few tests by which Jedhe chronology is to be tested. I accept these tests, I also admit that the document we possess to-day is not the original. The only test, however, which should be applied to it is to see how many dates concerning Shivaji which are found in it are wrong. Out of a total number of 168 dates concerning Shivaji only half a dozen seem to be wrong; but those who know anything of the Modi script and have read for themselves original documents know very well how mistakes creep in, in the process of copying and how to correct them. There are just two or three entries which have so far baffled all explanation. Sir Jadunath says

that the dates about Muslim dynasties were copied from short Persian manuscripts; it may be that some of the dates relating to Muslim dynasties might be proved to be demonstrably wrong but does it, therefore, follow that what the Jedhes noted down from personal knowledge about Shivaji is wrong? The chronology is to be used as material for the life of Shivaji and as such we must expect accuracy in the document where some incident with regard to Shivaji's life is concerned. The mistakes made in reading Modi script have now been corrected, so Sir Jadunath need not hereafter complain about that.

"The only contemporary records of Shivaji's and even of Sambhaji's times that now survive are in English and Persian and none at all in Marathi." This is what Sir Jadunath is pleased to assert in his bibliographical note to the life of Shivaji; we have printed here the full text of the English records and we have tested a few incidents to see how far they help us in "fixing dates and events." Now what does Sir Jadunath mean by a state-paper? If he means the inward and outward registers, of course, they are not yet discovered. When Rairy Castle passed into Moghul hands and later on into the hands of the East India Company almost the whole of the record was lost. But that does not mean that there are no records. The central place where you should expect rich material has no doubt disappeared, but letters went out from Shivaji's court and letters used to be received at Shivaji's court from other families; and so long as such families have not absolutely disappeared there is no cause for despair. The process of unearthing, sifting, editing and publishing may prove to be very troublesome and exacting but all the same Persian or English records can hardly be any substitutes for Marathi records. There are obvious and natural limitations placed upon the English and even Persian records, which no amount of partisan blindness can remove. We have herein the full English records concerning Shivaji but in spite of all our researches the English records have not fully and clearly told us as to why he would not be in league with the Moghul and crush out the Muslim dynasties in the Deccan. This is however to be found explained in Shivaji's own letter to Maloji-Raje Ghorpade printed by the late V. K. Rajwade (Saraswati Mandir.)

There is a letter written by Shivaji to Vankoji in which he has explained the way he relieved Vijapore when Dilal Khan had attacked it and forced him to retire to Pedgao beyond the Bhima. He also informed his brother of the return of Sambhaji after fully realising that he could never get proper opportunities at the Moghul, Vijapore or Bhaganagar court. Shivaji also gave his opinion that the fort of Ahiwant was like the fort of Panhala. Can there be any extract either in the Persian or English records to take the place of an original letter of this nature ?

Shivaji's instructions to quartermasters and soldiers are embodied in a circular dated May 1671 in which he says that he has made ample provision for horses (grass-gram etc.) and also sufficient provision for soldiers and enjoins on the soldiers strict discipline. He further orders them to conduct themselves in such a manner that the change for the better from Mohamedan rule may be felt by the subjects. Can Sir Jadunath discover Shivaji's instructions to his soldiers from Persian sources ?

Shivaji's letter to Peshwa Moro Trimbak was published by Rajwade as far back as 1903 (Vol. 8 th No. 12) in which he instructs Moro Trimbak to go to Sinhgad because he has received information of some treachery. He also writes that he has postponed his departure to Konkan and further issues detailed instructions to deal with the situation at Sinhgad. Whence are these details to be discovered except from Marathi sources ?

Shivaji's policy with regard to the imposition of duty on salt is explained in a letter from Shivaji. (Rajwade's Vol. 8 th No. 27) In this collection the factors have said that salt is very cheap in Shivaji's territory but they have not explained his policy which is enunciated by him in a letter in Marathi. Is it to be neglected because it is in Marathi ?

The instances cited above and the discussions on the English records will make it abundantly clear that in spite of the English records being contemporary and in spite of their being carefully preserved they do not record events with a punctilious regard for accuracy either with regard to dates or facts. They cannot reveal to us the mind of Shivaji as a few letters by him can do. The English learnt things after, sometimes long after, their occurrence and in many cases the source

of their knowledge was rumour or hearsay. The fact is that there are obviously certain limitations which are imposed upon every kind of document by its very nature. It is not possible to find unbiassed contemporary opinion about Shivaji and his contemporaries in Marathi documents as we find it in this volume or as we might find in Dutch, Portuguese and French records. It is not possible to get a correct idea of JayaSing's expedition from Marathi letters; for that we must read his own letters. It is not possible to form an absolutely correct idea of all the forces which were combining against Shivaji from time to time, from Marathi records, but we must search for such firmans as were issued by several Muslim states in the Deccan. But the motives which were uppermost in his thoughts, the plans which he made, the homage which he received and all the numerous living details about his life and times are to be learnt only from Marathi sources. The analysis to which the English records have been subjected above reveals to us the farthest limit to which the documents can be used as also the natural limitations of the records.

A similar study will disclose the limitations of such documents which Sir Jadunath roundly styles Persian state papers. Are Padshahinama and Alamgirnama going to disclose the secret motives of Aurangzeb? Most of the volumes referred to by Sir Jadunath are books prepared to order, and it is too much to expect that they will disclose the whole truth. The motives with which the Moghul and Vijapore generals were actuated and the means they adopted in their campaigns must be studied from the firmans which they issued in their campaigns from time to time. Such firmans are being discovered, though with great difficulty by assiduous investigators, and no state-paper can take their place (Shiva-charitrapradip 93).

This discussion will have gone a long way in bringing out the limitations of all the sources found in various languages which can be properly used as materials for the life and times of Shivaji. Before I conclude it would not be inopportune to state briefly what contribution this volume is likely to make to the study of Shivaji's life.

- (i) This correspondence has disclosed the relations between Shivaji and the English fully,

- (ii) Hendry-Kendry,
- (iii) Shivaji's trade policy.
- (iv) Treaty between Shivaji and Vijapore,
- (v) Capture of Rajapore by Shivaji—transfer to Vijapore and re-capture by Shivaji.
- (vi) Rustum Jamma delivers Rangna to (121) Raoji Pandit before Shivaji's return from Agra.
- (vii) More details about Netaji.
- (viii) Marriage on 8th June 1674.
- (ix) Idea about Shivaji's contemporaries and his times.
- (x) All the stages in the contemporary opinion about Shivaji from "rebel" "rogue" to the "Noble Prince Shivaji Raja."
- (xi) Contemporary opinion about Shivaji.

Corroborative use.

- (xii) Literacy.
- (xiii) Karnatak expedition.
- (xiv) Expeditions of Kudal--Hubly--Carwar.

Starting with a very humble beginning Shivaji founded a kingdom for himself during a short period of twenty-five years. He fought with three Mahomedan dynasties the greatest amongst whom was the Moghul and that while the greatest Moghul was reigning. His genius gave Deccan the opportunity to rise to her full height and demonstrated to the world that once the spirit to be free is fully roused and is stimulated, nurtured and fostered under proper leadership, no amount of reverses can quell it. It was the living memory of Shivaji and his ceaseless and dauntless efforts which kept the flag flying during the dark period when Anrangzeb personally led and directed his forces against the Marathas. The memory of Shivaji and his times is a rich heritage for the Deccan. Many of her sons, notably the late V. K. Rajwade, have made ceaseless efforts to collect together the materials for a sufficiently accurate and a sufficiently connected account of Shivaji's life and the work of Rajwade is inspiring the efforts of many a research student at Poona, Dhulia, and other centres in Maharashtra.

During the twenty-five years of his life which were full of struggles Shivaji came either in contact or conflict with three Mahomedan dynasties, four European companies and went up and down through the whole territory from Gujerat to Tanjore. There are bound to be very rich materials in several languages which can throw new light on several incidents in Shivaji's career which are awaiting discovery. The publication of all the extracts from the English factory records is one part of the great work which must be done. There cannot be any monopoly in the affair. All those who come in contact with Shivaji have some contribution to make and these contributions must be sought for in different quarters and in different languages.

There is a good deal of rich first-class material published in Marathi. I have briefly tried to demonstrate the use to which it can be put. Sir Jadunath has used not more than half a dozen letters from Marathi and he claims that though based, as it is on English and Persian records his biography of Shivaji "So far as existing materials go is definitive." The claim is fantastic even for Sir Jadunath Sarkar's self-complacency. First-class historical material from Marathi sources he has not used, possibly because he cannot use it properly; and curiously enough Sir Jadunath has gone on to employ secondary Marathi materials such as Bakhars, some of them in their English translations, to fill in the considerable gaps left in his book after use had been made of such English and Persian records as were available to him. The Bakhars, Maratha scholars have learnt to ignore since Rajwade subjected them to a searching analysis and found that they contained merely a few particles of truth floating in a sea of absurdity. The researcher must learn to make a clean sweep of these ready-made materials. A researcher must build up his story inch by inch based on such facts as can be ascertained from contemporary documents such as diaries, letters, firmans etc. This process is laborious exacting and not likely to yield quick results. But it is the only one possible if the foundations of our historical edifice are to be firmly and truly laid.

English Records on Shivaji

(1)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON AND
p. 89 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR { Dated Rajapore
TO THE COMPANY } 10 December 1659

Our business at this present is not soe much about your present business as your future, if you thinke fitt to make it soe. Therefore wee come to speake of things that may bee, and not what is already done, as followeth. Into what an exigency the Portugalls all alongst this coast are now reduced unto by their and our common enemy the Dutch, wee beleive Your Worshippes are advised something of, but whether fully or no is uncertaine; therefore wee shall, being soe neare their head and having held correspondence with it and received information from it, advise you the condicion of it, by which you may easily judge of the members of other townes belonging to it. From Goa hath binn sent this yeare an ambassador unto the Queene of Decann, who hath binn an enemy unto them through the instigation of the Dutch at Vingola, [Vengurla] whose bribes (shee being a mercenary queene) made her to send formerly an army against it; which so much animated the Dutch, there enemy at sea, and so much discouraged there own souldyers in the citty, as made them send the premention[ed] ambassador, with a pishcash of 100,000 serapheens [sic], to prevent her intencions of sending an army this yeare; who, wee beleive, made peace with her, because there ambassador, coming through the towne of Raibagg, advised us as much. But no sooner was hee gonn, but the Dutch with another pishcash supplantts them in the favour of this princess againe, being (as before said) a mercenary queene, and obtaines her command for 1000 horss to goe against it; which was sent and, the army coming by Raibagg, the Generall desiring to see us, wee gathered in discourse from him as followeth. That the reasons of his going against Goa was first to demanda the Kings right, which was the two fortified places of Bardeis and Salceets [sic], which formerly belonged to a king of Vizapore, who dying and leaving foure brothers, they warrd each with other, and the eldest, having destroyed the two youngest and overcome the third, forced him to fly; and hee making Goa his citty of refuge, hee was soone afterward converted into the Christian faith; upon which the King

his brother, because hee might live like the brother of a prince gave him the two premencioned places; which hee enjoyed, and dying left them by testament unto his sonn; who being baptized into the Romish faith, and dying without an heire, left them by testament unto the King of Portugall; and ever since they enjoyed and received the revenues of them very peaceably and quietly untill now, the Dutch being there enemy and keeping all manner of releife from them at sea, the Queene laies claime to theis places and demaunds 20,000 pagodas yearely of them for the revenues of such places as they inhabitt on the borders of her country; which at this tyme they are not able to pay, having no releif from Portugall; so that what the yearely revenue comes to is spent in the maintayning of souldyers for there owne defence, and a great deal more to, because there is now no trade and therefore there cann bee no custome. So that at present they have more holds then they cann long hold; and wee are informd from themselves that, unless there happens a warr with [between?] the Dutch and English, or a releif comes from Portugall, its impossible for them to subsist in Goa itself above three yeares more; for the Governours of Goa are not beloved among the people in Goa, and all the feadolgos in Goa etc. places, that are the props and maintainers of theis places yet, are now conveying there estates away as fast as they cann; and when they have don that (which will not bee long a doing), they will desert the places and leive them to those that will take them. Therefore, if Your Worships please to take it into your consideration and finde out some way to treate with the King of Portugall, wee are well assured by wise men heere that you may have what places you desire upon honourable tearmes; for thats the thing they stand upon, and say that they had rather loose there citties and castles unto there enemies honourably then deliver them up to there freinds dishonourably; although they are inclynd to the latter, were the conditions agreable with the former. The army that lay before Goa made an assault upon Bardeis, worsted them, and tooke possession of some part of the outer works; but by a supply of souldyers out of the citty they beate the Moore back, regaind what they had lost, and kild him 4 or 500 men with little loss to themselves. This yeare the Dutch expected land souldyers to come upon there shippes; but wee heare they wanted men in Batavia. Yet we beleive they will not want long, and if they once bring but 500 or 1000 men before Goa, as they may very well doe, by landing them at Vingola to joyne with the Moore,

its very probable that they will take it. But if Rustum Jemah etc. proves succesfull in his present designe, the Dutch will faile of assistance from the Moore, if the Portugall bee but as liberall to him as they have binn to the Queene, because he is a man of his word; and then if the Portugals should bee driven to desert the place through necessity, and declare that they deliver it up to the English, and wee therupon enter it with a feiw men, it may bee a sufficient ground for us heerafter to claime it, though wee were forced out of it by the Dutch. It was beleivd and told us by Rustum Jemah himself, who is much the Englishes freind, that hee should have binn sent this yeare against Goa, as formerly hee hath bin, but the Queene suspects him to bee her enemy, and so indead hee is; which leads us to another subject, as worthy of your consideration as the former. The person that is cald King of this country is knowne to bee the bastard of this Queenes husband, and she, notwithstanding that, would have the crowne settled on him; but some of the Umbrawes of this country, knowing him to bee spuriously begotten, will not give him homadge and refuses to goe to court; and these are Rustum Jemah, Bull Ckaune [Bahlolkhan] Shawgee [Shahaji] and Sevagy; which latter lyes with an army to the no [rth] ward and commands all alongst the coast from the upper Choul unto Dabull; against whom the Queene this yeare sent Abdle Ckaune with an army of 10,000 horss and foote; and because shee knew with that strength hee was not able to resist Sevagy, shee counselld him to pretend freindshipp with his enemy; which hee did. And the other (whether through intelligence or suspicion its not knowne) dissembled his love toward him, and sent his mother as a hostadge, assuring him of his reality; upon which Abdle Ckaune advances, and the two armies lay within little distance of each other, while with a party from each theis two went to meete and imbrace each other. And having had some discours publicuely, they desired to bee private; when Sevagy with a dagger from out of his bosome stabd the other to the hart. After which, the signe being givin, his army, consisting of Rashpootes, Hendooes, etc., fell upon the Moors, kild about 3,000, and put the rest to flight; which they pursuing, in there pursute tooke the great castle of Panella, some eight miles from Collopora, where wee livd; which was the onely place of refuge for the King and Queene to fly unto in tyme of perrill and hath taken possession of all the port and inland townes; which hath made some of the port,towne governours fly from there

governments unto this port of Rajapore, which is at peace, because it belongs to Rustum Jemah, who is a freind of Sevagies and is now upon his march toward him, and within feiw dayes wee shall heare of his joyning with him, and then wee shall (according to H[enry] R[evingtons] promise unto him at his coming downe) send him all the granadoes which last yeare hee desired, and advised us to spare Sevagy some, promising that, if wee would lye with our shippes before Danda Rajapore Castle, that Sevagy men should assist us ashoare, hee having already taken the town of Danda Rajapore, but not the castle, wherein there is a great treasure, part of which wee may have and the castle to [o] give him but the rest. And this is the buisness that wee have to recommend unto you; which H. R. hinted unto Mr. Mathew Andrews in a particuler letter, but hee presently puttis it into his next generall, whereunto Mr. Forster sighnes, and Mr. Gray writes for every office boy to take notice of, and commands us to act nothing in it; which hee need not have donn, for how cann wee or hee act anything in this buisnesse before you send out two or three shippes and men for the purpose? But wee may bring things in the meane tyme to such maturity and ripenesse as that hereafter they may bee ready for you to pluck; and so much wee are resolved to doe. One-months tyme more will, wee beleive, put an end to this trouble; for Sevagy's father, Shawjee, that lyes to the southward, is expected within eight dayes with his army, consisting of 17,000 men, and then they intend for Vizapore, the King and Queenes residence, whose streng [t]h onists onely in men, and they are not above 10,000 souldyers; so that in probability the kingdome will bee lost. And if it sproves so, all that Rustum Jemah hath promised us, of a tancksall of remitting you part of the salt peeter costomes, and of assisting you in taking Danda Rajapore Castle, which are three things wee doe desire to bee instrumentall in, will as certainly bee performed. Wee onely want power and means, and a good head at Suratt. [E. F. India 1655-1660 pp. 247-51]

(2)

F. R. Rajapur p. 103.	}	H. REVINGTON AND FACTORS TO WILLIAM MINGHAM COM- MANDING THE RAJAPORE MERCHANT.	{	Dated Rajapore 14 Jan. 1659/60
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Since our coming up from Jettapore wee have not understood the Commanders minde of Sevagies forces now lying in Rajapore, notwithstanding wee invited ourselves unto his presence.

the next morning (after coming up at night) hee desiring our absence from his presence till the presente evening, when wee desired his excuse till tomorrow morning, and then wee intend to visett him, after which you may expect to heare further from us.

(3) ✓

F. R. Rajapur p. 104	}	HENRY REVINGTON, RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c. TO SURAT.	{	Dated Rajapore 4 Feb. 1659/60
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Since our last, Sevagy's forces (whose actions you can not but here of, being so neare us) hath gon on succesfully and possessed themselves of severall port townes on the coast; amoungst which Dabull being one, the Governour runn from thence hether to Rajapore with three of Abdell Ckaunes jounkes (whom Sevagy kild)...; where being come, his sonn, Fosell Ckaune, joyning forces with Rustum Jemah, lord of this towne, they both write to the Governour of Rajapore to receive what goods were in theis jounkes (as the Governour informd us), while they marched towards Sevagy's forces, then lying at Panella; and in the way encounters with each other, in which encounter Fosell Ckaune, being in the front, was first routed and many of his men kild, and afterwards persued; while Rustum Jemah had only some of his men slaine and himselfe suffered to retreat back unto Hookery. Which newes coming downe to Rajapore put the Governour into such a fright that hee would presently have runn from hence, without making up any accompt with us or the towne; but wee perswaded him to stay till hee heard from his master, who wee are informd, and doe beleive, is Sevagy's friend, because the Queene was not his nor hee hers, and his syding with Fosell Ckaune against Sevagy was lookt on only as a warlike pollicy, for hee now sitts still while Sevagy proceeds beyond him to Visapore. But all this did not really (though semingly) prevaile with this Governour to stay; for hee told us hee would come to us the next morning and give us a note upon the towne for monyes that our broker had disbursed upon our house (being already about 700 pagodas) and for 2,000 pagodas that our sheroff Tymogy sent unto Rustum Jemah and had taken a bill for it in the Englishes name (unknowne to us; which bill, at his being imprisoned at Raybag,... hee sent downe to us, desiring us to receive it of the aforesaid Governour. Now, it was no more then reason in us to demaund this mony of the Governour, because that Tymogy, our sheroff, owed us about the same some...; and besides, how doe wee know but, our sherff being imprisoned (as before), and 4 or

5,000 pagodas forced from him so unjustly; might make him become insolvent and not able to pay what hee owed the Company? Therefore wee, finding this Governour the next morning not so good as his promise, sent for him, and heard that hee [had?] rann away in the night downe to Jettapore, aboard the Dabull jounkes, intending to bee gonn; upon which wee presently sent downe to the *Diamond* (who was then lying ashoare trimming) to haul off and fall downe belowe the Dabull jouncks; which accordingly shee did, and being mand with about 20 lascarrs and halfe a dozen of our selves, desired the Governour of Rajapore to come aboard us; when wee demaunded a reason for his running away in that nature. And hee not given [giving] any reason, wee demaunded our mony; which hee paid us in goods to the vallew of 1200 pagodas, as per the inclosed list, and for the rest hee said hee would pay us afterward. But at this instant comes 500 or 600 men to Rajapore, and 200 downe to Jettapore to take theis jouncks of Abdle Ckaunes, and desired our assistance; which wee denyed, and returned answer that wee came downe only to even our accompt with the Rajapore Governour, and after wee had donn our owne businesse, they might doe what they pleased. Afterward they required us to deliver up the Dabull Governour, the Rajapore Governour, and the Suttaly [Satavli] Governour, who came all aboard; which wee denyed, being not consistent with our religion to deliver up any man to his enemy that comes under our protection; and besides, there being aboard of us was only to make up an accompt depending betweene the Rajapore Governour and the English; which when that was donn, they had liberty to goe where they pleased. This angred them, but pleased the Governours, in so much that, upon the newes and sight of Sevagyees men, they presently desired us to take possession of two of there jounks and to owne them. But that wee would not doe; only, if they would deliver into our hands the jounk of about 300 tonns, wee would [keep?] possession of her till the rest of the mony was paid, and that wee would have liberty to imploy her this monsoone on the Companies accompt, without any detriment to the Company for any damage that should happen to her; with which they were content, and drew up a writing among themselves, for us to shew unto Sevagyees forces, that this jounk was the Englishes; which being donn, they desired us to carry them to Vingola; but that wee could not answer to Sevagy; therefore desired excuse, and encouraged them to goe aboard there other two jounkes and sayle for Surrat or some towne under the

Mogulls command. But they would not goe, the souldyers in the great jounk (being upwards of 50, with there weomen, being 150) declaring for Sevagy; upon which hee protested against them and hired one amydea, wherein, with a letter of recommendation from H. R. to the Cheif of the Dutch in Vingola, hee went; where hee is under there protection. Thus having donn our buisness the best we could, H. R. went ashoare, to acquaint Sevagyes men that, as wee were strangers in this country and merchants, wee weare not to meddle or side in fighting with any party, but to trade with all, if wee could; and that Governours were gonn and left two of there shippes (the other being ours, for mony oweing us), which wee beleived would yeild to them. And the next day wee went up to Rajapore, leaving Mr. Mingham commander of the jounk, whom wee have named the *Rojapore Merchant* and intended to have sild her with rice, beetlenutt etc. and so sent her to Persia and Coung, which must needs have gaine the Company mony, wee paying nothing for her hull, and lascarrs wages heere being 50 per cent. less then in Surrat, and there provisions too; but having no mony, this our intention was frustrated, and now wee think of sending her up to you at Basseene, from whence (or Chaule) she might gaine the Company a considerable peece of mony unto Persia. But when wee are thinking of this, another thought arises: how wee shall get mony to pay lascarrs and to buy shippes provisions sufficient to carry her up to you? and a little poudre etc. necessaries shee wants; for here is no mony to bee had, Vougy and all the merchants and exchange men being gonn. Which leads us to Rojapore, where being come up, the next morning the Generall desired to speak with us. And the next day R [andolph] T [aylor] went over the river to know his minde; which was made knowne by demanding the aforesaid Governours, but it was told him they were certainly gonn. The hee required us to take the jounks; which was denied him. Afterwards hee demaunded of H. R. the goods and jounk wee had; of which the former was offerd him, provided hee would give us a bill upon the towne with Vougy Sheppotts, the Desies, etc. merchants hands for the payment of as much mony as wee had them delivered us for; which hee promised and desired the goods to bee sent for up, but untill the writing was made and delivered, wee would not send for or deliver the goods. And upon that, and some other discourse about D [anda] R [ajapore] C [astle], which his master hath a great minde for to helpe him in taking it, or rather the mony in it (of which

Companye is largely advised), wee parted; and afterward went downe to Jettapore about the Rojapore Merchant; in which tyme the souldyers in the great jounck, being fearefull of having there weomen abused by the soldyers of Sevagy, altered there prementioned resolution of delivering there shipp up to Sevagy, and stood upon there owne defence, and tooke the men belonging to the other of there shippes and weyhd anchor, falling downe belowe us and Sevagyes forces, who lay on both sides watching there motien, but she fired through them and came to an anchor beyond the command of there gunns. Upon which Vougygy and Velgy being in Jettapore, Sevagyes men ceises on them, because the English would not take the jounke for them but lett her goe which caused us to send them word that wee would fire the town; about them, if they delivered us not our broker. And upon that they all runn up the hill, sending Velgy away before them; which made us follow them to the topp of the hill; where being come, they were all below the hill; unto whom wee sent Mr. Gyffard and the commander of the *Diamond* to demand our broker. But instead of delivering him, they kept Mr. Gyffard to and sent the *Diamond*[s] commander back to bid us to come no further; and in the meane tyme they marched away with about 200 souldyers as farr as Carrapatsann that night; from whence wee have received letters from Mr. Gyffard that they say, unless wee take theis jounkes and deliver them our goods, they will keepe him and Velgy. Now wee recommend this business...unto your consideration, whither it bee fitt for us to take theis jounkes for them, one of which lyes in the river empty, and the other full of men and weomen; or whether wee should deliver the jounke and goods in our possession to them whom it concernes not. In our reasons it appeares unreasonable, although they doe detayne Mr. Gyffard and our broker; whom they cann but keepe prisoners so long as wee cann have a letter carryed to there master Sevagy, who is so great and noble a person as wee beleive hee will never maintaine this action of deteying any of us upon so unreasonable accompt. And wee thinke it more fitt that Mr. Gyffard suffers imprisonment in a just cause by them then wee unjustly to doe anything that might cause a just imprisonment by others; besides the dishonour that would redound to our nation by deliveriug up so many soules into the hands of there enemies who are no etherwaies to us then freinds and the looseing of so many weomens lives (for anything wee know) by pining and greiving in extremity, if not by mercyleess cruelty, for the redemption of one

Englishman from imprisonment, who hereafter, wee hope, will bee rewarded for his suffering... Your letters to Cale Velho could not as yett bee sent forward by land, theis poore people being afraid to pass through or by souldyers; yet this cossett will venture up the coast, for the trouble is now running downe, and wee hope in one months tyme it will bee gonn so farr, as our business will bee donn; for wee are now boyling peeter in Rojapore and are sending up to boyle more at Nemtovad, which wee hope to have all downe before the raines falls.... As for the other goods, they are and might bee now bought cheape, notwithstanding theis troubles, and without trouble might bee brought to port after the raines; but as wee begunn, so we end, your not sending mony to pay our debts or to buy more goods makes us uncapable of doeing any other buisness (besides the salt-peeter) for our imployers against next yeare... Intrest of one per cent [per-month?] runns deepe in a principall of 5,000*l*. [E. F. India 1655-60 pp. 354-58]

(4)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON TO SIVAJI { Dated Rajapore
p. 109. } { 13 Feb. 1659/60.

To Sevagy, Generall of the Hendoo Forces.

How much freindshipp the English hath promised to act for you against Danda Rajapore Castle your servants Drogy etc. wee beleive hath informd you; but how much injury wee have recived from them wee are ashamed to tell you. Only thus much bee pleased to understand: that because wee would not take the jounkes lying in Rajapore River, and bee enemies to those who were our freinds, therefore hath our broker and one Englishman binn carryed away by your servants and kept and abused in prison for 25 dayes; and although now our broker is released, yet still the English man is detayned and imprisoned in Carrapatann Castle, to the sorrow of us and feare of all merchants in the port townes under your command, beleiveing that this action will hinder there and our trading. But wee are patient and hope for satisfaction by a letter from you unto the cheife of theis your forces. Therefore wee pray that theis may come to your hands, and intreat your answer to this for the restoring of our English man and what else hath binn taken, against your command. [E. F. India, 1655-1660. pp. 358-9.]

(5)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON TO FOSELL { Dated Rajapore
p. 108. } CKA, ABDLE: CKA: SONN. { 13 Febr. 1659/60

Wee beleive before this comes to your hands that your sarvant Mahmud, Sheriff Governour of Dabull, hath writt to you all buisness, therefore wee shall be breif, not knowing, neyther whether this may come to your hands; but if it doth, you may please to beleive that the English are your freinds, because wee are told and have heard that our good freind, Rustum Jemah and yourselfe joynd forces together and went hand in hand against your enemy, and therefore wee were willing to doe what your Dabull Governour et prv: [sic? and private] people desired, and besides it was against our religion and reason to fight against you our freind, and deliver your shippes to your enemyes. But because wee did not doe this, one English man was carried perforce away, and put in prison, with our cheif broker, by Sevayges souldyers; but now wee cannot helpe all this, because you have great buisness, yett hope to see peaceable tymes againe for the good of your country.

(6)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON & CO. TO { Dated Rajapore
p. 108. } RUSTUM JEMAH. { 13 February 1660

The good that the English promised unto this towne hath bene in some measure begunn already by your good encouragment, but it is our unhappinesse that such trouble is come as makes us incapable of proceeding any further at present, yett since your Maldarr [Amaldar] came hether with a letter from you to us wee are very glad to understand the continuance of your command over us in this towne, which wee resolve not to leave, and are sorry that your servant Abdle Careeme left it, whom wee hope hath acquainted you with all passadges and that you are pleased with what we have donz, which wee think will please you and displease nobody else, for you may bee confident the English will never doe any injury to so good a freind and wee hope you will loock upon us as your servants and not suffer one of us to bee Imprisoned in Carrapataun Castle for no other reason but because wee would not take the jounkes of Fosell Ckaunes for Sevayges men nor deliver the goods amounting 1171½ Pago. which Abdle Careeme gave us for your account. Wee beleive that Sevagy never gave his commsud to abuse us for denying that action therefore wee have writt to him and sent this letter to you desi-

ring that you would send one of your servants to him with it. Likewise wee have sent another letter to Fosell Cka., which when you have read, you may send to him if you please for wee would be freinds to all them that bee yours. What you want from us that wee have to sell you may command before another because wee are your friends &c.

(7)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON, &c. { Dated Rajapore 15
p. 110. } TO SURAT. { February 1659/60.

Our broker writt a letter to Rustum Jemah and Sevagy when hee was imprisoned with Mr. Gyffard; and afterward a maldarr from Rustum Jemah was sent downe, with one man of Sevagyes, with order that what had bin taken from the towne of Rajapore should bee restored, and that our Englishman and broker bee released. After which our broker was sent us; but Mr. Gyffard is kept by a rogue Bramman in Carrapatan Castle, out of lucre and expectation of a bribe. Wee have writt to Sevagy and Rustum Jemah againe about him (they being certainly freinds), acquainting them with there roguery, who may chance to bee turnd out for it, as Dorogy thé cheife commander of the forces that carryed him away first, is. [*English Factorie in India, 1655-1660, p. 358.*]

(8)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON & { Dated Rajapore 20
p. 113 } FACTORS TO SURAT[?] { February 1659/60.

Mr. Gyffard hath binn in prison for the space of one month; the reason of it you will read at large in the enclosed letter, which is copy of what wee sent to Surat, since which Rustum Jemahs servant sits downe in Rojapore, in the Custom House, and Sevagy hath commanded all things that his souldiers tooke from the townes men to bee restored and our broker is already released and so likewise will Mr. Gyffard, who is in Carrapatann Castle, under a Braminy that only expects a bribe for his releasment; but wee will not doe that, but have writt up to Rustum Jemah and Sevagy, whose letters will wee beleive turne him out of his place for this action, as the latter did the Commander of those men that carryed him and our broker away first.

(9)

F. R. Rajapur } HENRY REVINGTON &c. { Dated Rajapore 23
p. 114. } To Surat { February 1659/60.

Since our last generall wee received advice from Mr. Phillipp Gyffard of the Governour of Carrapatann Castles intention to

send him from thence (where wee supplied him every day with meate and driuke) unto Suttoly or Chelna [Khelna or Vishalgad] Castle; and having notice which way they intended to steere, wee waylayd them with about 30 men, some ten miles up from Rajapore, and (thanks bee to God) mett him in a towne, tended upon by 25 souldyers, from whom wee rescued him without any prejudice on eyther side. This action, wee confess, was done out of passion, because wee had not patience to stay till our friend S[e]vagy's answer came unto our letter in our last mentioned, having so good oppertunity before. [*English Factories in India, 1655-1660, p. 359.*]

. (10)

Factory Records, } HENRY REVINGTON { Dated Rajapur
Rajapur p. 122. } &c. TO SURAT { 19 March 1659/60.

Rustum Jemah being (as before wee informed you) freind to Sevagy, hee still enjoys his owne towne of Rajapore, and hath two or three more given him by Sevagy, which Abdle Careeme, the former Governour of Rajapore, is come downe to governe; with whom came about 100 souldyers. ...

Wee have writt Rustum Jemah all the buisness: but wee feare that, now Sevagy and hee are joynd, that great matters at present will not admitt of smaller to enter his consideration. And besides wee see how Sevagy sends 3 in 4,000 men all along this coast, not to take townes but to get mony to maintaine his army; and so wee beleive Rustum Jemah may doe, for this is a true beginning (though not a faire one) to the purpose. Wee have received letters from Rustum Jemah who bids us not bee afraid; but wee finde that if a Governour cann bring but mony to his master (per fas aut nefas) in a tyme of necessity, there will bee no dispute made where had you it, or how did you gett it, but Shawbash, and well donn, thou good and faithfull servant, when hee hath brought it. ...

The Companies granadoes wee could sell to Rustum Jemah for great proffitt, but hee would pay for them out of the customes of Rajapore; which wee acquaint you with and desire an answer whether wee shall sell them on such termes or no. ...

Tymes are dangerous, and although Rustum Jemah bee our freind, yet letters miscarries to him and his to us, as some feiw dayes since his letters to us was taken away by some of Sevagy's forces and the fellow drubd, for the comman souldyer they understand not there masters minde. ...

If you shall object and say wee are none of the Companies servants (because you have said so) and therefore will have nothing to doe with us, wee only desire this: pay the Companies debts, for which wee are now imprisond in Rajspore for (although in our owne house), and then, upon your discarding letter, you shall see and heare how wee will leave the Companies service. ... [*English Factories in India*, 1655-1660 pp. 364-367].

(II)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 5 April
p. 127. } TO H. REVINGTON. { 1660.

(EXTRACT)

✓ Yours of the 2d. instant from Rayapatan and another of the 3d. ditto from Aniscorah were delivered us yesterday; the first by the peunon you returnd, and the latter by the maldar that came from the King; who misinformd you that the phirmaund hee brought was for the English, for that at his arrivall here it was delivered to the Governour, Abdell Careem (to whom itt was directed), in same place and forme that you received yours in. The importe thereof is cheifely to command the Governour to assist and furnish the English with all things necessary for transportation of the mortar peeces and granadoes whether Syddy Jore shall require them to bee sent, and that with all expedition possible. ...

Wee sent this morning to the Governour for a receipt for the mortar peece and four granadoes hee received for his master; but hee refuzeth to give any acknowledgment thereof, alledging that they were sent up by vertue of a letter, from Rustum Jemah unto you and therefore his receipt is needless; which answer, as hee is a rogue, and wee in the condition wee are, must accept of. The Governour tells Tapidas that the two men that came last night from Rustum Jemah brought him a copy of the letter you first wrote to Sidy Jore, and that his master is much displeas'd with the English for selling the granadoes to Syddy Jore, when they were first promised him; for which cause hee intends to remove the English from all his ports and entertaine the Dutch, having for that end sent them some clothes etc. to Vingola. But this is so like the rest of this gent [lemans?] fables that wee cannot beleive more of this story then that the copy of said letters is sent him; which how it comes to pass, itt would bee worth enquiring after. (Wee are now glad to heare of the victory you say the King hath obteyned against Sevagy, and hope your next

will conferme the truth thereof. ...)[*English Factories in India*
1655-1660. pp. 370-1].

(12)

Factory Records } PRESIDENT ANDREWS { Dated SURAT
Surat, Vol. 85, p. 108 } TO THE COMPANY. { 6 April 1660.

Sevagee, a Jentowe of greate power in Daccann, raiseth an army in January last to oppose the now reigning Kinge taere, and [hath?] taken many townes there, among which was Rajapore. A shroffe employed by H. R. etc. had some monthes before lent a greate person, Rustan Jemah, [] pagodas, [and?] tooke a bill (as is the custome of many Bannians that are in your service) in the Englishes name; therefore desires Mr. Revington to assist, in this hurly-burly, to procure him his money. He proclaimes warre, and flies Rajapore, with the rest of the English, into a small shipp of Bennidashes lying in the river; engadges your servants; puts you to charges excessive of peons and lascars wages for the vessell detained; seizes on three junckes there riding in the river also; and in treatinge with the prementioned Savages soldiers, Phillip Gyffard is seized on and Velgye the broker, both carryed away to prison; keepes one of the juncke, on pretence of moneys owing by them unto you (when they owe not one pice), and intends to make use of her. The consequence is left unto Your Honours to judge. Wee feare another Meir Jumblaes huisnesse, unlesse you please to goe to warre with them; for none urged him to this action; only he would be meddling with that which concerned him not. Mr. Gyffard sometime after was released, and the juncke still kept, to trade (say they) when they can gett moneys; which because wee send them not (for reasons wee shall now render) their censures come apace. For (say they) you send us back our bills of exchanges non accepted. which will be losse to the Company. There is not one bill sent back; all are accepted, except one of 2,000 rupees or thereabouts, which was not accepted in January last; and the shroffes on our promises depending with much civilitye and no such clamour as wee have from them.

* * * *

13 April 1660.

It is wrote from Damap etc. places near Rajapore that he [i. a. Revington] with the rest by the countrey people of Decann are put in prison, the house on which he layd out so much of your money (upon promiss of repaiement by Rustan Jemah)

is burnt, the horses which he carryed away with him from hence, under notion of his owne, and without leave or lycense (scorning it) put to Your Honours accompt, are taken away, and they restrained; all proceeding from his rash precipitating himself into those dangers rehearsed, which concerned him not. Wee heare as yet nothing from them knowing they will not write unto us so long as they can have any hope of deliverys, because they have so much abused and slighted our power as persons, at our letter making a Maygame (which wee are informed of by eye witnesses). Yet our charitye shall not be in word only, but in deed, and so soone as wee are ascertained of their condition, shall not faile to remedie and deliver them; but with all shall not imploy those in your service which by your orders are secluded till further order. [*English Factories in India, 1655-1660, pp. 368-369*]

(13)

F. R. Surat } Vol. 2, p. 16 }	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	{ Dated 16 April 1660.
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The indirect and hostile practices of Henry Revington and his adherents in Rojapore being come to our knowledge per their advices of the 4th February and 19th March, wee tooke into consideration their nature and shall endeavour a redress.

Sevagee, a potent rebell in Decan, having overrunn most of that country, amongst the rest tooke possession of Rojapore the Governor of which towne, escaping the enemy by flight, got on board a jounk riding in the Road. Henry Revington etca. having notice thereof, cause a vesssile appertaining to Bennadas (then on shore) to be haled off, wherein went himselfe and half dozen more English; they fall downe, below the said jounk, commaund the said Governour on board upon pretence of a debt oweing to the Honourable Company, in a hostile manner detaine him on board untill hee had in parts satisfied the debt per delivering a quantity of goods into their possession, and a jounk of 300 tunns burthen security for the remaynder.

In a short time a revolution in affaires gave the said Governour (so abused per Henry Revington, etca.) his former place of government in Rojapore. Hee then retakes the jounk and goods aforessaid and confines the English to their howse, not (as H. R. writes) because the Honourable Company's debts are not discharged there, but for the violence used against him (as before rehearsed) under pretence of a debt; for wee are well assured the said Gover-

nour was not indebted one pice to our employers, only a certaine summ of money was lent to a person of quality in that country per our Sheroff there, in the name of our nation, and some money deposited per the said Sheroff in building a howse for the Honourable Company in Rojapore, which sum was to be repaid per the Governor of that towne unto the said Sheroff. For recovery of these summs, which concerne not the Honourable Company, the said H. Revington & co. have not only involv'd themselves into trouble, brought a scandall upon our nation, but what wee feare may be of worse consequence, made those people (our former friends) our present and future enemies.

To prevent the evill consequence wee, the President and Councell of India, Persia, etoa., doe concurr to send our declarations to the Governours of that country, disowning the hostile and unwarrantable acts of the said H. Revington and his adherents. And as wee have formerly disowned Henry Revington, the chief actor, so doe wee now discard Randolph Taylor from the Honourable Company's service, for refusing to comply with our orders when wee appointed him Chief there, but contrarily contynnuing the only maintainour of H. Revington in his unwarrantable courses; and shall write to the rest (whome wee are so charitable as to think misled per the other) to repaire unto us, there being no employment for them there, and least the pretence of their engagements there for the Honourable company should impede their coming, wee shall send to the merchants of that towne a certificate under the hands of the Sheroffs of this place, that they are contented to stay for their mony till such time that wee are accommodated, which wee expect suddenly from Persia and then shall wee cleare our employers debt in that factory.

✓ (14)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 17 April
p. 131 } TO H. REVINGTON { 1660.

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 13 instant arrived unto us yesterday;...hoping this will find the person returnd from Vizapore that went to the King about the granadoes, which wee should be very glad were sould; being joyfull that the shell you have broke so much pleased the Genrall. Wee can but wonder at the fredome of Rustum Jemah[s] brothers coming into the camp, concluding that they have been as much concernd in their brothers actions as he himself. But we beleive, by what you write, its agreable with the

genrall dicrecion [discretion?] to conceale there misdeeds in this trublesome tyme then to call them to accompt and afflict the punishment due for such offences as they are questionless guilty of. Pray advice if the Meir Mahmod Cossim be the same that was Governour formerly of Rajapore. Wee are very glad for your incounter with Fazell Ckawn, hoping his discourse unto you was reall, though when he sayth he wrote to his Governour, Mahmod Sberiffe, to deliver what he had of his fathers to the English, we beleive hee ether complemented or elce expects to have from the English what was delivered out of his jounks. Wee shall be glad to know the effect of Velgyes discourse with his Banian, who doubtlesse knowes the whole buisnesse better than his master.....Yesterday came a letter from Vaugy to a Bramani of this towne, wherein he writes of his safe arrivall to Hookery and kinde reception there, Rustum Jemah sending a coach to meete him and two doolyes to light him to Madonias house, where hees permitted to remaine at present. When further punishment will be inflicted, we know not; but we heare that Timogy, for feare of bearing Vaugy company, is privately gott away from Hookery; which we rather beleive, for that his servant here hath sterd [steered?] the same course, having caryed his wyfe and children and what elce hee could with him. Wee should be very glad that Sevagys forces that were at Vizapore were gonn towards home, as is reported, that so there might be the more hopes of gayning that castle out of his hands, and consequently of an end of these troubles. Please to advise the opinion you have of Panella, and whether there is any probability of redemcion. ... [*E. F. India* 1655-1660. pp. 373-4].

(15)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 23 April
p. 133 } TO H. KEVINGTON { 1660
(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 19th and 20th instant were delivered us last night...The ardas mentiond in the front of the first of yours wee received enclosed in Mr. Gyffards; which, though useless at present, the Rajahs [Sivaji's?] men haveing not appeared this way since the tyme wee formerly advisd you of ther departure, yett may pleasure us upon any such occasion as that was for which wee desired it. and prevent what inconveniences then seemingly threatned us. Wee take notice of what Rustum Jemah hath wrote you, parte whereof, as his desire to have your company in Hookery or your returne to Rajapore, this Bramyny that

hee hath sent downe signified unto Tapidas, to the end hee might acquaint us therewith; which what to thinke of wee know not, being soe much jugling and baseness amongst the best of them in this country; but wee beleive your answer thereto will oblige him to declare his minde a little more fully, and if you could bee assured that hee had no ill meaning in his inviting you to Hookery, in respect to our future quiett (upon any alteration of the tymes) it would bee very convenient that you accepted of his invitation and give him a vissitt, by which wee should bee cleared of all jealousies that his misinformation may have caused a conception of; but this wee doubt not but you will seriously consider of before you put it in execution.

The next buisness we meate withall is that about the grana-does, wherein you desire our opinions, which wee incert to bee agreeable with yours, provided the agreement may be made authentique by the Queene signifying unto you her approvall thereof, which upon any alteration of government wee conceive may bee an assistance to us for the recovery of our right, in case any enemies of the present genralls (Syddy Jore) should for the future roguisly alledge that hee abused his trust with those blanks the Queene had given him her chop toe; or least upon change of the Government unto Sevagy, hee as our enemy may plead the like, although all unreasonable ... [*E. F. India* 1655-1660. pp. 374-5.]

(16)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 28 April
p. 136 } TO H. REVINGTON { 1660
(EXTRACT)

The small vessell wee formerly advised you was going to Surrat is heere still, the laskarrs denyeing to goe through feare of the Syddyes vessalls of Danda Rajapore, who are said to bee abroad, lookeing out for the Persia etc. vessalls that belong unto this port; but the owner of the vessell, who is one of this townes merchants, having promised them to gett the Englishes noat unto said Syddy, they are contented to proceed, provided hee can procure the same; for the effecting whereof he makes it his suit for three or four words under our hands, which if you please to grant and draw out, we will likewise signe thereto, he being a poore man and having imployed a great part of his stock in this small boate and her cargoe. Here is no newes worth advising you,

Rustum Jemahs men sitting all heere still; only it is said that Syddy Jore hath sent men to take possession of Carrapatann, Sandall, etc. townes, the certainty whereof we beleive you are better acquainted with then we. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660, p. 376].

(17)

F. R. Rajapur } THE FACTORS AT RAJAPUR { Dated 30 April
p. 137 } TO H. REVINGTON { 1660

(EXTRACT)

The favour the Queenes scrivevan promised you in procuring a quick dispatch to your buisness wee are glad to heere, and the kindnesse hee hath donn you in giving you a vissitt is generally taken notice of heere as a perticuler favour, being lookt upon by all as a very eminent person; which questionless the Dutch finde to bee accordingly, or elce they would not allow him so large a sallary as 1000*l.* per annum to drive on there buisness with his King against the Portugall, though I hope they will find but ill success to such endeavours, and that by one trick or other hee will assure them hee is a Bramiue. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660 pp. 376-7.]

(18)

E. F. India } REVINGTON TAYLOR & { Dated Collapora
1655-60 p. 377 } GARWAY TO RAJAPUR { 30 May 1660

Yours of 19th May wee have received, and approve very well of your denying Rustum Jemahs Maldars the granadoes, for it was a trick that they intended, to gett them from Syddy Joar and not to carry them to him. Wee come now to answer unto your other letter (which hath no date), wherein wee read as much as wee heere here, that Rustum Jemah is very sorry the English hath been disgusted by his servants, and to satisfie us hath commanded his two brothers and son in law to court H. R. highly, which they have donn; but at this tyme great actions are in agitation, and wee are jealous hee hath some snake under his beerbe, that there is something in his hart which his tounge hides by fare languadge. Otherwise, why should he pretend to fetch away the granadoes in Syddy Joars name, and desire H. R. to returne to Rajapore, now that the tyme of yeare calls all merchants up into the country ?...

(19)

Dutch Records (at the India Office) Letters from India, 1660-1661, Vol. 24, No. DCLXIV. } (EXTRACT) (Translation) { 10 June 1660 (New style) 31 May 1660

REPORT FROM COMMANDER ADRIAN ROTHASS TO THE
HONORABLE JOAN MAETSUYCKER GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA ON THE EVENTS
OF HIS MISSION TO THE COAST OF INDIA FROM
27 July 1659 to 10 June 1660.

In the kingdom of Visiapour the position has become somewhat more favourable. The rebel Suwasie [Shivaji], who had brought his troops close to the capital and about 4 hours distance from Wingurla, was driven off by the Desai of Condal [Kudal] and defeated in a bloody fight by the King's troops, joined by those of the King of Golconda who had come to his assistance. Peace has now again been restored in the disturbed provinces.

(20)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON, &c. TO FORT { Dated Rajapore
p. 140 } St. GEORGE { 5 June 1660
(EXTRACT)

The Panella Castle is closely besiedgd and Sevagy, the Queens grand enemy, in it with about 5 or 6,000 men. The Queens genrall, Sallibut Ckawn, a Syddy, hath promised to buy some granadoes, which undoubtedly will bee the chiefest disturbers of the besiedged. [E. F. India, 1655-1660. pp. 577-8].

(21)

F. R. Rajapur } RICHARD NAPIER, &c. TO { Dated Collapore
p. 145 } SURAT { 15 June 1660
(EXTRACT)

(The Companies granadoes etc. remaine still in Rajapore; but Vauggy is not there to receive them, being, for his rougish practizes against Rustum Jemah and the English, carried up to Hookery, where hee accompanies Abdle Creame, [Abdul Karim] the former Governour, in restraint; who was likewise discarded [from ?] the Government of said towne for the like abuses towards Mr. H. R. etc., and a new Governour sent downe in his place; but when Vauggy will returne wee know not.) There is no newes here merriting your notice; but if any profers at Panella, where Mr. Revington now is, wee doubt not but hee will acquaint you therewith. Wee (God bee thanked) remaine sure from all troubles,

though the country is still disquieted with what occasioned by the rebellion of Sevagy. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660. p. 379.]

(22)

F. R. Stuart } PRESIDENT ANDREWS TO HENRY { Dated 2 Aug
Vol. 85, p. 178 } REVINGTON SURAT { gust 1660

(EXTRACT)

Consider what little reason there was for such a dispose [of the Company's 'granadoes' to Rustum Zaman]; hee but a subject; the 'country all in an uprore; no certainty what party would prevaile, there being on foote at that time so many ; and last of all the small faith of Moores or Hindoes prompted mee not to advise to the practic of that I saw so little probability to prosper, but rather to wait another opportunity. Though hee was your friend then, yet hee might be overpowred, by the Queen, whose subject hee was, and shee not his friend. [*E. F. India*, 1655-1660. p. 382.]

(23)

F. R. Rajapur } H. REVINGTON TO SURAT { Dated Collapore
p. 147; } (EXTRACT) { 12 October 1660

The not selling of the Company's granadoes unto Rustum Jemah is more then you cann answer, although Mr. Andrewes pretends that hee hath given an answer for it, but his answer is both weake and dishonest which I come to prove, vizt, first, if you looke about the middle of my letter to the deceased President &ca. Councill dated the 7th May 1659 from Raybagg you will find written thus much: whatever hee (Rustum Jemah) doth now is of force after his death, whoever should commande Rajapore afterwards, according to the lawes of the country, provided you cann but shew his hand, or bring sufficient witnesses. Now by this the Company cannot but looke upon your first reason as weake, for though, as you say, there were trouble in the country, and although Rajapore should have binn taken away from Rustum Jemah by the Queene, yet his bills for so much mony from the towne of Rajapore would bee in force, and the mony secure, because wee could have paid ourselves out of our owne customes, as well as have received it from the towne, and who would not sell such a commodity (which is not every ones commodity) at a little tyme, for so great profit.

(24)

*Dutch Records (at
the India Office)
Letters from In-
dia, 1659-1660.
Vol. 23, No.
DCLI*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
JOAN MAETSUYCKER, AND
COUNCIL FOR INDIA TO
THE DIRECTORS OF THE
DUTCH EAST INDIA
COMPANY.

Dated 16
December 1660
(New style)
6 Dec. 1660

(EXTRACT Translation)

The country of Visiapour has been much disturbed last year, owing to the bad Government of the old queen, who has roused her subjects to rebellion by her extortions. One of these rebels named Siwasi has been so successful that several towns and castles have fallen into his power (and his troops already occupied the suburbs of Visiapour. We hear, however, that he has been obliged to retreat.) On account of these disturbances it has been impossible to present to the King the gifts we sent last year. We reported the death of Governor Tollegan and the appointment of his son in his stead. But without any reason the queen has taken the post from him and given it to Charechan, the son of the well known Chanchanna former Commander-in-Chief of the army. This alteration of Governor at first caused much dismay at Wingurla.

(25)

Indian Antiquary }
Vol. L. 1921, p 315 }

(REFERENCE)

{ About middle of
March 1661

.....And afterwards in dispiht of all the king of Vij[a]-pore could doe, hee tooke Rajapore,¹ a great port, plundered it, and seised our English merchants, Mr. Revington, Mr. Taylor and digged up the English house for treasure, and kept the merchants in prison about eight months.....

[Escalio't's letter to his brother dated Surat 23 January 1664].

1. 'The loss of the letter, just referred to, [dated 10 and 13 April, O. C. 2305] is the more to be regretted because it contained some account of the disaster which had overtaken the factors stationed at Rajapur'.....and again 'In the absence of any account of the disaster from the English records, the story must be pieced together from other sources'—E. F. 1661-64, pp 3 and 4. The date is fixed from the Dagh Register 1661 p. 215.'

(26)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
155 pp. 1-21 }TO MR. MATTHEW AN-
DREWS [AND] MR. JOHN
LAMBTON{ Dated Soangur
[Songarh] 10th
June 1661

(EXTRACT*)

✓ Yours of the 2d of May I received in Soangur Castle the 8th June, unto which I reply, the original of our disaster adds no fuel to our discontent, it being first our duty to our Masters to stand or fall with their estate and innocency in ourselves, which made us fear no evil, that we did not run away (although we could have done it) at Sevagee's approach.

✓ But God be thanked, we are not in fault, but in misery for our sins towards God, not Sevagi, out of whose hand pray God deliver us by his provident [*sic*] and our own endeavours, which prompted us to write to you before from Waysetty [Vansota] Castle, and now we are further encouraged by your letter to write again, which we accept of, in hopes you following our advice in this particular, will be a ready way to gain our liberty, vizt.

Sevagi, you may please to know, was the only person we had to work withall about Danda R. C.....[Danda, Rajapur Castle] and to that purpose talked with Dowrowgis, his chief servant the last year about it, and understood that if that Castle were taken from the Siddy, all this country about it would fall into Sevagis hands, and that if we assisted him in that business, there would be nothing in reason, either for money or port towns but should be given or granted.

✓ Upon this subject the Braman at Rajahpore, when we were prisoners, talked with us something, promising us a handsome seat called Meate Bunder upon the Coast, but at this time we told him our intentions was lost through his imprisoning and robbing us, and how to discourse about it farther we knew not, without he [repaid] us able [? all] again.

[After this he set a [sum] of Pagodas on our heads, to gain our liberty, and so sent us prisoners to Waysetty Castle.] Now his reason for this is nearly arbitrary, and more we know not what to say, unless you can give yourselves a reason why he robs all Banians, Moorsmen, Persians, and Arabians, and after-

* The contemporary version of these extracts is missing. The copy here given was made by Robert Orme in 1755, according to whom, 'The above appears to be written from the English servants of the Company who were kept in confinement by Sevagi'

wards imprisons, frown and drubb them for more money, and if you can do that, you may know why he dealeth hardly, tho' not so har[d]ly with us.

Here are several brave Persians and Arabians, that he trapped from aboard ship this year, who suffers worse then we do, and the only reason we [blank] he hopes to have our assistance against Dada Rajapore Castle, for we believe his demanding a [sum] of Pagodas from us is only to bring us to secure him in that particular, therefore we are resolved to [treat] with him, as we desire you to do as followeth.

1stly, First to restore to us our liberty, and what hath been taken from us, or at least our liberty.

2dly. That he must pay the charge of our ships; now if he doth not ask us what that must be, this may secure us a hole to creep out of our obligation (if we please) by asking more than he will give, but if he should ask, we will tell him a 10000 pago. for every ship, and that 4 ships are requisite, which being reasonable, will be beleived the sooner, and yet we have another hope to creep out at, for we may demand all the money beforehand, which he will never do.

3rdly. He must give the Company a port town convenient for shipping, and liberty to build a Castle on their own charge, but with his assistance of labourers, stone and time [?lime], for which we will pay.

4thly. Half custom of the town is to be ours and we to pay nothing either for goods imported or exported.

5thly. A Tanksall for a current coyning of silver all over his country, and that no Mallabars shall be countenanced by him, which we think fit to put in, because at Rajapore he told us he was a Mallabar himself, and has of them at command; these as circumstances.

6thly. That we must have liberty to buy saltpetre without trouble.

7thly. That he gives a house in the port town for accomodation and housing our goods.

These are the particulars we intend to discourse of about, and desire you in your next letters to write kindly unto him, letting him know that you are very sorry H. R. staying in Rajapore when he was going to Gos (as indeed he was), should find so bad entertainment, when that the cause of his staying was not only for our advantage but his too; and then you may particularize the prementioned business and particular conditions, while

we are doing what lyes in our power that is just and handsome for our releasement.

But it is possible he may say (being a perfidious man himself), how shall I beleive these promises, and what security shall I have for the performance of this, when you have your money and liberty, or only your liberty ?

To this we have no more to reply then to say, we have more reason to doubt his performance in giving us a town &c. priveleges, after we have done the business than he to doubt our endeavours in doing it, because it was our proposition not his ; and besides, it was our proposition to his servant Dowrowgy, when we were out of his hands, and at liberty, as well as now in prison ; therefore we rather expect some security from him ; but if he should be insolent and say we were now in his hands and he would keep us and our money till the business was done that keep us and kill he may ; but for money and service he never would have from us so long as he kept us.

✓ We expect every day to be called by Rowgee Pundett who is sent by Sevagi to examine us, we having not seen Sevagi since we passed Rajapore.

✓ This we write as privately, intending to write more after our examination, and therefore we keep the cossen [sic, ? cossid] by us. This day the Braman enordered a Moorman to be tortured with stripes before our face, we suppose to terrify us ; and this day we have privately given it out to one that is likely to tell him again, that if we are not released, or any one dies, there were those in Surat that would grant Orangzebs desire in transporting an army into Decan, which hitherto the English would never do, because they were friends with the Queen of Decan, but she being now deposed and gone, it would be as little prejudice as trouble to us, were it to be revenged, and this we beleive will fright him more than the stick did us.

✓ And let us tell you a profer to Shesta Ckaune, who lies about the hill not above 7 gow or 40 course off us, would be very acceptable to the C...[Ckaune, Khan] as the business may be carryed, and then Sevagi may be soon routed, for all the difficulty is in Chasta Ckaunes coming down the hill, but of this let nothing be said or done before we advise you to it. What you writ to Sevagi was very well ; the letter the Braman hath, who broke open ours before we came, and tomorrow he sends it to Sevagi. What answer will be returned we know not, but let what will be, be sure your answer to him about the Castle be as we advised, and if he

writes for money, please to tell him, as we have done by letters, our masters will never pay a pice for our liberties; and although you have money of theirs in your hands, yet you dare not pay 1000 pagodas much less a greater sum; and one thing more we must give you a caution of, not to beleive any report that speakes we should do or say anything contrary to this, for it is possible they will write to you [that] we have agreed to pay so much money for our liberty to hear what you will say, as they did by Velgy when he was in Kelna, and we in Waysetty, that he confest we had 4 mans of gold in Nauggees house buried, when there was no such thing, only to hear what we would say; therefore pray give no credit to any report contrary to what we write and desired and write nothing contrary to our desires.

And further that if you write about the Castle, that you would give us some latitude in case of necessity to steer another way than we have already laid down, which we promise you shall not be so far out of the way as to be a dishonour to our employers, and therefore let Sevagi know from you, that you have left the conclusion of this buisness to H. R. &c., therefore inform [them] it is needless to spend time in writeing so far as Surat since [blank] had liberty to [blank] here. We have no paper but this tore out of books; our other letter, after examination, must be writ in Banian paper, which we must beg of the cursed Braman, with whom our Broker Vilgy is talking, but of what we as yet know not.

Our granadoes were not sold to the Siddy of Dandah, but to Sciddy Joar, the King's Generall, who hath now Carapatan and the Island too, and himself gone to his country.

Our Cosset in his way saw Rustan Jemah, who told him he [had] written 3 letters to me to go away, I am glad to hear so much, for by that he must know of Sevagis intention; but he speaks a gross untruth, and as I wrote before in my letters from Waysetty when I know what your [blank] intention is concerning me I shall then speak that which shall give them advantage and reason enough to do what they please against him. Even now one of our keepers are sent to the Rajah about what my other letter will tell you, therefore we end this and rest.

Your assured loving friends,
Henry. Revington
Rand. Taylor.

✓ Upon better considerations we think it better to tell him that our ships are of several burthens, and we know not how long time it may be before the Castle is taken [or] how many ships this business may require, therefore cannot set down their charge as 10000 pagodas a shipp, and when you write him, do not inclose his letter in ours, but give it privately to one of the cossets to deliver us, and pray prefer our liberty before anything else, which when he hath granted, then tell him you will confirm what we shall have concluded with him, otherwise not. Pray send us paper, quills, penknife and wax. If we should write a letter for money, let it signify nothing and let the Rajah know so much. The news we writ in our last of Vilgy's being released, we find now to be false, he being brought hither among other Banians of Rajahpore under pretence for speaking for us in our business, so that now you may employ whom you please in buying pepper.

✓ The Captain Chaule hath returned an answer to us, but such an one as a heathen would not do, being all together uncharitable, of which he may hear hereafter; yet he saith, if he hath your order, he will send what we want, because he saith that Goa was nearer us than him when he is from us miles and Goa 180 miles Grand Villiaco.

✓ Pray let Mr. Gray be entertained into the Commrs. service again, and this copied out fair.

✓ Here is one named Sombole a prisoner in this Castle, who came this year from and was taken amongst the rest with 2000 dollars worth of goods belonging to Hodge Zahad Beaque. The man knowing me desired me to write thus much, and that his master would send 100 pagodas to release him. I have advised him not to declare who is his master, least they set a great sum on his head so that he hath entered what lost in his own name.

✓ Mr. Napier died about a month since in Rajahpore.

✓ Ced Kisinog that owes the Com. 3400 pagodas in Rajahpore for cloth and lead is dead, drubb'd to death in Kelna, upon which news his wife poisoned herself in Rajahpore, so that now it will be some trouble to find his money; but money he hath to my knowledge in Persia and was sent in goods this last year upon a junk to Gombroon and is not as yet returned; therefore if the Agent of Persia doth not lay out for these shippes next monzoon, I hope you will, and they will pay the Company &c. all they have lost with advantage for this affront, for now the Queen is banished most of the Umbraws make it their business to rob and spoil this part of the country, and they only keep the bastard king

10 June 1661]

English Records

time for name's sake, because they know not who else to set up, Shasta Ckaun having taken Durvice the Heir to this crown in one of Sevaji's Castles.

You must excuse the rudeness of my writing which I cannot put into a handsome form through the unhandsoneness and meanness of my accommodation; besides I am so watched, that I am forced to write by piece meals.

H. R. wants some shirts, breeches and cotton waistcoats which if you can send me, pray do. The Company owes him money, which he paid their clamorous creditors in Rajahpore as appears by the books ballances the first of Jaunary, which books hope to find in Rajahpore again, so that you may pay yourselves for what you send him, if the Company hath discarded him. He wants likewise a small tooth comb for among 170 prisoners he cannot keep himself so clean as he would do.

What goods you buy this year, let not be brought down the hill to the northward of Goa, but to the southward, as Carwar, and there you must have a great care how money is seen, for you know it belongs to Rustam Jemah.

Thus you see how times change men and they that were the greatest promoters of trade when we came first into the country are now the greatest destroyers, but it's no wonder, for the sword must spoil before it can mend anything.

We hear of an army coming from Agra and Sevagi is providing for them and hath lately enlarged and strengthened his country by overcoming the 2 Rajahs of Dulvice and the Rajah of Singapore, by which means he commands all the Coast from Danda Rajahpore Castle to Carapacam, which he threatens and resolves the next Monzoon to command as far as Goa, and then farewell Goa in a short time.

We all, as well as R. H. [Sic? H. R.] want cloaths. If you can furnish us the [therewith it] will be very acceptable by the cossetts, with whom one of our four men may be sent to bring them, or else write to the Capt. at Shaule to furnish us from them [thence], whither we have sent to be supplied and desired him to value himself for their amount upon you

The Company and ourselves have lost to the amount of 12,000 pagodas, among which the Mercore piece they have rated at 500 pagodas and 2 shells at 1000; the rest of the shells are we think remaining in Rajahpore, but these 200 are not all the Company's, because there was 300 of the *Eagles* owners and 250 of H. R. &c.; the rest the Company's 1000.

We estimate the Company's loss to be about 2 or 3000 pagodas, and the other 8 or 9000 is H. R., R. T., &c., but if you reckon Kishnogy's debt, which this country must pay, then the sum lost will be about 15 or 16 thousand pagodas or thereabouts, and they owe Vauggy 3000 pagodas or thereabouts besides [blank]. We stopp as per your advises formerly, and unto Valgy the Company owes 2300 pagodas.

This is what we can remember, which we advise you of for your satisfaction, besides we owe to severel Raybagg merchants the 15000 pagodas returned in bills of exchange, which hath been Tymogy's trouble and amounts 600 more on account of our former debt, so that the Company will not be much losers, but we shall if our masters right us not.

Pray advise us what the Company writes concerning us, and then you shall hear further from

Your very loving friends, H. R., R. T.

As yet we have not been spoken to by the Braman about any business.

The Nocquedah of the Surat Jounk that came to Rajahpore is in Kelna, where he has had the strapado so barbarously given him, as that his hands and arms are dead and their use lost. Welgys hands continued dead for 1 month and was fed by another like a child.

The like cruelty I beleive was never known, for men to be robbed of all and then to be wrackt for having no more: I pray God deliver us from the hell we are in and from another.

Remember me to the padre, and desire him to remember us in his prayers. H. R.

We have now talked with the Braman who first of all demanded money from us which we having denied, having lost all; and for our masters, tho they were monied and great men; yet they would sooner spend money to revenge themselves than give any to release us out of an unjust imprisonment. This being told him with some earnestness and some other circumstances, according to our promise to you in our other letters, he fell off from the discourse of money unto business, and demanded what business we could do for his master, if we had no money. We told him that when we met his master we intended to speak of some business that might have been for his advantage and our masters too, of which he knew something already, and then he desired us to speak our minds, which we did according to our other letter of the business of D[auda] R[ajapore] C[astle]; desiring farther that

we might be set at liberty now and be doing our masters business against the ships came to Rajahpore, and after the rains were over, we would send to Sevagi to conclude the business, unto which he hath hearkened, and we are confident the business pleaseth him well, but he cannot beleive we are real in what we say, and therefore denyed letting us have our liberty or money 'till the business was done.

Then we bid him keep the money for security, to which he answered, when we were gone we would not value the money, for: saith he, how can you [blank] my master that he wronged you. We know we should not have done what you have done, therefore we must keep you till Sevagi is at leisure to talk and make friends with you. We replied, that in keeping us, he would injure our masters more than he hath already done, for now we are to buy pepper &c. commodities which the ships will want; to which he answered, there was no buying goods, for all the Coast was in his masters hands, and then he named the port towns [which] were under his masters commands, among which Dabul is one, that we may accept of; but we told him it was in vain to talk anything about the business, unless he intended to give us our liberty, without which we should be lookt upon as his slaves and not his friends, after which he replied, if we were not in his hands, our men would enter the Castle first, and keep it for themselves, but we gave him to understand, that to enter the Castle after we had made a breach must be his men's work, and that his men must lie under breast works &c. upon the Island, plying small shot, and securing, the mortar pieces; therefore he need not fear any such thing but we had reason to question his performance of conditions after we had done the business, and therefore desired to know what security we should have, unto which he said his word. Upon that we replied, if his word were sufficient for us, was not our word sufficient for him? But then he answered, that they had wronged us and so had not we them. In time, after we told him upon which conditions the business might be done according to our other letters, he told us that notwithstanding all this discourse, he must have money, for his master Sevagi could not attend the other business, therefore bid us set down quiet for a month or two and afterwards it may [be] his master would look upon us, [at] which we rise [sic] telling him his master might slight the business, yet the Mogull would give the English 3 lack of rupees to take it for them, therefore bid him chew upon that cudd: upon which he said how, how, how, what's that, and sat

down again, and we told it him again and went away while he only said he would give us a Jebob for that too.

Two days after Sevagi came to Marr Town below this hill where he staid about two days, called for the Persians and Arabs and demanded money from them, and so commanded them to the Castle, and hath delivered them and all the prisoners unto Rowgie Punditts hands, to do with them as he thinks fit, which is very bad; but for us, we are to sit still till his return from Cullean Boondy, a town which the Mogul took lately from him, which he hopes to retake this rainy times, and then we shall hear and see him, so that being unwilling to keep the cossett any longer, we this day went to the Braman and desired to know what answer Sevagi returned to your letter, who told us that he had little to reply unto it, and what that was he would write you, but withall bid us write unto you for money, and that without money we should not be let'go, that we were taken with other merchants and had all taken from us, that everybody had money put upon their heads and those that paid it was let go, and those that did not were put in irons and drub'd, therefore as you were our brothers, you must get some money and release us; unto which we replied that for money they would give none, therefore it were better to write of business. No, no, saith he, you must write about money, and that he would do so too, and then we asked him how much he would write for. He said 100000 pagodas, but we told him that was a sum which if you should sell all you and the Company had in Surat, you could not make. But, saith he, there is a great deal of difference between the buyer and the seller. Let them write what they will give, and I will tell you what I will take. But they will give nothing at all, replied we again. But however, do you write as well as we, saith he, which we promised him to do, and so we have, desiring him in his letter to you he would not insert what he hath taken in all from the English, but only write that he had taken about 3,500 pagodas of the Company, for which we have two reasons.

First, because when you write to restore what hath been taken away and our liberty &c. [and other] conditions for taking the aforesaid Castle, he may be the more willing to part with so much then all and besides have the greater confidence in us.

2dly. Because he may think we are afraid to let our masters know what we have lost, and consequently that our masters do not look upon us as such great men as he thinks we are; and if

we can get what the Company hath lost with our liberties, we shall be content to loose the rest, we knowing our masters will take such care of us as to gain for us what we have lost when they see fitting.

But we fear there is no money will be repaid. Pray God send us our liberty, which as you desire to be instrumental in and to have our advice, so we shall gladly afford it, therefore desire you to write a letter to Sevagi exactly as we have writ in the enclosed, unless you find more writ then we have advised you, and take great care that your translation gives not so much alloy to their translation as may make it appear grosser than the original. Vauggee is dead, and severall vessels cast away upon the coast, all the Umbraws are divided, and we beleive Vizapore will be plundered. One thing H. R. thinks would be good for you, to write to Rowgy Punditt the Braman; for money you can pay none but what is due to him upon account wages, which he desires you insert as followeth:

We having not taken up more than one years wages vizt.

H. R. 1½ years wages 666 rupes, which if that will clear him, and he demands it of you, he will pay it, but more, if he were your own brother or father, he durst not do it, neither will your masters.

With the letter you send to Sevagi you must send somebody who knows how to speak the honour of our country and the English, and how willing we were to make Sevagi our friend, and how sorry you are he understood us not better and who this must be know not except Hoesan, who having learned his lesson, will, we beleive do the business handsomely.

By that time your answer comes, Sevagi may be returned and then we shall understand each other better and hope to bring this unhappy business to some better end.

We want money and cloaths, the former hope will come from you, and the other any Braman in Choule may send us with your order where Hossan [in] this rainy time may furnish himself with a Pallenkeen and leave his horses there.

To conclude. This Castle is the only aim he hath, and could he be persuaded to the beleif of us, he would be real to us, therefore, whoever comes to him must make it his business to persuade him to beleive us, and for our purposes we may very well promise and endeavour the business upon these conditions, which he will be bound to, but whether you approve of the conditions or not, let

not him know so much, for if you do not like them, you may make some evasion or other when we are at liberty, and one thing let us inform you that that Castle is not to be taken by the English for themselves, without good store of men, and where will you have them but from Sevagi, which was our design, and he to have the country and Castle too, but now we being prisoners he will have country and Castle too, giving us any other port town to build a Castle upon. We pray God to send us out of his hands, so we rest

Your loveing freinds

Soangur June 28 [sic ? 10]

H. REVINGTON. RAND: TAYLOR

Recd. June 28, 1661.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

PHIL. GYFFORD.

Let Hossan or any other that brings the letter for Sevagi enquire about Basseen, where Sevagi is, and thither carry the letter and deliver it into his own hands, for we fear these Bramans make letters to speak what they please, and send us copy of it in English, and pray hasten the business.

Yours H. R.

[E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 5 to 9].

(27)

E. F. India }
1661-64 p. 50 }

CHAMBER TO PRESIDENT
AT SURAT

{ Dated 19
October 1661

Wee are much aggrieved to heare how you are abused by the Surat Governour, and that he hath confined you prisoners to the companies howse. If this be indured by these Governours, they will presume further; and wee have the like complaint to present concerning Xaigee (who is father to him that is the Visapore Generall and hath Mr. Revington in durance); for hee came in July last to Porta Nova and robbed and pillaged the towne; whereof the Companies merchants were the greatest loosers, having taken from them in ellephants, callicoos, broad cloth, copper, benjamen, etc. goodes to the value of 30,000 pardawes and are utterly unable to pay the Company their remaynes in their hands, being about 4,000 pa [godas], unless our masters will licence us to vindicate them by their shipping at sea, for this Xaigee hath now Porta Nova in possession.

(28)

Orig. Correspondence }
Vol. 27. No. 2900 }

CONSULTATION AT
SURAT

{ 25 Oct. 1661

(EXTRACT)

The President propounded the Companies commission for the taking of Danda Rojapore Castle; but there was the same want

of men and shipping objected. The President also having a commission directed to President Wyche, which was not to be opened untill the Persian action was finished (and yet remayns sealed), supposing the same may give further instructions concerning Danda Rojapore, that affaure lies dormant untill a greater force awake it. [E. F. India 1661-64, p. 17]

(29)

E. F. India } 1661-64 p. 50 }	CHAMBER TO COMPANY	{ 28th Nov. 1661
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It was declared that there was now reason for ships to call at Porto Novo, since, " the towne is wholly destroyed and the merchants totally ruined by Xagee, the Visapore King's generall' ... ' your fort is weakly manned ; and this is a time not to be unprovided, when wee have noe lesse then five or six armies within the compasse of 100 miles about us ' "

(30)

F. R. Surat } Vol. 85 p. 257 }	PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated Swalley Marine 7 December 1661
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(EXTRACT)

The 10th Aprill we made our addresses to you from whence now we shall begine, ending that subject where then we concluded, which was with Mr. Henry Revingtons imprisonment by Sevagy, a rebell unto the King of Decan; who kept him and seven more English in prison six months, demanding a vast sunnme of mony for their releasement. Though we writt many perswasive letters unto him for releasement, yet they would not be taken notice of, till Mr. Revingtons sicknes (being a dropsey) caused a feare of his death, that upon his peroll [i. e. parole] and promise of returne when well, leaveing all the rest but his chyru-rgion [surgeon] behind him, he was sent away from him, and came to us the 17th of October passed, in a weake condition. Noe meanes nor care was nor is omitted for the restauration of his health, but [we] feare his recovery. The rest are all in prison, and [we] have not heard from them since Mr. Revingtons arrivall. The country all in a cumbustion; no tradeing nor civill commerce. The rebell of one side, the King of this country for the other, and divers discontented nobles within the kingdome, rent it all to peeces. What will be the end, God knowes; but to gaine the other Englishes liberty we shall use all meanes possible. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 11-12].

(31)

E. F. India } INSTRUCTIONS TO { 1661
1661-64 p. 18 } A VESSELL }

All Malabar vessels met with were to be seized, as being 'our ancient enemies'; and in addition, any belonging to Bijapur ports, 'from st. Johns [Sanjan] unto Goa', in retaliation for the imprisonment of the Rajapur factors.

(32)

E. F. India } SURAT TO { 1661
1661-64 p. 27 } COMPANY }

We need not discourse of the necessity of a place of your owne to reside in, being that since the open trade we have by these people (that looke upon us as women, not men) been still abused for noe cause, taking all pretences for an occasion of affronting us.

(33)

F. R. Surat Vol. } THE PRESIDENT AND { Dated 11 January
85 p. 287 } COUNCIL OF SURAT { 1661/2
TO THE COMPANY

(EXTRACT)

There is noe trade at Rajapore; the whole country being a meere feild of blood; the King of Decan at open warrs with this King Oranshaw, severall rebells within the country of Decan warring both with their owne King, one another, and this King allsoe, that we cannot but feare it will reach hither suddenly.

[F. F. India 1661-64 p. 30]

(34)

E. F. India } ROYAL WARRANT { 21 February 1662
1661-64 p. 99 } TO
PRESIDENT OXENDEN }

CHARLES R.

Whereas complaint hath been made unto us, on behalf of the company of merchants Trading into the East Indies, that divers English men, having noe relation or dependance on the said company, doe saile the Indian jouncks, teach the natives there to build and navigate ships, and trade in those parts to the greate prejudice of the English nation, contrary to Our royall charter graunted to the said company, Our will and pleasure is that you cause all such disorderly persons, resideing wishin your jurisdic-

tion and agency, as shall in the said manner violate the privileges, imunities, and powers graunted by Our said Charter to the said East India company, to the prejudice and discouragment of trade in those parts, to be forthwith seized and sent for England. And for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant and authoritie unto you. Given at Our Court at White hall, the 21th of February, in the 13 yeare of our reigne.

By His Majesties Comaund,
EDWAR NICHLAS

(35)

E. F. India 1661-64 p 76	}	SURAT TO COMPANY	{	27 Feb. 1662
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The want of money.....is very greate,.....The reason isyou being pleased to disowne all debts (which is a new thing here):.....and last of all, the scarsity was never soe great as now caused by the Governour taking all merchants money into his hands for accompt of the kinge, which before they sould to whome they pleased and what price they could best agree with the Sherofe of the towne; but he gives them his owne price and make[s] them what weight hee pleases. That hath frighted most of the merchants from this place, that to this day there is not a shipp gone out of the port to Persia, which is the onely port that supplies them in the monsoon with money. The oppression and wronge of this Governour to all merchants, our selves, Dutch, Persians, are soe great that there is a generall complaint. Not a weeke passes our heads but he creates some new trouble towards us or other. The Dutch are not permitted to sell their goods as formerly, their copper being called into the kings mint. The Persian[s] forced by delayes and demurrs to pay twice the custome of the place for dispatch. [So] that untill their pride, by a just calling them to accompt for injuries and delayes, bee brought downe, you cannot trade here with any freedome or profit.

(36)

Factory Records Surat Vol. 85 p. 294	}	PRESIDENT ANDREWS, AND JOHN LAMBTON TO "THE DISCONSOLATE PRISONERS IN RAIRI CASTLE"	{	Dated Surat 10 March 1661/62
		(EXTRACT)		

Your severall letters of the 28th December, 16 January and the 3rd Ditto were received, wherein wee read that which you and

wee soe much desire, earnestly thirstinge after your liberty. Wee cannot blame you for that, but you must understand that wee have our hands full of buisnesse, many shippes to dispeed, advices also to give aboute our Honble employers affaires in many places to bee acted, which takes up all our time and not to spend it unnecessarily in inditing and sending costly letters to a Rogue that takes noe notice of them, for never yet any answere was returned. Nor indeed to your selves, were you not Christians and our country men, being that soe much wee have been slighted and disowned by you, which in your letters still you continue practizing disrespect and abusive language which have caused us to avoyd the trouble of reading them, not troubling our selves with writing, being that it will, you say, bee but a divertment; yet wee shall not further enlarge on this subject, because it may bee your closer imprisonment, caused by the nonsucceeding of your designe, hath made you more impatiently abusive as you were in your last letter; which wee shall wave and come to tell you that the Bill of Exchange was noe sooner presented, but ready money by the President himselfe paid out; soe much did wee desire your liberty, and now if knew wee how probably to obtaine it, without answering the demaunds of those unreasonable men, wee should not faile to put it in practice; but our answere to you, and them also, is to part with noe money; for though the good opinion you have of your selves have caused you to set a value upon your selves, yet indeed wee knowe not for what, unlesse disobedience to orders, abusing superiours, bee commendable ... How you came in prison you knowe very well. 'Twas not for defending Companies goods, 'twas for going to the Seige of Pannellia and tossing balls with a flagg that was knowne to bee the Englishes... It [i. e. Sivaji's action] was but as any other would doe, having power to revenge himself of such affronts; for marchants are not to sell their goods, when if of that nature as grana-does, to goe and shoote them off against an enemy; for marchants while trading in a strainge country ond may live quietly, if not meddling must looke for a requitall of their deserts. Wee... must tell you plainly and none but what rehearsed is the cause of your imprisonment; Mr. Revington himself having mentioned the comands of Sevagee [?not] to sell any, are cast in your teeth of being at Pannella Castle, because he would returne the injury as hee hoped more to his satisfaction if he could obtaine money then to word it... [E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 87.]

(37)

Letter Book } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated London 19
Vol. 3. p. 113 } { March 1662
(EXTRACT)

If at the arriveall of these ships Danda Rajapore shall bee in possession for the use of the Company, then wee require that, with what conveniency you can and with discreete manadgment, you remove from Surratt and settle your Presidency in that place, and there secure and fortifie your selves as well as you can, with what English are in those parts, till wee shall bee advised from you of your condition; and then wee shall proceed to furnish you with all things needfull that your advices shall require.

[E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 97.]

(38)

F. R. Surat } COMMISSION TO CAPT. E. MASON { Dated Swally
Vol. 2, p. 76 } OF THE ROYAL WELCOME { Marine 27
IN HIS VOYAGE TO PERSIA { March 1662
[EXTRACT]

What Mallabarrs or Decan vessayls you shall encounter endeavour the mastering, take out what merchantable and set the vessayl on fire, the men set on the next shoare you come at, if it can be done conveniently.

(39)

F. F. India } INSTRUCTIONS FROM KING { Dated
1661-64 p. 128 } CHARLES TO SIR ABRAHAM SHIPMAN { March 1662
(EXTRACT)

Our maine design in putting Our self to this great charge for making this addition [the island of Bombay] to Our dominions being to gain to Our subjects more free and better trade in East Indies, and to enlarge Our dominions in those parts and advance thereby the honour of Our Crown and the genrall commerce and weale of Our subjects,.....

(40)

F. R. Surat } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL { Dated 10
Vol. 85. p. 302 } OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { April 1662
(EXTRACT)

Pepper also, from Carwar; for none cann bee gott at Rejapore, nor the English released. Wee intend, if possible, to take some of their jounckes from Mocho, gaine their liberty and restitution-of estate of Your Worships etc. taken from Mr. Henry Revington; for many letters wee have sent to Sevagee that de-

clares it, and received noe answeare; and shall now send unto the Kinge of the country; wishing our endeavours may bee more effectuall. [E. F. India 1661-1664. p. 80]

(41)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85, p. 311	}	PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND COUNCIL AT SURAT TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR, " PRISONER IN RAIRE TO SEVAGE	{	D. Surat 17 May 1662
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(EXTRACT)

It is now some weekes past since wee heard from you, that wee are unacquainted with your condition or of that of the Country, not knowing where either the Kinge of Vissapore or Sevagee is, that wee might adresse our selves by a letter unto them for your release, therefore have sent a letter to either unto your selves to send forward to them...

Wee shall, soe soon as the *Hopevel* and *Royal Wellcome* returns from Persia not fayle to give commission to the latter end of August or begining of September for them both to lye on the Coast neare Vingola, the one and the other neare Carrapatan that if possible wee may sease on some Jouncks coming from Mocha and Persia and not to give liberty to any Decanner, if that way can prevaile for your liberty, if our letters doe not. Tis reported theould Queene is to returne, and if it bee our good fortune to light on hir, surely the King will not faile to procure your release for hir beside a returne of satisfaction. What you heare or can heare concerning hir, or any Jounckes or persons of quallity expected, give us advise that wee may proceed accordingly.

Wee most willingly would procure your freedome, but how to treats by sending a person into soe remote a Country and into an Enemyes (wee know not whether) is most [?]uncertain. Knew wee but any certainty of attaining your desires, and our expectation answeares such a mission, wee would not spare [sic] a parcell of money that wee could disburse.....[E. F. India 1661-1664, p. 88.]

Wee shall send the Letter unto the King of Vissapore by another conveyance, soposing it difficult for you to doe.

(42)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2, p. 84	}	CONSULTATION in SURAT	{	21st July 1662
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(EXTRACT)

Wee considered the captive condition of the Honbla. Companies servants and loss of our Honbla. employers and their owne

estate in Decan, for whome, though wee have used means for their libertie, by writing both to Sevagee and the King of Decan, yet have they now been restreyned 17 monthes, and have no hope of redemption without payment of a great ransome. Wee as members of the same body, being very sensible of their affliction and injurie done to our employers, doe in justice think it fitt and required from us, to recover their libertie and our Masters and their estates by force, since all faire means hath already been administred and prevayl not.

To which end wee at this tyme met, and after some Consultation, concluded the seizure of their vessayles at their retourne from Mocha to be the most effectuall means for their liberty and feizable, because we expect the two shippes aforesaid [the *Royal Welcome* and the *Hopewell*] to be on the coast. To the performace thereof, wee have now sent two expresses, with Commissions to the Commanders of both shippes, to put out of harbour upon receipt of the same (or so soone as the weather will permitt), the *Hopewell* to ply it off Rojapore and Carrapatam, and the *Royall Welcome* to lie before Vingurla, Dabull and ports adjacent, for surprizall of the Queen of Decan at her retourne from Mocha, being expected to land at the former Port, limittin them to the 20 of September for this employment.....and then they are to retourne to Carwarr...

(43)

F. R. Surat Vol. 85, p. 383	}	COMMISSIONS TO CAPTAINS EDWARD MASON AND JAMES SNOW OF THE <i>Royall Welcome</i> and the <i>Hopewell</i>	}	Dated 21 July 1662
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[The purport of these commissions is, as stated in the letter to Randolph Taylor of the 17 May 1662, to seize on any ships belonging] "to any Deccan people, either to the Kinge of Decan, Sevagy, or any marchants of the country" and "on the Queen of Decan which wee are credibly informed will returne form Mocho this yeare and probably to Vingula, because she from thence set out. Use hir with all the respect requisite to bee shewed soe eminent a person, but take great care she escape not your hands, being once possess of hir." [Captain Mason was to proceed to "Vingola" and Captain Snow to "the Ports of Rajapore and Currapatan"]

(44)

Factory Records } THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL { Dated 6th
 Surat Vol. 85 p. 351 } AT SURAT TO THE } Aug. 1662
 "PRISONERS IN RAIRE CASTLE" }

[EXTRACT]

Your letters of the 11th June and 14th July wee have received to which we have little to reply. Your bill drawne on us for 100 rupees wee have paid, and our indeavours for your libertye are put in practice, which we hope ere long will succeed, to our and your content, by surprizal of some vessales belonging to the Porto of Decan, wee haveing timely sent Comissions to the Com-manders of our shippes for the performance thereof in hopes whereof and of your liberties wee rest.

(45)

Factory Records } PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND { Dated 19th
 Surat Vol. 89 } COUNCIL AT SURAT TO } August 1662
 p. 353 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR AND }
 "PRISONERS IN "RAIRE" }

(EXTRACT)

Wee received a letter from the Marchant unto whome wee writt in Rajapore for the delivery of our letter unto the King of that Country, who according unto our desire delivered it, and received a verball answer that for him to write to Sevage was to no purpose; hee would not regard it, but an Army of his was proceeding towards him, and he hoped that might accomplish his and our desires, for soe soon as able hee would set you free, and promised further he would write in a few dayes unto us. Upon the receipt of his letter wee shall againe adresse our selves unto him, and hope, the Monsoon being neare ended, some opportunity will offer to put in practice our desires for your liberty, either by some person falling into our hands or procurey of them from the shoare. Our endeavours shall not be wanting. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 90-91].

(46)

E. F. India } AUNGIER AT BOMBAY TO { 26 September
 1661-64 p. 106-7 } SURAT } 1662

Yesterday there came aboard us one Mr. Matthew Noel from Chaull, who tells us that hee was sent thither by Mr. Andrewes in order to the releife of Mr. Randolp Taylor etc., the Companies servants at Rojapore. Hee brought us letters from the said Mr. Taylor giving a relation of their imprisonment, and likewise a

way proposed for their release, by intercepting the Queen of Vizapore, remaining now incognita at Chaull...

(47)

F. R. Surat Vol. } 85, p. 361	} THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL OF SURAT TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD BROWNE AT BOMBAY	} Dated 11 October 1662
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(EXTRACT)

Wee are heartily greived at the unhappie surprisall of our Rajapore freinds Mr. Randolph Taylor, etc., and in Christian compassion earnestly desire their release, and have wrott to my Lord [Marlborough] that hee would bee pleased to put in practice what they propound, onely wee are obliged to mind my Lord to have a respect to the time, that it may noe way hinder his timely dispeed home ; and this is all at present desireing you seriously to weigh the premisses.

(48)

Factory Records, Surat } Vol. 85 p. 395	} (EXTRACT)	} Dated 14 Nov. 1662
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LETTER FROM GEORGE OXINDEN & COUNCIL AT SURAT
"TO THE COMPANIES SERVANTS THAT ARE
CAPTIVES IN RAIR CASTLE TO SEVAGE
THE REBELL"

Yours of the 13th October came to hand ... the President ... promiseth all readiness to increase your joy and happiness in the procury of your liberty which we assure you shall be endeavoured by all possible means ; nor have wee binn backward in our readiness to advise about it with Bennidas, Vealgee and others, who were best able to direct, puting in practice what was then concluded upon, which was that Bennidas should use his contrivance by a Braman to be sent to Sevages to deale with his Bramans, if by this way he may be prevailed with, which wee are assured carries good probability with it, and Vealgee hath Commission and order to do what ever may be suitable to your release. Hee is voyadged downe the coast in ship *Richard and Martha*. And last of all, wee are our selves in action for your redemption by this Governour, who is become highly civill unto our nation since the President arrived, granting all whatever is desired from him with the greatest freedom imaginable, that wee live now in good reputation, being encouraged to make new requests. Wherefore, it being accustomed that all Presidents that are new comers doe present the Governour etc. the Kings ministers of this towne, which wee are in hands to doe ; at which time wee are invited to

make our request in your behalves that this Govenor with some other of the principall officers would wright to this Kings Generall Shasta [Chaune], who is reported to presse hard upon Sevagee, which being effectually importuned hence in a letter, may worke for your libertyes... [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 107]

(49)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103 }
pp. 224-5 }

RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c.
"FROM RAIRE" CASTLE
TO SURAT

{ Dated 20
December
1662 }

(EXTRACT)

As yet there is no alteration in our condition, our last acquainted you wee were in ; wee dayly expect the returne of the Governor of this Castle and then hope to conclude on somthing. God grant us once free of this misery, for the better effecting of which wee purpose to enorder Herjee at Csaul to voyage to Rajapore and try if the merchants there can prevaile with Rougy Pondit, Governor of those parts, to write to his master in our behalfe, which if that rogue will be perswaded to doe it will be very advantageous to us. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 108.]

(50)

E. F. 1661-64 }
p. 144 }

REFERENCE

{ December
1662 }

When Sir Abraham Shipman first arrived to Bombaim, being informed that the Vice Roy would by no meanes deliver up the island according to the articles, they [i. e. the inhabitants] sent hither a Bramin (or one of their priests, unto whome they entrust their greatest secretts), who came in the name of all the inhabitants, both of Sallseit and Bombaim, to acquaint mee that, if wee would appeare there, they would deliver up the island in spite of the Portugalls, and likewise contrive it in that manner that there should not be the losse of one mann ; desiring, as a gratuity for this peece of service, onely that they and their children might bee free, and they would bee His Majesties most faithfull subjects ; for that which most afflicts them is the tyranny of the Jesuites, who have brought them to that subjection that, when the father of a family dieth, what children hee hath are taken from their parents and brought up in the Jesuites colledges, never suffering them to returne againe to their relations ; which is a bondage very grievous to them.

[Sir George Oxinden's letter to Lord Arlington of 6th March 1665]

(51)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 103 p. 247	}	THE FACTORS AT CARWAR TO SURAT (EXTRACT)	{	Dated 28 January 1662/3
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This countrey at present is much unquiet and dangerous for merchants caphilas to pass up and downe by reason of the difference that is between the King of Canara and the King of Decan, who hath an army of 15000 horse and 20000 foot in readinesse to give his enemy battle, who is thought to be as potent as the other. This is all that wee can at present advice you. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 239]

(52)

F. R. Surat Vol. 2. pp. 132. 134	}	COMMISSION FOR CAPT. JOHN TINKER COMMAUNDER OF HIS MAJESTIES SHIP THE <i>Convertine</i>	{	Dated [Surat] 3 February 1662/3
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Since our directions to you of the 2d present, wee are informed that the Rebell, Sevagee by name, is fitting out two vessails of considerable burthen, which hee intends for Mocha, laden with such goods as were by stormes and foule weather drove upon his Coast, which wee are advised is of very considerable valew. Wherefore, that wee may redeeme the Companies Factors, which they have injuriously imprisoned, and if possible indemnifie the Company for great losses sustained in their plundering our howse and seizing our Masters estates, wee would have you to sail into the road of Rojapore (from whence they are to set out) where wee doubt you will not find them, but their place of Lading is two miles up the River, over against a small village called Jettapore. Wee would have you with what speed you can, fit and man your boats well, and send them up, and if they find them there, surprize them and bring them away ; but then you must have a great care that you secure the goods that nothing be purloyned or embezzledPerchance, although you doe not meet with the vessayles, yet your appearance may fright them into desires to conclude with us, whereby wee may not only make Honble. Terms, but redeeme our poore country-men out of Prison and misery that those rogues have inflicted upon them. Sir, wee desire you to weigh and consider well before you enter upon this enterprize, because you have the soldiers on board, which if you think will be unruly and plunder and purloyn what may be found in these vessayls, then not to attempt it, for at the concluding of Articles of Peace, the Company will be required to restore all things

again. But if you can confide in them.....then proceed, and we wish you all good success and safe retourne to your loving Friends

GEO: OXINDEN
JOHN GOODIER
GEO. AUNGIER.

(53)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 103 pp. 233 }
-237 }

RANDOLPH TAYLOR, &c.
TO SURAT

{ Dated Rajapore
6 Feb. 1662/3 }

The 17th past month wee wrote you from Raire, and therein advised our being sent for by Rougy Pundit to Rajapore. Said day wee set out from Raire, and the 29th ditto arrived at this place, where wee were gladly received by all the merchants etc. inhabitants of the towne. Notwithstanding, our irons remayned still on us, which the timorousnesse of those that brought us would not admit should be taken of untill they had delivered us to Rougy Pondit; and he being gone to Carapatam, wee remayned four dayes in the towne in said condicion, untill Rougy came, who then presently caused our irons to be knocked of before he would see us. And afterwards sent for us, with whom what discourse wee had shall breifly acquaint your worships. He told us that he had wrote a letter to the President, and the contents thereof, as allsoe of the answer returned thereto, which he sayd gives hopes of an accomodation between his master and the English, which he declares to be very desirous of, and therefore sent for us to treat about the businesse; which that wee might the clearer doe, wee told him it would be necessary he declar'd us freemen and gave us liberty to speak our minds freely, which he accordingly did before many auditors. Then wee told him what wee had severall times done formerly. that wee were but inferiour servants and therefore could doe nothing of this nature without speciall direction from Your Worshipp; but this wee were assured of by former experience, that our masters would never consent that an agreement should be made with any persons that their estates and servants have suffered by, without reperation be first made for the losses sustained, which if he could not give credit to from our relation, wee desired him to satisfie him selfe from the merchants who were present and well acquainted with the truth thereof; that if our Masters loose a pice they will spend 10 more to recover the same, for as they are hugely careful that none of

their servants shall offer any abuse, so when they have wrong offered them, they are the readier to revenge it, by how much they were thus carefull no offence should be given meriting the same; and wee having suffered so much by his master's late robbing of Rajapore, contrary to all lawes of justice and humanity being strangers and persons that never had offered the Rajah any wrong, he could not imagine our masters would be satisfied, unlesse satisfaction of the losse were made; and that wee should but deceive him and abuse our selves to say any thing else to him. But he told us what was past must be forgotten, and that for the future never any such thing should happen againe, nor should wee ever suffer by his master to the value of a corne of rice losse; giving in severall reasons for what had happened, but not one amongst them all any of what Mr. Andrews falsely advised the Company was cause of what happened to us, as all the merchants present can testifie, as, his master then having warr with the King of Deccan (which since is ended and they now certainly at amity), and therefore he robd his countrey; as also the great necessity that then were upon him, occasioned by his warring with two potent Kings and Oran Shaw having spoiled him of great parts of his dominions etc., but now his master had no such great necessity depending; but although any such should happen againe, yet he now was fully resolved never hereafter to commit the like outrages as formerly, and would give us his inviolable oath wee should never be any wayes injured againe; shewing us withall a writing from his master with his owne chop and others accustomed to it, as also the print of the Rajah's hand on the top of the paper, done with sandall, declaring his resolve to tend as prementioned. To all which wee answered that, in confidence of the truth of what he had alledged, wee did beleive our masters would be perswaded to trade againe to these ports, that are now in the Rajah's possession, provided reperation be made to their former losses; which we hope would be done, and assured him his master would not be a looser thereby. This was the substance of our discourse at first meeting; so he wisht us to returne againe to our lodging, and at night he would send us home to our house handsomly; which was performed last night accordingly. But before wee came from the Durbarr, where all the merchants were met, together with the cheife officers of the towne, he obliged us to sweare that wee would not attempt to goe from Rajapore without his knowledge, untill the difference between his and our masters were composed; and that after he had

promised to doe what in him lay to effect the same, he ingaged us to doe the like; which once being done (as wee hope speedily it will), he assures us of as great privilidges in all kinds as wee enjoyed formerly. Wee then parted, being accompanied by all the merchants and most of the eminentest persons of the towne to our owne house with horses, trumpets, flaggs, and great concourse of people, all discovering great satisfaction for our happy returne.

Thus you have a relation of what hath happened since our arrivall, which wee speedily send by this express and desire your Worshipp to send downe a person that may treat with Rougy about what remains to accomplish an happy agreement of peace and amity between the Rajah and our honorable employers, giving said person full power and directions how to proceed in all things. We think Velgee is the fittest person for such a work, being throughly acquainted in all things, and wee have assurance from Rougy and all the merchants that he shall come, and if occasion returne againe with as much freedom as any man whatever; therefore he needs feare nothing to come, but if anything happen so that he cannot come, then wee judge it meet some other person of good ability be sent to conclude all things, which will be farr better thought of than if the businesse be referr'd unto us for they will ever be apt to be zealous that much of what wee should speak (all though nothing but reason) proceeded from ourselves and not from the directions wee had received, but one comming immediately from thence will be better thought on though he discourse the same words as wee might, and wee judge Velgee will be the fittest person to act this businesse, but in that shall submit to your Worshipp's directions and shall not need to advice anything by way of directions for him that comes the business being sufficiently knowne, besides he that comes may repaire unto us and have what assistance wee are able to give him; the sooner this is put in practice it will be the better for now upon the shipp's going to Mocho from severall ports the businesse may be ended upon better termes than at any time else, and wee are throughly possess that, friendship being once concluded between us, wee may afterwards trade with safety in all Sevagys ports (having satisfaction for our former losses); for now it is certaine that the King hath given Sevagy a phirmaund for Raja pore etc. places that he is possess of, to enjoy the benefit thereof. But for our better security wee may get the Kings phirmaund to secure us in all parts of his dominions, and that [then ?] wee shall be safe. At leastwise, if anything should happen not suspected, the

Company will have wayes enough to satisfie themselves, this being still part of the Kings dsminions and Sevagy his subject; who, allthough [he] should be the veriest rogue in the world and have no regard to oath or promises so solemnly made, yet thoughts of their owne convenience will diswade them from breach thereof; for, if ever these should be violated, no persons would ever after beleive them or remaine in his countrey. But of this, and what else may be necessary to be treated of with said King, wee shall say more hereafter, or if your Worships will licence the same on Volgees coming hither and our concluding the businesse with Rougy, Randolp Taylor will repaire to Surat and discourse his knowledge in all things unto you. This he would gladly have done now, but it would not be admitted of readily, and we thought it not convenient to presse much for it, much lesse for all our going to Surat, as your Worships of the 8th January, delivered us by Rougys, directs, to which letter wee have nothing else to reply. Wee believe the Rajah would gladly afford the Company any place convenient for them in his possession, with severall other advantages, if they would assist him in the taking of Danda Rajapore Castle, which if commanded by you, wee will discourse with Rougy about, but as yet have not said a word of that nature. There will 2 ships sail hence for Mocho, wee think both on the Rajah's account, unless the merchants purchase one of them and her lading, which we hear some talk of, and think they may lawfully doe, but wee hope thoughts of this apprehending will not diswade your Worship from a speedy conclusion of all things, least the Rajah should be incensed at any delay when he appears so willing of a reconciliation between us; but when it happens that things reasonable cannot be obtained, you shall find wee will not be asferd still to hazzard our lives rather than to consent to any unhandsome articles; but wee hope all will have a faire and happy conclusion, which God grant. The merchants of the Towne have appeared hugely zealous in our business, and therefore merit your thanks, which if given them in a few lines from your Presidednt privately, it will be very well taken. They all desire to have their service presented to the President, and having heard of his fame and great esteeme of all men, are glad they have done anything that gives them hopes to partake of his freindship. It will be necessary that the copy of last Rajapore Bookes be sent us that wee may know the amount of the Companys losse, to which wee shall add all particular mens which there is occasioned, to discover the amount of all losses.

If a small vessell can be spared to bring Volgee or the person that is sent hither, it will be more credible, and a good means to hasten the agreement; therefore wee hope one will be sent, as allso that a handsome Piscash will be sent, on her for Rougy, which may not be lost in making up of the businesse; but let it come privately and not to be delivered untill wee find it convenient. Here is severall other officers in the towne that will expect something from us, which is but customary; therefore wee hope you will please likewise to send what necessary to give them, as allso household stuff, what may be necessary for our owne use. Wee are wholly disfurnished of all things, having not pots enough to boile our victualls in, and wee are unwilling to buy any thing here. What sent may remaine on the vessell untill our order for their disimbarcking. All goods that usually vend in these parts will now sell very well. If you please to send any they may remaine on board untill the business with Rougy be concluded, or when it is not speedily effected and no safety for the landing here, they may be sent a little lower downe the coast and landed there; but wee doe not feare there will bee any occasion thereof. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 230-32]

(54)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
103. p. 248

RAJAPUR TO SURAT

{ Dated 18th
February 1663

The 9th instant arrived the *Convertine* in Jettipore Road: there, understanding by a letter wee had kept below to be carried aboard any English ship that was discovered neare the port, of our being in Rajapore, they wrote a letter to us to come all aboard said shipp. The merchants understanding wee had a letter come, came to us, whom wee examined a little to learn Rougy's thoughts of our going downe, and gathered that he would not willingly consent to. all our going untill the difference between us were agreed on, which was our thoughts too; so in short, two of us went downe, vizt. R[andolph] T[taylor] and P[hilip] G[lyfford], together with the merchants of the towne. At our coming aboard the Captain shewed us the commission he had for surprising of the two vessailes that are lading in the river, wherein, being no provision made for any accident that might intervne, he urged the necessity for following the same; to which wee answered that beside the discredit that would reflect upon our nation, if such a thing were done, after wee had past our words to indeavour a reconciliation between our Masters and Sevagy (which all these spectators would think wee had falcoified in procuring what now

should happen, seeing no such thing was acted before our release), and Rougy having promised to doe the same, may absolutely that wee should have satisfaction, wee say besides this (which your Worships may say is only to shun the appearance of evill, which is not discommendable), wee alledged two English mens being aboard, which in our judgments would loose their lives if this were practized (as wee might all have done, had not our accidentall letter prevented the execution thereof), which to your Woshippes reason may seem improbable would have happened; but our opinion is as prementioned. But the most diswasive argument was the small matter them vessailes had then in them (omitting the danger and difficulty there would have been in taking them with boates), being very inconsiderable, having only some rice for ballast, and litle sandall wood and some course black cloth, all the fine goods being ashore at Rajapore, and 20,000 Pagodas worth not then come downe, which together will make the shippes very rich, they say worth 50 or 60,000 Pago: . But then having so small a matter aboard as aforesaid, it was by a generall Consultation concluded best to desist from thoughts of taking the vessells, since there might be farr better oppertunities for regaining our right, in case it could not be procured by faire meanes, which if could, wee are sure would be much better, seeing there appeares no improbability of Sevagy's gaining further on the coast, and then without friendship with him there will be no safety in staying at Carwar, for that traitorous blade Rustum Jeamah (who is owner of that towne as he was of Rajapore) will easily consent to the robbing thereof as he did of this, and then the English, if not at amity with Sevagy, must suffer amongst the rest, and afterwards Rustum Jeamah laugh in his sleeve, as now he doth, that he can finely play the rogue underhand and thinks no body dessernes his villany; but this may be said to looke a great way of[f]. However, if artisfaction can be had on peaceable tearmes, wee conclude it will be best pleasing, and therefore advised Velgy to goe up with us to Rougy and talk with him about the businesse, which the merchants assuring he might safely doe, he accompanied us up, where Rougy was civill to him and discourst to him what he had formerly done to us, and Velgee answered much to the same purpose as wee had done, that our masters must and would have the mony, and added that in default thereof and the provocations given them by so many abuses offerre'd their servants, the President had given very severe orders unto that shipp he was come on, but in regard they had notice of his intentions

to make satisfaction for all, the execution of part thereof was suspended, but that would fall the heavier on him and his countrey, if a speedy conclusion were not made to satisfy the President, and to that end had wrote to him, whose answer might come in 20 dayes, at which time if he would call here againe, he hoped all things might be composed, and so Velgy, staying only a few houres with him and being civilly treated, departed, and the 13th in the morning the shipp set saile in prosecution of her voyage.

* * * * *

In the meane time, before the *Convertine's* returne, wee beleive his veasells will be gone for Mocho, and not knowing if they returne safe, whether he will afterwards be brought to reasonable conditions, it would be hugely necessary that they were laid out for. If this be concluded on (and against their returne) there must be at least two or three vessells employed in the businesse, for it's probable Rougy may enorder their returne to some other port and not Rajapore, as Carapatam, Sattoly, Dabull or Kelsy; but if two vessells could be appointed before Dabull and Kelsy, in all likelihood they would be met with, which if should happen so, it would be convenient a perfect list were taken of all things that are found in any of them, which may be had from the chiefe of the shippes and vessells be demanding one of him, and telling him that if afterwards any more or lesse be found than what he gives account, it will be worse for him. And having thus obteyned a perfect account, if there be occasion for restoration, nothing can be demanded more than said list or account specifies. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 233-34].

(55)

F. R. Surat Vol. } 103 p. 251	MASTER AT CARWAR TO SURAT	{ 27 February 1662 3
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(EXTRACT)

As for the surprisall of the ships balquing to Sevagy at my being at Rajapore, it was held not convenient by reason they had but few goods in them, and besides the Honble. Companies factors were newly set at liberty, but we have enordered Captain Tinker to touch there on his returne for the effecting of your former commands, and also for the bringing of the factors or as many of them as possible he can, or as they shall agree of.

The Raja of Sunda [Sonda] and Ellapore [Yellapur] by the help of the King of Vigeapore hath regained his countrey and made the wayes passable to goe to Ilubely. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 239]

(56)

F. R. Surat } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE { 30 March
Vol. 103 p. 293 } TO SURAT { 1663

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday Rougy Pundit went for Chiploon ... its thought he intends to visit his master at Raighur before his returne, upon what businesse he so suddainly is gone is not yet certainly known...

The newes here stirring is that the Mogull with 12000 horsemen is in the upper Chaul abuilding houses for to winter in; 7000 horse more are in Rimatpore [Rahimatpur] being returned from pursuit of Netagee Sevagies-Lt. Generall, who was gone to plunder into the Mogulls countrey. They followed him so close that he was faine to travell 45 and 50 mile a day, and yet much adoe to escape with a small booty he had got. They left not of the pursuit till they came within 5 leagues of Vizapore, which put the King and Queen into so great a fright that with a 100 horse they presently marched to Bunckapore. Rustum Jeamah met the Mogull and made his owne peace. What will follow hereof is uncertaine but all here think the Mogull will take all the Kings countrey. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 234-5]

(57)

O. C. Vol. 26 } THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL { Swally 6 April
No. 2975 } OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 1663

(EXTRACT)

As wee design'd it, the *Convertine* putting in to Rajapore Road, blockt up the two vessella that were to voyage for the Red Sea, which brought the Governor and the rest of the inhabitants of the town to suffer Mr. Taylor, accompanied with some of them, to goe aboard the shipp, indeed to prevent their vessells seizure, which Mr. Taylor did perswade for; so she sail'd thence and at her returne brought of both Mr. Randolph Taylor and Richard Taylor, leaving Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Farren behind, but at liberty to keep house in town, that our next care must be to get them to us, wherein wee will use our indeavours. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 234].

(58)

F. R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE TO { 8 April
100, p. 272 } SURAT { 1663

(EXTRACT)

Since my last of the 31th (? 30th) March, here hath happened nothing worth your Worships &ca. notice, only it's certaine

that the King, Queen and all the nobles in Vizapore are gone to Buncapore where they are denied entrance by Bulla Ckauns [Bahlolkhan's] mother, by reason Bulla Ckaun and the King are at great variance. Rustum Jeamah hath certainly met the Mogull, but upon what conditions wee cannot heare. After that he had met the Mogull he perswaded them from persuing Netagee any further by telling them that the countrey was dangerous for any strange army to march in, likewise promising them to goe himsele and follow him, by which decept Netagee got away, though not without the losse of 300 horse and himsele wounded. The house Rustum Jeamah was a building the English here in Rajapore not being finished by reason of Sevagy's coming here, there is severall beames and posts which, if not taken care of, will certainly rot in the raines ... Rougy is not as yet returned. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 235-6]

(59)

E. F. India } MADRAS COUNCIL TO } 11 April
1661-64 p. 270 } SURAT } 1663

Wee have understood by a particular letter from Mr. Henry Gary at Goa that Ricloff [the Dutch Commander], being very proud with his late successe in taking Cochin, hath publicly declared that their intentions in taking that place was not only for procuring the pepper and cassia lignum but to make it a magazine and harbour for their shipping (having a designe for taking Zeiloan); for which purpose they have sent 18,000 women for breeders to populate the place. Of which wee shall take all oppertunities to give the King of Candy notice, hoping thereby to make the Dutch more odious in his sight and to ingratiate ourselves; and possibly this may be a meanes for the redemption of our captivated friends, as also may prove an oppertunity for selling a factory there, according to the Honourable Companies desire.

(60)

F. R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE } 12 April
103, p. 268 } TO SURAT } 1663

(EXTRACT)

Rougy Pundit is returned. Presently upon his arrivall he desired me to write to your Worship &ca. to send some body to make an end of the businesse; he declared a great desire thereto. Yesterday arrived a letter from the Rajah written himself to Rougy, giving him an account how that he himself with 400

choice men went to Shasta Ckauns camp. There, upon some pretence (which he did not incert in his letter) he got into his tent to Salam, and presently slew all the watch, killed Shasts Ckauns eldest sonne, his sonne in law, 12 of his cheife women, 40 great persons attending him, their Generall, wounded Shasts Ckaun with his owne hand (and he thought to death, but since heares he lives), wounded 6 more of his wives, 2 more of his sons, and after all this returnes, loosing but 6 men and 40 wounded, 10000 horse under Raja Jeswantzin [Jaswantsing] standing still and never offered to persue him, so it's generally beleived it was done with his consent, though Sevagy tells his men his permisera bid him doe it. This is all at present. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 236].

(61)

E. F. India }
1661-64 pp. }
247-250 }

PORKAD TO SURAT

{ 17 April
1663

The Dutch have lined the whole coast with their factories, thereby to ingrosse all manner of profitable commodities to themselves both of selling and buying, ... The Mallabars as yet are in good tearmes with them, because yet they are blind and sencelesse, not finding the slavery they have brought themselves into, by receiving in a nation amongst them that will toll the very meat they eate in a short time, and barre them from speaking any tongue but Dutch.

(62)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
103, p. 272 }

PHILIP GYFFORD AT RAJAPORE { Dated 5 May
TO SURAT { 1663

(EXTRACT)

Since my last there is no newes worth writing, but only confirmation of Shasta Ckan's death, with the death of his eldest sonne and sonne in law, six concubines and fifty more great persons, which newes I beleive is most of it very true, except that of Shasta Ckan's death being generally reported to be false, and I am apt to beleive so by reason that a trusty servant of Rustum Jeamah's, who came from Shasta Ckan's camp reports he saw him alive, but much wounded. The King of Vizapore is returned to Vizapore from Bunckapatam, where they say he hath conquered Snepnai [Shivappa Naik] and brought him to compound for 40,000 Pagods. Rougy Paudit is very sollicitous to know whether your Worshipp will please to returne Mr. Taylor, till whose arrivall he pretends he shall never be really contented. There is a report of Sevagy's coming this way with an intencion to

goe down as low as Goa, but I suppose he will hardly come these raines.

(63)

F. R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD AT COLLOPORE { Dated 24
103, p. 273 } TO SURAT { May 1663

(EXTRACT)

✓ Yours of the 23th ... came to hand the 12 instant, and in compliance with your order wee sett out for Collopora the 16th, whither wee arrived, thanks be to God, safe the 19th, no body hindering us, Rougy being gone along with the Rajah to Coodal, and so to Vingurla. All the way as he goes along he gives his Cowle promising them that neither he nor his souldiers shall in the least doe any wrong to any body that takes his Cowle, which promise he hitherto hath kept, but what he will doe when he returns it's as uncertaine as it is whither he intends to goe no further then Vingurla where he heard the Dutch had brought great riches from Cochin. The Dutch as yet keeps their house, he not offering to molest them...

The newes stirring here is only that the King is returned from Bunckapore where he hath brought Snepnaick to a composition of 7 Lack of Pagodas, and that Shasta Ckaun is not dead but wounded, one sonne kil'd outright, 2 wounded, 6 women kil'd, 8 more wounded, and 40 persons attending their Generall left dead in the place. In this business Sevagy himselfe was chiefest actor, he going into Shasta Ckauns tent with 400 men and returning (after he had kil'd as many maen as he could) by 10000 horse under Rajah Jestwuntsine [Jaswantsing], who never offered to stop him, so it's generally beleived he advised him to it, promising to secure him.

✓ God willing, the 25th wee shall set out for Goa, though by Sevagy's going downe the Coast the way is a little dangerous, but wee think it more secure to travell thither then trust ourselves here, it being a generall report wee burnt the Kings shipp at Moche last yeare. For the reasons aforessaid likewise wee (with advice of Narbaw Ray [k]rushna being at Goa) think it best to goe under the name of Persians that Sevagy tooke prisoners last yeare and now hath let goe, so wee have made us one sute of Mooremans clothes each, which when wee arrive at Goa wee shall sell for as much as we can (so hopethere will be but little losse thereby). To secure us likewise the better from petty robbers on the way (who are now more stirring then ordinary, by reason, for

fears of Sevagic, all the Governours as far as Simgclay [Sanguelim] and Dutchele [Bicholim] are fled), wee have hired four souldiers for the way, who shall returne at our arrivall to Goa. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 236-7]

(64)

Oxenden } SURAT TO MADRAS { Dated 25 May .
Papers } (EXTRACT) { 1663

Sovagee, the rebell in Decan ... did lately in his owne person, accompanied with 400 of his menn, sett upon the tent of Shafta [sic] Ckaun, his army lieing round it, killed 50 great persons, wounded Shafta Ckaun, killed 12 of his weomen and wounded 6, killed his eldest sonn and sonn in law, wounded 2 more, carried away his daughter and a great treasure of jewells and money. [He] hath lost but 6 menn and 40 wounded; 10,000 horse, under the commaund of Roja Jewanson [Jaswantsing], standing still and lookeing on while Sovagee was doeing this. Tis thought he would willingly had Shafta Ckaun removed out of the way; which had beene done, but that his sonn, seeing him in great danger, spake to him as to a common souldjer, sayeing: Souldjer, why dost thou adventure thy life, when thou maist save it? Tis not thou they looke after to kill, but Shafta Ckaun; by which words Sevagees menn, concludeing it was Shafta Ckaun that spake, left him and fell upon the sonn, whome they slew, whilst the father made the escape. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 238]

✓ (65)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } KARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 15
103. p. 282 } (EXTRACT) { June 1663

It was reported here a few dayes since that Sevagee was come as far as Banda, and that he was intended to take all these countreys here abouts as farr as Mergee [Mirjan]. But it seemes that, the Moguls forces comming so hot upon him, he was forced to recall his forces. But whither or no he doth intend to returne againe after the raines, it is not as yet known, but, however, much feared. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 240-1]

(66)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA { Dated 22
103. p. 283 } TO SURAT { Jnne 1663
(EXTRACT)

(Wee have received no answer from Rougy Pundit nor no newes of Sevagy more than that he is returned from Vinguria, leaving 2000 men.) Shasta Ckaun is certainly alive and hath

kill'd him severall men, which caused his suddaine returne. [*É. F. India 1661-64 p. 241*]

(67)

F. R. Surat Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA { Dated 20
103 p. 284 } TO SURAT { July 1663

(EXTRACT)

The 19th arrived a man from Colloppore who met with a Jessud of the Kings aboute 2 dayes journey off [f] of Goa, who told him he left the King at Bunckapore, a castle in Carnatick and was going to Punda with a letter to the Kings Governour there which ordered him to joine his forces with the Cuddall Jeaseyes [Desais] and some other petty Rajahs and goe and rout Sevagy out of Rajapore and Carrapatam, the King having given both these townes to Mamud Ckaun, eldest sonne to Con Conno [Khan Khanan] or Eagles Ckaun [Ikhlaskhan]. This man went likewise to Vizapore with order from Mamud Ckaun to the cheif of his horse to prepare for Rajapore and secure his townes. The King hath likewise given Dabull and Chiploon to Fozell Ckaun eldest sonne to Abdala Ckaun who Sevagy kill'd at Jouly. This Fozell Ckaun is now much in the Kings favour. The King likewise hath wrote to Sevagy to deliver those townes by faire means or take what followes. Its reported that the Mogull is in Mar and Sevagy at Jouly, but the former wee cannot beleive They say likewise that the Mogull hath kill'd Netagee Sevagys Generall, but how true this is wee know not. Rustum Jeamah returning from whence the King had placed him to Hookery his owne towne by the Kings order is denied entrance. This Jessud sweares before he came out of Bunckapore he saw Irons put on Bussall Ckaun [Bahloikhan] and Shagee, Shevgys father, but taken off of the latter in two dayes who is now with the King without any command. Bussall Ckauns mother denying the King entrance into Bunckapore, the King wrote to Shagee to perswade Bussall Ckaun to come and stand to his mercy, for the King being denied entrance was so incenced, that if he stood out any longer would never have pardoned him, and now he could not hope to be able to withstand him, the Kingdome being at peace since the King conquered Snop Naick a Carnattick Rajah, and brought him into a composition of 700000 Pagodas. The rebelling of this Rajah was the cause of the King going for Bunckapore. At last Shagee perswaded Bussall Ckaun to goe to the King, upon condition that he would accompany him, which he

did, and so the King trapann'd them both. The King hath likewise wrote Syddy Mussad, Syddy Zoars sonne in law and to Syddy Zoars eldest sonne (the former of which hath 14000 horse the latter 10000) to come to him, but they returne him answer that they dare not trust him that had murdered their father ; upon which the King wrote them againe that they had no reason to mistrust him, he having now imprisoned Bussall Ckaun who was the only cause of their fathers death. This is all the newes stirring here at present. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 242-3]

(68)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } PHILIP GYFFORD &ca. AT GOA { Dated 1 Sep-
103, p 305 } TO SURAT { tember 1663

(EXTRACT)

Wee... heare that the King of Vizapore hath given them [i. e., Robert Master, &c.] a phirmaund to trade in his country. Rustum Jeamah hath likewise given them faire promises, but they are, as wee humbly think, not to be hearkened too; besides Sevagy hath an army so nigh that it can remove easily to Carwarr when the goods come down, so that wee feare there is no trusting either.....

(69)

F. R. Surat } COMMISSION & INSTRUCTIONS TO { Dated Swally
Vol. 2. p. 164 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR supercargo { Marine 9 Oct.
of the *Loyall Merchant* { 1663

(EXTRACT)

Wee have thus pitcht on you to the managing of this [trade] affaire...you having so faithfully discharged your self in the like occation untill you were unhappily surprized in your residence at Rojapore by that perfidious Rebell Savage, against whome as yet wee have not had either conveniency of force or tyme, since you were all freed from your bonds, which is the reason wee have desisted from calling him to an accompt. But forbearance is no acquittance. Wee are resolved to vindicate our Masters wrongs and your sufferings as soone as wee can be provided for them, for as yet wee are altogether uncapable for want of shipping and men necessary for such an enterprize, wherefore *Patientia*.....

It is certainly beleived that Savage had reacht thither [Carwar] the last yeare, had not the Mogulls army set upon his General, which caused his retreat. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 257]

(70)

F. R. Surat, } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 5 November
Vol. 104, pp. 1, 4 } 1663

(EXTRACT)

In my prementioned letter I acquainted you that I had sent up a Banian to Rougy Pundit at Rajapore, who next day return'd with 2 of said Governour's assistants to discourse about the difference betwixt their master Sevagy and us, whom wee assured by a letter sent to Jettapore might come aboard the shipp and returne againe with pleasure without any molestation; upon which the next morning they came aboard, and after severall discourses about the businesse wee found that they had no commission to promise any other satisfaction for what their master robbed from that factory then out of the customes of Rajapore, which I told them was different to what Rougy had promised both to the President and myselfe in sundry letters sent to Surat, some of which I produced there, which expressly promised half in ready money and the other half in customes, to which they answered (after some Bramany tricks to misconstrue the words) that what Rougy had promised he was bound in justice and honour to performe but he having given them a commission they could not exceed its limits, soe wee saw nothing was to be done in this affaire, which, whilst wee were discoursing of, wee likewise indeavour'd to sell some of our goods, but the merchants durst not buy any untill some conclusion were made with the Governour, which when they saw could not be effected they would not buy anything, being wee suppose forbid the same; so wee resolved to set saile with the land breeze, being no graine, gunny or any other commodity to be got presently, and since wee found the Governour so litle regardfull of his late promise wee durst not adventure to leave any stock behind for provision of anything against our returne, without doing which they would not promise anything; so 27th in the morning wee set saile for Goa, intending that our next port, having certain intelligence that the merchants of Vingurla were all fled thence for feare of Sevagy, and besides at our coming off of Vingurla the winds hung so that wee could not have gone in without much losse of time. . .

God grant us good successe now that wee begin to approach to the extent of our vcyage, where wee are sorry to heare are great troubles between the King of Decan and the Rajah of those parts, whose cheife place of residence called Biddruee [Bednur]

is like to be taken from him by said King, being that wayes in person. [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 260-261]

(71)

E. F. India } SURAT TO COMPANY { 14 November
1661-64 p. 205 } (EXTRACT) { 1663

...This wee advise for your satisfaction, in that you need not feare any obstruction of your business, or doubt of any estate you have here; for it is a port so plentifully stored with shipping of the natives that, if any violence should bee put upon you, you will not bee long arighting yourselves when ever you please to enter upon it. And that is what they know and feare, and what keepes them in soe much awe.

(72)

Orme MSS. Vol. } LOG OF THE *Loyall Merchant* { Entry of 24
263 p. 23 } (EXTRACT) { Nov. 1663

Onore Road [Honavar], Tuesday 24th November 1663.

Wee received pepper aboard and [the news that] there was a peace concluded between the Rajah of this Cuntry and the King of Deccan. The Rajah bought his peace at the rate of six hundred and odd thousands pounds.

✓ (73)

Orme MSS. Vol. } LOG OF THE *Loyal* { Entries 5 to 17 Jauu-
263, pp. 23-4 } *Merchant* { ary 1664
(EXTRACT)

NEWES OF SIVAGEES COMMING TO SURAT.

Swally hole, 5 January 1663/64.

This day at 3 after noone came downe newes from the President of Savages a great Robber, being within 10 or 12 miles of Suratt; soe required from Mr. James to desire the Commanders to send up 40 men armed to guard the Companies stock, Soe we sent up 10 men completely armed.

6 January 1663/64.

This afternoone at half past two another noate came from the President that life and goods and all at stake; so desired to send up all our men except 10, with our longboats and skiffs; but by Consultacon did not think that fitting, so sent up 20 men more armed and out of the other ships 22 more. That night the rogue gott into the towne and began to sett itt on fire and fell to plundring. The men gott all safe into the English house; with those that were above before, [they] made up some 150 English and

some 50 peones, [who] were resolved to defend the towne the cowardly Governour haveing ranne into the Castle and left the towne to bee plundred, there being some 20000 men and upwards in the towne, none standing to their defence butt the English and Dutch. The enemy fired and plundred the Towne and coming to fire aboute the English quarters, the English sallied out and killed 3 men and a horse; and from that time they forbore any more to molest the English; wee and the rest of the shippes haveing sent up 100 men, and there was in the English house some 50 English and some 60 [sic] peones; soe that there was in all some 210. In all the English did behave themselves gallantly, which made the Armenians and other strangers stand on their defence; butt amongst them all noe party soe considerable to sally out to repulse them, hee wasteing with fier all the Towne except the English Quarters aboute them, and soe continued plundering without resistance scorning to carry anything away but gold, silver, pearles and diamants, and such pretious wares.

The 10 at night after had committed many cruelties, haveing destroyed 2/3 parts of the Towne with fier, and cutt of severall heads and hands, haveing had Mr. Anthony Smith prisoner, whom after 3 daies hee released for 350 [sic] Rupees, haveing certified him that he would cutt of his head, and hee had surely dyed if a plott had taken effect which was the murdering of Sivajee, a Moore stabbing att him, whose hand was cutt off before [he] could give the blowe; hee closeing with the Generall, being all bloody, they tumbling downe blooded the Generall; soe his men thought hee had been slaine, and the word was given to kill all the prisoners; butt the Moore being killed immediately, the Generall forbad the execution. Soe at night, hee haveing notice of some forces that were acoming against him, haveing sufficiently enriched himselfe, haveing by report carried away with him about a million and a halfe of mony (Suratt not haveing been soe rich not in many years before), hee departed with the curses of many undone people. This unhapy disaster did obstruct all our buisnesse, wee being forced to lay aside all buisnesse, haveing spared most part of our men.

The 17th the Kings army being in the towne the President came downe with the applause of all the townes people: the Governour of the towne being as much derided and scorned; for if hee had not gon into the Castle, hee might in all reason have saved the towne. At his coming out of the Castle the

people derided him and flung dirt at him; for which his sonne shott a poor Bannian that was just come over the water with his packe on his backe, with an arrowe in at his mouth and killed him; sheweing the insulting pride and basenesse of these people, that durst not stand an enemy to save there estates, yett killed a poore Bannian that durst not doe him any injurie.

The people of Suratt [were] still terrefied with fresh alarums of the rogue comeing, all being ready to leave the towne and would, were it not for the English and Dutch. The Dutch had two peons killed, they not vent[ur]ing themselves out, but sent out there servants. There was in this season the Malabars came up to the Rovers [rivers] mouth and tooke a boate [in] which a Moore had saved his estate, wherein they tooke much wealth, which caused an alarm by the feare of those poore Bannians that Sivagees men had sett the Buzar on fier. Soe I had 40 men well armd, a shoare, but found no opposition, there feares not giveing them leave to beeleeve what they saw with there owne eyes was not soe.

✓ (74)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { 6 January
Vol 2 p.176 } { 1663/4

When wee were in good forwardness in the dispatch of the Europe and Bantam ships...the 5th of this month comes an hot alarme of that grand rebell Sevege's approach to Gundave [Gundevi], and expected hourly to fall upon the towne. The President thereupon called his Councell and with as much composedness as the distracted time would permit, made these propositions, the people in the towne having already left their houses and fled in clusters, with their wives and children, to secure their lives and what they could carry away with them.

1st. Cojah Minaz having made his request to the President to receive back againe the broad cloth which hee had repacked and sorted ready to transport up into the country, and then lay before the Custom House, it was debated and held to be our safest course to consent to his proposall, in regard our house was better able to preserve it then his was; in the interim he giving us an instrument under his hand that in case wee should be, by the force of enemies, plundered, the loss of the broad cloth should be upon his account and not on the Companys, but that he notwithstanding should be liable to make satisfaction, according to the bargaine made with him.

2nd. The President propounded it necessary to write to the severall ships in Swally-hole to send us what men and armes they could spare by their long boats and the Companys hoighs for our better defence, which was readily consented to.

3rd. The severall dyers and beaters having brought to our gates sundry percells of cloth, entreating the President to receive them, it was concluded reasonable; first, in regard wee had imprested money on them; and secondly, because our house was better able to secure them from fire then theirs.

4thly. It was unanimously resolved without delay to fortifie our howse and to hazard the last life in defence of our Honble. Masters estate. And having recommended our selves to the protection of the Almightye (who only was able to deliver us), the President employed his utmost care and prudence in strengthening all defective places, quartering his people in the severall avenues where the enemy could most offend us and appointing a strict watch day and night.

All which being consented to with one heart by the subscribers, every one betooke themselves to their respective charge, humbly beseeching the Almightyes assistance and blessing on their endeavours. [a portion inn E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 279-98.]

✓ (75)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86. p 2	}	THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT TO RICHARD CRADOCK AND FACTORS IN PERSIA	{	Swally Marine 22nd January 1663/4
(EXTRACT)				

Loyall Merchant and Affrican are now almost in a readinesse to saile, who undoubtedly would have had a more timely dispatch, had wee not been impceded by an incursion Sevagy made lately in this place, where hee by fire hath destroyed thousand[s] of houses and robb'd many of these people (it is generally reported) to the amount of a Crue [sic? crore] of rupees in money, goods, pearle and jewells,

Wee see defended our selves and the Honble. Companys house. as that not only it escaped that Feinds fury, but likewise all the part of the citty round about us, though wee cannt but acquaint you that our Masters will bee losers, who haveing at that time a great many goods upon Castle Gaen, divers of there

bales were stolen away from thence before wee could send men to secure them....

Postscript of 4 Feb. 1664.

The vessail that carryed these unto you, though ready to saile from date of the preceeding part hereoff, hath per her thus long retardance given us oppertunity to acquaint you that the ships *Loyall Merchant* and *Affrican* had their dispatches, and sailed hence for England the 29th of the passed month, whose late dispeed hence hath been occasioned by the devastation of this City of Surratt lately per Sevagy, as prementioned, in obstructing all trade for many days and caphilae from bringing down our goods. And since our former date, upon a rumour that Sevagy was returning thither againe, the people all fled out of the towne in a greater flight then at his first comeing, securing their moneyes and goods in the Castle ditch and vessailes in the river. His cruelty hath been soe great in cutting of hands and head that the terrour of his name is become soe great to these people that upon every rumour of his comeing, the people will bee apt to leave the towne if the King take not care to secure them with an Army.

✓ (76)

P. R. Office MSS. } HENRY GARY TO THE { Dated Surat 25
C. O. 77/9, No. 24 } EARL OF MARLBOROUGH { January 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

I shall not omit to acquaint your Lordship what lately happened to this place. Savagee, the grand rebell to the king of Decan, came here the 6th of this instant with a considerable army, horse and foote, entring the towne before the Governor scarce had any notice of his aproache. He made a great destruction of houses by fire, upwards of 3000, and carryed a vast treasure away with him. It is credibly reported near unto ten millions of rupees. He summoned us to compound with him for our lives (as he did the Dutch) but Sir George returned the messenger with an answer that he scorned him, and that if he sent him any more messengers, they should never return again; Both the Companys house and my own (which adjoins unto it) were well furnished with mariners, well armed, who divers times sallied out upon his people that came to set fire to our neighbours houses, and killed divers of them, by which means our own houses were not only preserved from the fiends furie, but likewise all the part of the towne round about us, which hath got us much honour,

divers of the great ones having advized the King Orangezbe there-
of, as on the contrary they have complained of the Governor, who
so soon as he had brought him the news of this rebels approach,
shamefully run and hid himself in the Castle. The Dutch never
sallied out, though kept their house stoutly. This villain had
the plunder of this place for four whole days, from Wednesday
morning untill Saturday at four in the afternoon; in which in-
trime he committed many cruelties, by cutting off of mens hands
that could not give him so much money as he demanded. Six
and twenty did one of our Principall Factors (that was then his
prisoner, but escaped miraculously, Mr. Anthony Smith) see
cut off in a morning, besides many heads.

(77)

Original Cor. } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated S. M. 28
Vol. 28, No. 3019 } { January 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

What you write us of Mr. Revington wee have in a former
long since spoake too, and by what wee can gather there was
more of passion then reason in the differences that did arise; but
death hath parted them and therefore have onely this to say that
the surviving person hath the advantage as uncontrould, where-
as, if God had pleased to spare the other, by what wee can learne,
hee would have approved himself deserveing your service. Those
surviving, as Mr. Randolph Taylor, Mr. Richard Taylor, Mr.
Gyfford and Mr. Farrand, wee have since redeemed.

The condition of Rajapors and the inland marts being
now in a confused manner in the possession of rebels and dayly
new commotions in the land doth dissuade us from engaging
ourselves in commerce, for wee can have no other assurance
then the word of a Theife or a Rebel; and so wee leave them
untill we shall have a further occasion to speake of those people
and the condition they are in at present. [E. F. 1661-64 p. 208]

✓(78)

Original Cor. } THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL { D. Surat 28
Vol. 28 No. 3019 } OF SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Janu. 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Just as wee had proceeded thus farr, being the 6 of January,
the day appointed for our going to Swally to hasten the
ships dispatch, some 3 or 4 houres before our intentions to pro-
ceed on our journey, was brought us a hot alarme that
Sevogee, the grand rebell of Decan, was within 10 or 15 miles of

the towne. This sudden surprize strucke such a terrour to all, both men, woemen and children, that the Governour and the rest of the Kings ministers and eminent merchants betooke themselves to the Castle; which the townes folke perceiuing left their houses and what ever belonging to them, and fled with their wives and children, some upon the river in vessayls and boates, some to the out villages, that in a few howers the whole towne was dispeopled, excepting that part of the towne about us, in hopes of our protection. Wee presently sent for forty men from the ships to our assistance, that came to us the next morning early, with whom wee your factors [and] servants joyned, and having drawne them out in ranke and file, with drum and trumpet, your President in the head, march[ed] through the body of the towne to the green before the Castle, where the Governour was, ready to pop in upon the first notice of their approach. Wee past close by him and soe marcht on, taking a great circle round, that the enemy was at the gates before wee could reach our house. The next newes was the rebell had sent two men and a letter, requireing the Governour, Hodgee Zaed Beague [Haji Zahid Beg], Virgee Vorah, and Hodgee Cosum, the three eminent merchants and mony'd men in the towne, to come to him in person immediately and conclude with him; else hee immediately threatned the whole towne with fyre and sword; which hee presently put in practice, not receiving a present answer, and that day, being the 3th[6th?] at night uninterrupted comes before the Castle and entrencht himselfe, and with his musketeers began to play upon the Castle, wee beleive with no expectation to take it, but to keepe in and frighten the Governour and the rest that had got in, as also the souldyers of the Castle from sallying out upon them whilst the others plundered and fired. In this interim Mr. Anthony Smith, coming from Swally, was met with and carryed to Sevagee (for it is certainly beleived it was hee in person), who tooke 300 rupees ransome of him and sent him the next day to menace us. But before wee had received many threats, but wee still bid him keepe his people out of the reach of our gunns, else wee would shoot them. He returned answer we were freinds. Wee replied: if so, why did [hee] detaine an English man, take a horse out of our stable, and make fences of our goods that lay before the custome house, and also suffered them to be plundered? All these things speake him an enemy, and therefore the President returned answer wee would not trust him, or

admit of any further treaty, and therefore hee should send us no more messages: if hee did, wee would kill the messenger. Wee had almost omitted to let you know, amongst these embassaes hee sent to us to demand homage, which wee presently concluded was all wee had and that a part would not serve his tourne, and that if wee refused it, hee would raze our house to the ground and not spare a life. Wee replyed wee were here on purpose to maintaine your house to the death of the last man, and therefore not to delay his coming upon us. By this time hee had broken open Hodgee Zaeds house and had one nights plunder out of it; which being soe very neare us, as one wall to part both houses, wee feared they would strengthen that place and afterward annoy us and by their multitudes force their way to undermine and blow us up, and they did begin with their horse and foote to surround us, some of them then standing under our [eaves] for no good. Wee caused a party of foote to sally forth the house and fight them, in which scuffle wee had three men slightly wounded, our men slew a horse and man, some say two or three, but wee routed them; and heering that they had taken up their randevouz in a muskeet [mashid] or Moores church joyneing close to our house, and also in Hodge Zaeds house and ware-houses (haveing out of feare of us not done him the quarter of the mischeife they intended him), whilst our men were cleareing the muskeet, they in the house and warehouses opened the doores and fled. Soe wee shut up the doores and barracadoed them and made a passage from our into his house and kept a garrison in a belcony that cleared all the street, and guarded all the other house of this Hodjees. When the rebell had heard what was past of the killing and routing his guards, hee falls athreating Mr. Smith, sometimes with the losse of his head, and sometime to cutt off his hands, and at last causes him to write a note to the President that, if wee persisted in fighting against him, hee would raze our house to the ground and bee our destruction. By this time wee had more assistance from the ships; wherefore the President wrote wee would persecute what wee had begun, and not at all moved at his threats, requireing him to save the labour of his servants running too and fro one [on] messagés and come himselfe with all his army. The next day hee sent Mr. Smith upon his peroll, with an Armenian that hee had plundered and another of his servants, with another message to us and the Dutch, with offers of peace, promising to accept of what wee shall present him with; which if wee shall not accept,

first hee will plunder and fire the towne, and then set upon us: to which wee returned answer that Mr. Smith belonged to us and wee would not part with him now hee was in our custody, and that there was neither faith or trust in him, but a perfidious rebel, and therefore wee would not trust him. From that time none of his party dared to come neare us, but continued a great deale of tyranny and cruelty to the townes men, cutting of the hands of some and the heads of others, day and night robbing and burning downe the citty, untill the 11, which day hee made a generall fire round about the towne, which had like to have destroyed the Dutch house, it standing among tyled and thatcht howses more then your doth, that they were surrounded with flames; but they escaped, now standing quasi alone with but a very few houses neare it. But our quarters are all preserved neare a quarter of a mile round, soe fearefull were the villainies of comeing neare our house againe after the first [losse] they sustained. Soe that you may please to take notice that the greatest part of the towne is burnt to the ground, but what wee preserved; for which the inhabitants are very thankfull in their acknowledgements, blessing and praising our nation, ascribing all to the valour of our companies, who now and then did sally out even to the gates of the Castle. The 12th day, by the comeing in of his espies, that brought him intelligence of an approaching army, hee left the towne and returned the way hee came, guarding his spoile from the persute of any that should follow him. Hee hath carryed away in gold, pearle, pretious stones and other rich goods to the valew of many hundred thousand pounds, and burnt of other goods and houses to the amount of as much more. The toyne is utterly ruin'd, and very little left either of riches or habitation. The rogue was very cruell. Mr. Smith, in the time of his imprisonment, was present when hee cut of more then 26 hands in one day, and many heads. Whoever hee was that was taken and brought before him, could not redeme himselfe, lost either his hands or his head; and his manner was first to plunder and then to cause the owner of his house to give him something over and above to redeme his house from being burnt, and yet the perfidious villaine would fire it afterwards, although hee had obliged himselfe to the contrary. Wee are now endeavouring to improve this skimage [skirmish] of ours to your proffitt by the acclamations of the townes people, as well they that are sufferers as those whose howses were preserved; who, laying aside their owne losses, cry out in thousands for a

reward from the King to the English, that had by their courage preserved them, when those to whom they were entrusted, as the Governour etc., dared not shew his head. Wee were with the noblemen of the army who came to our reliefe, from whom wee received great thanks for the service wee did the King and the country; whereupon your President, having a pistoll in his hand, laid it before the Obeise, saying with that hee did now lay downe his armes, leaving the future care and protection of the citty to them; which was exceedingly well taken, telling the President hee did accept it, and in reward of the good service hee must give him a horse, a vest, and girt a sword about him; but your President told him they were things becoming a souldier, but wee were merchants and expected favour from the King in our trade. Hee replied: what hee spoke of was intended from himselfe as a souldyer, and that hee did not doubt but that the King, when hee should bee advised of the service wee did him, would gratifie us to our content. Whereupon your President hinted to him his expectations to have the customes remitted you, as a signall of the King's grace and favour, and it would animate us to bee yet further serviceable to him upon all occasions. This wee have with a petition sent up to the King backt with the affirmations of the Generall of the army, the King's publique and private intelligencers (for hee maintains both in towne), the Showbunder [Shahabunder], etc., and also taken care that it bee incerted from the Governour of Ahmadavad, who is this King's uncle, besides severall letters your President hath wrote to his freinds at court, as Mustapha Ckaun, Rozon Zemeir, etc., which being finished and sent away, the 16th wee repaired to the Maryne for the dispatch of the Europe ships; who laze very slowly, notwithstanding the goods lay ready upon the Maryne; but indeed they were hindered sometime for want of their men which they sent to our rescue; wherein they were very [forward] and liberall, which will deserve not only to bee gratified, but a perticuler acknowledgement in court to the commanders for their future encouragement when ever your occasions shall require their compliance in this nature; for if they had confined themselves to charter party and spared us no more men then there they contracted to spare, you might have been great sufferers, you having then in cash in your warehouses upwards of 100,000 rupees, all your ellephants teeth, all your broad cloth (though sold, returned againe, which wee thought as good receive as that merchant that bought it, if

plundered or burnt, to breake and runn away), a cargoe of 40,000 royalls from Bantam, virmilian, perpetuanoes and a great many other goods, as well for sale as bought for Europe, that wee cannot compute your house to bee lesse worth to you then foure-score thousand pounds sterling, besides your President and Councill, which were intended dead corps, knoweing hee would vales us at more then wee and all our families are worth. But blessed bee God, that hath delivered us and you from soe great sufferings; and yet your losse will amount to nearest one thousand pounds, in mercooles that lay before the custome house to bee sent downe, and lead that was intended to bee weighed out to the King; all which wee have advised of to court and required satisfaction....

Wee have had second alarmes of Sevages retourne to Surat; which did soe scare all the inhabitants that they all fled, some in boats and some into inland villages, to preserve themselves and their families from his cruelty, that the flight was worse then at his first plundering and burning the towne, and hee become so terrible that report of his approach is sufficient at any time to dispeople the small remainder of the citty...Here is arrived from Amadavad Mohobutt Ckawne that Governour, who is the King's uncle and lord of all these provinces; who wee heare is much troubled at the ruine of this citty, as the choicest flower in his garden. Hee made what expedition possible after hee heard of Sevages approach. His army hath been here these three dayes, but hee himselve hath not reacht further then Broach, and tis thought will come no further, now this second fright is over. Wherefore wee have sent Mr. Goodyer, Mr. Aungier and Mr. Rolt, fittingly accomodated, to him to procure his letter to the King for a reward, for our good service done him; which wee are much encouraged to beleive wee shall obtaine, his grandees here being so thouroughly possest of our good service in preserueing not only the greatest, but the best and richest, part of the towne, that wee hope by our next to give you a good accompt of this businesse. [F. R. Surat. Vol. 86. p. 4; E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 298-303]

✓ (79)

Sloane MSS. } THE REV. JOHN L'ESCALIOT { Dated Surat 28
No. 1861 } TO SIR THOMAS BROWNE { January 1664

"Thus farr, deare Bro[ther], I had wrote on Tuesday. the 5 of January, about ten in the morning, when on a suddan a strong

alarme was brought to our house from the towne, with news that Seva-Gee, Raya or principall governour (for such assume not the name of kings to themselves, but yet endeavour to bee as absolute, each in his province, as his sword can make him), was coming downe with an army of an uncertaine number upon Surat to pillage the citty; which newes strooke no small consternation into the mindes of a weake and efeminate people, in soe much that on all hands there was nothing to bee seene but people flying for their lives and lamenting the loss of their estates. The richer sort, whose stocke of money was large enough to purchase that favour at the hands of the Governour of the Castle, made that their sanctuary and abandoned their dwellings to a merciless foe; wich they might well enough have defended, with the rest of the towne, had they had the heartes of men.

The same day a post comes in and tells them that the army was come within tenne course or English miles and made all hast forward; wich put the cowardly and unfaithfull Governour of the towne to send a servant to Sevagee to treat of some conditions of ransome. But Seva-Gee retains the messenger and marches forwards with all speed, and that night lodged his camp about 5 miles English from the citty; and the Governour percei-ving well that his messenger returned not again and that Seva-Gee did not intend to treat at that distance, he craves admission into the Castle and obtaineth it, and soe deserted his towne.

The city of Surat is the only port on this side India wich belongs to the Mogol, and stands upon a river commodious enough to admitt vessells of 1000 tun 7 milles up; at wich distance from the sea there stands a reasonable strong castle, well manned and haveing great store of good guns mounted for the securing of the river. At a convenient distance on the north, east, and south sides of this castle is the city of Surrat, built of a large extent and very popelus, rich in marchandise, as being the mart for the great empire of the Mogol, but ill contrived into narrow lanes and without any forme; and for buildings consists partly of brik (see the houses of the richer sort), partly of wood; the maine posts of wich sort only are timber, the rest is built of bambooes (as they call them) or caines, such as those youe make your angles [i. e., fishing-rods] [of] at Norwich, but very large, and these being tyed together with the cords made of coconutt rinde, and being dawbed over with dirt, are the walls of the whole house and floors of the upper story of their houses. Now the number of the poore exceedingly surmounting the number of those of some

quality, there bamboo houses are increased unmeasurably; see that in the greater part of the towne scarce tow or three brick houses are to bee seen in a street, and in some part of the towne not one for many streets together. Those houses wich are built of bricke are usually built strong, their walls of 2 or 2½ feete thicke and the roofes of them flat and covered with a plaster like plaster of Paris, wich makes most comodous places to take the evening aire in the hotter seasons.

The whole towne is unfortefied, either by art or nature. Its situation is upon a large plaine of many miles extent and their care hath beene soe little to secure it by art that they have only made against the cheefe avenues of the towne some weake and ill built gates, and for the rest in some parts a dry ditch easiely passable by a footman, wanting a wall or other defence on the innerside; the rest is left soe open that scarce any signe of a dioh is perceivable.

The people of the towne are either the marchants (and those of all nations almost, as Einglish, Dutch, Portugalls, Turkes, Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Jewes, Indians of severall sorts, but principally Banians), or els Moores, the conquerers of the country, Hindues or the ancient inhabitants, or Persees, whoe are people fled out of Persia ages agoe and heere, and some miles up the country, settled in great numbers. The Banian is one whoe thinks it the greatest wickedness to kill any creature whatsoever that hath life, least posibly they might bee the death of their father or relation; and the Persee doth supperstitiously adore the fire as his god, and thinks it an unpardonable sin to throw watter upon it; soe that if a house bee fired, or their clothes upon their backs burning, they will, if they can, hinder any man from quenching it. The Moores art troubled with none of these superstitions, but yet through the unworthy covetuousness of the Governour of the towne they had noe body to head them nor none unto whome to joyne themselves, and soe fled away for company whereas, if there had beene 500 men trayned and in a ready-ness, as by order from the King there ever should (whose pay the Governour puts into his owne pooket), the number to defend the citty would have amounted to some thousands. This was the condition of the citty at the tyme of its invasion.

The invader Seva-Gee is (as I have said) by extraction a Rayar or a Governour of a small country on the coast southwards of Basine, and was formerly a tributary to the King of Vijspore, but being of an aspiring and ambitious minde, subtile,

and withall a soldier, hee rebells against the King, and partly by fraude, partly by force, partly by corruption of the Kings governours of the Kings castles, seaseth many of them into his hands, and withall parte of a country for wich the King Vijapore paid tribute to the Mogol. His insolencys were soe many, and his success soe great, that the King of Vijapore thought it high tyme to indevoer his supression, or els all would bee lost. Hee raises his armies, but is worsted soe every where by the rebell that hee is forced to conditions, to release homage to Sevagee of those landes wich hee held of him, and for the rest Sevagee was to make good his possession against the Mogol as well as hee could.

After some tyme of forbearance the Mogol demands his tribute from him of Vijapore, whoe returns answer that hee had not possession of the tributary lands, but thay were detayned from him by his rebell, whoe was growne too strong for him. Upon this the Mogol makes warr both upon the King of Vijapore and Sevagee, but as yet without any considerable success. Many attempts hath been made, but still frusterated, either by the cunning or vallour or mony of Sevagee; but now of late Kuttup Chawne, an Umbraw who possessed [passed?] by Surrat since I arrived, with 5000 men and 14 ellephants, and had 9000 men more wich marched another way towa[r]ds their randevouz, as wee hear hath taken from him a strong castle and [made?] some impression into his country; to devert wich ware [war], it is probable hee tooke this resollution for invation of this country of Guzurat.

His person is discribed by them whoe have seen him to bee of meane stature, lower some what then I am, erect, and of an excellent proportion; active in excercise, and when ever hee speaks seemes to smile; a quicke and piercing eye, and whitter then any of his people. Hee is disstrustfull, seacret, subtile, cruell, perfidious, insulting over whomsoever hee getts into his power, absolute in his commands and in his punishments more then severe, death or dismembering being the punishment of every offence; if necessity require, venterous and desperate in execution of his resolves, as may appeare by this following instance.

✓ The King [of] Vijapore [1] sends downe his unckell, a most accomplished soldier, with 14,000 men into Sevagees country. The knowne vallour and experience of the man made Sevagee conclude that his best way was to assassinate him in his owne armye by a suddan surprise. This conduct of this attempt, how

dangerous soever, would have been undertaken by many of his men, of whose conduct hee might have asured himselfe, but it seemes he would have the action wholly his owne. He therefore, with 400 as desperate as himselfe, enters the army, undiscovered comes to the Genaralls tent, falls in upon them, kills the guard, the Genaralls sonn, wounds the father (whose hardly escaped), seiseth on his daughter and carries her away prisoner, and forceth his way backe through the whole army and returnes safe without any considerable loss. [And afterward in dispight of all the King of Vij [a] pore could doe, hee tooke Rajapore, a great part, plundered it, and seised our English marchants, Mr. Revington, Mr. Taylor, and digged up the English house for treasure and kept the marchants in prison about eight months.]

Wednesday the 6 January, about 11 in the morning, Sevagee arrived neere a great garden without the towne about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and whilst hee was busied in pitching his tents sent his horsmen into the outward streets of the towne to fire the houses; soe that in less then halfe an hour wee might behold from the tops of our house two great pilliers of smoke, the certaine signs of a great disolation, and soe thay continued burning that day and night. Thursday, Friday and Saturday still new fires raised, and every day neerer and neerer approaching our quarter of the towne.

That the terror was great I know youe will easly beleeve. And upon his first beginning of his firing the remainder of the people fled as thicke as posible; so that on Thursday the streets were almost empty, wich at other tymes are exceeding thicke with people; and we the English in our house, the Duch in theirs, and some few marchants of Turky and Armenia, neighbours to our English house, possessed of a seraw or place of reception for straingers, were left by the Governour and his people to make what shift wee could to secure ourselves from the enemy. This might the English and Duch have done, leaving the towne and goeing over the river to Swalley to our shipps, which were then riding in Swalley Hole; but it was thought more like English men to make ourselves ready to defend our lives and goods to the uttermost, than by a flight to leave mony, goods, house to merceless people, and were confirmed in a resolution that the Duch alsoe dete[r]mined the same; though there was noe possibility of relieveing one another, the Duch house beeing on the other side of [the] towne, almost an English mile asunder.

In order therefore to our better defence, the President, Sir George Oxinden, a most worthy, discreet, couragious person, sent advice to our ships at Swalley of our condition, with his desires to the captains to spare him out of their ships what men they could; and wee in the meane tyme endeavored to fitt our house soe well as wee could, sending out for what quantety of provision of victualls, watter and powder wee could gitt, of wich wee gott a competent store. Tow brass guns we procured that day from a marchant in towne of about 300 [weight] a peice, and with old ship carriages mountted them and made ports in our great gate for them to play out of to scoure a shorte passage to our house. That afternoone wee sent aboard a ship in the river for guns and had tow of about 600 [weight] per peice sent up in next morning with shott convenient. Some are set to melt lead and make bullets, others with chesels to cutt lead into slugs; no hand idle, but all employed to strengthen every place as tyme would give leave, to the best advantage.

On Weddensday men arrive to the number of 40 odd and bring with them 2 brass guns more. Our 4 smaller guns are then carried up to the tops of the house and 3 of them planted to scoure 2 great streets; the 4 [th] was bent upon a rich charles house (Hogee Said Beeg [Haji Zahid Beg], of whom more by and by), because it was equally of hight, and being possessed by the enemy might have been dangerous to our house. Coptaines are appointed, and every man quarterd and order taken for relieving one another upon necessity. A fresh recrute of men coming of about 20 more, wee than began to consider what houses neere us might bee most prejuditial, and on one side wee tooke possession of [a] pagod or Banian idol temple, which was just under our house (which haveing taken, wee were much more secure on that quarter), on the other a Moorish Meseete [i. e., mosque], where severall people were harboured and had windowes into our outward yard, was thought good to be cleared and shutt up: wich was accordingly done by a party, [and] all the people sent to seeke some other place to harbour in.

Things being thus rear[s]onably well prepared, newes is brought us that Mr. Anthony Smith, a servant of the Companyes, one whoe hath bene Cheife in severall factoryes, was taken prisoner by Sevage[s] souldieriers as he came ashore neere the Duch House and was coming to the English; an unfortunata accident wich made us all much concerned, knowing Sevagee [s] cruelty, and indeed gave him over as quite lost. Hee obtaines leave some

few houers after to send a note to the President, wherin hee acquaints him with his condition, that hee being brought before Savagee hee was asked what hee was and such like questions, and att last by Savagee told that hee was not come to doe any personall hurte to the English or other marchants, but only to revenge himselfe of Orom Zeb (the Great Mogol) because hee had invaded his country [and] had killd some of his relations, and that he would only have the English and Duch give him some treasure and hee would not medle with there houses; ells hee would doe them all mischeefe possible.

Mr. Smith disired him to send a guard with him to the English house, least hee should finde any mollestation from his men, but hee answers as yet hee must not goe away, but commands him to bee carried to the rest of the marchants, where when came hee found the embassadour from the great King of Ethiopia unto Orum Zeb prisoner and pinioned, with a great number of Banians and others in the same condition. Haveing set there some tyme, about halfe an hower, hee is seised upon by a couple of black rogues and pinioned, in that extremety that hee hath brought away thee marks in his armes with him. This [is] what hee writt and part of what hee related when wee gott him againe.

The President by the messenger (one of Savagee[s] men, as wee imagined) returned answer that hee wounderd at him that, professing peace, hee should detaine an English man prisoner, and that if hee would send him home, and not to suffer his people to come soe neere his house as to give cause of suspicion, hee would hurt none of his men; otherwayes hee was upon his owne defence.

Upon these tearmes wee were all Wednesday and untill Thursday about 2 at afternoon, when perceiveing tops of lances on the other side of a neighbour house and haveing called to the men to depart and not come soe neere us, but thay not stirring and intending (as wee concluded) to sett fier to the house on the quarter, whereby our house would have been in most eminent danger of being fiered alsoe, the President commanded 20 men, under the command of Mr. Gerrurd Aungier, brother to my Lord Aungier, to sally forth upon them, and another party of about soe many more to make good their retreat. They did soe, and when thay faced them judgd them to bee about 25 horsemen well mounted. They discharged at them and wounded one man and one horse, and the rest faced about and fled, but made a shift to

carry of their wounded man, but the horss fell, haveing gone a little way. What became of the wounded man wee cannot tell; but Mr. Smith saw him brought into the army upon mens shoulders and shewed there to Sevagee. Two of our men were hurt, one shott slightly into the legg with an arrow; the other, rashly parting from the rest and runing on before, was cutt deep over the shoulder, but (thinks to God) in a faire way of recovery.

On Wedensday afternoone a party of the enemy came downe to Hoge Said Begs house (hee then in the Castle : one of a prodigious estate) and brake open the undefended doores and ther continued all that night long and till next day that wee sallied out upon their men on the other quarter of our house. They appeared by tow or 3 at a tyme upon the tope of his house to spye what preperations wee made, but as yet [we] had noe order to fier upon them. Wee heard them all night long beating and breaking open chests and doores with great maules, but were not much concerned for him; for had the wretch had soe much heart as to have stood upon his guard, the 20th part of what they tooke from him would have hiered soe many men as would have secured all the rest. When they heard that wee wear abroad in the streets, thay imediatly in hast deserted the house and that (as it afterwards appeared) in such hast as to leave tow baggs of mony dropt downe behind them; yet with intention, as they told the people they mett (such poore wretches as had nothing to loose and knew not whether to flye) to returne next day and fier the house; but that was prevented.

On Friday morning the President sent unto the Castle to Hoge Said Beg to know whither hee would permitt him to take possession of and secure a great company of warehouses of his adjoyneing to our house and wich would bee of great consequence to preserve both his goods and our house. Hee testified his willingness, and immediately from the tope of our house, by help of a ladder, wee entred it and haveing found [that] the enemy, haveing bene all Wedensday afternoon and night till past Thursday noone plundering the great house, had likewise entred and begun to plunder his first warehouse but were scard, soe that little hurt was done. They had tyme to carry nothing that is as yet knowne of, and only broken open certaine vessells of quicke-silver which there lay spilt about the warehouse in great quantity. Wee locked it up and put a gusrd in the roome next the street, wich through help of a beicoone [balcony] secured by thicke

plank tyed to the balcoons pillers, soe close on to another as noe more space was left but for a muskett to play out, was soe secured as no approach could bee made againe to the doore of his great house or any passage to the warehouss but what must come under dainger of our shott.

In the afternoone on Friday Sevagee sends Mr. Smith as his messenger to our house with propositions and threats, haveing first made him oblige himselfe to returne, and withall obliging himselfe when hee did returne that hee would doe him noe hurt, whatsoever mesage hee should bring: His message was to send him 3 lacks of rupees (every lack is 100,000 and every rupee is worth 2s. 3d.), or els let his men freely to doe their pleasure to Hogee Said Begs house; if not, threatening to come and force us, and vowed to kill every person in the house and to dig up the houses foundation. To this it was answered by the messenger that came along with Mr. Smith that, as for his 2 propositions, he desired tyme to mak answer to them till the morrow, they being of soe great moment; and as for Mr. Smith, that hee would and did keep him by force and hee should not returne till than, when, if hee could consent to either proposition, hee would send him.

Mr. Smith being thus returned to us, youe my bee sure each man was inquisitive to know news; whoe told us for their number they do give themselves out to bee 10,000 and they were now at least a very considerable army since the comming of tow Rayors with their men, whosse names hee knew not: that their horss were very good (and soe indeed those wich wee saw were): that when hee came away hee could not [but] guess, by the mony heaped up in tow great heapes before Sevagee his tent, than that hee had plundered 20 or 25 lack of rupees: that the day when hee came away in the morning there was brought in neere upon 300 porters, laden each with 2 baggs of rupees, and some hee guessed to be gold; that they brought in 28 sere of large pearle, with many other jewells, great dismonds, rubies, and emeralds (40 sere make 37 pound weight), and these, with an incredible quantety of mony, they found at the house of the reputed richest marchant in the wourld (his name is Verge Vora, his estate haveing beene esteemed to bee 80 lack of rupees): that they were still, every hower while hee was there, bringing in loads of mony from his house. His disire of mony is soe great that he spares noe harbour [ou]s cruelty to extort confessions from his prisoners; whips them most cruelly, threatens death, and often executeth it

[if] they doe not produce soe much as hee thinks they may or desires they should ; at least cutts off one hand, sometymes both

A very great many there were who, hearing of his coming, went forth to him, thinking to fare the better, but found there fault to there cost ; as one whoe came to our house for cure. Hee went forth to meete him and told him hee was come from about Agra with cloth and had brought 40 oxen loaded with it, and that hee came to present him with it all or elss what part hee should please to command. Sevagee asked him if hee had noe mony. Hee answered that hee had not as yet sold any cloth since hee came to towne, and that hee had noe mony. The villaine made his right hand to hee cutt off imediatly and than bid him begone hee had noe need of his cloth. The poore old man returns, findes his cloth burnt, and himselfe destitute of other harbour comes to the English house, where hee is dresed and fed.

But to proceed : Mr. Smith farther tells us that on Thursday their came a young fellow with some conditions from the Governour, wich pleased Sevagee not at all ; soe that hee asked the fellow whether his maister, being now by him cooped up in his chamber, thought him a woman to accept such conditions. The fellow imediatly returns " and wee are not women : I have somewhat more to say to you ", drawes his dagger, and runs full at Sevgee[s] breast. A fellow that stood by with a sword ready drawne striks betweene him and Sevagee and strikes his hand almost of, soe that [it] hung but by a peece of flesh. The fellow, haveing made his thurst at Sevagee with all his might] did not stoop [stop] but run his bloody stump against Sevagee [s. breast and with [such] force, [that] both Sevagee and hee fell together. The blood being seen upon Sevagee, the noise run through the camp that hee was killed and the crye went " kill the prisoners " ; whereupon some were miserably hacked. But Sevagee haveing quitted himselfe, and hee that stood by haveing cloven the fellows scull, comand was givein [sic] to stay the execution and to bring the prisoners before him ; which was imediatly done, and Sevagee, according as it come in his minde, caused them to cutt of this mans head, that mans right hand, both the hands of a 3[rd]. It comes to Mr. Smith[s] turne, and his right hand being comanded to be cutt of, hee cryed out in Indostan to Sevagee rather to cutt of his head, unto wich end his hatt was taken of, but Sevagee stopt execution, and soe (praised hee God) hee escaped. There were than about 4 heads and 24 hands cutt of.

After that Mr. Smith was come away and retayned by the President and they heard the answer, hee sends the ambassador Ethiopia, whome hee had sett free upon dillivery of 12 horses and some other things sent by his king to Oron Zeb, to tell the English that hee did intend to vissitt us and to raise the house and kill every man of us. The President resolutly answers that wee were redy for him and resolved not to stir: let him come when hee pleased, and since hee had (as hee saide) resolved to come, hee bid him come ons pore [prahar] (that is about the tyme of a watch) sooner then hee intended. With this answer the ambassadour went his way, and wee heard no farther from him any more but in the terrible noise of the fier and the hideous smoke wich wee saw, but by Gods mercy came not soe neere us as to take hold of us (ever blessed be His name).

Thursday and Friday nights were the most tirrible nights for fier. On Friday, after hee had ransaked and dug up Verge Voros house, hee fiered it and a great vast number more towards the Dutch house; a fier soe great as turnd the night into day, as before the smoke in the day tyme had almost turned day into night, rissing soe thicke as it darkned the sun like a great cloud. On Sunday morning about 10 a clocke (as they tell us) hee went his way, and that night lay 6 course of, and next day at noone was passed over Brooch [Narmada] river.

There is a creedable information that hee hath shipt his treasure to carry into his owne country, and Sir George Oxenden hath sent a fregate to see if hee can light of them; wich God grant. Wee kept our wach still till Tuesday.

I had forgote to writt you the manner of their cutting of mens hands, wich was thus. The person to suffer is pinioned as strreight as possibly they can, and then, when the nod is given a soldier come[s] with a whittle or blunt knife and throws the poore patient downe upon his face; then draws his hand backward and setts his knee upon the prisoners backe and begins to hack and cutt on one side and other about the wrest. In the meane tyme the poore man roaret exceedingly, kicking and biting the ground for very anguish. When the villiane perceeves the bone to bee laid bare on all sides, hee setteth the wrest to his knee and gives it a snap, and proceeds till hee hath hacked the hand quite of; which done, they force him to rise and make him run soe long till through paine and loss of blood hee falls downe. They then unpinion him and the blood stops." [Copied from Sir

William Foster's transcript, reproduced in the *Indian Antiquary*
Vol. L. 1921, pp. 312-321.]

✓ (80)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 10 Febru-
86, p. 50. } ary 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee still feare unquiet times as it hath succeeded with us beyond all expectation that Sevagy, that grand rebell, should come to Gundavy, that is within 20 miles of us, with six or seven thousand men, horse and foote, the next day after wee had notice of it fell upon the towne of Suratt, rob'd Virgy Vorah, Hodjee Fead-Begue and the most eminent merchants, and sheroffs of the towne, plundered and dug'd their houses, and afterwards rased all to the ground with fire, and there is not half the houses standing; which did cause such terrour to the people. hereunto adding his barbarous usage of such as were taken and brought to him by cutting off the hands of many and the heads of some, that the whole towne folke fled, some into the Castle with their wives and children, some per water and others by by land, leaving whatsoever they had to the fury of the tirant; in which time, our shiping being here, wee gott up our men out of the ships and defended our owne house soe well that wee sustained noe losse but what was in some goods that then lay before the Custome house intended for Europe, and this wilbee a good caution to you to bee very vigilant and have your spies abroad, that hee may not surprise you as hee hath done us; and wee must tell you as an addition, either hee or one of his generalls appointed by him would have vissitted your parts last yeare had they not been prevented by the pursuits of some part of the King's army, and therefore to prevent what may happen wee againe caution you how you lodge those goods now remaining by you.

(81)

F. R. Surat, } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 February
Vol. 104, pp. 77-79 } 1663/4

(EXTRACT)

Not many dayes since it was reported that ditto Savagee did send his Embassadour to the Vice Roy of Goa, telling him that he had warrs with the Mogull and that he wanted ma[o?]ny to maintaine them, therefore desired the Vice Roy to send him some, at which the Vice Roy was much displeas'd and enordered the Embassadour to be imprisoned, where he reynayn'd 3 or 4 dayes, and afterwards through the perswasions of the Fidalgoes

was released, and so is returned to his Master, for which affront it's reported that Sevagee will come and lay seige to Goa, he being much displeased that his Embassadour should be so affronted. Likewise it is reported here that the Portugalls doe make what provisions they can for feare of a seige; as all so it is reported that he doth intend to come and visit these parts about us, which, if he should, wee desire your Worshipp's advice what to doe, for wee are not able to stand out against him in this pittifull house.

Our Governour hath layen at us hard this 5 or 6 dayes for a passe for the Queen, who doth this yeare, as it is credibly reported intend for Bassora to visit some religious place neare Bagdat. Wee have put him off, telling him that wee can give no passes without a Phirmaund from the King.

The Raja of Canara hath sent Mollup Molla to Goa as an Embassadour to treat with the Vice Roy about the delivering up to the Portugalls Onere,* and what else was theirs formerly on that coast, but what he hath done therein wee know not, for as yet he is not returned to his master.

[a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 343]

(82)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, pp. 79-80	} CARWAR TO SURAT	{ 16 February 1663/4 & 18 April 1664
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(EXTRACT)

In your next clause your Worship &ca. write you hope Bidrure is restored by the King upon concluding the peace, which accordingly was effected, and a generall pece confirmed, but since the King of Bidrure Raja is dead, and his sonne murdred per his Braminies and a kinsman set up in his place, which hath so incensed the King of Vizapore that he hath sent Bullul Caune against all the Rajas countrey the upper way, and Siud Elasse is gone towards Bidrure with 6000 horse, and this newes is certaine.

It is likewise reported that Rustum Jeamah is comming down to goe this way against Batticalla &ca.; preparations are

* Note:—Further information is conveyed in a letter of 1st April from Robert Ferrand at Goa to Surat announcing that 'The king of Batticalla's embassadour was arrived thither, with a present of 6000 fardles of rice, and offered the Viz-King to repossess him of the castles of Onore, Bassalore, and Mangalore, and that the Viz-Roy and the embassadour were likely to conclude upon the tearmes.' [E. F. India, 1661-64 p. 342].

making in this town to receive him. The Portuguezes and the Raja had concluded a peace; the Canaras were to deliver up all but Anore to the Portugall, but now what will be done in this businesse we know not, Mollup Molla, the Raja's Embassadour to Goa, as yet being not returned from thence.

[a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 343]

✓ (83)

F. R. Surat. }
Vol. 86, p. 52 }

SURAT TO FORT ST.
GEORGE

{ Dated 16 F.
1663/4

(EXTRACT.)

From the first of this allarme (which was the 6. January) wee sent downe to the severall commanders in the Roade, and the next morning had 50 or 60 of their seamen sent to our aid, well armed for our assistance. That day, being the 7th, hee entered the towne with fire and sword, hath robd and plundered Virgy Vorah, Hodjee Zaide Beague, those great and eminent merchants, of the greatest part of their riches, with many more, though inconsiderable to them, yet of great estate and fortunes, all lying in gold, silver, and jewells, dugg all their howses and, when they had possest themselves of all, fired them their howses downe to the ground; all but Hodjee Zaid Beagues our neighbour, and that wee preserved in defence of our owne. Hee sent many messages to us. The first was that hee demanded a liberall gift from us towards the maintaineance of his army, haveing been at great expences to come soe farre, which (as hee was a rebell, a theife) for our owne safties hee expected, wee should beare in some measure. This allarmed us to stand upon our guards, concluding that lesse then the whole would not satisfie him. Whereupon wee gott to us a second supply of men, that wee were (the Companies servants included) one hundred and three or foure score strong; till when hee [wee?] demurd our answer, and then sent him word, by another messenger hee sent the next day, that wee knew no obligation wee had to give him anything, or hee any reason to demand it; and that wee were resolved to maintaine our owne with our lives. Hee replyed that, if hee had not what hee expected, hee would raise our house to the ground and not leave a man alive; at which wee sent away the messenger and bid him assault us if hee dare: wee were ready to oppose him; and that hee send no further message or messenger, resolveing to treat no further with him; which if hee did, wee would shoote the messenger dead in the place; requireing him, and all that belonged unto him, not to come in the reach of [our?] gunns. The

next day, or the day afterwards, hee sent a party of horse and foote with combustable stuffe to fire the severall Banians houses that were joineing to ours, hoping thereby to doe as much to us. That they might not bee discovered, they kept under the eves of the houses, that wee could discerne only the blades of their lances; whereupon we sent a party out to fight them, that in a shorte time routed them out from thence; in which conflict there fell of theirs to the ground a horse and man and one of their foote, besides what wounded; our people comeing of againe with one wounded deeply in the shoulder and another shott in the legg with an arrow. After which they came not more neare us, but minded their plunder and firing the towne at distanca, untill said rebell had heaped to himselfe vast riches, to the amount of many hundreds of thousand pounds; which hee had gott together by the 13 in the morning and marcht away without any opposition or any ones lifting their hands against him, except our selves, in the whole time of his ransackeing the towne. Since here hath arrived severall armyes out of the country, who served to no other end then to behould the ruine and desolatioh that hee hath made, the greatest part of the towne being burnt downe and laid in ashes... Wee had almost forgott to tell you that Mr. Anthony Smith in the time of troubles was so inconsiderate as to come from Swally hither alone, and was snapt comeing through the towne and carryed to the said Sevagy; who, after hee had threatened him with the losse of his head, caused him to bee bound with his armes behinde him amongst the rest of the prisoners, demanding 300,000 rupees for his ransome, but by the freindship of an Armenian that was of his acquaintance, of whom Sevagy asked his quality and condition, who assured him that hee was a common rian, the next day tooke 300 rupees and sett him free, sending him to us upon his peroul, with a message full of threats and menaces; but haveing him in our possession wee were resolved not to sufferr him to returne, but sent our answer by those that came with him, that hee was a rebell and a theife and therefore valued not his threats, and that Mr. Smith was our servant and wee would keepe him.... [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 303-5].

✓ (84)

F. R. Surat.
Vol. 86. p. 64

} SURAT TO BANTAM {

Dated S. M. 19
March 1663/4

Wee have been obstructed by an unexpected assault made upon this Towne by a Rebell of Decan that arrivd with an army of 6 or 7000 horse and foote, within a few

miles, before any notice was given, entering the place with fire and sword, that struck such terreur in all the inhabitants, that put them ail to flight, some (as the Governour, and others of eminent quality) unto the Castle, the rest (as those of the poorest sort) escaped by land and water, that the Towne was in very few houres totally dispeopled and left to the cruelty of the enemy : at which time wee had of the Honble. Companys estate in goods from Europe and ready monys, together with the Carga : you sent us, and what wee had provided for the ladeing hence of our Europe ships, upwards of 80,000 li. sterling, besides great riches brought in per the merchants and shroffs of the towne that were our acquaintance. To preserve which wee got together what English wee could from the severall shipping in the roade, wherein Mr. Grosse was not backward to supply us with what hee could spare, which wee desire you to take notice of, that it may [be] added to his other good services. Haveing gott what assistance wee could, and some brasse guns, which wee mounted before our doore and other convenient places, wee stood upon our guard. Severall messages wee had, one for a present, or rather something considerable towards the defraying the charges hee was at in bringing so great an army hither which hee said hee lookt that wee should beare in some measure; but wee returned his messenger empty, with our resolutions that hee should have nothing from us except hee would force it, which should be upon his owne perill. His answer was that hee was come with thousands, and therefore if wee did not redeeme our house by what hee should expect, hee would race it to the ground and leave not a man alive. Whereat wee againe returned messenger with a caution to him selfe that if hee returned with any farther message, hee should bea shott dead in the place, and that hee should tell his Master wee feared not his threats, but if any from that time of his souldyers came within the reach of our guns, wee would doe our best to destroy them. These interchangeing messages continued 3 days, all which time hee advanced, plundering and firing; at last sent a party of some 50 horse and foote to viev the place where our house stood, which coming about per the severall houses joyning to ours, had placed themselves under the ends of the house, that wee could deserne noe more then the tops of their lances, haveing brought combustible stuffe along with them, resolveing to fyre our end of the towne, which they had not till then attempted. Whereupon wee thought it high time to sally out, which wee did with a party, and routed

them, in which conflict wee had 3 men wounded, and they lost upon the place a horse and horse man, who by his accoutrement appeared to bee of quality, and others dead and hurt, that soe frightened them as from that time they came noe more neere us, by which means wee did not only preserve that part of the tpwne w[h]ere wee live, but our selves, haveing many neighbours houses joyning to our walls that were made up of bamboes and other stufte apt to take fire, which must certainly have very much annoyed us, if not endangering the burning of our own house, which and the Hollanders excepted, the greatest part of the towne lyes now in ashes, for his designe was not altogether riches but a revenge upon this King. From whomsoever hee took, were they banians or others, if they could not redeeme themselves by paying a summe of money, soe much as hee demaunded, hee presently caused the hands of some and the heads of others to bee cut of, continueing thus untill hee had gott vast riches in gold and silver, and departed without any opposition, to almost the totall destruction of this place, which his action soe amazed the people that all trade and commerce was at a stand. And this succeeded the more unhappily by the necessity it was upon us for the detention of our Europe ships longer then accustomed, even to the hasard of the losse of their voyage home, it being the 29 January before wee could dispatch them, by reason of a caphil of goods that were for their ladeing being then upon the way, and when, being advised by the people that fled hence that the said rebell was fallen upon the towne with fire and sword, carryed the goods backe againe to the townes and villages where they might bee secured, and before wee could retrieve them againe, notwithstanding, it was too late.

✓ (85)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated S. M. 4
Vol. 86, p. 72 } April 1664

(EXTRACT)

This King hath taken very heavily the plundering and burning of the towne and port of Surratt and hath vowed revenge upon the Rebell. Our last acquainted you how that wee were then in action, by solliciting the severall commanders of armies that came downe (though too late) upon notice given them of Sevagees approach, also that wee were then writteing a petition to the King for a reward for our good service done him, which since wee are informed was by our freinds in Court (to whom your President wrote) delivered into the Kings hands wherein

wee hinted our expectations that hee would remitt us all your customes. Whereupon the King, after hee had taken it into his most gracious consideration hath sent downe an order that the whole customes of all merchants should bee remitted for one intire yeare...; and Mohobutt Ckaun, the Governour of Ahmad-[abad] and Generall of the province of Guzzerratt, adviseth your President that, upon his request to the King on our behalves and the solicitation of freinds at court, it is resolved, upon the expiration of the yeare, the King, in leiw of good service, will gives us the $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of all your customes free ;...[E. F. India 1661-64 p. 311]

✓ (86)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BENGAL { Dated 30 April
Vol.86, p. 89 } 1664

Here in January last happened a very strange surprise. Sevagee, the grand Rebell of Decan conveying himselfe with 6 or 7000 horse and foote within a very few miles of this towne of Surrat and in a short space enterred with fyre and sword, burnt downe the greatest part of it and carryed away vast riches in silver, gold and jewells. The Townes people, man, weomen and childe, leaveing their houses, fled to secure their lives. Wee were also sent too for a present which, refuseing to give, had many threats that hee would race our house to the ground and not leave a man alive. But in dispiight of him wee maintained our owne without sustaineing any considerable losse except in the hinderance wee had in the dispatch of our Europe ships, being forced to make it the 29th January before the *Loyall Merchant* and *Affrican* went hence for England.

This King, for the encouragement and satisfaction of his merchants for the lesse sustained, hath given and graunted a one yeares customes free.

(87)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 May
Vol. 104, p. 83 } 1664

(EXTRACT)

The King of Vizapore hath sent an army against Sevažee, which consists of about 4000 horse, besides foot. They are come down as farr as Corollee [Kodoli], which is two dayes journey from Goa; and they give out that they intend (and have the Kings order) to take from Sevagee as far as Choule. [F. E. India 1661-1664, p. 344.]

√ (88)

E. F. India } 1661-64 p. 312 }	SURAT TO MADRAS	{ 19 May 1664
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The King hath graunted to all cumstome free for one whole yeare for all that shall bee either exported or imported in this port; and since we have received a letter from Gaffere Kaune [Jafar Khan], the King's Dewan, which is called a husbull huckum or the Kings speciall command, that acquaints us the King received our letter and petition of the accompt of the fight, and read it with so great content, and soe much satisfaction that hee had those in his country that faced his enemy, that thereupon hee gave to all the favour exprest of a yeares custome gratis, and for our further encouragement, from the expiration of the yeare the halfe of our customes* for ever.....and are yet in expectation of greater honours;.....

(89)

F. R. Surat Vol. } 86, p. 102 }	SURAT TO CARWAR	{ 26 June 1664
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(EXTRACT)

Sevagy is soe famously infamous for his notorious thefts that report hath made him an Airey body, and added winges or else it were impossible hee could bee at soe many places as hee is said to bee at, all at one time.

Sometimes hee is certainly beleived to bee in one, and in a day or two in another place, and soe in halfe a dozen remote one from another, and there burnes and plunders all without controule, soe that they ascribe to him to performe more then a Hirculian labour that hee is become the talke of all conditions of people. Wee are here allarmed to expect him by sea, for which intent report speakes him to bee fitting up some and building of others to the number of 60 saile of frigotts to surprize all jouncks and vessayls belonging to this port and that hee intends to

* Note :—The assertion that half the customs were to be remitted to the Company made in this letter and repeated in letters of 26 Nov. 1664 and 2 Jan. 1665 seems to be ill-founded. The fact was that they were granted a reduction of one-half per cent, viz. from 2½ to 2, by the huckum which was dated 14 march 1664. Even this lasted only for a time. In Nov. 1679, "The king being informed how our customes were paid at Suratt, demanded the ½ per cent. againe, both of the English and the Dutch, that was taker off for service done at Sevagees first plundering that towne, and turned out all the writers for leting it pass free soe long." [E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 314-15].

waylay them in their returne from Bussorah and Persia, and others give out hee hath another designe to run up the river of Cambaya, [Sabarmati] and land an army that they are to transport who are to march up to Ahmadavad and doe by that as he hath done by this towne. That he will lay seige to Goa wee doe hardly beleive, in regard it is none of his businesse to lay seige to any place that is fortified against him, for it will not turne him to account. He is, and ever was for a running banquet, and to plunder and burne those townes that have neither defence or guard; nor is it likely hee will fall downe soe low as where you are, in regard it will but bee bad travailling in the raines for either horse or foot; besides hee will have his hands full if it bee true that the King of Vitchapooe sett out an army against him. However you ought not to sleepe too secure, but to bee watchfull and procure what intelligence you can of him that you may make a timely escape where you thinke you may bee most safe, and that is the best councill wee can give you. Wee conceive Hubely secure, wherefore you were best to gett up all the Companys estate thither [a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 p. 345]

(90)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
104 p. 92 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ 23 July
1664

(EXTRACT)

Rustum Jeammah is at Vizapore, where the King respects him well hitherto. Mahmud Ckaune, Governor of Carwarre, [and ?] his freinds that were Governors of Ancols, Seamisear [Shiveshwar], Cuddera etc., are all turned out Wee heare from severall that Mahmud Ckaun hath left his master and is gone to the King, who hath sent him down generall of 4000 horse that lies at Coodall gainst Sevagee; their generall, whose name was Aziz Ckaune, being poisoned by Sevagee [Aziz Khan died on 10 June 1664 (D. R.)]. The new Governors that are come down are three. vizt. one of Rustum Jeammahs sonnes, who is Governor of all the castles, and two others, who are Governors of the townes above mentioned. They have promised Rustum Jeammah to bring a great trade to this port, upon condition they may have the place for three yeares, which is granted; and they will, wee beleive, comply with their words, being both persons of great acquaintance with merchants, to severall of which they have wrote to come and live here. They are both great acquaintance[s] of Philip Gyfford's; so that they will not deny him any thing he can well demand. One of them, whose name is Siud Jaffer, would not un-

dertake the imployment, when proffered him, till he heard he was here ... Said Elasse lies hard upon the Canara Rajah, and hath taken three or four of his best castles, to wit Jerra Castle etc; and the Naires on the Mallabarre side hath taken three castles more from ditto Nare within three dayes journey of Biddruee. Mollick Molla is dead [3 July (D. R.)] of a feavour got at Goa, and the Portugalls have as yet concluded nothing with the Rajah, for feare lest, before things should be settled, the Rajah should loose his country... Mollick Molla, before his departure from Goa, had brought the businesse to such a head that nothing else could well have broke it. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 346].

(91)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
104. p. 110 }

CARWAR TO SURAT
(EXTRACT)

{ Dated 8
{ August 1664

Wee are sorry to read that Savagy should bee soe terrable, and for ought wee see is like to continue soe, for the army of Orung Zeebs that lay against him is returned home, soe that hee now ranges at liberty and hath certainly plundred Amdanewgur [Ahmadnagar], and its thought will venture hard for Dultaud [Daulatabad]. Yett, for all that, wee, I hope, shall not need to feare him. Rustum Jemmah Foxull Ckaun and Saddutt Ckaun are comeing downe against him, the first of which is thought will come and see his townes, which if hee doth, wee desire your Worships Etca. to enorder us how wee shall entertaine him. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 347]

✓ (92)

Letter Book, Vol. }
3. p. 425 }

THE COMPANY TO SURAT
(EXTRACT)

{ Dated 11th
{ August 1664

We observe the great hazard that our Estate was in at Surratt by the attempt of Sevagee, and of your great care, courage and discretion in the defence there of; and as we desire to retourne praise to God for his goodnesse in his preservation, soe wee also acknowledg your endeavours therein, and shall allwaies bee sencible thereof, and shall consider those persons whose you write were serviceable to you therein. And wee hope you will endeavour to improve it (as you write) to our best advantage with the Natives.

(93)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 104 PHILIP GYFFARD AT HUBELY
TO SURAT { Dated 23
August 1664

(EXTRACT)

Serja Ckaun lyes very hard against [the] Cunnera Rajah and the King [of Bijapur] is listting 12000 horse which hee intends at Duelle [Divali] to lead himselfe against ditto, besides the forces of his nobles. Rustom Jeamah (as is credible reported) is arrived at Cooddall and its thought will visitt us att Carwarr. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 347]

(94)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86, p. 116 } SURAT TO BENGAL { Dated 3
September 1664

(EXTRACT)

Wee very well know your Nabob Shasta Ckaun and his covetious gripeing disposition; it is no new practice that hee is now upon but what hee hath all along dishonourably acted; hee monopolised his owne basarr that followed his owne campe in the Decann warrs, whence hee was dishonourable called away after a slurr put upon him by that grand rebell Sevagee. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 396]

(95)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104, p. 148 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 29 October
1664

(EXTRACT)

In case I am not diswaded therefrom by any further newes of Sewagy, who this day wee are advised hath latly burnt Vingurla to the ground, and repulst the King of Decans forces that were sent that way against him... How this may encourage the roages to proceeed further downe the coast, I know not; but hope hee will not adventure soe farr from home as hither... I did acquoy ant of the Portugalls armada sent to Bazalor etc.; which they reporte are delivered into possession as formerly, only Onor is denyed them. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 348]

(96)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86 n. 137 } SURAT TO THE
COMPANY { 26 Nov.
1664

(EXTRACT)

Wee are dayly in feare of Sevagees comeing againe, and soe have [been] ever since hee was heere; for hee dayly threatens heartily to visitt this towne once more, except the King will give him peaceble[y] the fourths of what hee receives of the towne and country yearly [Chauth!]; which is too dishonourable for the King

to except. Blessed be God, wee are in a peaceable condition at present. All things goe on in an even channel. Pray God continue our quiett, for wee are dayly alarm'd, and the townes people are frighted and unsetled.

Decan and all the south coast are all embroyled in civill warrs, king against king and country against country, and Sevagy raines victoriously and uncontrouled that hee is a terrour to all the kings and princes round about, dayly encreasing in streng[th]. Hee hath now fitted up 4 more vessells and sent them downe to Batticolla and thereabouts whilst hee intends to meete them overland with a flying army of horse, for hee is very nimble and active, imposing strange labour upon himselfe that hee may endure hardship, and also exercises his cheifest men that hee flies too and fro with incredible dexterity. The news of him at present are that hee is intercepted in his journey downe to his fleete by a party of this kings army and fought, where between them 6 thousand men were slaine, himselfe worsted and forced to flye to a castle, where this army following in persute hath very strictly girt him in that hee cannot stirr [cf. No. 101 *infra*.] Pray God what wee heare bee true, and then his fleete will moulder away, for nothing can bee don without him, hee keepinge all in his owne breast, trusting his counsell with none, bee they never soe neare and deare unto him. The report is hee intends to fall upon Batticolla and those countryes and make them his owne.

The King of India hath sent a great army to fall upon Vitchapore, and the reason is because hee sufferrs the rebell Sevagy to infest his countryes, beleiveing they understand one another, and therefore is suffered to range and plunder where hee thinkes are the most spoiles, though it bee the kings of Vitchapoores owne dominions, which the said King submits to without raising any forces to restraine him or protect his subjects.

Rajapooore still continues under his [Shivaji's] Govern[ment]. Twas said some months since that the King of Vitchapooore had raised an army and sent against Sevagy, also that hee had sent severall forces to retake from him the severall port townes of Rajapooore, Dabull, Chaul, and severall other to the number of 12 or 14, but there is juggelling between them, for nothing is done in it, hee remaining possessed of all, and certainly will in a short time, if not prevented, will bee master of the whole sea coast. Pray God his vessells doe not prevent the quantity of pepper expected, rather then which, wee hope your ships will make his vessells

ribbs flye, for they are pitifull things, that one good shipp would destroy a hundred of them without running her selfe into great danger... ..Hodjee Zaied Beague and Virjee Vorah, the two great merchants of this towne, hould up theire heads still and are for great bargaines; soe that it seems Sevagy hath not caryed away all, but left them a competency to carry on theire trade. Hodjee Zaied had fared very ill, had his [house] not joynd to ours; for when they had entered his house, they could not [but] annoy us at pleasure, nay indeed, destroy us with fire, soe much combustable stuffe was in the house next to us, being filled with poles, timber, caroo, cotton etc. stores for shipping. Wherefore wee, apprehending the danger of it, and knowing him [Sivaji] to be a rouge that houlds neither faith nor truce, but designed us one of his last morcells, drue out a file or two of musketeers, cleared the house, shutt the doores within, and kept a guard of our owne there ever after; by which Hodjee Zaied was preserved. Thus wee have troubled you with peeces of storyes concerning Sevagy who is the sole talke of court and country. [a portion in E. F. India 1661-64 pp. 312-13 and 358]

(97)

E. F. India 1661-64 } GOA TO SURAT { 5 Dec.
p. 349-50 } { 1664.

The fears of the Carwar factors had been allayed —
'By Sevages returne, or stop at Punda Castle whether I beelve, was the extent of his designed progress :.....'

(98)

F. R. Surat Vol. } HENRY GARY TO SURAT { Dated Goa 6
104, p. 166 } { Dec. 1664

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday, as I was going downe to the Poudherhouse, I mett the Dutches Cheife of Vingorla and another comeing up the river in a great boate laden with goods, which he brought hither (as the Vice Roy tould me) to secure in this citty from Sevagees fury, who now is destroying by fire and sword all that hee can of the King of Vigapores country. Its credably reported that hee hath an army of 8,000 horse and 10,000 foote, all small shott [short] men. I was also tould that the foresaid Dutch men were to retourne last night for Vingorla to fetch more goods. [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 350]

(99)

F. R. Surat } Vol. 104, } p. 190 }	RANDOLPH TAYLOR AND JOHN PETIT AT GOA TO SURAT	{ Dated 14 Dec. 1664
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(EXTRACT)

As yet wee have not disposed of any of the Companies goods aboard us, for in regard of the troubles Sevagy hath made in the adjacent parts, these marketts are dull, and wee feare they will now be as bad at Carwarre and those parts, for wee are now informed from thence that it's certaine Sevagy hath robb'd Hubely and many rich townes thereabouts, taken severall eminent merchants prisoners, others hardly escaping, and doubtlesse they are to[o] much frightened to returne thither againe suddenly, although the departure of said forces should permit them. Whether he intends to march next is not yet known, but our friends at Carwarre are providing for a speedy departure thence on his nearer approach The balzing starre that hath appeared here these 17 dayes doth as much trouble the minds of some to know what it should portend, as Sevagy doth them of others to know what shall be their end, but all must await Gods time for satisfaction....By a letter received from Rougy Pandit, when wee were at Carwarre, I have assurance of the sale of some [of] our goods in case a shipp would touch at Rajapore ; which, in case they must make a winters voyage and wee have no warre with the Dutch, I think one may well doe; [E. F. India 1661-64 p, 351]

(100)

E. F. India } 1661-64 p. 339 }	THE VICEROY OF GOA TO THE KING OF PORTUGALL	{ Dated 20 December 1664
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Only the obedience I owe Your Majesty as a vassal could have forced me to this deed [handing over Bombay], because I foresee the great troubles that from this neighbourhood will result to the Portuguese, and that India will be lost the same day in which the English nation is settled in Bombay

(101)

F. R. Surat Vol. } 86, p. 156 }	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated 2 Jan. 1665
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(EXTRACT)

By reason of the troubles in Decan it was the 16th of December before wee received it [a packet for Surat] those that brought it being constrained to goe a great way about to avoyd that rebell Sevagee and his scoutts, who range all over the country, makeing

havock wherever hee comes with fire and sword, and hath lately plundered Vingurla, a port and place of great trade, from whence, 'tis said, hee hath carryed away vast riches, serveing another town[s] not farr from it in the like manner; by which you may perceive that what wee wrote you of him in our last [see No. 96] was a false report; and such wee have dayly brought us, that wee know not what to beleeve; but this latter news, being confirmed by Mr. Randolph Taylor from Goa, pers vades our beleife ... [E. F. India 1661-64 p. 359].

(102)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
104 p. 212 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 6
{ Jan. 1664|5

(EXTRACT)

What Sevagy did at Hubely ... was thus.

He sent about 300 horse, robb'd the town, and carried away some prisoners; so that Hubely is but little better then spoiled ... It's generally reported that some of the abovesaid 300 horse were Rustum Jeamahs, and its beleived they will agree together to turne the King out and set up another. So that wee beleive it would be very necessary for our masters affaires that one of us went up with some present, to secure as well what the Company hath here, as allso to recover Mahomet Caune's [Mahamud Khan] debt, which can never be effected otherwayes. If Your Worship approve of this, then pray write to what value the present shall amount to ... Thanks be to God, at Sevagy's arrivall at Hubely the Company had nothing there, only 1185 Pagodas in ready mony. 500 of which wee have received and the rest wee hope there is no reason to misdoubt, the sheroffe having secured himselfe; but our broker hath lost severall things to a good value. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 75-76]

(103)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
104, p. 215 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 28
{ Jan. 1664,5

(EXTRACT)

The newes in these parts is that Rajsh Jessun [Jaysing] is come to Brampore [Burrhanpur] with 30,000 horse, 3000 of which were permitted to attend him into said citty. They say he comes to demand 7,000,000 pagodas as a tribute due from the King. What answer the King will give him none knowes as yet, he staying until Bullul Courne [Bahlol Khan] arrive, and Sevagy's brother, Siad Elasse [Syad Elias Sarjakhan], being

there already. Its reported three armys are to go against the Mogull, the one under Sevagy, the other under Rustum Jeamah and the third under Cows Cawne [Khawaskhan]; but wee feare the truth thereof, Sevagy being expected down to Gocurne, where if he comes, though it's thought he will not rob any of Rustum Jeamahs countrey, yet wee will not trust him, but will secure what possible wee can. There wants not above 8 dayes more to that feast; so that if he comes not till then, wee shall be in great hopes he will not necessitate us this yeare.

P. S. Gokurne is a place where is yearely a great feast held per all Hendues, and lies between Ancola and Mergee. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 76]

(104)

E. F. India } COOKE TO LORD ARLINGTON { 3 March
1665-67 p. 47 } (SECRETARY OF STATE) { 1665

For the advancement of this port [Bombay] it will be necessary to procure... the priviledge of navigating in that Kings [Portugall] currents and streams here freely and without any manner of impediment for all boates and vessels whatsoever that shall bee bound to this island to merchandizes,, from the two places lying beyond Tannay [Thana] upon the terra firme in the Mogolls domonions, the one called cullian [Kalyan] and the other Buimdy [Bhivdy], where (if ever this bee made a good port) all goods of Indostan groweth and make, as well as those of Decan Gulcondau and the coast of Coromondell, must necessarily bee brought;...

(105)

E. F. India } SIR GEORGE OXENDEN AT { 6 March, 1665
1661-64 p. 144 } SURAT TO LOED ARLINGTON {

In communicating the details of the occupation* of Bombay by the English, President Oxenden referred to certain significant overtures by the inhabitants in Bombay; for which refer to No. 50 in this volume.

(106)

F. R. Surat, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 12
Vol. 86. p. 170 } [EXTRACT] { March 1665/5

The present King of Deccan is not at all regarded, being one that is neither of birth or courage, besides his unnaturall

* The formal transfer of Bombay took place on 8 February 1665 [E. F. India 1665-67, p. 39-41]

behaviour towards his subjects, who unanimously cry out against him for suffering Sevagy to forrage to and fro, burning and robbing his country without any opposition; wherefore it is certainly concluded by all that he shares with the said rebell in all his rapines. See that the whole cuntry is in a confus'd condition, merchants flying from one place to another to preserve themselves; see that all trade is loss'd.

* * * *

Wee have already advis'd that the rebell Sevagy continews in greate power and force, and much fear'd by all. He hath committed many notorious and greate robberies since that of Surratt, and hath possessed himselfe of the most considerable ports belonging to Deccan, to the number of eight or nine; from whence he settis out two or three or more trading vessails yearly from every port to Persia, Bussora, Mocha, etc. [So] that you have a faire opportunity. Had we some nimble going vessails of 150 tunns and upward, we might (did we make it our businesse) certainly meet with some of the aforesaid trading vessails and recover your right; and also otherwise see employ them that there may not be any losse to you. Which proposition of ours please to take into your serious consideration. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 3, 4, 10]

(107)

F. R. Surat }
Vol 104 p. 189 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ 14 March
1664/5

About the begining of February Sevagy himselfe in person set forth out of Mawlunda [Malvan], with a fleet of 85 frigots and 3 great shippes and so sayling by Goa, without any impediment from the Vice Roy of Goa arrived at Basselore [Barsilore] plundered it and so returned to Gocurne a place between Mergeq and Ancola, where is a great church of the Hendues, to which they often come in pillgrimage, there having washed his body, according to the ceremony of that place, he set forth, and came to Ancola with 4000 foot, having sent all his fleet, saving 12 frigots, which he detained for transportation of his army over the rivers he was to passe between that place and his own country. From thence, the 22th February, he came to Carwarre, but thanks be to God, he was not so speedy in his designe but wee had notice per our spies wee kept for that purpose; and though the newes came not time enough to escape up in the country, yet [? we were able] to clap all the Companies ready mony &c. portable com-

modities aboard a shipp belonging to the Hummum [Imam] of Muscat, lying here in the river, of about 100 tuns, well manned [and commanded] by Emanuell Donnavado, who promis'd us that as long as his shipp could possibly hold out, or God blessed him with life, no perswasion or attempts whatsoever should diswade him from his former resolution to keep his shipp. Besides, he promised us, if wee saw occasion, to saile out, and land us at what port wee desired, Sevagee's vessells being (all but 12) pass'd by the day before. These things considered, wee resolved to live or die with our masters estate aboard of said vessell, rather then yeild it up to the said tyrant, knowing no other way so probable as this whereby wee might have any likelihood of saving our selves etca. The same night wee got on board, arrived one Shere Caune, Lieutenant Generall to Bullull Caune, not knowing any thing of Sevagees approach, but he sent to us to desire us to use what meanes possible to secure the river, hearing of Sevagys approach. The cause of his comming was to freight a shipp of Rustum Jeamahs to carry Bullul Caunes mother to Mocha, and to conduct the lading of the said shipp down to this port. He fortified himselfe with the goods he brought down, as well as the shortnesse of the time would permit. He had not with him above 200 horse and 300 foot, but wee beleive his name might well supply the place of his forces wanting of the number of Sevagees, he being a man cried up much in this countrey. That night of his arrivall he dispatched a man to Sevagy to certifie him of his arrivall and to desire him not to passe through that towne, as he heard he intended; for if he did, he must use what meanes he could to stop his passage, having a great many goods of his masters on the Bunder, for security of which he could not admit of so potent an enemy so neare his quarters. At length, upon severall messages passing between them, Sevagy unwilling to distast him, knowing his power with his master and strength of Bullul Caune in this kingdome, condescended to goe a little out of his way, and so came and incamped with his army at the Rivers mouth; whereas before he intended to passe through the towne. At his arrivall there he sent an embassadour to Shere Caune, telling him of his arrivall, and that he heard that the Muscat shipp commanded per Emanuell, aboard of which were the English, and another shipp belonging to Cong, had both prepared to resist him; therefore he desired he would either deliver us up, or retiring himselfe, permit him to re verge himselfe of us, whom he stiled his inveterate enemies. This newes Shere Caune

sent us on board, desiring to know our final answer; the contents whereof was that wee had nothing on board but powder and bullets, which if he thought they would serve him instead of gold, he might come and fetch them. This our answer being sent to Sevagy did so exaspitate him that he said he would have us before he parted, which the Governour of the towne hearing, they perswaded all the merchants to agree to send him a present least he should recall his fleet, which lay on this side Salset, and at length wee concluded it our best way to promise our share then runne the hazzard of the Companies estate in Carwarre being about 8000 pagodas. This businesse will stand the Company in neare 112 li., but hope to get some of it abated. With this Sevagee departed the 23th February, very unwillingly, saying that Shere Caune had spoil'd his hunting at his Hule [Holee], which is a time he generally attempts some such designe.

By our letters from Hubely, wee are advised that there is great feare of Sevagy; so that wee being safe neither here nor there, having taken a passe of Shere Caune, who is Governour in cheife at Bunckapore, so we intend thither suddenly, from whence wee shall advise further. Wee goe thither for three respects, one because this Shere Caune is cried up all over the country for a man of his word; 2dly wee know him to be a good paymaster; 3dly Bunckapore is a strong place and the owner thereof, Bull Caune, one of the potentest men in the kingdome.

Sevagy is now at Bingur [? Bhimagad], a place within 25 miles of this place, but it's thought he may goe against the Mogull, who approached dayly nearer and nearer to Vizapore, so that the King of said citty is in great feare of him. What the event hereof will be, a small time will certainly produce. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 77-79]

(108)

E. F. India } GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON { Dated Bombay
1665-67 p. 52 } { 22 March 1665

There are severall places uppon the maine belonging unto Sevagee not farr from us, to which wee may freely goe and where the caravans might also come out of Hyndostan and Decan without coming neere the Portuguezes jurisdiction, with paying but a small custume unto him; but hee is so greate a robber that it is to bee doubted that merchants will scarce runn the hazard of having theyr goods brought or carryed through his country; the some are of oppinion that, giving his oath, hee will religiously keepe it. The Greate Mogull, Orangzeb, hath sent a greate army

against him, consisting of above 100,000 horse. Yf hee prevaile and take his country from him, which lyeth between us and Chaul, it will bee very happy for this island; for then all manner of merchandize will be brought downe to us in greate quantities and then no doubt but this will be the most flourishing port of the Orient.

(109)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 23 March
Vol. 86, p. 23 } 1665

[EXTRACT]

All the last raines we were alarrum'd with Sevagy, but since the Monzoone came in we have been free and soe continew at present. It is thought he hath some designe to the southward near you. Pray endeavour to keep good intelligence that you or the Companys estate be not surpriz'd.... Rajah Jessing [Jaysing] with many more Umbrahs are on their way with a great army, but what the issue will be time must produce. Rustum Jemah begins to tast the sweetnesse of plunder, that in a short time he will gett an habitt of it. It is to be feared there will be as little trusting him as Sevagy, for we have cause to suspect he workes counter. If you have any assurance of recovering the Companies debt one of you may goe up and present him; as to the valew of what you are to give you are better able to judge then we can at this distance, and therefore shall leave it to you, wishing you to use all necessary frugality as well in this as all other your expences. [Another extract of this very letter is made on p. 190 of F. R. Surat Vol. 86, where it is dated 27th March 1665; cf. E. F. India 1665-67 p. 77]

(110)

E. F. India 1665-67 } SURAT TO COMPANY { Dated 31 March
p. 12-13 } 1665

^{ch} A more atheisticall wretch [than Anthony Smith] never was suffer'd to live on the earth.... Att the rebel Sevagys being here he fell into his hands; and after his releasment would (as we are credibly inform'd) have betray'd your house, estate and servants up to him; and this is avowch'd by him that was appointed to write the letter which was intended to be sent the rebell... For these, and other misdemeanours to[o] tedious to enlarge on here, we warn'd him home to answer to you;...

(III)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO THE { Dated Aleppo 14
 Mss. Vol. I, p. 366 } EARL OF WINCHILSEA { April 1665

(EXTRACT)

Has received a packet from India. The President [of Surat] writes that " they have lived free from molestation by Seavage, that great rebell that plundered Surat, who continually in (sic, is) roving up and down and hath seized severall townes in the Mogull's dominions, as he did Surat. Notwithstanding the King hath a potent army against him, he was lately gone far downe that coast, so low as Goa, upon some designe fortifying all pssages, to secure the enemy from falling upon him. The Mogull is sending a great army against the King of Vizapore, which, being oppressed by the rebell Seavage, called to aid the King of India, who, freeing him from further feare of Seavage, [he] hath slipt his neck out of the choller, and left them two to grapple, looking upon Seavage as a bulwarke against the King of India, and hath privately assisted him with money to carry on the warr, himself not sending any force against him, for which reasons the King of India makes warr upon the King of Vizapore. The King of Gulcondah hath a great army upon his frontiers, fearing lest the King of India's Army should fall upon him.....For the valour the English showed at Surat, in defending the Company's house and that part of the towne where it stood, the King has permitted the honourable East India Company trade free from customs for one whole year, both in and out, besides what future priviledges may accrue to them. "

(II2)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 23
 86, p. 208 } May 1665

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to read the marketts are soe badd that none of your goods are yet sould ; in regard of the troubles you were involved in by meanes of that roving rebell Sevagy, who it seems hath lately visited you also, from whose tyranny we are most heartily glad you were safely deliver'd ; we also take notice how the divine providence has, as it were, provided for your safeties in arriving Sheir-Okaune soe happily at that very instant, else certainly Sevagy would not only have destroy'd Carwarr and the adjacent places, but also attempt'd you in the vessile wherein you had secur'd yourselves and the Company's estate and soe have hazarded all ; however, we cannot but commend

your resolutions to defend the Compay's estate and to acquitt yourselves like men.

(113)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
2, p 240 } CONSULATION AT SURAT { Dated 14 Aug.
1665

(EXTRACT)

Money is not now procurable at interest here, as in former times; for since Sevages robbery of this towne those eminent merchants who were wont to furnish the Companyes occations are disabled, and would rather take up moneys to supply their owne; they are generally so disjoynted in their credits and estates that they will not trust one the other. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 19-20]

(114)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 104, p. 240 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 25 August
1665

(EXTRACT)

Rustum Jeamah having given all the lower part of his countrey to one of his sonnes, upon condition that he should maintaine a company of horse, which so necessitated his sonne for mony that he used all the meanes possible to raise a round summe to buy horses, with forcing the inhabitants to comply with him and pay him all rents before hand, never leaving solliciting us to lend him 6 or 700 pagodas, which wee dayly denying, wee found ourselves subject to be often abused, which though he did not openly father, yet they were winked at by him, to our great trouble and unquietness; besides, Mahmud Caune comming downe with an army against Merjee, which is now in rebellion, all merchants or monyed men began to retire, fearing (as they had a great deale of reason) that he would be borrowing. This wee likewise was afraid of; so resolved to absent, though could not well tell where; for [the?] Hubely owner was out of favour for some misdemeanour; Bullull Caune lately dead, who was owner of Bunckapore and all the adjacent places thereabouts; Sheer Caune poisoned by the King; Vizapore in dayly feare of the Mogull, besides continuall quarrells one amongst another. These troubles considered, wee resolved up; which, had wee known of a Dutch warre, wee should not have done, though have no reason to feare wee shall in the least be blamed for going up or presenting him with so large a present as, with all charges included, will amount to 310 pagodas. What he hath returned for it wee come now to treat of. In the first place, he hath given us a very good horse, valued to be worth 125 pagodas; in the

next place, he hath given us 125 small pagodas out of his customes, in part of what Sevagy robbed from us; in the third place, he hath abated us one fourth of the customes for ever; in the fourth place, he hath sent down such strict order to Mahmud Caune to pay what he owes, though he sells his horses for it, that Mahmud Caune himselfe hath since sent severall times to desire our patience, and not incense his master against him, and he will pay us all he owes. He hath likewise wrote so strict a letter to his sonne, to see that no abuse be offered us, that all the people here which formerly dayly abused us stand in such feare of us that upon all occasions they strive who shall be most ready to forward our business. He hath sent a moldar [Amaldar] also downe with us to finish the house; who goes about it roundly, though mony is very scarce with them. Wee must needs likewise say something of his noblenesse in entertaining us. When he heard wee drew nigh Hevery [Havery], he sent to meet us some of his cheifest persons about him, very well attended with ellephant and horse, lodged us in his own garden, dayly shewed us some pastime or other, feasted us all the 11 dayes wee were there, to the value of at least 5 pagodas per day, and, after wee had tooke our last leave, sent his Pishwae [Peshwa] sonne through his countrey with us, causing us to be feasted at every town wee came, and giving us a guard of 25 men down.... Now must desire Your Worshipp etc. would write him a letter of thanks. He is mighty earnest for 2 great looking glasses, which (if procurable) pray write him about them, he having been very earnest with us to sollicite Your Worshipp etc. in his favour. He is mighty earnest for a buffe coat and sute of armour, cap a pee, which he would willingly pay for; he cares not, so you will but promise him, he sayes, though it come not in 2 or 3 yeares. Any handsome pictures much please him.... Bullul Caune being, upon the Kings call, come to Vizapore from his Carnatick warre, within 8 days after his arrivall died of a long sicknesse, leaving his sonne and Brothers sonne with 9 or 10 thousand horse of their own in Vizapore; which the King being jealous of, used all meanes possible underhand to set them together by the eares; which not taking effect as long as Sheer Caune lived, he being so cunning a person that he kept all right, the King found meanes to have him poisoned. He was the only person that had the repute to be a man of his word. Wee lost a great friend; which we afterwards found in our journey to Hevery, being forced to travell 4 or 5

dayes journey through his ccountrey, where he had spoke much in cur favour, that wee had much civility showed us at all townes where wee lay, and a guard from town to town to conduct us. Since his death all goes to rack between the two Bullul Caunes, who dayly quarrell, and, were it not that the Mogull was so nigh, would fight it out. The King begins to share stakes with them, having seized on some of their countrey, though durst not be to[o]ld. One of them having killed an ellephant of Sihud Ellasse, the Kings generall, when the King sent to know his reason, was answered that, if he came in such a dru[n]ken condition himselfe, they would use the same way to make him sober; which without doubt did a litle trouble His Majesty. Our old and deare friend Sevagy hath wee feare, come to some mischance, having retired his quarters as farre as Singapore [? Shringarpur], 7 gow to the northward of Rajapore: all which Mahmud Eclasse Caune, Cowes Caunes brother, hath taken from him. That is for certaine, he and Nettage went and met Rajah Jessun and delivered his sonne for a pledge; upon what condition wee know not, but Sevagy is to deliver up 23 castles. Four are allready delivered. This submission was caused by Rajah Jeswuns [Jaysings] going so roundly to work, having so battered Punedar, [Purandar] a very great castle, being about 10 miles round without the walls, that the beseiged could not have held out above 4 or 5 dayes longer. Some say (which wee are apt to beleive) that Rajah Jeswuns hath shewed him a Rashboots [Rajputs'] trick, having sent his son and Nettagee to Agra. Some thing is the matter that he parts so peaceably with his countrey. Wee have sent a man to the Rajah's camp at Puna to know the certainty; when he returns, wee shall write what newes he brings by the next. Rajah Jeswuns threatens Vizapore hard. What he will doe, no body knowes; but this is certaine, the King hath thoughts of running away to Pelgunda, a castle in Carnattick. Merjah is still beseiged, and its thought will suddenly be taken. If it be, wee question not Mahmud Caune's debt. Markets are very dead; so that wee can put of neither lead nor currall....

[P. S.] 29 August.— Since writing the prementioned lines, wee heare Rajah Jeswun hath made peace with the King of Vizapore for 900,000 pagodae. If true, then Sevagy will have a hard businesse of it... [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 80-83]

(115)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 104 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 21 September
 p. 253 } 1665

(EXTRACT)

Our men from Rajapore and Rajah Jessuns camp being both returned, he from the camp brings us newes that Sevagy's sonne is certainly there, and that Sevagy is preparing to goe visit Orung Zeeb, having delivered up severall of his best castles to the Mogull. His family he hath secured in Raire, a place well known to Mr. Randolph Taylor, to whom desire you to be referr'd. Our man from Rajapore brings newes that Mahmud Eccles Ckaune hath taken Dabull and all the countrey adjacent thereto. The Governour of Rajapore wrote us a letter inviting us thither. He is put in by the King. Wee heare likewise that the Dutch hath desired leave to settle a factory there, and that they have been deni'd, being told that the place was at the English's refusall. The Mogull hath certainly 6,000 horse before Chaul; what their intention is, is not as yet known. The Vizapore King hath made peace with the Mogull, and is sending one Moollamud with his tribute mony to Agra. Mirjah castle as yet holds out, but wee beleive it will not be long ere it's reduced to its former obedience. Rustum Jeamah is dayly sent for by his King, but durst not venture. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 85]

(116)

F. R. Surat Vol. 104 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 November
 p. 264 } 1665

(EXTRACT)

Should this factory continue, its more then probable that Rustum Jeamah would not be so apt as else he might have been to hearken to any of the Dutches sollicita'ions against us. And should the King be any wayes inclin'd to favour them, wee have great hopes Rustum Jeamah would secure us, he being much in the King's bookes at present. As for Mahmud Ckaunes debt, wee could not expect he would pay it presently upon our coming down, he being then much necessitated for mony to pay his souldiers, to effect which the poore countrey was highly taxed and, had wee not gone up, according to the merchants opinion here, wee had been forced to pay our share. Mirzah castle hath since yeilded to him; so that wee have sent to him about our mony once againe.....

Notwithstanding our sending a man to Rajah Jessuns camp, wee cannot certainly informe our selves what is become of Sevagy. Met the Mogull he hath certainly, and delivered up to him severall castles, as also his sonne for a pledge. This Kings generall, Mahmud Eccles, lies at Coddall with his army, having lost all the countrey he had retaken back againe to Sevagy, with the lives of 2,000 men besides, amongst whom are severall persons of great note. Serjah Ckaune is comming down to assist Mahmud Ecclesse Ckaune. What will then be done, wee must leave to time to discover. Rustum Jeamah is at Viziapore, much in favour; but severall noblemen of good quality are runne away to the Mogull. The King hath sent away all his wives and women to other castles, dayly expecting the Mogulls approach. This King demands all his noblemens wives for security, imprisoning all them that refuses to condescend thereto. There is one Dillar Ckaune [Dillirkhan], a man of great force and repute, in Rajah Jessuns camp, that will not by any meanes listen to any overtures for peace, telling said Rajah (who is thought inclinable to an accommodation) that he hath made an inviolable oath to drink of Viziapore water before he depart, and he will goe and fetch it. Severall souldiers that lie in garrison hereabouts, belonging to Sevagy, doe leave their castles and goe and plunder up and down severall small townes. They are not above 200 in number; so wee not much feare them, not questioning but wee can resist them well enough till wee can have help, if they should venture hither. Mortasabeeg, [Murtaza Beg] though he hath lost his castle, is out with 200 men likewise; so that wee are forced to keep about 40 peons, leas't by any sudden surprisall wee should hazzard all, rather then expend a small part. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 86-87]

(117)

P. R. Office; C. O. } PRESIDENT OXENDEN TO { Dated 29 Dec.
77, Vol. IX No. 143 } THE CONSUL AT ALEPPO { 1665

(EXTRACT)

In mine of the 31th of March, I acquainted you that this Kings forces were marched into Decan, but as then heard of no action. Since when they beseidged some considerable castles belonging to Sevage and tooke two, and have at length reduced him to conditions, and he delivered upp divers of his strongest castles and his sonne a hostage, and tis reported he is preparing to goe and visit the Mogull. On the other side the King of Decan hath recovered from him Rajapore, Dabull, and all the country

adjacent. The Mogull hath 6,000 horse before Chaul, a strong towne of the Portugalls, but their intention not yet kn[own]. The Decan King hath made peace with the Mogull (the report is for 900,000 pagodas) and is sending his tribute money to Agra. [E.F. India 1665-67 pp. 36-7]

(HS)

O. C. Vol. 29 } PHILIP GYFFORD TO RAN- { Dated Carwar 29
No. 3142 } DOLPH TAYLOR { Dec. 1665

(EXTRACT)

I am apt to beleive that Rajah Jessun hath taken Sevagy, I having it from many hands and from severall places. I received a letter yesterday from Vingurla which enforms me that Rougy with 2000 men at Rajapore demands a Coule of the Coodall Governor, though at Coodall is but 500 horse and 1000 foot. Mamud Ecles Ckaun being gone to Vizapore about a month agoe, they say Sevagy was trapand thus. Rajah Jessun told him that he was going towards Vizapore and therefore he should bring all his best souldiers that went to Surratt and Battecola which he having done he tooke an account of them and so made 4 daies march towards Vizapore and then as we heare he seized on them all. Thus goes the news and it hath been so a great while, God send it be true. Vizapore is in much danger, the Mogull being come 5 or 6 dayes march towards it, which hath caused this King to breake down severall fine townes in the way and poyson all the waters within 2 or 3 gau but I suppose all this will not serve his turn.

(119)

F. R. Surat Vol. 86 } SURAT TO THE { Dated 1 January
p. 239 } COMPANY { 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

This King.....hath worsted that grand rebell Sevagy, who finding himselfe overpowred by his sending of numerous armies upon him, hath submitted himselfe, delivering up to this Kings Gennerall upward of 30 Castles and strong holds together with all the countries belonging to them, and accepted of this King pay of 5000 horse, yet we cannot heare that he hath resign'd him selfe personally, but done all this by Treaty, keeping to him selfe some few of his strongest castles for his retirement. This victory thus obtain'd over him is very pleasing to the King and hath made him way to assault Vizapore, the greate Metro-polis of the Deccan, who before was tributary, but refus'd to pay

his annual tribute for some yeares whilst Sevagy was powerfull and stood as a wall and partition between them, who, now that he is worsted, is willing to pay his arrears if this King will withdraw his army from further assaulting him. And yet tis thought by some that Sevagy hath anafter game to play still. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 64]

(120)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 1 January
Vol. 104, p. 274 } { 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

There hath been a flying report this month that Rajah Jessun hath seized on Sevagy, which wee doe now absolutely beleive, having it from severall places. Wee spoke with a person yesterday that came from Viziapore, an attendant on Bullul Caune, and he sayes it is not the least questioned there. Another reason that prompts us to beleive it is that notwithstanding Mahmud Eccles Caune hath left Coodall above this month, yet Rougy Pundit hath layen at Rajapore with 2000 men and done nothing all that while. He hath likewise wrote to the Governour of Coodall for a Coule who hath but 500 horse and 1000 foot.

The King of Viziapore is resolved to hold out as long as he can against Rajah Jessun if they cannot come to an agreement, having to that end broke down all the townes that are within 4 or 5 miles of Viziapore, and poysoned all the waters thereabouts, which hath put all the merchants there in such feare that there is hardly one of note left in Vizlapore, and all the nobles have sent away their families to some other strong holds, though yet, notwithstanding all this, there is great hopes of a peace. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 88]

(121)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 15 January
Vol. 104, p. 276 } { 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee have sold neither cloth nor lead, merchants not daring to buy, the country being in such anuprore. All Viziapore merchants are runne away, the Mogull having brought his army within three course of ssid citty; which hath caused this king to shut up all the gates but one, filling them with stones and rubbish. There hath been but one fight as yet, in which severall persons of note on this Kings side fell and 700 returned wounded. All townes within four or five gow of Viziapore were laid wast by the King before the Mogull approached so neare. Water in

the citty is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Sung [a] r pagoda per pot allready. The King, its thought, is with Rustum Jeamah without in the camp, where [he] hath about 35,000 horse and 50,000 foot. The King would have sent away his wives, but the Viziers of the countrey would not consent unto it. He prepares much to fight them.... Its a very sickly yeare all hereabouts. Wee have 22 or 23 sick together belonging to our house. And besides, all things are so deare and scarce that wee can hardly get provisions. At Goa they are in the like or worse condition. Wee cannot by any meanes heare what is become of Sevagy.... His people here below the hill are very quiet as yet, the Kings governors being in Vingurla [and] Coodall, and his at Rajapore and Carapatan. At Vingurla the Dutch and these people are fallen out, the Governor demanding their broker and they denyng delivering him. The first beginning of this difference was this. Sevagy having taken their brokers shipp, Mahmud Eeles Caune, recovered it, keeping it for himselve; but since his going to Viziapore the Dutch seized on it againe; which so hath so incensed the Governor that he pretends to doe much against them. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 201-2]

(122)

F. R. Surat } SIR GEORGE OXENDEN TO THE { Dated 17 Fe-
Vol. 86, p. 272 } ENGLISH CONSUL AT ALEPPO { bruary 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

In the foregoing letter I advised you that the Decan King had made peace with the Mogull and was sending his tribute mony; which would not be accepted, but caused his army to march forward against Viziapore, the metropolis of Decan. Within 12 miles of which citty the Decan army encounters them, overthrew them, and slaine 14,000 men and some Umbrates of qualitie, and the army retired further back. The Kings generall charges the losse of the battle upon the treacherie of Sevage, who ledd the army into streight passages, where the enemy fell upon them; and it is reported he hath secured Sevage. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 202-3]

(123)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 19 February
Vol. 86, p. 270 } { 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee thanke you for your Decan news. Report goes here that those of Viziapore have fallen on some parte of Rajah Jessons

army, over whom they have had a greate victory, taking them upon a disadvantage, and said to be decoyed by Sevagy; that they lost neare 14000 men, and were beaten back many myles, and this is that which is said Rajah Jesson is incensed against Sevagy for. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 202]

(124)

Letter Book, } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 7 March
Vol. 4, p. 9 } { 1665/6

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that Sevagee goes on in takeing places and plundering townes, and wee knowe not but that hee may settle in some of those places which hee hath or may possesse himselfe off, and then doubtlesse hee will invite trade thither. We would therefore have you to continue a good corespondency with him, that, when such an oportunity shall present, you may bee readie to imbrace it, if it may redownd to our interest and bee done with safety; for at present wee are not in a capassity of sending you out any vessells from hence to meete with his Jounokes, and therefore desire your care that wee bee noe further sufferers by him, and (as before) to keepe a faire corespondency with him. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 169]

(125)

F. R. Surat } PRESIDENT OXENDEN TO THE { Dated 18
Vol. 86, p. 297 } CONSUL AT ALEPPO { April 1666

(EXTRACT)

I cannot heare of any other engagement between the armies of the Mogull and King of Decan then what formerly advis'd you. They love not such hott service. They doe now what they ever practiced: keep at a distance to prolong the warr, knowing that, were it finisht (which might be by the taking of Viziapore), there would be noe further occasion for them. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 152]

(126)

F. R. Surat } 'DECAN NEWES' { Enclosed in Carwar to
Vol. 104. p. 359 } Surat of 24 April 1666

In our last wee wrote how report runne of Sevagys being retaken; but since know the contrary. For in a battle between the Mogulls and this countrey people he ruune away, being afeard that Dillar Caune (a great Vizier of the Mogulls) would put him to death, he having told said Vizier that he would take Viziapore in ten dayes time; upon which perswasion he set forwards with 20,000 horse, but to his cost he found the contrary,

being forced quickly to retire, after he had first seen his only sonne killed[?] by Serja Ckauns own hand. This was the battle that wee suppose Your Worshipp etc. speake of. The Mogulls lost but about 300 men in all. Sevagy in his flight burnt down all this Kings townes that he passed through, till he came to Panella ; which castle he thought to take by a wile, having over night sent them word within that the King was comming and therefore they should keep the gates open ; which they upon some suspition denying to doe, he thought to carry it by storme ; but being repulsed, with the losse of 500 men, he came down the hill againe to Kelna, a castle within 5 gow or 30 mile of Rajapore ; where Nettagee and he fell out, they say. But whether they quarrelled, or there was some other mistery in it, wee cannot tell ; but Nettagee left him, and went to the King of Viziapore ; where he having behaved himselfe outwardly to the King's content, he bestowed on him three lack pagodas yearely, and sent him upon the borders of the Mogulls countrey to defend what he had given him, said doulet or estate lying thereabouts. When he had taken said countrey into his possession, he wrote to Rajah Jessun to send him men to keep it, intending nothing lesse then loyallty. Upon which said Rajah sent him some men, which (having order from said Rajah) seized on him and carried him prisoner to the Mogulls camp, where some say that he was cut of, others that he continues still a close prisoner. After Nettage had left Sevage (as wrote formerly) Sevegy sent about 2,000 men and besieged Punda, a castle of the Kings lying hard by Goa, which he besieged two monthes and lost about 500 men against it, but at last brought it to a composition ; the besieged having promised to deliver it up in six houres time, desiring so much to pack up what they had, which, according to agreement, they were to carry out. Now upon Sevegys running away from the Mogull, this King sent Sidde Mushud (Sidde Joar's sonne in law) with Sidde Joars sonne and Rustum Jeamah, they having in all 5,000 horse and 1000 foot, against Sevegy, who at that time lay about the top of the hill, towards his own countrey ; which Sidde Mushud hearing, desired Rustum Jeamah to set forwards with him and try if they could surprize him ; which Rustum Jeamah outwardly consenting to, they set forward. But when they came nigh, Rustum Jeamah beat his drums and sounded his trumpets, and thereby gave Sevegy warning time enough to looke about him ; notwithstanding all which, Sidde Mushud, but with 600 choice horse, so persued him that he cut of about 500 horse and

100 foot, and so returned. In the way he met a jessud [jasud] with letters from Sevagy to Rustum Jeamah, which he seized on and sent them immediately to the King; which when the King had perused, he wrote to Rustum Jeamah that, by the intercession of some freinds, he had pardoned him this time, but let him looke to it; if he did not raise the seige [of] Punda, it was the last employment he should expect ever. This letter put Rustum Jeamah into such a feare that immediately he wrote to Mahmud Ckaune to leave no means unattempted whereby he might raise the seige. Upon which Mahmud Ckaune, getting together a small army, he went and sate down in a town of his masters about three miles of this castle, and sent the generall of Sevagy word he was only come to looke after his own countrey; which the said generall beleiving (as he had no cause to suspect the contrary, knowing what intimacie there was allwayes between his master and Rustum Jeamah), ventured the next day to goe to his prayers, with all his Mooremen, on the top of a hill a mile of the castle, according to their custome, it being their Cootba holliday, as they tearme it. Now this was the day (as formerly wrote) that the castle was to [be] delivered; which Mahmud Ckaune well knowing, after hethought the Moores were gone to prayers, he set out with all speed possible and came upon the rest of the camp time enough to rout them before the other could come to their assistance; and so thereby facilitated his victory over the other part when they came down the hill; whereby he raised the seige, the poore men therein having eaten leaves for three dayes together. Notwithstanding this stratageme Mahmud Caune was hardly put to it, being forced to fight and retire two or three times himselfe in person before he got a totall victory. This businesse, its generally thought, hath quite broke the long continued friendship between Rustum Jeamah and Sevagy. Rustum Jeamah hath taken now Punda, Cooddall, Banda, Suncle, and Duchel (five townes of note) from Sevagy, though as yet Rustum Jeamah himselfe is not come down the hill, but expected every day. They say the King hath given him as farre as Rajapore; which if he can keep, he will quickly grow a great man. Siddi Mushud lies as yet about Collapore, to secure all the countrey thereabouts. About 20 dayes since Serja Caune set upon part of the Mogulls camp; where, his sonne being inclosed by the enemy, he, indeavouring to rescue him, saved his sonnes life with the losse of his owne; which without doubt is a great losse to the King, he being the only man that hath in a manner

withstood the Mogull hitherto. Generall report now goes that Sevagy is gone to Orungzeeb with very large presents; how true it is wee know not. In the time of the seige of this castle of Punda wee were severall times in great feare, there being but 30 mile between us and part of the army; whersby wee were forced to keep men in a readinesse to transport the Companies estate, [if occasion should be. [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 204-206]

(127)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 8 June
Vol. 86, p. 302 } { 1665

(EXTRACT)

Here is nothing more of news but the certainty of Sevagys appearing before this King, where his comportment and behaviour was not suitable to the Kings good liking, for which he received a severe check. His spiritt could not beare such humiliation as the other Umbrahs to waite at a distance with their hands before them, like mutes. The thought thereof putt him into a feavour, which the King hearing (tis said) sent to comfort him with promises of great preferment, and tis report[ed] he is sent to Cabull, but we are too farre from Court to tell you at present wheather hee be sent as an Umbrah with power to govern the countrey or to be conveniently laid aside. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 161 note 1]

(128)

O. Correspondence } GIFFARD AND CHAMBERLAIN { D. Hubely 5
Vol. 29, No. 3183 } TO SURAT { Sept. 1666

(EXTRACT)

What your Worshipp &ca. writes about Sevagy is here confirmed, but notwithstanding that his Bramines here play the rogue most egregiously as you will read in the inclosed paper of newes. Thus wee having briefly answered both your Worshipp &ca. letters wee shall conclude with a word or two of what hath since happened to us.

Rüstum Jea nah being made Generall against Sevagy, according to his dayly practices, kept in with Sevagy and yet made the King believe he did what possible against the enemy, but underhand delivered up Renigna [Rangna] (a strong castle) to Rougy Pundit, bordering upon Coodall, which so incensed the King that he encordered him and his to be put to the sword, but by the intercession of friends he is permitted to goe to Vizisapore to plead for himselfe, and wee believe it will goe hard with him; if heescapes he hath better fortune then many an honest man; let what will

happen wee are glad wee are out of his clutches. The reason of our retiring to Hubely was this, Rustum Jeamah having an army of about 2000 men at Punda and being in great want of mony to pay them, tooke up what mony possible he could to defray his charges of souldiery, which proving short of what due to them, he begun to think of us, and so wrote to his sonne to borrow 1000 Pagodas of us; upon which his sonne wrote to us about it, but in such a commanding way that according to reason wee could judge no otherwise by his stile then that if we scrupled to lend it he would not [scruple] to take it, which wee having seriously considered, as allso dayly hearing that Rustum Jeamah was much out of favour, durst not trust him; so the 23th of July wee set out and in 6 dayes got hither, the Decy thereof dayly threathning to plunder it (but wee hope better) which was contrary to our expectations. [a portion in E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 206-07]

(129)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 25 September
Vol. 29 No. 3185 } ber 1666

(EXTRACT)

The grand rebell *Sevagee* is at last entrapp'd and caught in the same nett of glorious promises that hee was wont to make for others, by this King, who is as perfidious as himselfe; working with him by the Generall of his army, that by order made him large promises of great preferment, as the pay of 6,000 horse, and his sonne 3,000; which after some further invitations, hee was enolynd to accept, upon this Kings promise (given in writing) to receive him into his favour, with free pardon and forgiveness of what was past. Which having obtained, the rebell supposed himselfe safe, tooke his journey to the court to make his obeisance and allegiance to the King; and had audience, but not at all to his likeing, being placed, below certaine noblemen whome hee accounted his inferiours; and notwithstanding hee was in the Kings presence, his stout heart could not beare it, but shewed his disgust by leaving the presence, retired into another roome, greatly enraged; and although the King sent severall of his nobles, hee could not be perswaded to retourne or forbear his upbraiding language, saying hee was none of their captive taken by conquest, but came upon articles; and from that time forward cannot be brought to come before the King any more. But the King, to secure him, hath dismiss'd all those hee brought with him, placing servants of his owne about him, and a sufficient guard

upon the howse wherein hee lives; otherwise giving him his libertie. But it is concluded by all that hee will never be sufferred to retourne againe into his owne country or be able to make any escape, there is so strict a watch upon him; that all account themselves freed from any further feares of him. [E. F. India, 1665-1667, p. 161]

(130)

Original Correspondence,
Vol. 29, No. 3194

SURAT TO CARWAR

Dated 17 Oct.
1666

(EXTRACT)

Wee observe you have at last disposed of all your goods, whereby the Company's estate resting with you is now in your possession in ready cash, which occasioned a consultation to be held wherein to consider and resolve what was further to be concluded most safe and convenient to be done, now that the tymes are soe very confused, as at present both by sea and land, fearing upon good grounds it may be yet worse both with you and us. For now it is certaine that the Rebell Sevage hath made his escape from the Mógulls Court, with soe good success as it is thought hee is already got into his owne country, greatly incenced against this King for his slight reception and entertainment of him, for which hee hath vowed a revenge to the extent of his mallice and is allready with an army of 4 or 5 thousand horse advanced very neare to this place; at which tyme the towne have received soe hot an allarme that all begin againe for to prepare themselves for flight, that breeds great distraction, but what truth is to be given to this report tyme will shew, and if it should blow over, yet now that Sevage is againe at liberty, wee shall allwayes (wee meane the people) be in feare of his comming, and will take of merchants very much from minding there trade, to secure themselves, their wives and children, which gives us cause to doubt whether something of this nature may not allsoe reach you; to prevent which, and those other inconveniencys you are exposed to by the civell comotions in those parts, wee have resolved to draw you off together with the Company's estate for the present.

(131)

Original Correspondence,
Vol. 29, No. 3203

RANDOLPH TAYLOR
TO
JOHN STANYAN

Dated Surat 24
November 1666

(EXTRACT)

In my former I advised you of Sevagees being under restraint at this King's Court whence hee quickly after made an escape,

and wee heare now is in his owne country, upon which Deccan is alarumd againe, and robberies committed in sundry places in Savagees name when hee is farre enough off; therefore wee have drawne off the factory at Carwar, the profit thereof not counter-wailing the charge and danger of their persons that remained there, nor will any factory in Decann over bee better settled untill those treacherous people are made sensible of the abuses done us, and thereby deterred from practizing the like. This I hope the Companie will thinke of in good tyme.

(132)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { 24 November
Vol. 29. No. 3205 } 1666

(EXTRACT)

Our last tould you that Savagee had made an escape from this Kings courte; which is since confirmed for a certaine truth, that now all waite some cruell revenge upon the country and people. Wee were lately hotly allarum'd upon a reporte that he was come neere with a flyeing army, that all the people began to flye againe; but the reporte proved false. Yet, let him come when he will, the whole towne will bee dispeopled; for none will face him or abide the place. You recommend a faire correspondence with him; but we knowe not what league to hould with a rebell and perfidious theife, but desire to keepe our distance and have nothing to doe with him. [E. F. India 1665-1667, pp. 171-172]

(133)

Public Record } LETTER FROM SURAT BY { [? November]
Office, C. O. 77. } AN UNNAMED WRITER, { 1666
Vol. X. f. 61 } SENT TO ENGLAND, BY {
THE RETURN

(EXTRACT)

The rebell Savagee some 10 moneths since yeilded himselfe a prisoner unto Rajah Jesson, on conditions that his life should bee secured. But at his appearance before the King, hee would have had him cutt in pieces; on which Rajah Jesson solemnly swore unto the King, that if Savagee died he would kill himselfe immediately in his presence; after which the King spared his life, but committed him prisoner into the charge of Rajah Jesson's sonne [Ram Singh]; who with his fater having given their word to Sāvagee that hee should bee freindly dealt withall, in case hee would submit to the King (for they could never have compelled him to it), and they finding the King, contrary to his

word, endeavour to break their promise, took it soe hainously, that the son, with the father or through his meanes, have Savages opportunity to escape. After notice of which coming to the King's eare, hee in a rage discarded the Rajah's son, who commanded 6,000 horse, and posted Rajah Jesson himself with a great strength to fetch him [i. e. Shivaji] againe. In which time the King of Persia entring his countrey, hee recalled the Rajah againe; and tis credibly reported in Surat that hee hath refused to come, and really thought that, having for the most part Gentues in his army, he will prove a mortall enemy to Oranzeeb. Alsoe Savagee's coming to Surat is much feared againe; insoemuch that report hath given him severall times to have been within a day or two dayes journey of the place; which hath caused sometimes 5 or 6,000 to pack up their aules [all] and run out of the towne; and when another report hath given the first the lie, then they have crept in againe. But if hee comes, 'twill bee when the ships arrive from Bussora. [This letter is printed in Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's *Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations*, p. 485]

(134)

P. R. O.; State Papers } CONSUL LANNOY AT { Dated 12 January
Foreign, Turkey, } ALEPPO TO SIR JOHN { 1666/7
Vol. 18 } FINCH

(EXTRACT)

The Queene of Decan in her returne from her pilgrimage to Muscat, was arrived at Basora: from whome the Bassa there forced 9 thousand tomans, or 30,000 pound sterling, to make good his present to the Grand Signor.... From Surat the English President writes me of the death of the old King Shaw Jehan, whome his son Oran zeb some yeares since deposed and imprisoned ever since in his castle at Agra. The old Mogull being dead, this Oran Zeb that now governes hath made away all the rest of the family; and is removed from his throne at Dille towards his army, to prosecute the Decan warr. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 177]

(135)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 26 March
Vol. 29. No. 3213 } 1667

(EXTRACT)

The grand rebell Savage is escaped cleare and got into his owne territories, doing dayly great mischeife upon Decan by robbing and burning severall townes, and is dayly much feared by the inhabitants here, for it is certainly knowne that hee is

fully resolved to vissit Surat once more that of all sides they are providing to fly up into the country ; for tis said hee intends to come both by land and sea, and hath in a readines 50 or 60 small frigatts, which, it is said, are provided on purpose. [E. F. India 1665-67, pp. 268-9]

(136)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO THE { Dated Aleppo,
MSS. Vol. 1, p. 475 } EARL OF WINCHILSEA { 22 August 1667
(EXTRACT)

"Sevage is gott loose againe in his owne territoryes, and threatens a second time to visitt Surat by sea and land, which make the people of that place upon every rumour to run away." The Mogul was some months since making great preparations against the Persians, for indignities put upon his ambassador, but upon news of the King of Persia's death, he proceeded not on that design. He hath an army still against the King of Decan, but there has been no action this year.

(137)

O. Correspondence, } GERALD AUNGIER TO { Dated Swally M.
Vol. 29, No. 3223 } RANDOLPH TAYLOR { 1 November 1667
(EXTRACT)

I have discourd [discussed] the buisnesse of the passe with the President, and after serious debate wee conclude it not seasonable at this time to shew the least inclination to a reconoilment, which the giving a passe at this time would hint. But in regard you are more deeply concerned then any, the President bids me write you that, if you will venture the ill consequence of it, he is willing to grant a passe ; but then desires it may run in Siliminaiks name and not in Durrecall Sarungs [Daryā Sārang] or any person related to Sevagee. And the President further advises that it would be convenient you should write to Siliminaik, as a freind, that he use his interest to perswade Sevagy or Rougee to propose sober and effectually tearmes of satisfaction and reconciliation before our ships come, for you may assure him that, now peace being neere concluded, if they doe not timely accommod[at]e the affaire and give some reasonable satisfaction, the first designs the President will undertake will be a severe revenge on all Sevagees ports and ships for the losses the Company hath suffered by him. In case you advise that a passe be given, then let Mr. Gray write it and send it down with all speed, and it shall be signed and sent you. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 275]

(138)

P. R. O.; C. O. 77 } NEWS FROM VARIOUS PARTS { Letter D. Goa 30
 Vol. X. f. 148 } OF THE EAST INDIES { November 1667
 (EXTRACT)

Sevagee, deeply resenting this rigour, invaded the precincts of Bardese, not farre distant from Goa, and there cutt off the heads of four padres that refused to turne Moretto's [Marathas-Hindus] of his owne persuasion, they having councelled the destruction of all that were not opinionated as themselves; which so terrified the Vice Rey that he was forced to revoke his fierce and severe edict. He [Shivaji] burnt and destroyed all the country, and carried away 150 lack of pagodaes. [E. F. India 1665-67 p. 286]

(139)

P. R. O., C. O. 77, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 22 Janu-
 Vol. X. f. 176 } ary 1667/8
 (EXTRACT)

The country of Decan is still in great troubles, and there is little hopes of any settlement, espetially now that the rebell Sevagee hath escaped and got into his country againe, and plaies his part so subtilly that, notwithstanding this King [Aurangzeb] is so highly incensed against him, yet is at last forced (most dishonorably) to comply and close with him; upon which, its said, the King intends speedily to send an army against the King of Vizapore, in hope, with Sevagees assistance, to overrunn the country. These, and other disagreeings amongst the Decannees, hath almost destroyed all trade in that kingdome.

* * * * *

There hath beene lately a shrewd repulse given them [the Portuguese] by Sevagee, the grand rebell, whoe had a difference with a person of some eminency [Savant] that had the comaund of a considerable party of horse, and was himselfe a renter or farmer of the country neare Goa; whoe, when hee could not withstand Sevagee, retired to Bardis, neare the Aguada, putting himselfe into the Portugalls protection; which Sevagee complained of severall times to the Vice Roy, and finding himselfe neglected, made an assault upon this farmer, whoe, being worsted, retreated as accustomed. But Sevagee persued him so closely that hee entred Bardis, burnt a great part of it to the ground, plundered the place, and carried away 1,300 prisoners, in dispiight of the Vice Roy and all his armado. How this will bee reconciled wee cannot yet learne; only thus much, that Sevagee

will have the better of the Portugalls, both by sea and land, if this breach bee not made up. This Kings every daies more precizenes in his Mahometan religion hath greatly disturbed the whole Kindome; there now lying a heavy persecution, upon the Banians and Gentues more espetially, and generally upon all that are not of his eronious opinion, that it hath greatly obstructed their dealings one with another. For if a Mahometan have a desire to discharge his debt to a Banian, its but telling him that, if ever he make demaund or trouble him for his mony, he will complaine to the Cozzy, or Justice of the Law, that hee hath called their Prophet names or spake contumeliously of their religion, and produce a falce wittnesse or twoe (of which the towne is full), and the poore man is forced to circumcission and made a Moore. And thus they have served severall, to the great terrour of all. Nay, they are become so insolent, by the countenance received from the King, that beggars (of which the country swarms) doe daily enter into Banians howses, using great immodesties, and will not be perswaded out untill they have given them whatever they ask; this King not at all minding any thing of his Kingdome, but gives himselfe wholly, upon the converting, or rather perverting, the Banians etc. and pulling downe the places of their idolitrous worship, erecting muskets [mashid = mosque] in their roome... [E. F. India 1665-67 pp. 281-4]

(140)

(D.) L. B. Vol. 4	} COMPANY TO COUNCIL	{ Dated London,
p. 224		

(EXTRACT)

Wee now alsoe send you soldiers and their wives, as also Artificers as per list, and for such single women or maides as shall now come unto you, wee order that if they desire it, and doe not otherwise dispose of themselves by marriage to English men that then for one year after their arrival, they shall have victualls at our charge, with one suite of wearing apparell, such as shall bee convenient, according to the fashion of the Country, during which time they are to bee employed in our service as you shall order and thinck fitt, but not to bee employed in planting and wee doe not consent that the said English women or Maides bee permitted to marry any other people, but these of our owne Nation, or such others as are Protestants, and upon their marriage to bee free.

Wee require that none but English or other his Majestie's Protestant subjects bee permitted to beare Armes in the Fort or Castle, yet for the better security of the Towne and Island that the Inhabitants bee put into Armes and reduced into companies and to keepe watchees, in such out parts, as shall be thought fitt for the prevention of any spoiles, that may bee attempted against the Island by the Arabians or others, and if need shall require to joyne with the English against a more powerful Enemy. Wee would have you to incorage the soldiers to enter upon the making of manufactures, Husbandry, and other arts, and to provide themselves habitations, that soe they may be in a capacitie to mainteyne their wives and children and to have but halfe pay from us, that soe wee may be encouraged to encrease the number of English soldiers without augmenting our charge.

Wee therein also desired you to invite and encourage all sorts of Merchants to inhabite in and to trade to and from th[e] place, which wee hope you will the better accomplish for that you write the Mogull is so severe in his persecution of Dissenters from the Mahomedan religion, and it being agreed betweene his Majestie and the King of Portugall that the Inhabitants should have libertie in religion and the Island conveyed to us on the same termes in his Majestie's Charter, Wee doe order that it bee extended to all English as well Ministers as others, and that none bee imposed upon, and according to the rules wee have given you, let the publique worship bee kept up and encourage all our English Nation to attend thereupon, that all may live as in the feare of God soe in peace and quietnes one with another. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 3 p. 12]

(121)

Public Record
Office: C. O. 77
Vol. XI. fol. 70

H. GARY; TO LORD ARLINGTON { Dated 23
March 1668

(EXTRACT)

What I advized in my former concerning the Great Moguls takeing off the customes from the Moores and laying them on the Gentues was then true; yet hee hath made manifest that his laws are not like the lawes of the Medes and Persians, for hee hath altered and abolished that edict, laying the customes equally on both; having made a decree that whatsoever was imposed in his father Shajshans time should be paid. Hee intends to prosecute Sevagee very warmly: and if hee takes him againe, he shall not so easely escape. And if hee possesses himselfe of the country

lying soittuate over against us, twil make mee the more vigilant.
[E. F. India 1668-69 p. 49]

(142)

P. R. O., C. O. 77 } JOSEPH HIMMERS TO- { Dated Bombay 2
Vol. XI. f. 75 } April 1668

(EXTRACT)

Sabbugee [Shivaji], a rebel to Dealshaw [i. e. Adil Shah] King of Vigapor...entring with 6,000 men into the island Bardees, some three leagues distant from Goa, and in three dayes time fyered sixteene aldeas, and did not depart before the Vice King sent an ambassador to him and desired him to forbear shewing more hostilitie : which Sabbagee did assent unto, but not before he had obtayned his owne conditions. [E. F. India 1665-67, p. 283 note 4]

(143)

Report on Finch } CONSUL LANNOY TO { Dated Aleppo
MSS. THE EARL OF 24 May 1668
Vol. 1, p. 507 } WINCHILSEA

(EXTRACT)

"Oran Zeb and Savage are said to have concluded a firm league, and tis credibly reported that the King's army is marched against Vizapore, chiefe city of Deccan whose King will doubtlesse be assisted by his uncle and neighbour, the King of Gulcondah "

(144)

Forrest Home } COMMISSION AND INSTRUCT- { Dated Surat 14
Vol. 1. p. 222-23 } IONS TO RANDOLPH TAYLOR { August 1668

(EXTRACT)

There is our old perfidious enemy, that notorious rebell Savage hath hitherto escaped unpunished for all the villanyes and robberyes done us, which wee had hoped to bee quitt with before this, but the warres with the Dutch prevented us untill now : and therefore if you shall bee soe happy as to meete with any vessells belonging to his porte (which are many lying upon the coast) or that have sailed thence, use your best endeavours to seize or destroy them, by which means wee may not onely hope to indemnify ourselves for the losses allready sustained, but alsoe bring him to tearmes for the future of more honest and faithfull abearance, and force him to give us some good security for free trade in the country and kingdome of Deocan, which can never bee safe untill something of this nature bee effectually done in making them sensible of the necessity of our friendship that they may see how unsafe they are without it ; therefore this wee account the

promises are soe greate that wee shall thinke ourselves well paid with the performance of the moity; yet some semblance of reality wee may ther after promise to ourselves for that lately hee hath remitted and return'd to us 90 rupees of the customes hee tooke for the timber sold to Capt. Gary, whom wee find very shy, but have mett with some papers of concerne in Portugueze, that wee want one skild in that language to translate into English; which please to consider.

* * * *

[Capatin Smith] tells us of a rencontre hee had at Rajapore with two of Sevagees vessells, the full relation of which wee leave to his owne mouth. Wee find the Mallabarrs of late very daring here, even in ken and prospect of our port; soe that they have taken severall boats of Bandora. Which provoked some here soe much that they would faine have gone out in some of our boats to attempt them, as counting. it a dishonour and fowle disgrace to see them taking boats under our noses; yet for want of order wee could not empower them. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 87-88]

(154)

Factory Records }
 Surat.
 Vol. 105, p. 63 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 25
 November 1668

(EXTRACT)

According to your commands, wee shall at convenient time enorder such as wee employ to treat Sevagees servants civilly where ever they meete them, but not to enter into any contract with them, letting them know the greate damage the Honble. Company hath suffered and the abuses offered to our people on severall occasions, for which wee expect satisfaction and reparation before wee enter into any league with their master, all which wee suppose will come to his eares by one or more of his servante, though (with permission wee speake it) wee are not of opinion that ever hee will bee brought to a peaceable treaty till hee bee forced to it; yett wee wish otherwise. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 89-90]

(155)

Factory Records }
 Surat
 Vol. 105, p. 76 }

GOMBROON TO SURAT

{ Dated 26
 November 1668

(EXTRACT)

By a trancka newly arrived from Muscatt is come advice that the Arrab fleete, consisting of 19 shippes and 5 or 6 friggots,

on whom is 4,000 men, was departed for the coast of India; some thinke against Bombay, others to to joyne with Sevagy, who, if the news be true that came lately to Congo by way of Scynda [Sind], had taken Chaul from the Portugalls. [F. E. India 1668-69 p. 44]

(156)

F. R. Surat	}	CARWAR TO	{	Dated 16
Vol. 105, p. 76	}	SURAT	{	December 1668

(EXTRACT)

Your Honours feare of Sevagees being soe nigh us may bee noe hindrance to your Honours resolutions for the increasing of trade in this factory. Sevagy having by small parcells and severall pretences got 4 or 500 men into Goa, hoping by degrees to have, double the number, did not question but such a number would bee able, upon a suddaine rising in the night, to secure him any one of the passes, whereby hee might enter his men before the Portugalls could have raised any considerable army to resist him, [and] did not doubt of carrying it; but after his arrivall at Vingurla finding his plot discovered, his men seized, and the Portugall well provided to give him a hott reception, desisted from his designe and went and viewed all his castles thereabouts, changing their men and putting in provisions and ammunition, which when hee had done, finding all places herabouts resolved to deny him passage and fitted to fight him if hee endeavoured to force it; upon which, under pretence of some extraordinary [business] that called him away for Rajahgur [Raj-Gad], hee raised his army and away hee went, and is by this time the best of his way thither, fleecing his own Governours and servants, as hee goes along, towards the payment of his army, with which hee hath soe alarmed all this country round about that, notwithstanding hee is gone soe farr off, the people are soe affraid still that they will hardly bee perswaded to believe the newes of his departure can bee true, but wee know it...They [the French] have settled at Rajap[or], and have mett Sevagy, who gave them some clothes and a phirmaund to trade freely in all his ports. When they were with him, hee was very inquisitive why the English did not come alsoe; saying that hee would give them all what he had rob'd of them in his customes; but the country merchants told him the English demanded ready mony. Hee shooke his head and said noe more....[E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 114-16]

(157)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 105, p. 79	}	STREYNHAM MASTER, &CA. ON BOARD THE <i>BANTAM MERCHANT</i> TO SURAT	{	Dated 31 Decem- ber 1668
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(EXTRACT)

The French put in at Batticola and Mangalore, but did nothing at either place. At Rajapore wee heare they put a broker ashore, but Sevagy would not let them have the English house. Whilst they were there, tis said an English ship (which must then bee the *Charles*) came in in the night and shott them sorely. They spoke not of it at Callicutt; but the people of Rajapore say twas an English shipp, though shee did it and went out againe in the night. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 123]

(158)

O. Correspondence Vol. 30 No. 3403, fol 3	}	SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{	23 January 1668/9
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(EXTRACT)

The dead stock and desperate debts you may consider is wholly out of our hands and at present not recoverable, though we hope in short time to give you a good account of Sevagys and the Rajapores debts, their being some fair overtures on foot tending to a good accomodation between us, of which, when ripe, we shall not faile to acquaint you.

(159)

O. Correspondence Vol. 30, No. 3405	}	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	{	Dated 24 January 1668/9
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(EXTRACT)

If the Mogull be in earnest, we thinke the Portugalls are in noe condition to withstand him, espetially considering the embroiles they are allready engaged in with the Arrabs and Savages; but the grave proceedings of these Easterne princes in matters of disputes, and espetially in warlike attempts, gives us reason to thinke they will both well oosider of it. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 209]

(160)

O. Correspondence Vol. 29 No. 3253	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 9 March 1668/9
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(EXTRACT)

Our feare of Sevagy this yeare is pretty well over, hee not using to stirr see late in the yeare; and after the raines wee

question not but wee shall have shipping time enough to take it off before hee makes his usuall vissitts downe the coast....Wee... are very glad to read that Your Honour etc. are of the same opinion with us as to the decrease of his credit, which wee daily heare here....The armado against Muscatt sett saile the 3d. instant. Their fleete consists of four shippes and six friggatts. Don Geronimo Mannuell is admirall. Sevagy is at Rajahgur, and very quiett, as alsoe is all the country round about us. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 269]

(161)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 107 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 17 March
1668/9

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja having by his servants requested a favour of noe greates import, not exceeding 300 rupees, considering wee are [not?] in soe good a condition to reckon with him as wee hope in time wee may, wee thought to meete him with the same confidence ; having likewise much occasion for a good correspondence with his people on the maine, from whence most of provitions come hither and wood in espetiall (which is not to bee had otherwhere), for which wee have now greates occasion for our chinam etc. (Sen) And not onely for these reasons are we inclined to comode him, but alsoe to invite other merchants who have formerly proffered to bring goods and merchants hither and continue a constant trade to foreigne parts, as Mocha, Persia, etc., on condition they may have two yeares customes given them, which was late made 3 per cent. for all goods intended to foreigne parts by Sir Gervas Lucas, but never registred or ratified, but rather exacted from some few merchants who brings their goods from ye [the] maine and out of rivers in this Bay. Where they alsoe pay custome, and this custome of 3 per cent. or any other was not formerly taken, nor is allowed in ye ffoareall of Maym [Mahim] for goods brought in boates and put into shippes riding in Maym Bombay, and Trambay, (in which jurisdiction this rice was laden but not in that port) but on the contrary expressly forbidden, soe on this consideration wee were the more ready to gratify Sevagee Raja (who would not willingly have paid it, as we were informed), as alsoe in hopes these vessells may returne hither with merchants ; which wee presume is aimed att by ye Hon'ble Company soe long as wee retaine our right of customes which wee shall doe and yett shew much of favour, if your Honour approve thereof and of with[?] : wee have now done in presenting ye customes to

Sevagee Rajah and wee doubt not but it may prove to advantage in a small time.

The Mallabars...have taken our fishermen in our sight, and, for want of such vessells, wee could not helpe them; which would alsoe serve us against Savagee or any others, that have many small friggotts etc., and may attempt ought. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 219-21]

(162)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105 p. 110 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 20 March
1668/9

(EXTRACT)

The 18th current Esagee Raja, whose country lyes just over against us, sent a private message unto mee in particular, enjoyn- ing secrecy. The Import was that Sevagee intended to fall on some aldeas on the maine in his government, yett belonging to the Portugeze, and when overcome them resolved for Salsett. Withthall hee desired halfe a mansd of good English powder, and at a distance endeavoured to bee satisfied if hee might expect any assistance of a few souldiers and a small recrute of other warlike materialls, if hee had occasion; but nor urging much, requiring a positive answer. I complementally promised to serve him in what I could...Hee is a Raja that may bee made good use of on diverse occasions, his country lyeing soe very neere us, and (as hee saith) Sevagees neighbourhood cannot consist with our convenience, especially in Salsett. This is but the beginning of our correspondence. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 222]

(163)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105 p. 117 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 17
April 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee have not, neither shall wee, lett goe our privileges by the favour extended to Sevagy Rajah for once, and to him alone, not intending to make it precedentiall; yett there thought fitt to preserve our honour by giving that which wee could not retaine, if hee should deny payment, when wee were not in a capacity to force it, and our necessities depended upon his courtesy, as for wood, etc., which, upon a quarrell started, would have bin denied us, as now wee have received it to our greates satisfaction; and there is plea enough to call him to an accompt hereafter, for this or other pretensions. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 223]

(164)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { . Dated 13 April
105, pp. 121-2 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

Its generally reported here that Shafty[?] Ckaun is coming against Sevagy with a greate army, as alsoe that the Sede [Siddi] of Danda Rajapore hath beseiged some of his castles, and that severall of his own cheife men about him have underhand plotted to betray him, upon suspition of which Sevagy hath clapt upp severall of them close prisoners and many others are fled for feare; if these reports bee true Sevagy cannot hold out long, when our Cossitts returne wee hope to heare the certeinety thereof confirmed.

Wee have lately had a great storme on this coast...in said storme severall of Sevagy's shippes and rice boates were lost; one shipp whereof was very richly laden. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 269]

(165)

F. R. Bomby. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 28 April
Vol. 1, p. 70 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee disapprove not but allow of what you have done and doe concerning the dutys of rice cocos, and alsoe what passed betweene you and Sevagy; for wee doe apprehend with you that hee would not have paid it had it not bin given, neither deny wee you a correspondance with Essagy, whereby you may procure those soe usefull stones, but wee would not for soe small a benefitt you shall engage soe much to him as to bee a party in his quarrells, for wee have enough to looke to our owne.

(166)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURART { Dated 9 June
Vol. 1. p. 42 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

The Seedes of Danda Rajapor hath written to mee, making his case knowne that Sevagee Raja is entred his country and done him a greate mischeife, and desires that his people may have admittance, in case they should bee forced to fly hither for refuge. Hee is promised all civility in such case. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 228]

(167)

F. R. BOMBAY } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 June
Vol. 1 p. 77 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee thinke it not prudence in us to engage ourselves in other mens quarrells, having enough to doe to preserve and defend our owne; nor will the present condition of our garrison at Bombay admitt the harbouring of any strangers, especially such as have bin and are our declared enemies, who have formerly robbd our caphilas and boats, and on whom wee have a great pretence. Wherefore wee would have you bee very cautious how you act in this affair, and by noe meanes engage or promise anything; for by that meanes you will more violently exasperate Sevagy against us, with whom you well know wee are in noe condition to contrast [i. e. enter into a controversy] at present. If wee had a strength of men and ammunition to mainetaine both places, Bombay and Danda, a faire overture were now offered us to right and revenge ourselves against the Sydy and Sevagy; but wee can easier imagine then act such a designe. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 230]

(168)

F. R. Surat } LETTER FROM PHILIP GYFFARD { Dated 17
Vol. 105 p. 124 } AT HUBELY TO SURAT { July 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee could not send the men to Bombay to plant the pepper as formerly promised by reason the waies have bin stopt by the armies of Sevagy and the Dande Rajapore Sidde which made daily inroades into each others country.... These parts afford little [news] worth your knowledge, Sevages at present being very quiett, not offering to molest the Kings country... [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 270]

(169)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 1 September
Vol. 105, p. 138 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

These parts at present afford little or noe newse, Sevagy being very quiet, but what he will doe after the raines, wee must leave to time to discover. The Comanders that come down the coast, to prevent all danger, wee desire that your Honr. &c. would enorder them, that if there should be any feare of Sevagys visiting these parts, that then one of them should remain here to

take in our goods and not goe downe farther. Wee shall not make use of any such licence unlesse some extraordinary occasion forceth us.

(170)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 September
Vol. 105, p. 136 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

Wee hope in few daies to advice of some shippes arrivall from England, here being a juncke of Sevagees arrived from Aden the past day with little or nought in her. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 235]

(171)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 October
Vol. 105, p. 151 } 1669

(EXTRACT)

The 12 instant we writ by expresse and have since received a message from the Ceede of Danda Rojapore who is much streightened by Sevagee Raja [who] though he cannot storme the place, only thinks to starve him out, notwithstanding the Grand Mogull commands to withdraw his force, soe the Ceede resolves to hold it out to the last and then hath thoughts of delivering it up to the Mogull who hath an army about Cullian commanded by Londee Ckaun...

If two or three ships going down the coast were order'd to touch here, and we enpowered to appeare with them at Danda Rajapore, if occasion should present, some good might come, by not having a good pretense to treat with him [Shivaji], he catching us at present for his own interesse, and the knowledge of the place may be advantagious in the future if no good should be now done. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 242-243]

(172)

F. R. Surat } HENRY YOUNG TO THE { Dated Bombay 16
Vol. 105, p. 150 } PRESIDENT OF SURAT { October 1669

(EXTRACT)

I have writ in [the] Generall [Letter] touching Danda Rojapor which is a place soe considerable, that if it could be purchased on any good tearmes, I think this were not to bee put in competition with it, which will cost much the fortifieing and making tenable, and if we were possest of [it, i. e. Danda Rojapor] we should not needs feare Sevagee nor the Mogull in neither and know not what the former could advantage himselfe in Bombay, more then in taking the gunne, which I would have removed to

Danda till our works were compleat,...[E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 243-44; only a portion]

(173)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 November 1669
Vol. 30 No. 3361 }

(EXTRACT)

In case you have any overtures made you by the Siddy of Danda Rojapore of his desires to come to Bombay, we would have you be very cautious in what nature you treat with him, but rather keep him of with delays, in expectation of an order from us; for in case he designes to deliver up the castle to the Mogull, we cannot understand any advantage (rather a prejudice) will accrue to the Company thereby, and we have no reason to receive him or any of his people on those tearms, for we shall certainly exasperate a potent and desperate neighbour, Sevagy, whom we are at present in an ill condition to oppose, in case he should designe us a mischeife. But if the Sydy may be brought to deliver up the castle to the Honourable Company, we shall then, on advice from you, resolve on something concerning it. [E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 244-45]

(174)

F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6
105 p. 154 }

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Raja hath made prize lately for some vessells belonging to the Portugees, and they have taken one of his, which by agreement was to come to the port, by the kindnesse used to another that came hither from Aden. This now taken came from the Gulph of Persia. Tis certaine Sevagees principall minister is very near us, at Penn, within a few houres saile, and reporte speaks himselfe not farr off. The Sydee is yet in distresse, but we heare not from him, nor from you touching his shipping, people, etc., as we expected. [E. F. India 1668-69 p. 245]

(175)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 11
105, p. 181 }

(.EXTRACT)

The Deputy Governor declared that for as much as he was called to Surrat to advise with and be of Councill there in the Honoble. Companies concerne, and we all being their servants, it was his intencion in this Councill to propound what he knew

might be for their service, and touching the trade of this Port. He declared that the Duran of Collican, would send a shippe to be laden from hence, Sevagee also another, which should be at our dispose, and he thought it would be for the honour of the place and Company, only their desire is that two or three Englishmen might be put into each vesselle for their preservation from Portugueeze and Arrabs, and therefore asked the Judgment of the Councill, whether they thought it fit we should encourage them. Who had answer that since Dutch, French and Germans may serve as well as English, it would not be amisse to spare them two or three English and of other Nations.

(176)

(D) O. C. } . FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT { Dated 26
3373 } TO THE COMPANY { Nov. 1669

(EXTRACT)

You have bin formerly advised what unsufferable tyranny the Bannians endured in Surat by the force exercised by these Lordly Moors on account of their religion the sweetness of which the Cozzy and other officers, finding by the large incomes paid by the Bannians to redeeme the places of Idolatrous worship from being defaced and their persons from mallice, did prosecute their covetous avenges with that frequency and furious zeale that the Generall body of the Bannians began to groan under their affliction and to take up resolves of flying the Countrey. A nephew of your ancient Sheroff Tulcidas Parrack was among others inveighed and turned Moor which was a great heart breaking to your Bannian servants and some dishonour to your house afterwards about the 20th 7ber. [September], a Persian scrivan who formerly had relation to your family was forcibly circumcised for no other reason but that 5 years past he had eaten part of a watermelon which the Cozzy had eaten of, which argument it seems for want of better served the Cozzy's turne but the poor Bannian as tis said killed himselfe for greife *this violent action makes the Bannians sensible of their common danger and resolved they are to leave the Towne* but before they would undertake it five of the most eminent with your chiefe Broker Bingee [Bhimji] Parrack in the behalfe of all the rest came early on the 22nd to your servant Gerald Aungier declaring with all the symptoms of an enflamed passion their miserable condition imploring his assistance and protection on your Island Bombay in case they did or could fly thither, Gerald Aungier was somewhat surprisid at the motion wherein though he saw a great advantage might accrue to your Island yet the

present conjuncture did not appear safe to enter on such an action in regard you had above 1200 tons of goods heere in your severall Factorys all which would have been imbarqued your ships loose their voyages and lye on demurrage and your Island Bombay would have become an eye sore to the King against whose vast forces, it would be impossible to defend ourselves in regard of its naked weake condition at present wherefore after many obligeing expressions of comfort and assurance of our freindship he told them that your ships not being yet arrived we were in an ill posture to engage in such great designe nor was Bombay as yet fortified sufficiently to protect them against the fury of so great a Prince wherefore he advised them to convey themselves at present towards Ahma : [dabad] and from thence make their generall humble requests to the King who would certainly ease their present burthen in some degree though they must never expect to be safe in this Countrey and hereafter as occasion offered they might with more ease and security convey their Estates and Families to Bombay by degrees where they might assure themselves of all favour freindship freedome in their religion, and encouragement in their trade as they could in reason expect from us. This Councill they approved and after their respectfull thanks and hearty prayers for the Company's prosperity they took their leaves and on the 23rd and 24th all the heads of the Bannian Families of what condition soever departed the Towne to the number of 8000 leaving their wives and children in Surat under charge of their Brothers or next of kinn, at this the Cozzy rages charging the Govenour in the King's name to stop them, who favouring the Bannians sends him word they are the King's subjects and may travel in his Countrey where they please, the Cozzy to affright them threatens to pull down all their remaining Churches and to circumcise the most principall of them if they do not returne, but the Bannians growne hardy by often sufferings defy him telling him they goe to the King for Justice, some treatys past between them in order to an accommodation which proving unsucessfull the Bannians increasing dayly in numbers proceed as far as Broach where they are under safe protection and much courted by the great Governor of Ahma : [dabad] (whom we may call Lt. Generall of all this province) to settle themselves there, but they rather desire to return to Surat, to their trade and fauillies if they can enjoy any reasonable security at Present severall adresses have bin made to the King each party using all probable

means to justifie itselfe to the prejudice of the other, the success whereof is not yet determined at Court, in the interim the people in Surat suffered great want for the Bannians having found themselves under severe penalties not to open any of their shops without order from their Mahagen, or generall Councilll there was not any provisions to be gott, the Tanksall and Custom house shut, no money to be procured soe much as for house expences much lease for trade, which was wholly at a stand and soe it will continue till their returne.

* * * *

Ever since the flight of the Bannians, the trade of Surat hath suffered great obstruction and tis the opinion of many wise men that it will prove of fatall consequence to the utter ruine of it, in case the King doth not take some effectual healing order for the making up this breach for most of the Sheroffs and moneyed men doe thinke of calling their stocks and according to the custome of this Countrey, burying the greatest part underground, so the bulke of trade which is maintained and carried on cheifely on credit must necessarily fall, what influence this may have on your affairs your wisdoms will soon discover, if you please to reflect on the slender stock you send us and consequently the necessity of running you at interest for supply of your investments, and if no money can be procured on credit it will be impossible for us to lade home your ships but this is not the greatest evill for if this disorder should continue and trade soe much discouraged we shall find an hard task to put of such great quantities of goods as you send us, and it will be difficult and dangerous for us to sell such great parcells in a lump as we doe now, in regard wee shall not dare to trust so much as formerly and without trusting and allowance of time none will undertake such great bargains, but this we only prepare you for as the worst which we hope can come and as we must submit to the will of God in all things soe we dare with some assurance tell you that the sooner the trade of Surat declines the sooner will it rise at Bombay and indeed were Bombay in a condition to secure your estate and servants as also the estates of such merchants as should goe and settle there we should not doubt to perswade you to order your Presidency to be removed thither, but in regard soe great an alteration will certainly amuse and startle the King and the Governours of Surat and cause some obstruction to your busines it is necessary that before we undertake it we provide for such sortments of goods as this Countrey yields us elsewhere.

Of Lead your usual quantity of 10 or 15000 mand will of very well we before promised to account with you what hath past with us touching your last parcell of Lead. Your late President and Councill had often considered and debated of a way to raise the Price of your lead but could never bring it about till this Govr: Rustum Zemire an antient acquaintance of Sir George Oxinden since the open Trade time came from Agra to take charge of Surat who after severall private overtures came to this agreement that he would use his interest to prevaile with the King to pay a rupee a mannd more than the usuall price of 5 rupees provided he might have halfe the advantage, this was (since we could not doe better) condescended to and privately resolved on between us and because the Dutch should not interpose to hinder it we were forced to engage their Commandore to join with us that so their Company might also enjoy (though against our will) the benefit of our labour, the business was carried on so farr that some of our mony was paid in and all ours and the Dutch lead was weighed of to the King's warehouse at the rate of 12 rupees the Double md : [maund] and both the Governour and we thought ourselves secure from further trouble, but it lasted not long for it seems the King's Broker not finding himself advised with by the Govr: and loosing the benefit he used to reap, discovers the plott and within a few days after Sir George's death an order comes from Court to annull the bargaine and to bring the lead to the old Price and the Governour is forced to answer publiqly that and other actions of his, whereupon he comes with the Shawbunder Vokanavise and other great Officers to your house and there after a great Pichar the Governour and other Officers perswaded us to relinquish the bargaine at present promising on his word (which we esteem of no great vallue) that he would procure it again confirmed from the King to us and without doubt he hath wrott very effectually concerning it and we also have used our Interest at Court to bring it about againe and had fair hopes of effecting it had not his unhappy intreague between the Bannians and the Cozzy about religion put that and all our other business in disorder and hath so distracted both the Court and this Towne, that untill that affair be settled we cannot expect the King or his Courtiers will consider of any matters of lesser concerne soe that we must leave your thoughts suspended as ours are and refer you for the issue of this affair to our future advise when we hope to acquaint you with other overtures worthy your notice which in regard they are not ripe we will

not [t]rouble you with. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 3. p. 129]

(177)

(D) O. C. } FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT { Dated 23 De-
3385 } TO EAST INDIA COMPANY { cember 1669

On the 14th July it pleased God to take to himselfe our late worthy President Sir Geo. Oximden in whom you have lost a wise and faithfull servant.

This Port of Surat hath of late suffered under some accidental revolutions which seeme fatal as to the trade thereof, *the tyrannous force which the Moors have put on the Bannians in matters of religion* had long before alarmed them to provide for their safety, but it was the 25th September last before they could resolve on it when the cheifest heads of all their families fled the Towne and retired to Broach from whence they have sent their complaints to the King who hitherto hath not determined anything concerning their grievances their flight hath caused an universall decay of trade not soon recoverable *in regard of the Jealousys and distempers which such nationall breaches doe produce naturally in all common wealhs* nor can you otherwise expect but that your affairs here have all suffered in so comon a calamity though blessed be God not soe much as we might well have feard, as an addition to the impoverishing of this Towne *the merchants have received vast losses by seizure of their vast jounk and goods in them by the Arrabs and Portugalls in their warrs* as also by the troubles which have hapned at Bussora between the Turks and the Bashaw of the place which have rendered that City almost desolate [Collection of Papers...Bombay Government Vol. 4 p. 1]

(178)

P. R. Office ; C. O. } GARY TO LORD ARLINGTON { Dated Bombay
77. Vol. XL. f. 185 } 23 Jan. 1669, 70

(EXTRACT)

The archrebel Sevagee is againe engaged in armes against Orangsha, who, out of a blinde zeale for reformation, hath demolished many of the Gentues temples and forceth many to turne Musslemins. Hee hath taken severall of Sevagees castles and intends to pursue him to extreimity. No preparations are wanting on his side to regaine his castles, and Dacan is like to bee the seat of warre ; ...[E. F. India 1668-69 pp. 256-7]

(179)

F. R. Surat } SURAT PRESIDENT TO { Dated in Bombay
Vol. 3, p. 152 } BOMBAY { this 5th March 1669/70
(EXTRACT)

The warr broke out between Sevagy and the Mogull hath putt a check to some overtures which were made to the President of an accomodation with Sevagy touching the Company's demands on him but wee hope they will yet goe forward and if you heare any further thereof wee desire you to advise us, but wee would not have you appear too forward least you undervallue our pretence and make him coole.

(180)

F. R. Surat } CONSULATION IN SURATT { Dated 12 March
Vol. 3 p. 53 } 1669/70
(EXTRACT)

This towne of Suratt is at present in a most distracted condition occasioned by the inhabitants feares of Sevagee, whose late Success and conquests, as also his neare approaches, being sometimes within twenty leagues of this place, hath made them jealous of his having a designe against this citty, which suspition of theirs hath made all in generall provide for themselves, some by flight betraying their pusillanimity, others demonstrating a resolution to defend themselves and estates by fortifying their houses and keeping souldiers to guard them, the Dutch and French following the example of the latter by entertayning into their service severall Peons besides their owne menn which they have taken out of their Shippes, with which force they promise the Governour &cta. officers to assist them on occasion against Sevagee. Wherefore notto seeme remiss and negligent of the Honble. Compsnies concernes under our manngement and custody (being likewise very sensible of the so near appearance of so dangerous and pollitick an enemy) have thought requisite to entertaine some peons and laskarrs (which were sometime since received into service by Mr. Master in the Presidents absence of which we approve) and likewise to send up for 20 of the *Georges* seamen to our assistance, which men shall be discharged so soone as prudence will admitt of it.

(181)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { 16 March
3 p. 54 } 1669/70
(EXTRACT)

The distraction and disturbance which this towne lyes under by reason of the sometimes very neare approaches of Sevagy

occasioned this Consultation to consider of a meanes to putt our selves in a cappacity to defend the Honble. Companys interest and estate here and preserve the honour of the nation. To which end wee did formerly call 20 of the *Georges* seamen to our assistance, which men cannott be kept on shoare without the hazarding the losse of her voyage to Atcheen and Quedah, which consideration being duely weighed, it was resolved not to detain them to the Honble. Companys prejudice and the endangering the losse of soe hopefull a voyage. These menn being thus necessarily taken from us, the house will be left very bare of defendants and in a badd case to make resistance against any enemy. Wherefore it was propounded, debated and concluded to send order to the Deputy Governour, &ca. at Bombay that they spare us inca: [sic] 35 or 40 white Portugall souldjers who have been trayned up and are actually in service, so that the charge will be but little, and that onely for dyett the time they are in Surratt, which Portugalls being intermixed with 6 or 7 English file leaders (whome wee shall write for allso) may, if occasion be, doe good service.

(182)

F. R. Bombay }
Vol. 6 pp. 5, 7 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 21
March 1669/70

[EXTRACT]

Wee are in very great want of timber of the largest sorte as well for the making of carriages as other uses, for those carriages which they send with the gunns from England are improper to mount the guns on the bastions. This sort of timber wee must procure from Cullian or Bulnde, now in Sevajee's possession; wee have sent a man to see what is there to be procured and upon his returne, if wee finde encouragement, shall send a person skilled therein to buy it; and then wee must alsoe make our addresses to the Captain of Basseen, and see how farr his favour will extend as to the passing of it at Tanna, for wee finde not those articles of agreement made between the late Dept. Governor and the farmer of the customes of Basceene to import anything to the Company's advantage.

* * * *

Wee cannot hear where Sevajee is gone, but the generall report is he is gone up in the country; his men have received a repulse at Mouley [Mahuli] where he lost (if report be true) 1000 of them; part of his army are now beseigeing Cornalla, a castle on the top of a hill in our sight, they are approached near the

wall by throwing up breast workes of earth and boards, which for ther defence they carry on before them; it is thought they will carry it ere long.

(183)

F. R. Bombay } { BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29
Vol. 6. p. 8 } { March 1670

(EXTRACT)

The turbulent state of affaires being soe at present in Surratt that for denfence of the Company's estate and house you have been forced to enterteine divers persons and taken 20 English men out of the *George* without which men she cannot proceed on her voyage to the southward, and it being resolved by you in Councell to send for 40 souldiers hence to secure your estate and to support the credit and honour of our nation, as well as other Europeans both French and Dutch have done, wee may not dispute your orders though wee can ill spare soe many men having Sevagee (a friend to none) soe near a neighbour to us, who proceeds without any lett in his conquests, and wee hear this day hath taken another castle from the Mogull called Ponader [Purandhar] and surely wee thinke Carnalla cannot hold out long. Two dayes past two of his men came to us from his Governor of Cullian to buy some gunnes; wee received them courteously and gave them answer that at this time wee had none to spare, what wee had was for our owne occasions, that wee suddenly expected ships from England and when they arrived wee might have wherewith to furnish them. Wee told them moreover that not long since some of his servants were here to buy a few gunns and then wee proffered them more, but seeing them refused and not expecting their sale here, wee had sent them to Surat and to this import wee wrote to said Governor, withall inviteing a fair correspondence, for wee shall and at present have great occasion for timber and other necessaryes for the garrison from Cullian, and can have no fireing wood but what is brought out of his lately regained territories. Wee cannt have any certainty where Sevagee is, yet believe he is not gone toward Surratt, but that rather he makes use of his time in recovering his castles upon the hills, yet shall wee be vigilant and not trust him, for his motions have ever been so quick that his designes were rarely yet anticipated.

(184)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6 p. 11	}	BOMBAY TO PERSIA	{	Dated 30 March 1670
(EXTRACT)				

Sevagee is againe become our near neighbour, and recovered from the Mogull many of his castles on the Maine opposite to us; tis credibly believed that the Prince of Orangbaud hath called him in and assists him with mony; his progresse is such that the inhabitants of Surrat are strongly allarrum'd, running out of the towne and hideing their treasure, both Dutch and French keeping armed men for defence of their houses in case of his approach to assault the towne; and wee have sent from hence 40 souldiers to secure the Company's estate there, yet wee doe not thinke he will adventure soe farr from home but rather make use of his time in regaineing as many castles as he can before any strength shall come from the Mogull to oppose him, which cannot be expected untill the raines are past. This his progresse hath caused great disturbances in the neighbouring territories and deprives us at present from commerce with the Maine, and is alsoe a great impediment to carrying on of the Company's investments in Surrat and other places, and a hindrance to the sale of their goods. No moneys are to be procured, the Sherroffs and merchants having hid their treasure.

(185)

O. Correspondence Vol. 31, No. 3415	}	SURAT TO COMPANY	{	Dated 30 March 1670
(EXTRACT)				

Wee before hinted the allarums that Sevagees late victories and near approaches had putt this Towne in, which hath for the present much disjoynted the frame of our trade; tis affirmed that the Prince at Orungbaud hath sett him on, and intends to joyne with him in warr against his Father, who it seemes hath made choyce of his younger brother to be heir to the Crowne. The proceedings of Sevagee give some weight to this opinion, for he marches now not before as a theife, but in gross with an army of 30,000 menn, corquering as he goes, and is not disturbed though the Prince lyes near him. He is become your neighbour at Bombay, having taken Culian and Bunday and wee hope he will keepe it, for he will be a more usefull neighbour then the Moores. Gerald Aungier hath received some freindly messages from him, and had not this great enterprise intervened, he hoped to have

given you a good account of your Debt, which yet he despaires not in time. These troubles much impede your affaires at Surratt where goodes are cheape but wee can gett no money to buy them. Your Currall wee had sould but the noyse of Sevagy broke the bargaine, so that it lyes againe on hand, to your great losse and our trouble, for tis a great parcell, and the proceed thereof would be now seasonably usefull to you.

(186)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 31
3, p 55 } { March 1670

(EXTRACT)

The many troubles which at this time the whole kingdome groans under hath rendered the wayes and passages up into the countrey very unsafe and dangerous, the thieves and inland Rajahs taking this opportunity of plundering caphilas and robbing merchants, and all under the name of Sevagy,...

(187)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 2
Vol. 19, pp. 4-5, 6 } { April 1670

(EXTRACT)

The supply of timber is so absolutely necessary for the Island that wee would not only have you enter into a correspondence with Sevagees Governour of Cullian for large timber for carriages but for building of shippes and friggatts also...

Sevajees allarrumes keeps the towne under continuall feares Tis said he is marched towards Orangabaud, but his motions are so suddaine and unexpected, wee are in just apprehensions of surprize; wherefore the men wee sent for will be necessary for our security in this conjuncture... This is all at present wee call to minde worthy your notice.

(188)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 8 April
Vol. 3, p. 57 } { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sometime before the Presidents going downe to Bombay there was an overture made by a Bannian merchant to buy the whole parcell of currall that came out this yeare, but afterwards flew from his bargaine, occassioned by the troubles at Agra (at which place this commodity vends) and also the rumour of Sevagys neare approaches to this towne; but now that Agra is in greater quiett, the Kings army having had good success against

the Jentues, and the feare of Sevagy being somewhat abated, there is an offer made to buy the Companys Grexio currall at 10 rupees per seare of 18 pice weight.

(189)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT. { Dated 13 April
Vol. 6, pp. 14, 15 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee have had soe many occasions to accommodate our neighbours with Caire [coir?] that wee have not soe great a quantity by us as you may expect. The Captain of Basseen had 101 Candy, and Sevagees Governor of Cullian and the adjacent countryes hath been befriended with as much. The Captain of Caranja and Tromboy with smaller quantities; and the Captain of Choul hath desired 14 Candy, which wee have promised to furnish him with in August next, besides the tradeing vessells that come to Mahim have all been furnished with soe much as they wanted for rigging.

Sevagee's salt fleet is now in this road, having for convoy a ship of 250 tunns and some friggatts. When they were last here the Deputy Governor treated them civilly upon the request of the Nockedah, and abated the anchorage of the ship and friggatts that were Sevagee's owne, and for convoy; and likewise invited them to goe to Trombay for salt, whereas they all hetherto have gone to Caranja; at their returne to Sevagee's Admirall they acquainted him with our desire, who hath wrote a civill letter desireing a mutuall correspondence, and hath ordered his vessells to lade salt at Trombay. There is a quantity of salt of the Companies that hath layen long at Seroore and not a Chapman to be found that would buy it, that wee should have been at charges to secure it from the raines; this wee now hope to dispose off, but its amount will be inconsiderable, for within these three dayes (by reason of noe vessells coming to Trombay from Cullian as formerly) was sold 400 Candyes for 46 Rupees, which before Sevagee was repossesst of Cullian was sold for a 100.

(190)

F. R. Bombay } MATTHEW GRAY TO SERJEANT } Dated Bombay
Vol. 6 p. 13 } ADDERTON { 14 April 1670

I have received yours of this dayes date, which mentions 30 or 40 men to come (from what place I know not) with armes on the Island; I commend you for your early advice, and desire you to advise me upon all occasions of the like nature, for it is

not consistent with our present weaknesse, nor was it permitted by former Governours, that any persons should come armed and upon the Island, especially with fire armes; wherefore if any such bodies shall come, take your armes into your command and deliver them upon your returne. Wee are now to looke about us; Sevajee is our near neighbour, whose designes I will never trust, though I keep a fair correspondence with his Ministers, who are now repossessed of the opposite Maine, for from thence this Island is furnished with its greatest supplies; wherefore I will add only this injunction, that your care may be the greater to prevent any surprize.

(191)

F. R. Bombay Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 14 April
19, pp. 7, 9 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Report hath not yet brought Sevajees army nearer than 40 miles of Surratt, yet soe severe a terrour he strikes into the people, that every three or four dayes his very name brings an anguish fitt on them. Wee pray God divert him from this place, as also from you, though wee thinke he hath noe desperate designe against us [the English] at present in particuler; yet the desolation he will make here will be utterly destructive to the Companys trade and intrest. Wee approve your holding a fair correspondence with his Governour at Cullian Bunde, which pray confirme and make use of the advantages offered you, without fearing anyafter demands of the Moores, for wee are unconcerned in their quarrells and as merchants drive on our just trade without interfering with either, and as formerly wee were freinds to the Moores, soe wee will be againe when they recover possession....

Wee are now to advise that an eminent merchant in towne hath made an agreement with us to take off all our Grezia Currall, which amounts to near 10,000 *li.* at 40 Rs. per sere of 18 pice weight. The price is lesse than wee had hoped to finde nay and had agreed for before these troubles with Sevagee, for then wee had brought the price to Rs. 11, but the warre intervening wholly drove the merchants off, and now wee cannot bring them as yet higher than 10 Rs.

(192)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 April
Vol. 6, p. 18, 19 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Although it hath constantly been our opinion and now is, that Sevajee intends nothing lesse then to attempt Surratt nor is

with any of his forces within a hundred miles of it, nor himselfe so near, yet the condition of Surrat as it is at present represented by those affrighted people, and not only your expectations but that of the people and of the representatives of other European nations that wee should send hence some forces to preserve the Honble. Company's estate and your repute alsoe in Surratt; wee doe still perseveer in the same resclution and the third time wish her a more propitious voyage.

* * * *

Wee sent the Moodyes brother to Cullian to give us an account what timber was there to be bought; he returned thence 4 dayes past and found good timber to be bought, but it belonging to severall Moores that are fled thence to Tanna, and other parts among the Portugueze, and a sudden alteration of affaires expected, for the newes he brought downe from Cullian was that the Mogull had great forces at Juneer upon the hill, and that in a few dayes it was expected they would fall downe upon Sevajees in Cullian, Buinde, and the Low Lands, and might be possessed of them againe, wherefore he returned without contracting for any, and wee are preswaded to forbear a few dayes to see how the scale will turne, but necessity will soone put us upon it againe for wee have none left for any occasion, and this wee are assured of, that without the Captain of Basseene's permission and paying extravagant impositions it cannot passe Tannah; but let the cost be what it will, wee cannot be without it, for should the *Charles* come here wee have none to repair her, and our gunns lye unmounted for want of carriages.

(193)

F. R. Bombay } STEPHEN ADDERNTON TO } Dated Ma[h]im 21
Vol. 19, p. 11 } BOMBAY } April 1670

This morning came 4 of Essagees kinsmen ashoar, and Balcinie [Bal Shenvi] along with them. The Capt. of Basseene would not let Essagee come, being Sevagee lyes the other side the hill, where Essagee is; they brought no fire armes with them.

(194)

F. R. Bomay Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 April
6. p. 21 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee thinke you will finde the troubles in Surat soon blowne over, and a current trade goeing now the Mogulls army is drawne this way and near Cullian if not already there, and

Sevajees forces must needs retire, which are nothing so formidable as report hath made them. Wee say that when the towne and country is againe resettled and trade hath its current course (which will be when they are out of their feares of Sevajees), wee thinke that the same merchant, or some other, will be brought to better termes.

(195)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 25 April
Vol. 3. p. 63 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

The souldiers which were sent for from Bombay for the guard of the Honble Companies estate and house being at length arrived and having continued here some time, the President did this day convene the Councell, and among other things did demand their advice what was now to be done with them, in regard the feare of Sevagys coming to this place was over, the Kings army being come downe against him, and Bhader Caun's arriving here with 5000 horse who is enordered to secure this towne, so that there is little probability of Sevagys troubling these partes or of any other eminent danger, which arguments brought the Councell to resolve they should be remanded to Bombay per the Shibbars that are now bound downe thither.

(196)

F. R. Bombay, } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 3 May
Vol. 19, pp. 14,16 } 1670

Having taken care to furnish you with timber, wee see noe such absolute necessity of the Tanna Passe at present; and as to the conveniency of merchants passing from Cullian Bunde to Bombay, wee shall have time hereafter to consider thereof: for when wee are able to let our neighbours know that wee can live without them, they will judge it needlesse to stand on hard termes with us; besides, if Sevagee becomes Master of Cullian Bunde, there will happen a greater alteration of affaires, till when it will not be prudence to concerne ourselves much untill wee can worke on surer grounds then now can be offered us.

* * * *

Your friendly compliyance in sending us the guard of souldiers for our security in these times of danger wee kindly acknowledge, but God be thanked these parts of Surratt doe now appeare more safe then they were, for Bhadur Caun, Governour of Ahmadedvad, is come downe by the King's order with 5000 horse,

the greatest part whereof he is now sending for the releife of Mauly and Joine, [?]with some other of the Mogulls forces, and fall into Sevagees country. Bhadur Caun himself will continue here for some time.

(197)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 May
Vol. 6, p. 23 } 1670

Timber is more wanting to us at present than any thing. The Moody hath been lately at Basseene and enquired into the price there, which is very high and none to be spared, they are building so many friggatts. Wee had thought before now to send againe to Cullian, but that place is not yet settled. The Cozy tooke his leave to returne thether 15 dayes past and is not yet on the Island understanding that the Mogulls army is not yet come downe, but remains upon the hill at Juneer....

Wee highly approve what you have enordered Mr. Grigbie to furnish us with timber from Billiapatam and Callecutt, where it may be had good [and] cheape. If wee are well supplied from those parts, our obligations to our lordly neighbours will not be great, for as you observe while the port of Cullian and Buinde hangs in suspence, sometimes in possession of the Mogull and other in the possession of Sevajee, according to the variety of fortune and the motion of their armyes, that port cannot be a staple for merchants, and soe at present wee shall have not occasion to pay any customes at Tanna, but only for the timber wee bring by that passe, and therefore shall not proceed in any treaty about the customes of Tanna, the farmer having a yeare and a halfe to come before his time is out.

(198)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 11 June
Vol. 6, p. 27 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is not so slothfull as the Mogulls forces, for he not only makes hay whilest the sun shines, but then when its obscured by violent raines also, for since they have withdrawne forces up the hill for a quiet wintering, his have not been idle, but have recovered for him Logar [Lohagad], Cooz [Kobj], and about 8 dayes since Kerridrew, and very lately made an assault againe upon Mauly and had about 200 men knockt on the head by stones throwne downe from the walles. He now encourages his men to make another attempt upon Mauly and then he will expose them

to no further service these raines. He hath 5000 men that he keeps in Buinde and at the foot of Mauly for a second assault.

(199)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 June
Vol. 6, p. 28 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

By a bazar pattamar the Deputy Governor wrote a few lines to the President the 25th current, giving the newes that Sevagee had taken Mouly from the Mogull and that he had recovered all his castles and strongholds upon the hills, excepting one named Carnalla, which, upon the report of his takeing Mouly, tis thought will be surrendered and some of his forces have been all that time against Danda Rajapore, which will be in danger to be lost if he joins his forces together against it in person. Tis probable, so soone as boates may venture to sea, the Siddy of Danda may send to us (as he did the last yeare to Captain Young) for protection and security of his family and estate or for provissions which will be one of his greatest wants, or should he make overtures of another nature, wee desire to have your orders timely that wee may be provided with an answer.

Here lyes an Embassadour of the Prince of Orangabaud Cojah Alladin, he that is a debtor to the Company for horses sould him; he declares his Embassy to be to Danda Rajapore and Goa, only spends the raines here.

(200)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 July
Vol. 6, p. 31 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee have seriously considered of your sale of the whole parcell of broadcloth, cloth rashes and fine cloth that wee expect in our shipping from England, and doe approve thereof, and that it is done seasonably, for now that Sevagee hath taken Mouly and regained all his other castles from the Mogull wee doe thinke that the trade in Surrat will not be so current this year as the last, for if the people were then so affrighted by Sevagee their expectations of him will now be greater and mony very scarce in Surrat.

(201)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 5 July
Vol. 3, p. 74 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissettled and discomposd posture of affaires and the just feares that a fierce warr will breake out betwixt Orang Zeab and the Prince of Orungabaud doth allarumme us to secure what wee are able.

(202)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 10 July
Vol. 19, pp. 27-28 } 1670

The **Bandarines** you have before complained off for insolent, disorderly and dangerous fellows, and now their refusing to pay their duties to the **Renders** of the **Arrack** renders them more culpable; wherefore wee leave them to your justice and care; and in case they are but a burthen to the Island, it is safer to discharge them, for they are of **Sevagees** country, and if he should have any designe against us. they would be snakes in our bosome.

* * * *

The notable progresse of **Sevegy** in his conquest of **Maully**, &c. castles, now in the blustering time of the raines, makes his name yet more terrible to **Surrat**. Insomuch that the **Governor** is allarrummed from **Brampore**, **Orangabaud**, **Mooler** and other places, to expect and prepare for an assault, so that this town is under no small feare. There is no doubt but he will follow his attempt against **Danda Rajapore** very vigorously, for his heart hath been set upon it [**Danda**] many yeares, and he will not fail to master it at last. Your proposall touching such overtures as may be probably made you by the **Sydy**, of what nature soever, wee have considered of, and declare to you our constant and unaltered opinion, that, as the posture of affaires doe stand at present between the potent parties engaged in this warr, it cannot be prudence in us to engage ourselves on either side or to countenance or assist either partie, but professing neutrality and indifferent friendship to all, to stand upon our own guard and improve such advantages as the successe of the warr on either side shall offer us for the **Company's** interest. As to **Danda Rajapore** itselpe, though the **Siddy** should offer it to us, as tis said he did formerly in **President Blackmans** time, wee say it would not be safe for us to accept it, neither in respect of **Savagy** nor the **Mogull**, for

neither the one nor the other would suffer us to enjoy it, but wee should infallibly involve the Company in a chargeable and destructive warr, for which you are sensible how ill wee are provided either with men, money, or amunition, and though wee doe esteem the place considerable for strength yet doe wee not see overvalue it as to hazard the losse of the Company's trade to procure it; nor doe wee see how it would quitt the charge of maintaining itt (for it will require at least 4 or 500 men), unlesse wee had the adjacent country under contribution, which is now all under Sevagees power and never to be recovered but by a potent army that can be alwaies master of the feild. Besides, should the Siddy make such an overture of delivery, you may be sure he will demand such tearmes that wee shall not be able to comply withall without apparent prejudice and hazard of the shippes returne for England, which wee are sure the Company cannot well approve off. Wherefore our opinions are that, if the Siddy sends to you on any such score, you put him off with some delatory answeare, pretending want of order from Surratt or England in a matter of such consequence. Now as to matter of protection for his wives and family, in case they flye to you, you may not forceably turne them away, but advise them in a friendly manner, for their greater security, to repaire to Surat or Cambaya, for that Bombay cannot be safe for them, in regard of Sevagees so near neighbourhood, who will always have his eyes upon them.

(203)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 33	} BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 11 July 1670
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(EXTRACT)

Sevagee, Since the takeing of Mouly, hath withdrawne his army, leaving 1000 men for defence of Mouly.

(204)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, p. 34	} BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 23 July 1670
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(EXTRACT)

The bearer of this is Meir Zahad, who was Vocanavist and Buxe of Cullean, &ca., whom Sevagee tooke prisoner, and hath now released upon payment of 1500 rupees. He is now at Golbunder, from thence intends to take his passage for Surratt, and haveing desired our passe to the Portugall ministers, through whose countrye he intends to travell, wee have gratyfyed him in his request.

(205)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 6, p. 35,36

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 27 July
1670

(EXTRACT)

Off the 110 peeces timber, for which we procured the Captain of Basseene his favour to let it pass, by giving him one equivalent, we have hitherto received but 88, the moody went 8 daies past to bring the remainder; and this minds us to let you know some passages between the Captain of Buseene and the Prince of Orangabauds Eddy here, Cojah Alladin, who charges the said Captain with buying that tyber of Sevagees ministers which belonged to the Mogulls subjects, which the said Captain denyeth although he hath engrossed almost all the tyber that was in Cullian and Buinde, and to clear himselfe laid it upon us. But Cojah Alladin knowes what we have bought and to clear ourselves can produce the Moores writings, of whome its bought; though if we had that quantity of tyber which the Captain of Basseene bought we should not much concerne ourselves though we bought it of Sevagee himselfe.

* * *

As to the instructions you have given us in case the Siddy of Danda Rajapore should make any proposall to us we should see near as may be observe them, for our directions and orders; these Cossetts coming that way say that it [Danda Rajapor] is not now besseidged [by Sevajee].

(206)

O. Correspondence, }
Vol. 31, No. 3457

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 2. August
1670

(EXTRACT)

We have little news here, all being in great expectation what the Mogulls army will doe after the raines. There is an Embassador come from him to this King [Adilshah] to demand the assistance of 12000 horse against Sevagy; elce threatned to turne all his forces upon him, so that this King is at present in a great stress, on the one side being loath to break with Sevagy on the other, if he doe not, how to satisfy the Mogull; but its thought he will [be] forced to send an army against him in shew, though not with an intention to hurt him, only for the satisfaction of the Mogull.

(207)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
1, pp. 6-7 (2d set)

CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY

{ Dated 3 August
1670

Haveinge received the 30 past a Neshan or letter from Sultan Masum, the Prince of Orangabaud, from the hands of Cojah

Alladin, his Eddy or Envoy, with another from Sihed Mahmud, one of his ministers late Dewan for the said Prince in Cullian, the contents whereof beinge to give assistance and aide to a castle of his that was lately besiedged by Savagees forces, to furnish them with powder and amunition and att all times to assist his forces, on the contrarie forbiddinge us to accomodate the people of Savages with any manner of warlike provissions, we considering the nature and manner of his stile to be of the imparative mood and unwilling to retorne an answer to a matter soe weighty without first adviseinge with the President and Councell at Suratt, knowinge how necessarie it is to keepe the both of said parties our friends who are soe neare bordringe upon us, and that Savagee att this time possesseth the opposite maine, from whence this Islande is accomodated with the most of its provissions and other necessaries, espeatiially with firewood, alsoe it appeareinge unto us that the said neshan is directed unto the President and that an answer thereunto could not be sent to soe greate a Prince as the son of the Mogull without a suitable present, which his Envoy much presseth for, and we have not anythings on this Islande fittinge for such a matter; for these reasons we concluded to send an express to Surratt with copies of the said letters, desireinge the President to send an answer to the Prince and furnish a present from Suratt or else to advise us therein.

(208)

F. R. Bombay,
Vol. 6. pp. 40-42

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 5 August
1670

(EXTRACT)

The 30th of the passed month we received from Cojah Alladin a Neshan from Sultan Mazlim, the Prince of Orangabaud and alsoe a letter from Sihed Mohmud, his under Buxe, which, accordinge to the ceremonies in such cases, we received at our Custome House, marchinge thither with a compleate compaie of soldiers, but by the translation of the said letter into the Portugall language (if it be exactly done) we apprehand that the Neshan was intended to be sent to the President. The substance of the letters are that we should assit the Captain of the castle of Kerri-drug [Kurdu Gad or Kuwari Durga] with powder, shott and warlike provissions, whereas, as wee advised you, the said castle was taken by Sevagee some months since; we are alsoe forbidden to furnish Sevagee with any artillary, powder, shott, &ca. To these we should give an answer such as might best suite with our present condition, as haveinge soe powerfull a nighbour as the

Princes or Kings army are like to be in a few months, and as the Companys intrest in all parts of his dominions and this theire Islande, which receives the greatest parte of its nourishment from the opposite Maine, doth require, but in case Allauadin, the Princes Envoy, is soe pressinge for a present to the Prince, without which an answer cannot be sent him, and we haveinge not any-thinge of that nature fittinge for soe greate a Prince, nor without inconsideration dareinge to doe anythinge in such a nature without adviseinge with you, as well in returneing an answer as sendinge a present, we conclude in Councell to send the copies of the Neshans, &ca., unto you that his Honour would be pleased to give an answer thereunto, and provide such a present as yee shall thinke esteemiabale and sent either to us to be delivered here to Cojah Alladin, or directly from Surrat to Orangabaud, there to be delivered to Sihed Mahmud. Cojah Alladin is goeing from hence to Danda Rajpoar; he hath desired us to accomodate him with 200 Coolies for his voyage, which we have graunted him; his stay there will not be longe. At his retorne he expects an answer to the letters, wherefore we have sent this expresse to attend untill yee shall have determined thereon, and to bring us your letters either to the Prince or of advice.

There hath fallen so little raine this yeare here and the adjacent partes that the people begin to feare a greate want of grainethe aforesaid considerations and the reasons wee have to foresee that the seate of warr between the Mogull and Sevagees forces beinge soe neare us on the opposite Maine, that we shall have no graine thence, gives us caution prudently to provide, that noe graine be carried off the Islande, which hitherto we have caused to be observed....

(239)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 16 August
Vol. 3, p. 79 } 1670

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay in their last letter of the 5th instant advised us of their receipt of a Neshan from the Prince of Orungabaud, as also a letter from Sied Mahmud his under Buxe, which import and signifie their desires that they would furnish [them] with all sorts [of] ammunition [for] the Fort and Castle of Kendria; and the Kings forces forbidding them, on the contrary, to furnish Sevagy with any manner of artillery or warr-like provision. An answer to which they would have returned,

had they not, by the translate of sayd Neshan apprehended it was intended to the President. And likewise being acquainted by Cojah Allavadija the Princes Envoy, that it could not be done without being accompanied with a present fitting for so great a Prince, of which being totally disprovided, they presumed not to act herein without first advising with us, and thereupon concluded to send up transcripts of said Neshan and letter that we might consider on the matter and either returne the answers and present from hence or send them downe to be dispeeded that way. Of which having duely considered and debated, wee thinke good to advise the Deputy Governor and Councell that wee esteeme it not convenient for us to respond to them from hence and therefore that they take a fitting opportunity to answer Scied Mahmuds letter and likewise the Princes Neshan, if necessity inforces thereunto, which wee would have them endeavour by all meanes to avoyd, in regard it must be attended with so great a present, which wee are unwilling to putt the Company to the charge of, except some equivalent advantages could be obtayned thereby. And in regard the meanes to excuse this charge and trouble is by keeping a faire correspondence with Cojah Allavadijn, wee thinke good that he be gratified with a small present which its very probable will make him use his endeavours to divert this expense or at least to putt it off till our ships arrivall, when if wee be forced to send a Piscash, wee shall be furnished with tophas (sic) or raritys sutable to the quallity and greatness of the Prince and be further able to give direction in this case by the observations wee shall in the meane time make of the success of affaires between the Prince, Orung Zeb and Sevagy, for wee esteeme it not prudence in us, as affaires and times now represent them selves, to interesse or engage our selves on either side or party; and therefore if an indispensable necessity requires and answer to sayd Neshan, wee advise that there be great care taken in the penning of it, that no possitive promise be made to assist his Castles or people with ammunition, but that in generall tearmes the expressions therein be as obliging as possible.

Wee having notice likewise that the Prince intends an army hither to take possession of this place, doe conclude it necessary that the President, having formerly had acquaintance with Sied Mahmud do write to him, desiring him he would procure the Prince his favour in engaging his people to use us civilly and not disturb our negotiations.

(210)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 19, p. 44-45

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 16 August
1670

(EXTRACT)

Copie of the Princes Neshan and Sied Maumuds letter we have perused, and though we thinke it probable they were intended for the President yet he esteemes it not convenient to take notice of them as wrote to him; but it is our advice that the Deputy Governor doe take some fittinge oppertunity to answer Sihed Mamuds letter and alsoe the Princes Neshsan, if there be a necessitie for itt; we therefore add the word necessitie because, if your answer must be attended with a present fit to be sent soe greata a prince, it will cost the Company more mony then we are willing to lay out unless we could secure some equivalent advantage thereby. The importe of the Princess Neshan lies in his desire that you would furnish castle of R[PK]erradrag with amunition and not supply Sevagee with any warlike stoares, which admits of noe other construction then that you would joyne with him in the warr against Savagee. Now how it can be safer or prudent for us to engage on either side we leave you to judge, wherefore in case you shall judge it necessrie to write an answer to the Prince, we desire you would be cautious how you word it, that you doe not engage yourselves, by any possitive promise, to assist his castles with amunition, for thereby you will ensnare yourselves in greater trouble then at present you may foresee. Let you[r] answer be as oblidgeinge as can be, but in generall termes. As to the present, if we were enclined to send one to the Prince, we are wholly disfurnished of all things necessarie wherefore you have a faire excuse to put of Cojah Alladin till the ships arrivall, when probable we may be better furnished with suitable tophaes. In the interim we shall gaine time, and accordinge to the series and success of affaires betweene Oranzeeb and the Prince, or betweene the Prince and Savagee, we shall be better able to governe ourselves, either wither to send a present att all or, if that be concluded necessarie, then to what vallu itt shall amounte. However, we thinke it fittinge that you gratifie Cojah Alladin at his retorne with some present, such as you shall thinke good, for our opinion is that he covetts more some advantage to himselfe then to the Prince, as usually all of his cast doe and tis probable that a smale pishcash to him may be not onely an excuse but as effectuall as one of a farr greater vallue to his master. This we desire you to consider well of and let the

Deputy Governors experience of our proceedings in Suratt weigh with [you] in cases of the like nature at Bombay, for he knows well that for these 9 or 10 yeares we have not made any present to the Kinge or Prince, yett have not been wantinge by secundarie meanes to procure larger priviledges then any before the late President, who best understood the genius of this people and the way of dealinge with them. Wherefore, when that Cojah Alladin returns, would have you discourse with him and propose to yourselves whatt priviledge he is able to procure at the Princes courte, either as to the customes of Cullian Bundy, freedome of Rhadarees openinge a passage of trade up the country, that is for bringinge of all goods from Orangabad to Cullian and Bundy, or other such like matters. Whereby the porte of Bombay may receive benefitt, and in case you finde the advantage, we may reasonably beare the charge of a present to the Prince, we then should not be spare handed, but otherwise we looke upon it as mony throwne away. This we reffer to your consideration, haveinge been therefore more large because the matter requires it.

(211)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 August
Vol. 6 pp. 47-48, 49 } { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Ball, Mr. Simons and Mr. Hill and other Freemen were intended to furnish Danda Rajapoore with rice they have bought for that purpose, and some of them to have gone in person, which we haveinge little notice off, forwarred there soe doeing, in regarde it did not consist with our safety and the intrest of this Islands to aide or assist any of those our nighbours, who were engaged in warrs one against another, which they might well understand, knowinge how much this Islands must be beholdinge to the opposite Mainie, which Savagge possesseth at this tyme, who hath his spies heare in all places and can tell from what place his enemies are supplied. They promised to forbear sendinge it to that place, and we assured them that if they did and the Company received any dammage therefrom, there estates should be liable to make satisfaction; what they determine since we know not. The Carwar Cossetts told us that Sevagee did not besiege it, but wee understand from the Siddeys men that Sevagee hath 5000 men against it [Danda Rajapore], and that he sent him word that he had now taken Mouly and all the castles on the Hill from the Mogull, and did he now thinke to withstand him, and promised that if he would deliver him the castle he

would make him Generall of his army; but he scornes him and knows Savagee cannot take it soe longe as he can be relieved with provissions by sea and land, his men usually in the night skirmishinge with the enemie and diverze of late have been slaine.

* * * *

Here is a chest of Grezio currall brought hither from Surat for an encouragement to merchants that should enquire for such commodities, but here are noe merchants will frequent this porte for trade dureing the warr betweene Sevagee and the Mogull on the adjacent Maine, and therefore attend your orders how yee will have it disposed off.

(212)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 September
Vol. 6, p. 57 } { ber 1670

(EXTRACT)

We desire to be better satisfied with affairs at Orungaband which are rumoured here at present so confused that we cannot write them for credible. Cojab Alladin is now on the Island and we hear upon some late news deferrs his Embassy to Goa. We expect to be troubled with him ere long and detain the letter wrott him by the President purposely to keep him off. We cannot propose to our selves any advantages or privildges he is able to procure the Honble. Company in the Princes court by opening a passage from Orangaband for the drawing downe of goods to Cullian and Buinde whilst Sevajee is flourishing and hath in his keeping all those passes and Cullian and Buinde; besides the alteration of affairs that may happen between Orangzeeb and the Prince is sufficient for us to demurr the proposalls of such a busines at this time. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 3470]

(213)

F. R. Bombay, } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 September
Vol. 6, p. 60 } { ber 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee may move it as a question, if the Siddy of Danda Rajapore or Sevajee should send any person hither to buy that Commodity, whether wee may not sell it as a merchandize which is current all the world over, notwithstanding the Princes Neshan of Orangabaud, who is a freind to Danda Rajapore and knitt together in warr (against his father) with Sevagee. Soe farr as wee

can hitherto understand wee doe not perceive the contrary, and this wee know that Sevajee may furnish himselve with lead or gunns from the French Factory at Rajapore, but wee will not bring ourselves into any intrigue, but keepe to such orders as you have and shall appointe. [Original Correspondence, Vol. 31 No. 3471]

(214)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 12
Vol. 3, p. 88 } { September 1670

(EXTRACT)

...and coming to heare the bruit [the Governor] there is in towne that the Mogull hath enordered wee should pay our former customes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, may cause a dispute to arrise between us to the Honble. Companys detriment in the losse of time, &ca. As also being advised from Bombay that Sevagy is raying a great army at Cullian and the adjacent country to fall on this province of Guzzeratt, when this towne will be the first place he will take. Wee have resolved (prompted by such prevailling arguments) to send downe all the goodes with all possible speed both by the hoigh and sloops and likewise by country boates, by which meanes wee shall prevent any unhappy dispute as also the danger they will runn if Sevagy (as tis reported he intends) should take the towne. And this wee thinke necessary and convenient though somewhat chargeable.

(215)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 16 Sept.
Vol. 3, p. 89 } { 1670

(EXTRACT)

The continuall feares the merchants of this towne are subjected unto caused by the frequent, and now fresh, allarum of Sevagys great preparations (who, tis credibly reported, is intended against this Province), hath wrought on them a willingness to parte with their grosse goodes at easier rates then otherwise they would have done, being desirous to convert all into money, which is easier to be conveighed away on occasion.

(216)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 2^o Oct.
3, p. 94 } MARINE { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sudden and certaine newse of Sevagys approach within 20 miles of Suratt being brought the President, he convened his Councell to consider what was to be effected in this juncture of

time and affaires for the preservation of the honour and repute of the English Nation and security of the Honble. Companies house and estate at Suratt.....and after further debate it was unanimously resolved that a party of about 30 English seamen (taken out of the severall shippes) should repaire to Suratt under the command of the Councill to defend the Honble. Companies house and intrest there and maintaine the honour of the Nation.

(217)

O. Correspondece }
Vol. 31, No. 3489 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 2 Oct.
1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissettled condition of affairs in these parts hath almost put a stop to all trade. Sultan Maazum the Mogulls son who resides at Orungabaud being assisted with Sevagy and other Princes, hath raised a vast army and is intended against his Father. What the event will be of this war is yet uncertaine, neither can we gather any true news. Some say he is already set out against his Father and is now near Agra. Others say that he took the feild but is returnd againe, the Mogull for peace sake having granted him the Kingdom of Decan and Province of Guzzerat, which he hath accepted of.

(218)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
3. p. 94 }

SWALLY MARINE

{ Diary of 3
Oct. 1670

This day came advice from Suratt that Sevagy having entred the Towne, plundered and burnt without any resistance made, and that he intended to send 500 horse on this side the river to robb the circumjacent villages and lay hold on the people of quality which were retired thither to abscond themselves. Whereupon the President and Conucell resolved to send the Honble. Companys Treasure which is on shoare, some on board the *Berkeley Castle* and the rest on board the *Loyall Oxinden*.

(219)

F. R. Surat. }
Vol 3, p. 94 }

SWALLY MARINE

{ Diary of 4
Oct. 1670

This day erordred that all the Honble. Companies Broadcloth, Quicksilver, Currall, &c. should be shipped on board the *Loyall Oxinden* and Bantam shipp and that the Indico &c. five Indian commoditys should be laden on the *Berkeley Castle*, to secure them against any attempts of Sevagy who tis reported hath sent a parte of his army on this side the river.

(220)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 5
Vol. 3. p. 94 } { Oct. 1670

(EXTRACT)

And after deliberate debate, the Councill resolved that in regard the time of the yeare was yet early, the Companys estate on shoare very considerable and the danger of the enemy great, the aforesaid shippes should not be dispeeded untill the 10th October, by which time it's probable Sevagy may withdraw his forces.

(221)

Master Papers, } ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES } The begin-
No. 10 } DONE FOR THE EAST IN- } ning of Octo-
DIA COMPANY BY STREY- } ber, 1670
NSHAM MASTER }

(EXTRACT)

Defended the house against Sevages. Sevagee came a second time to plunder the Towne of Surratt. The President and Councill being then at Swally Marine sent me up to Suratt with only 30 Men out of the Shippes to defend the house, which (praised be God), I did, whereby the Nation gained honour, the Company saved a year's Customes, and they presented me with a gold Medall after my returne into England. [Printed in The Diaries of Streynsham Master, ed. Temple, L. 192]

(222)

(S) F. R. Surat. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY } Dated 12
Vol. 3, p. 117 } MARINE { Oct. 1670

The second rumour of Sevagys returning againe to Surratt caused the Tanksall or mint to stopp and putt the town of Surratt into so great a distraction that the Sharoffe who bought the last percell of gould brought it us back againe and so the bargaine made with him was null but since the same person being desirous to accomplish and goe on with his former contract, wee thinke good not to deny him in respect he is a responsible person, and therefore conclude that he goe with his former bargaine allowing him 15 days time from the 9th instant.

(223)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 October
Vol. 105, p. 42 } { 1670

(EXTRACT)

A few dayes since wee (as usually) sent our boates to the maine for wood to burne our chynam with, but contrary to expect-

ation our boates returned empty, being forbid by Sevagees people to cutt any more wood in those parts, declaring it was their masters absolute order to forbid it... Wee desire your Honrs. to advise what wee shall doe in this affaire, whether to cutt downe wood of our owne Island or take it by force of those adjacent Islands belonging to Sevagee, which is a thing very fecible, in case wee break with [him], for the Islands have noe inhabitants and lie scattered up and downe a pretty distance from the maine.

(224)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 31, No. 3496 } 14 October 1670

(EXTRACT)

The times doe grow soe dangerous and uncertaine here in these parts by reason of the Prince of Orungabauds joyning with Savagee against the Mogull and the miserable ruin which Sevagees army hath made in all these adjacent townes by fire, sword and plunder that wee feare the trade will not be recovered againe in some yeares, most of the eminent merchants publicly declaring their resolutions to leave the towne and convey their estates to other places more secure. They talke of Bombay expressing their firme intentions to settle there, which wee much encourage them to. Had the Company bin pleased to send any considerable strength of men with these ships, it would have bin a greate encouragement to merchants to transport their familys thither, but soe long as they see us soe weakly mannd, they cannot reasonably thinke themselves more secure there then in other places.

(225)

F. R. Surat, } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY { Dated 17 October
Vol. 3, p. 96 } MARINE { 1670

Mr. Streinsham Master having formerly advised us of some irregular actions committed by the seamen that were sent up for the defence of the Company's house at Surratt, they being very prompt to offerr violence to the estates of the natives, wee then to remedy and stopp their proceedings in such an unlawfull manner and keep up our wonted credit and reputation thought good to enorder Mr. Master to promise the seamen a gratuity for their encouragement in case they behaved themselves decently and soberly, which Mr. Master accordingly did; and now that Sevagy is departed and the troubles over the men expect the performance of our promise; wherefore wee mett this day to consider what is necessary to allow them that were at Surratt,

and also to gratify those that were actually in service at the Marine to defend the warehouses. And after due deliberation we have thought good to give the officers 20 rupees each man and the seamen 10 rupees each, which wee thinke sufficient for the present, hoping that the Honble. Company will further gratify them on our recommendation of them.

Wee doe further conclude that Mr. Stra. Master and Bingeo Parrack repaire to Surratt and take notice in what posture the townes is in, which if they find to be secure and advise thereof wee doe resolve to send up the Honble. Company's treasure in the hoigh by sea, that it may be qoynd to pay off the honble. Company's engagements and ease them of the great charge of intrest.

(226)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 105 Part II Fols. 54 and 55	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 26 October 1670
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The prince is expected with his army every day in Callian and its beleived the Prince and Sevagee hath broken of there corrispondence wee hear Moobutt Cksun is made Generall against Sevagee.

(227)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3. p. 98	}	CONSULTATION AT SWALLY MARINE	{	Dated 28 Octo- ber 1670
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(EXTRACT)

Letters being received yesterday from Bombay and read in Councell....Touching the prohibition which Sevagy hath enord-er'd for the cutting of fire wood in the Islands by the maine that the Deputy Governour and Councell be ordered not to offerr any thing of force to Sevagys people for the procury of sayd wood, but that they write a civill letter to the Governour of Cull[i]an Bundy to complaine of said prohibition, letting him know that hitherto wee have held a faire correspondence with him, and that nothing hath been acted on our partes but what hath tended to freindship, that some overtures hath past of late between Sevagy and the President and Councell of Surratt touching the settling of Fac-tories at Rojapore and other places, which wee shall have little inclynation to, if he offerrs the least injury unto us or any of our people at Bombay, that wee have thoughts of settling a great trade at Cullian Bundy if he doth not force us to alter our res-olutions by breach of amity between us. That a positive answer

be desired from the Governor of Cullianbundy that we may governe ourselves accordingly.

(228)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 31. No. 3505 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated S. M. 29
{ October 1670

(EXTRACT)

Our last to you was of the 11 current, send by Auge Moodys express, whose copy goes herewith, since which on the 24th we received yours of the 14 ditto, with copy of another of the 6th, both which offering us matter of serious consideration, we have in Councill debated the severall particulars wherein you desire our advice, and resolved what we judge necessary to be done touching your proceedings with Sevagees people on the maine, Cojah Alladin with the rest of the insolent Moors on the Island, settling the millitia for your further security, with other matters needfull for your future direction, for all which we referr you to the copy of our Consultation here enclosed, in regard it is full and satisfactory, and our present stress of busines will not admitt unnecessary enlargement on the same subject. We shall only advice that in these weighty affairs you act with prudence and moderation. As to Sevagees people prohibiting the cutting of wood, we ressonably beleive that prohibition will be soon taken off[*f*], in order to which we desire that your letter to the Governor of Cullen Bundy be very civill, and desire him to let Sevagee his master know that we are enclined to settle our Factorys in his Ports, provided he will order Antagee Pundit (who was at Surat) or some other eminent person to treat with us concerning the satisfaction we expect for our loss sustained at Rajapore.....

At present all people of Surat are in a great hurry, for scarce a house in Surat, small or great, scaped the fire or plunder.

(229)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
105, p. 38 }

[GOMBRON] TO SURAT { Dated [October]
1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to heare that Sevagee is a foote againe, and that he hath throwne the towne of Surrat into soe violent distractions by his soe neare approaches, but certainly he is to [o] crafety to attempt it when soe great a noise runns before him, but deferra his mischeife untill he hath fled and hardned the towne with falce alarms, that he may the more securely surprize it as formerly. Our prayers are that God would preserve you and our Masters

estates under your charge from coming under his power, and see direct your Councillis as to draw much good to the Island Bombay out of these threatning dangers.

(230)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 3 Nov.
Vol. 31, No. 3509 } { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees Governors refusing us wood to burne our chinam stone, we have not bin able to make what quantity of chunam we designed.....

We are sorry to hear that Sevagee hath bin so valliant as to venter once more to plunder Surat, but glad to read our Masters are like to be so little sufferers. We have bin alarmed here by 60 or 70 of his vessells some whereof came in and others kept the mouth of our Port two or three days. They declared they came for salt but some old acquaintance of the Deputy Governors told him they were hurried aboard from severall ports with order to follow their Generall wheresoever he should lead them and to bring him off[?] or die with him. We shall not trust them, admitting none to stay on shore after six at night, nor come on shore till that time in the morning. We have also doubled our guard and raised our militia, which we shall doe so long as they ride in this road.

(231)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 5 Nov.
3, p. 108 } MARINE { 1670

The Kosbgar King being now on departing to the Mogulls Court by whome he is invited up and with whome he hath a great intrest, by reason he is neare of kin to him, wee thinke good to send to vissitt him and present him to the vullue of 200 Rups. which money wee thinke well expended, in regard wee are in hopes thereby to procure him to represent our greivances and losses to the King as also he will be very usefull to us in the getting our priviledges augmented, his word being of great force with the Mogul.

Mr. Streynsham Master still dissuading us from sending up any goodes or treasure to Suratt, wee thinke it not convenient, and doe resolve, not to send up any as yet, untill the towne is better seatled, which is now in so great a confusion that there is neither Governor nor Government.

(232)

Factory Records }
 Surat } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 10
 Vol. 3, p. 108 } MARINE { November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Having received advice from Mr. Streynsham Master at Surratt that the towne is now pretty quiett and the Allarum of Sevagys second coming blowne over at present...wee thinke fitt that musters of the severall parcells could be sent up...

(233)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO PERSIA { Dated Swally Marine
 Vol. 31, No. 3489 } { 12 November, 1670

(EXTRACT)

The primo October, when we were dispatching the Honble. Company ships *Hanniball* and *Experiment* downe the coast Malla-bar, we were continually surprised with hott and fresh alarums of Sevagys neer approaches to surat with an army of 15000 horse and foot, wherefore (being well assured from experience of the pusillanimity of the inhabitants) to preserve the honour and credit of our nation and also for the security of what estate our honorable masters had then in Surat, we thought good to take some men out of the ships and send them up to defend the house against the attempts of the enemy; they were commanded by Mr. Stre. Master, whome we concluded a fitting person for that employment, it being concluded in councill that the President should remayne on the Marine for to make provision for the security of the Honble. Company estate there, which was very great, occasioned by conjunction of the Europe goods from on board the ships with those provided at Surat, &ca., which by a happy foresight of the ensuing troubles we had sent downe to Swally; Mr. Master was no sooner arrived at Surat and gott into the Company's house but Sevagees army environed the walls, and after a slight assault the same day possest themselves of all the bulwarks (the cowardly defendants falling under the shelter of the castle guns), entered the towne and fell a burning and plundering of it without any resistance; at their first entry [into] the towne they made a sharpe attempt on our house, and continued firing almost a whole day, but they found such hott service there, having lost severall men, that they left it and fell on the old Seroy. wherein was the Casckar or Tartar King. The Tartars at first made a stout resistance but the French whose house is next to it, suffering the enemy without interruption to play

their game, and as tis said furnishing them with powder and shot (for which the Tartars vow revenge and will prosecute them), the Tartars could no longer keep the Seroy, but in the night, having conveyed away their King to the castle, left it a prey to Sevagees people, who, entering it and killing those that remained therein, found a vast treasure in gold, silver and rich plate; the new Seroy was defended by Turks and Persians and although feircely assaulted, yet resolutely stood it out to the last and killed many of the enemy. Sevagys people, having taken the old Seroy, could from thence more safely ply their shott at our house, for which they prepared, but finding our people resolute in its defence, they held up their hands and desired a parly; the captain of that brigade calling to speake with Mr. Master from the wall; he appeared to them and many expostulations past touching our good correspondence at Bombay and enmity at Surat; the captain told him that the Rajah was very much enraged that we had killed so many of his men, nevertheless, if we would keep our men quiet, he would enorder his men not to meddle or shoot at us, and desired that we would send some understanding person to treat with Sevagy, which was agreed on, and accordingly one was sent who was civilly entreated by him, he giving him his hand or cole for our security, so that Sevagy's people never attempted our house any more, but at leasure ransackt and plunderd all the great houses round about, wherein tis said they found vast treasure and rich goods, and when they had got sufficient booty together and burnt downe almost halfe the towne they marched away, thinking it prudence to secure what they had gott, no army of the Mogulls being heard of all this time, nor is there to this day more then 300 horse come downe. The Company in this distraction lost the hull of a new hoigh which was then on the stocks halfe finished, burnt by the townes people who defended the bulwarks by cur bunder, of whome we shall demand the loss when time presents and some small parcells of cloth which were at the washers. God be praised who hath preserved their servants persons and their estates so well, for we lost but one man in this conflict who was not the Company's servant but belonged to the King of Bantams ship which came from Mocha last September.

The French before Sevagys entrance into the towne made peace with him, for which they are much blamed by all and threated by the Tartar King, who lays all his losses to their charge, pretending that had they done their devoir the Seroy had not bin taken, nor he lost so much wealth, for which he is

resolved to call them to account, having, as tis reported, already made his applications to the King for its recovery, and tis thought his great interest with Orangzeeb, being of kinn to him, will do the French much prejudice. The event of this affair we are in expectation of, which when comes to a period shall advise you. The Dutch house standing out of the way and among poor Bani-ans houses was never assaulted, so that they had not any dispute with the enemy and escaped better then any of the European nations; for although the French made a peace with Sevagy, yet some of their men appearing in arms on the tarrases, which Sevagys people taking as an affront, shott three of them dead, the French in revenge not daring to fire at them againe, for which they are branded as cowards.

Wee need not use arguments to create a beleife in you that the towne of Surat after this great loss is in a sad distraction, none of the eminent merchants being as yet come into it and declare they will never except the King takes some course to defend them from future outrages of this nature, which we hope he will doe, if not wee beleive it will be ruined by the inhabitants dissertering it.

These troubles did occasion our detention of the Company's ships, which were bound downe the Coast Mallabar, untill the 9th October, when the *Hanniball* and *Experiment* had their dispatches but could not get over the bar by reason of contrary winds untill the 11th detto when they sayled hence; God send them a timely returne to us.

(234)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 6	}	STREYNHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{	Dated Surat 17 November 1670
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(EXTRACT)

Your two letters of yesterday are both before mee. Your Honours &c. directions therein shall be observed in case of the enemy coming, of whose approach within sight of the towne, wee had even now a very hott alarum, when I had wrote the first two lines of this letter, all the people runing out of the towne with bag and baggage, over one anothers backes, and I sent up men to the top of our Flagstafe to looke out, who saw the dust flying very much to the south part of the towne, and soe concluded it was his army, upon which wee quartered our men, fitted our house, loaded our great gunns and put all things in the best posture wee could, and now the feare is somewhat over and the people say tis

Anaight Cawne come to conduct the Kashcar King to Court which caused it; others say a company of Benjaras fell together by the eares without the towne which might cause the alarum....

All the boates are stopt from goeing over the river with the towns people and a drum beaten in the towne that the people should not run away, but they will not much regard it.

Your Honours &c. prudent orders in case of the enemys approach either by land or sea, or both, I shall observe to the utmost of my power and stand on our defensive posture, without requiring any termes of parly untill they first move it and desire it, though wee are very sensible our force here is very small, not being above 30 men and boyes, when all the strangers and out of the house, and if you could spare us about 20 men more, wee should esteeme our selves very strong, if our Portuguese and Topasses doe play their parts, as wee hope to compell them to it, if their hearts faile them....

The Kashker King went over the water upon yesterdays alarum to Raneale. Wee have got an Ardash wrote to him and intend to send Aga Dowd to him to procure what the President desires leave that he may write to him when he is at Court, but this hurry must be a little over that he may be somewhat settled, and then wee will send him.

(235)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 72 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17
November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee are certainly informed that Sevagee with a considerable fleet is at Nagaom, about 17 leagues off of us, where he had made provision of all things for a seige or storms, having victualled the fleet and army for 40 days at least, and besides he has made extraordinary provision of utensell &c. for mining, as pickaxes, shovells and crows of iron, &c., fitting for such an action, having about 3000 men ready to put on board and depart with the fleet at a minutiut warning. Where he aimes wee cannot tell or imagine, but tis good in such case to be jealous, knowing who he is, for yesterday was on this place a Bramon (who came as wee since understand from him directly) and meeting some freinds falls into discourse, and they enquiring what news, he told them his Master was bound upon some desperate designs and nominated 7 or 8 places which he thought his Master must aime at, amongst [them] Bombay one, but his business here, as he said

was to gett some pilots. He stayed not above 2 hours on the Island, for had he made any longer stay, wee would assuredly have knowne more or have secured his person. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 3513]

(236)

(D) } FROM PRESIDENT AT SURAT { Dated 20
O. C. 3515 } TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { November 1670

During your shipp Georges stay in Port wee made use of most of her menn to guard our house such was the generall feare of Sevagy's surprising the Towne of Surratt, but after her departure, wee thought good by Consultation to send for fourty souldiers from Bombay for the security of your house and severall ware houses, which were full of goods provided for England, but wee did not keepe them at your charge more than ten days but returned them back to Bombay for the King being sensible of the great danger his cheife Port was in, ordered downe Bhadur Cann the Viceroy of Ahmadabad with three thousand horse to protect Surratt whose arrivall eased us of the present feare, but cost us, the French and Dutch and all the Merchants deare for our protection in Presents to him which is a *civill kinde of Plunder* demanded by these great Umbrawes as a Tribute due to them, wee at first intended him a small acknowledgment of 2 or 300 rupees worth in some Europe rarities, but the Merchants of the Towne having presented his high and the Dutch Commandors contrary to his private promise to Gerald Aungier made him a Piscash of 4000 rupees wee were forced for peace sake to please him with a present to the value of rupees 1700 in imitation of the Indians that worship the Devill that he might not doe them hurt for indeed we expect little good from him, but the French gallantry exceeded all compare for their Chief Directeur the Here Caron made him a present to the Vallue of Ra. 10000 in horses, rich tapestry, brasse guns, &c., which made no small noyse in Towne, and caused different censures, some commending his generosity, others with reason taxing his ill husbandry, but at last the designe was knowne. It seemes the Director being in extreme want of Money would have borrowed two lack of rupees of Bhadur Cann for which he was to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, which the Cann at first promised to lend but afterwards enquiring into their condition and Credit, finding them already so deeply engaged to Virgee Vorah's family, he putt the here[?] off with a French complement to his great trouble and to the divertisement of those that wish not well

to their settlement here, but that he might not totally disoblige him he presents him a Dagger whose handle is of an Heliotropian Stone inlayed with threads of gould and small sparks of Dymonds and rubies together with a faire Buckler and nine Sirpaws or vests which Bhadur Cann desired him in his name to send the French King altogether vallued at rupees 2000. The Directeur accepts them in all humble manner and prides himselfe to have acquired soe great honour to his King but when he comes to understand the Custome of this Country that *Sirpaws are never given but by Princes or great Umrawes to their inferiors* he will not have reason to thanke his Directeur for this addition of honour. The French Padres here have already been concerned at this action as rendering their King hereby equall or rather inferior to Bahadur Cann. The reason that wee trouble you with this story is not that wee thinke such impertinencys are pleasing to your grave wisdoms but that you may understand the inexcusable necessity that is putt upon us of encreasing your charge of presents by the profuse open handedness of our neighbours which puts us to a continuall trouble of keeping a faire understanding with these great officers, who take it ill that they doe not reape as great profit from us as they doe from them, and wee bessech you to believe that wee doe not parte with a pice on this uncomfortable account of charge, but with a sensible regret; more then if our owne small interest were concerned therein.

The due consideration of the generall decay of Trade caused by the jealousys of warr designed by the Prince of Orungabad against the Mogull.... [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt.]

(237)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated Swally
Vol. 31, No. 3515 } { Marine 20
November 1670

(EXTRACT)

Soe soone as your shippes arrived, it was our first worke before Mr. Gray came to us to dispeed the shippes designed to sayle to your lowest Factorys of Callicutt and Billiapatam, to which service wee had appointed your shipp *Experiment* and the *Haniball*, as well for greater security as also that wee might be sure no goodes should be left behind for want of roome; and wee had gott them ready to sayle the first or second October, when wee were surprised with continued hott allarums of Sevagys neare approaches to Surratt with an army of 15,000 horse and foote, against whome there were not 300 men ready to defend the townes. Your

Councill were all at Swally Marine when the newes came, where lay not onely the stresse of our bussiness, but the greatest parte of your goodes bought for Europe ; for by an happy Providence, as wee may well call it, foreseeing the ensuing danger that the towne of Surratt would certainly become a prey either to the Princes Army (who is rebelled against the Mogull) or to Sevagy, wee tooke a convenient time to empty all your warehouses at Surratt of what goodes were ready embaled and sent them downe to Swally, soe that in your house were onely left some tapseiles and cotton yarnes not embaled...However, notwithstanding you were thus in a great measure secured, wee thought it necessary to provide for the remaying goodes in Surat as also to maintaine your honour and that of the Nation (which wee had hitherto reputably preserved) from any Scandall that might be cast upon us of deserting the towne and your house in time of danger, when the Dutch and French kept theirs. Wherefore your servant Gerald Aungier resolved the same day the newse arrived to goe up to Surratt with a guard of men taken out of the shipp, intending to leave Mr. Matthew Gray and the rest of your Councill at the Marine to take care of your intrest there ; but as he was preparing to take horse, the rest of your Councill thought good to declare their judgements against his going, advising that it would not consist with the safety of your affaires to hazard the person of your President at such a time when all the merchants of the towne and the officers them selves had disserted it; that it was impossible, though wee tooke all the men out of the shipp, to defend an open house against such an army; that if your President were in the house, the enemy might probably assault it on purpose to seize his person, in hopes of his ransome. Whereas if he were not there, it might be less taken notice of. That the greatest parte of your estate lay at Swally, whither twas not improbable but the enemy might send some partys either to seize or burne your goodes, in case they had not their demands, against whome it was necessary to make the best provission wee could. These, with ohter arguments, they prest soe earnestly that Gerald Aungier thought it would not become him to oppose the body of your Councill. Wherefere desisisting from his journey after debate, wee resolved to send up 40 seamen taken out of your shipp, with Mr. Streinsham Master who chearfully undertook the charge, our advice to him was that he should keep his men close to your house and not discharge a gunn or fight with the enemy unless they were first assaulted. So the 2d October at night Mr.

Master with parte of the menn marched up to Surratt. The rest wee sent up on the hoigh, which was to lye there to secure their retreat in case they were forced to leave the house. It will be some divertisement to you to read what passt at Surratt and Swally which was thus.

The 3d October Sevagys army approached the walls and after a slight assault the defendants fled under the shelter of the Castle gunns, and they possesst themselves of the whole towne, some few houses excepted which stood on their defence, to witt the English house, the Dutch and French and the two Serays or Seraglias, one whereof was maintayned by Persian and Turkish merchants, the other by a Tartar King called the King of Cascar (who being of kin to the Mogull and beaten out of his countrey by his owne sonne, desired leave last yeare to goe on pillgrimage to Mecha, from whence he returned two months since). Part of the army the same day assaulted the Tartars quarter and the English house, but the French made a private peace for themselves on what termes wee cannot learne, and so never shott off a gunn, though at first, being strong in menn, they vapoured as if they would have fought the whole army themselves. The enemy found such hott service from our house, having lost severall menn that they left us and fell on the Tartar quarter feircely, which lay between the French house and ours. At first they made a stout resistance, but the French, suffering the enemy to possess some avenues next their house, and, as tis affirmed, furnishing them with powder and shott, the Tartars could keep their house noe longer, but in the night, having conveighed away their King to the castle, left their house a prey to Sevagy, where he found a vast treasure in gould, silver, rich plste, a gould bedd, and other rich furniture. The new Seray, allso defended by the Turkes, they assaulfed, but were beaten off with losse; but the Dutch house lying out of the way was never attempted by them. The enemy having taken the Tartar Seray could from thence more safely ply their shott at our house, for which they prepared themselves, but finding our menn resolute on their defence they held up their hands desiring a parley, and the captain of that brigade calling to speake with Mr Master from the wall he appeared to them; many expostulations passt touching our good correspondence at Bombay and our enmity at f The captain told Mr. Master the Rajah or Sevagy was n gaged that wee had killed soe many of his menn and was resolved on revenge. Mr. Master answered they assaulted and wounded

severall of our menn before they shott a gunn, and that if his menn did not assault the English they would not offend him, but if they offered violence they were resolved to defend the house to the last mann and would sell their lives deare. The Captain answered that he would keep his menn in and desired also that he would send some understanding person to discourse with him. This being agreed on on both sides our house was quiett for two dayes. In the interim the enemy ransacks the great houses at leasure and found therein vast treasure and rich goodes, setts fire in severall places, destroying neare halfe the towne to the ground. They approached the Castle, threatening to storne it, but they were not, it seemes, prepared for it, for they did not venture very neare. The third day they appeared againe before our house, notwithstanding the overtures of treaty before, casting out threatning speeches that they would take or burne it to the ground, but Mr Master stood in soe resolute a posture that the Captain, not willing to hazard his mens [lives], with much adoe kept them back and sent a man into the house to advise Mr. Master what was fitt to be done. This person told him the Rajah was much offended for the losse of his menn and therefore advised he would send some person to him, but he must not goe empty handed but with a present, though to no great vallue. Mr. Master thought it not imprudence to secure your goodes, together with soe many mens lives at soe reasonable a rate, and therefore, by advice of those with him, resolved to prepare and send a present to Sevagy to the amount of rupees [blank] in scarlett, sword blades, knives, &ca., which, while he was getting ready, the person that was sent to him, being a merchant of Rajapore, fell into discourse with him touching our leaving that Factory, asking the reason why wee did not send our people to trade there as formerly. Mr Master answered that it was Sevagys fault and not ours, for he had plundered the Companys house [and] imprisoned their servants; and whereas, since that time he had given satisfaction to severall persons whome he had robbed, yet he had not taken care to satisfy the English the losse they had sustayned. To which he answered that Sevagy did much desire our returne to Rajapore and would doe very much to give us satisfaction. Mr Master told him that in regard the President was at Swally, he could say little, but he would acquaint him therewith, and there was no doubt but he would trade againe in his port if Sevagy would restore what he had taken from us and secure us from m[s?uch] violence in the furute [future]. This gratefull discourse being over

the present was sent by two of your servants, who were conveyed to Sevagys tent without the towne. He sent for them and received them with the Piscash in a very kind manner telling them that the English and he were good freinds and putting his hand into their hands he told them that he would doe the English no wrong, and that this giving his hand was better than any cole to oblige him thereunto. Before your servants were returned to your house Sevagy had called his army out of the towne to the wonder of all men; in regard no enemy was neare, nor the noyse of any army to oppose him, but he had gott plunder enough, and thought it prudence to secure himself and that when he marched away he sent a letter to the officers and cheife merchants, the substance whereof was that if they did not pay him twelve lack of rupees yearly tribute he would returne the next yeare and burne downe the remaying parte of the towne. Noe sooner Sevagy was gone but the poore people of Surratt fell on plundering what was left, insomuch that there was not a house great or small excepting those which stood on their guard which was not ransacked. In the first dayes fight one Englishman was shott through the body and is since dead of his wound; he was not your servant but belonged to the King of Bantams ship called the *Blessing* newly arrived from Mocha, of whome wee advised you last yeare, whose commander Capt. Anderson hath been very assistant to us and was himselfe in person with 20 of his menn English and Javas to defend your house; he has losst about 8000 rupees in pepper and other goodes consumed in the great fire. What losse you have sustayned wee shall hereafter acquaint you. While things passt thus at Surratt wee at Swally were not free from danger being kept in continuall allarums of the enemys coming downe, and there was great reason to expect him in regard the Shawbunder Cozzy with most of the eminent merchants, Moores, Armenians, Cuttarees and Banians, were fiedd hither under our protection, and there is no doubt but Sevagy would have sent parte of this army downe if it had not been Spring tides, that he could not foard over the river and the boates were all taken up with merchants goodes, for which they payd excessive deare. Wee prepared the best wee could to defend your estate, which was very great, having by the helpe of the ships carpenters built a small platforme at one end of the marine yard and mounted thereon 8 gunns, which, tis sayd, some of Sevagys spyes that were at Swally advised him off, and wee doubted not by Gods assistance to preserve your goodes from plunder; but wee feared fire more then

the enemy, against which wee kept a constant watch, and for greater security sent your treasure, which wee had taken a shoare, together with your corral &ca. Europe goodes on board the *Orinden* and *Blessing* and your indico, &ca., goodes provided for England, wee were lading as fast as wee could on board the *Berkely Castle*, whome wee had appointed the first shipp for England. The goodes also, which wee had stowed in two great warehouses at Umbra and Rancala, wee thought good to send for, though at great charge, in regard wee much feared either the enemy or else the countrey peoples plundering or firing the warehouses. When wee had taken this needfull care of your estate wee were advised from Surratt that Sevagys army was marched away, which wee could not give credit to for severall dayes, because wee had no certainty of any Mogull army coming from any parte to oppose him and therefore stood upon our guard, but the newes being confirmed wee fell againe to our bussiness, though within few dayes after wee were againe disturbed with the noyse of another army coming to Surratt, concerning which there were various reports; some affirmed it to be Sevagys army returned, others that it was sent by the Prince to defend the towne against him, but it marched away and since that the towne hath been quiett.

(D) The damage you have sustayned by this soe universall an affliction will amount unto but rupees...in[cl]uding the gratuity to the seamen and the other extraordinary charges of Peons, boat hire for watching and transport of your goodes for which wee were forced to pay excessive deare, yet not soe much as other Merchants payd, the greatest part of this losse was in the burning of a new hoigh which wee were building for the use of your Island Bombay, it was about 1/3 finished when this unhappy accident surprised us and *was sett on fire* as 'tis affirmed by the souldiers that guarded that parte of the towne next the waterside *that it might not be a shelter for Sevagy's menn*, when also severall other boates and bunders were burnt and your owne bunder then halfe full with Cairo very hardly escaped, the other parte of your losse was in several Cargos of Cloath delivered out to the Washers whose houses in that great distraction were plundered and wee believe rather by the Townes people then Sevagys soe that wee have a just right to demand the whole losse from the King and have taken such an effectual course by sending our remonstrances to the court and improving our interest with the Shawbunder, Cozzy and Merchants whom we have protected in this danger that

wee trust in God you will be no losers by it in the end. A yet greater advantage have wee made and are in hopes to perfect for you by this overture in reference to your Island Bombay for the care which wee took of the Banians, Cuttarees and Armenians and allsoe Moore Merchants which fled to us for protection hath for ever obliged them, the misery and danger they suffer in Surratt doth make them consider of changing their aboad and Bombay is the onely place whither they think of retiring.

(238)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 105. p. 78

} BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 November
1670

(EXTRACT)

The Generall and Admirall of the fleete, which consists of 160 small vessells, counted by my owne servant (who I sent as a spie) is one Ventgee Sarungee, commonly called Durrea Sarungee with whom I having had a correspondence these 7 or 8 yeares, and alwayes found him reall and oblidging, I was resolved to try if I could gett out any thing of his designe, soe wrote him a civill letter, wishing him good success in his voyage and promising what assistance lay in my power in ladeing 3 of his owne ships that are here to take in salt, desiring him, if he could without prejudice to himselfe advise me where he was bound, to which he answered that though his designe was carried very privately, yett if I would send a trusty person, he would by word of mouth give me notice ; soe I sent the Moodys son to him, who arrived the next [day] with orders from Sevagee at the place of his rendezouzes. He took him aside and swore him to secreisie and then told him his master was marching to Surat with 10000 horse and 20000 foota, and that he with 3000 souldiers and a great number of Pioners was to meete him there. The Bramanys have told him that the 29th day of this month Surat Castle should be delevered him, which if he carried, he would then to Broach. He likewise bid me keepe good watch and trust noebody and that I should doe well to lett noe vessell enter unsearched. How farr his words are to be taken, I referr to your better judgements. Wee shall not trust him and till his fleet sayle wee all lie upon the work....The Sarungee likewise told him that if the Christians did not attempt to hinder his designe his Master would not medle with them.

(239)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION AT { Dated 22
Vol. 3, p. 110 } SWALLY MARINE { November 1670

The Cheife Broker, Bingea Parrack, acquainting us that in the inland factorys there were severall goodes in a readynes to be sent downe and desiring to know whether wee would ensure the halfe of them as formerly or all. Wee seariously debated thereon, and in regard of the present great divission and dissension which is in the countrey among the nobles, and the frequent robberyes committed by the Rashbootes, wee have thought good and conclude it most secure to ensure the totall amount of such goodes as shall come downe.

(240)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 24 Nov.
Vol. 3, p. 112 } MARINE { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday by a Letter from the Deputy Governour and Councill at Bombay wee are advised that Sevagy is making great preparations both by sea and land, having, as tis credibly reported, a fleet of 160 sayle of vessells, small and great, and an army of Inca: [*sic*] 30000 men by land, but his intended designe is unknowne. Nevertheless, our friends at Bombay are prudently jealous least he make an attempt on them, and therefore desire to have a recrute of powder sent, as allso the 25 menn which came up with the Cairo, of which having duly considered wee...do resolve to send downe the hoigh *Dispatch* with 200 Mds. of Powder...And in consideration that wee cannot returne them their 25 souldiers, of whome in these perilous times there is a necessity to guard the Companies treasure that is a coyning at Surratt, wee conclude it necessary to enorder the Deputie Governour and Councill to list so many menn for the present juncture of affaires as they shall think fitt, provided they disband them againe when the danger is over.

(241)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO SWALLY { 28 November
105 pp. 80-81 } MARINE { 1670

(EXTRACT)

In regard Sevagee comes with such an army by sea I thinke it would be convenient if all the 3 Christian nations made a compact, defensive and offensive, to gather to preserve them-

selves and deny him an entrance or aboard, neare Swally, by land or sea, so farr as they can reach, for Swally is accounted wholly the Christians, and twill redound much to their dishonour to lett him attempt anything there, and if wee who are here should be surprized it will concerne you there to revenge the damage upon his fleete, which may easily be done to his noe small loss.

* * *

This news of Sevagee approaches by sea and land and [?] is very rife in the towne, all people secureing their families and they are sending them abroad, some to one place, some to another, and I heare not of what preparation the Governour makes, but he hath sent for Cullean Parrack and the Dutch broker this morning, and wee suppose tis to bid us gett our shippes before the rivers mouth to preserve the port and distroy the enemy as once before he did.

(242)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 28 Novem-
Vol. 105, p. 86 } ber 1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees fleet was to the northward a Thursday morning from Nagaum, a towne hard by Tull, and Friday past by here and Saturday past by Mahim, soe wee concluded them bound, according to the Generalls information to the Deputie Governor, for Surat; but a Satturday morning at 8 a clocke, by Sevagees order there was 2 frigatts well mand with oars sent out after them, with 2 Malldars who have order to bring the fleete back againe, Sevagee himsele being returned back againe after he had gone 3 days march. Whats the reason wee cannot guesse, but if they overtake them and bring them back, the Deputie Governor doth not question but to advise you by the next, intending to send a person to the Generall as soone as he arrives in port.

(243)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY { Dated 29 Nov.
Vol. 3, p. 111 } MARINE { 1670

(EXTRACT)

Being againe allarummed from Bombay of Sevagys great preparations both by sea and land and not knowing whither he may bend his forces, his designs being kept very private, wee thinke it prudence in us to provide for the safeguard of the Honble. Compaty's island Bombay so well as possible wee cann in this exigency of affaires, and in respect the road of Bombay is at

present destitute of any shipp or vessell to countenance it or on occasion to defend it from attempts, wee resolve to send downe the *Little Charles* to ride there till the present danger is over, she being intended by the Honble. Company for the service of that port, where she may be repaired as s[?]heap or cheaper then here, carrying materialls downe in her, and by her shall allso be sent downe the powder and other provisions intended for Bombay ; and wee are the rather prompted to this conclusion in regard that *Sevagy* hath already enordered some of his vessells to ride in Bombay roads, and the Mallabarrs are allso very insolent and so bould that they have taken severall fisher boates from the stakes.

(244)

F. R. Surat	} CONSULTATION ON SWALLY	{ Dated 29 Nov.
Vol. 3, p. 113			MARINE	1670

The certaine newse of *Sevagys* great preparations so well by sea as land, (as tis credibly reported) to assault and surprize the city of *Surratt* the second time hath occasion'd this our meeting to consider a meanes for the security of the Honble. Companies estate now in *Swally* hole and on the *Marine*, which is so great that our greatest industry as well as persons must be employed for it's safeguard. And to that purpose, as allso for the upholding the credit and reputation of our nation, wee conclude that, being invited thereto by the *French* and *Dutch*, who are alike concerned for their respective intrests, wee doe send a ship to the *Barrs Foot* to guard the entrance into the hole....Order'd likewise that for the defence of the *Marine* from any attempts by land, there be another breast work made on the north side of the *Choultreys*.

Ditto Die. Upon advice from *Mr. Streyntsham* Master that *Sevagy* was reported to have advanced very neare *Surratt* with a puissant army, and also that he had putt on board the hoigh the Honble. Companies treasure that was a coyning, the Councill resolved to send up *Henry Oxinden* with a guard of Englishmen to bring it downe to the *Marine* by land, in regard the hoigh is to remaine at *Surratt* for the greater security of the Englishmens persons that are there, in case they are forced to a retreat.

(245)

F. R. Surat,	} SURAT TO SWALLY	{ Dated 29
Vol. 105, p. 81		

Here is certaine intelligence come by owne [one] of *Futty* *Kauns* men that *Sevagees* army is approaching; he says they

were coming from Pent and by this time tis beleived they are at Chicky and tomorrow may be here; wherefore, I have putt and am a putting up the Company's treasure; and intend this afternoone to send it on board the hoigh, from whence you may please to send a guard and coaches to carry it away early tomorrow morning. The hoigh rides at the Custome House with all the treasure and copper in her which she brought up last, and the water is not high enough to carry her up to Runesale, wherefore you may please to take such order therein as you shall deem best.

(246)

F. Records Surat Vol. 105, p. 81 (2d set)	}	STREYNHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{	Dated 30 Nov. 1670
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(EXTRACT)

I have both your letters of yesterday before me to reply to, one by the returne of a peon, the other by Mr. Henry Oxinden received this morning. After rececept [*sic*] of that by the peon yesterday evening I went to the Dutch Commandore and acquainted him with what you ordered about the keeping Sevagees fleete out and denying them enterance into Swally Hole; whereto he then replied that he would consider of it and send me a finall answee this morning and the reason why I have not sooner wrott you this day is because I stayed for this answee, which he sent by Signr. Peeke, that he had but one shipp in the road, which is still full laden as she came from Batavia; wherefore he hath deemed it not convenient for her to goe out of the Hole, but within the Hole he would doe as much to annoy the enemy, if he should enter in, as one shipp could doe and doth dayly expect a shipp from Vingurla and another from Bussora, which, when they arrive, shall be employed as shall be found agreeable to the good of the 3 nations; for he doth in all things consent to the league and confideracy as tending to the common good and preservation of all interests in these perilous times. I learne by Signr. Peeke that they are not yett resolved whether they shall defend their house or leave it; wherein I perceive they incline to observe to doe as wee doe. I have sent downe the Presidents two screwed gunns and one pistoll and the Turkes of arrows by Mr. Oxinden; the 3 bowes were all wanting strings, which I have sent to be fitted therewith, and shall follow; and have also sent out to looke for more bows and arrows. I have taken 15 peons to serve in the house on this occasion and have

sent for 10 Lascarrs to manage our small ordinance, which our souldiers understand not, and soe will be unserviceable if we have not men to ploy them.

(247)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 Decem-
Vol. 105, p. 92 (2d set) } ber 1670

(EXTRACT)

Wee thanke your honours &c., for your jealous care of us in fearing that generall enemy to trade, Sevagee, attempt anything against this island, for whose coming, though wee carefully provided for the same reasons that your honours &c., conclude might deterr him from an attempt, induced us to believe that his fleet was bound to some other place which might be easier carryed and more profit to him, for here he could expect little lesse then a passage of his men into another world. The continued absence of his fleet, which, notwithstanding he enordered to returne, are not yett come back, give us a just cause to feare that the Generall's advice of his intentions to Surat is too true, but if soe, wee doubt not but he will finde your honours, &c., in a readiness for his entertainment. Wee having by express advised your honours, &c., of his intentions, to simpathize with your honours, &c., frugality, wee have increased our rolls to 300 men, but have made up our said number by the including our staff officers.

(248)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { 12 December
Vol. 3, p. 117 } MARINE { 1670

The second rumour of Sevagys returning againe to Surratt caused the Tanksall or Mint to stopp and putt the towne of Surratt into so great a distraction that the Sharoffe who bought the last parcell of Gould brought it us back againe, so the bargaine made with him for it was null.

(249)

Factory Records } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17
Surat. } { December 1670
Vol. 105, p. 96 }

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare not what is become of Sevagee or Oramzeeb who thus lets him run on one [sic, ? in] his roguery, soe would willingly heare something from you ; neither can wee heare what is become of his fleet, but the Portugall armada mett with 12 of his vessells and tooke them, having left them at Basseen, and is gone in persuite of the rest. Sevagees fleets passing Deman tooke

a great shipp of that place, built in that port and bound for Surat, being there sold for 12000 Rups. This caused the quarrell.... Since writing the above wee have certaine intellingence that the remaining part of Sevages fleete is returned to Debull [Dabhol].

(250)

Factory Records } Surat Vol. 105, p. 90	STREYNESHAM MASTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{ Dated Surat 19 December 1670
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(EXTRACT)

The news of the towne is that Sevagee hath passed by Brampore upon Rajah Jeswunsings forbidding him to come there, for which said Rajah hath received two or 3 lack of Rups. out of the kings treasure there; and Sevagee marched to Corringa [Karanja], a rich towne farther in the country, which he hath very severely plundered and carried away all the men of note in it, but one of the most eminent men of all, who escaped in womans apparrell. From the other townes and villages in the country thereabouts and neer Nundrabaud [Nandurbar] he hath taken writings that they will pay [him] quarter part of the revenues [Chauth] thereof. [Original Correspondence Vol. 31 No. 3525]

(251)

F. R. Surat } Vol. 105, p. 150	JOHN TROTTER, GUNNER AT THE MUGHAL COURT, TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF SURAT	{ Dated Oranga- baud 20 Decem- ber 1670
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(EXTRACT)

Intelligence of affaires here are uncertaine, and indeed such is the Government of these countrys as omitts noe privy Coucell, whereby noe certainty is knowne to any except king, prince and Sevagee; but as to appearance and apprehension of the best off the princes and Umbraws here, that the king is certainly determined to put this prince upon the throwne, having indeed noe other capable of government. Upon our princes marching against Dillile Ckaune, wee arrived neere Brampore. Our prince gave order for a months pay to be paid to his whole Lascar. The same day arrived a Perusance [sic] from the King to returne back for Orangabaud. Our prince in present obedience to his fathers order gave noe small content to his father, the king being in noe small feare of the princes coming being unprovided with a lascar to encounter ours, and certaine it is, if the prince had marched forward, he had before this bin king of Hendustan.

Sir, in short, the buisness and concurrence betwixt king and prince, as thus is the king is determined the prince shall succeed, the prince being impatient, yet loath publicly to rebell against his father, hath, as it appears, continued the warr with Sevagee to draw downe the greater force into Deccan, whereby the younger brother will not be capable to withstand him. The Consamon sent downe by the king to examine how affaires stood betwixt the prince and Sevagee (about 6 months past), as also severall false reports raised upon the prince, he plays Jack on both sides, and told the prince Deele Ckaun was his enemy, and went to Deleele Ckaun and told him the prince would seize on him if he came to Orangabaud, which caused the difference betwene the prince and Deleele Ckaune. The king after the Consamons arrivall to Agra, finding by the princes letters and Deleele Ckaunes letters the great treachery of the aforessaid Consamon, determined to cut his head off, but the great Beaggume begged his life, soe the king hath sent him to Cabull for doggs. Further, as to the relation of Sevagees last robbery in these parts here, about some 10 days past here arrived an English merchant, one Benjamin Little, who being robbed 26 months past of a considerable and great quantity of goods of Mr. Cholimbys and his owne by one of the kings Umbraws, and by my assistance gott order to have the losses repaired upon the Umbraws Jagers who robbed them, being the country of Barrar, where Sevage came within a days journey of the fore mentioned Mr. Little and robbed the cheife townes of that country, the cheife towne being Corengee, where he carried away 4000 oxen and asses laden with fine cloth and silver and gold to the valew of a crow [crore] of money, and from severall other townes vast and great summs of money. Most of all the townes he robbed was our princes jagers. Mahal[?b]et Ckaune is here expected in 20 days, and it is supposed that in small time after his arrivall all things will shew it selfe true or false and then I shall not faile to give you the full account of Accurrences here.

(252)

Factory Records	} STREYNHAM MASTER AT SURAT	} Dated 3		
Surat			} TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL	} January
Vol. 105, p. 100					} AT SWALLY MARINE	} 1670

(EXTRACT)

The news of greatest talke in towne and Court now is whether the 3 Christian nations made a league with Sevagee when he was here, and which of them did, which the Court is very

inquisitive after, and the King hath wrote the Governor to know the truth of the report.

(253)

(C. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { D. S. M. 9 January 1670/1
Vol. 31. No. 3538 }

(EXTRACT)

The fortification [of Bombay] goes on in an hopeful manner: when it is finished wee doubt not to become more considerable to our neighbours then wee are at present. In the interim wee have not thought it convenient to undertake those other workes of dockes, cranes, wharfes, &ca., nor lining out the grounds for the citty, nor draining the overflowen lands, for they are workes of time and charge and not of such absolute necessity at present as the fortification is for our neighbours on the Maine, the Mogull and Sevagy being in arms; and the latter having a great army near us, reason perswades us to stand upon our guard and to hasten the fortification what wee cann possible, that it may be as well a security to our owne people as allso to such strangers who, flying the dangers of warr on the Maine, may come and shrowd themselves with us.

(D) Bimgee Parrack makes his humble request to you that you would please to send out an able Printer to Bombay, for that he hath a curiosity and earnest Inclynation to have some of the Ancient Braminy Writings in Print and for the said Printer's encouragement he is willing to allow him £50 sterling a year for three years, and allso to be at the charges of tooles and Instruments necessary for him, and in case that will not be sufficient he humbly refers it to your Prudence to agree with the sayd Printer according as you shall see good, and promises to allow what you shall enorder, 'tis not improbable that this curiosity of his may tend to a common good, and by the industry of some searching spirrits produce discoverys out of those or other ancient manuscripts of these partes which may be usefull or at least gratefull to posterity, wee recommend his request to you and intreat your pardon for his and our boldness therein.

This is the needful account of your affairs in Surat to the 7th of this month when your servant Gerald Aungier was in a readinesse to embark himselfe with the assistance of some of his Councill for the Island Bombay, the shippes being all laden but the Governour and Shawbunder of the Towne having notice of his intention sent a message to him by the cheife Broker that if he valued the Honour of the nation or the Company's Interest he

would desist from his voyage at present, for that the King would take it very ill should he forsake the Port in this conjuncture and proably recall all our priviledges, besides that some enemies of ours and particularly the Vocknovise (to whome we gave noe Present last yeare by reason of severall abuses he had offered us) had informed the King that Wee had made a League with Sevagy and assisted him in burning the Towne which false suggestion would be beleaved at Court if the President went to Bombay; Sevagy's Country being so neare it, and 'twas to be feared the King would very much resent it, wherefore they advised that he would neither goe or speake of going downe at present, for that it might prove of great prejudice to us, other arguments they used touching the distrubance and obstruction which our business would suffer in his absence, in consideration whereof it is the Councells advise that wee ought not to give any occasion of jealousy to this King by the Presidents departure, wherefore his journey is suspended at present and the shippes ordered to be dispeeded for Bombay from whence we have desired the Deputy Governor and Councell to give you full relation of your concerues there as well to the trade as Fortification &c., ordering them to dispeed the shippes in 48 hours at furthest.

Here is also come newse of Sevagy's army forraging within forty miles of Surat, the Towne is againe in great feare, but wee trust in God to preserve your Estate safe from danger, to his good Providence wee commend your thrae shippes now sent you, wishing them a safe and seasonable arrivall and prosperity to your generall trade,...

(254)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 14 January
Vol. 31, No. 3542 } COMPANY { 1670-1

(EXTRACT)

Our last was by the *Berkley Castle*, coppie of which we now send, wherein we promised at the arrivall of the President and Councell to give your honours, ettas., a fuller account of the affaires of this islande, but it hath unfortunately hapned that, by the troubles lately made att Surratt by Sevagee, the President, etta., hath been forced to alter their intentions, and we likewise have had soe sickly an islande that we cannot possibly comply with what promised.

(D) Here inclosed goes a copie of our last muster role whereby your Honrs: etc. will see how weake the Garison is manned

with English, and as for the others though wee doe not doubt but they would prove stout y[?]enough, against an Indianemie, yett we should be loth to trust them against Europeans, and when the Fort is fitted we cannot well be without 250 or 300 English, the place beinge more sickly then our Europian Countrys are, we hope by next ships to have a good supply of men.....

(255)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 28 January
Vol. 31, No. 3547 } 1670-1

(EXTRACT)

Trade continues still under a great obstruction and the towne Surat trembles at the name of Sevagee whose flying armys passe undisturbed through the heart of Decan (where he hath made a miserable ruine), and gives often allarums to Surat, which forceth us all to keep in a defensive posture, and puts you to the necessity of an uncomfortable charge for securing your great estate, for all your last and this years currall, quicksilver, alloin, perpetuanoes remaine unsold; also the greatest part of your cloth and rashes are at Swally Maryne, the merchant not daring to adventure it up to Surat, and we also not daring to trust him too much at a time; but the King's General, called Mohobett Ckaan, is come downe with a great army so far as Brampore, advancing towards Sevagy, whome we hope he will keep employed in defence of his own countrys or force him to a submission, that so your laudable traffique may againe run its course with the same life as formerly, whose prosperous successes in these and all other parts we commend to Gods good providence. [Similar complaints are made against Shivaji in O. C. Vol. 32 No. 3566, dated 7 April and F. R. Surat Vol. 105 p. 173, dated as late as 15 July 1671]

(256)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 February
Vol. 105, p. 114 } 1670/1

(EXTRACT)

The Deputie Governour hath received certaine news from Orangabaud that Mobut Ckaune is arrived here with 40 thousand horse and that he hath brought Rajah Jessonings back from Brampore with him, who was gone thither to raise money or sack the towne, and demanded 5 hundred thousand rupees of Doud Ckaunes sonne, the then Governor, who told him if he could procure Oranzeels order he would pay 20 lack, else not a pice, and immediately went [? wrote] to his father, who was hard by

the Castle Salleer, who upon the news went to his sonn's assistance, in which intervall Sevagee tooke Salleer, but is not returned to Rajagur, and Doude Ckaune is come to I[?Ju]aneer with 12000 horse. Coreambeeg hath wrote his servant there that he in a short time will come Governour to Cullian. Diller Ckaune and Mahmud Ammein, Mear Jumlees son, are likewise on their way. As yett the Prince hath not mett Mobutt Ckaune, being very jealous of trusting him, but in a few days more wee shall heare how they agree.

(257)

Letter Book, } THE COMPANY { Dated 22 February
Vol. 4 p. 426 } TO SURAT { 1670/1
(EXTRACT)

Now wee are mentioning of Sevagee wee thinck it very advicable that you keep a faire correspondency as with all Princes in India, so with him being now in power*, but we would not have you correspond with him from Surratt, least it may be accompted to hold intelligence with an enemy, and so may redound to our prejudice. We hope God hath preserved you and our estate there, and that if there hath beene any greater danger then you advised, which you were not able to avoid upon the place, that you have remoooved yourselves and our goods to Bombay, and what may be nee[d]full for securing our estates in that place in case the troubles should continue, wee leave it to you

(258)

(D) } FROM SURAT COUNCIL TO { Dated 7 April
O. C. 3566 } ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { 1671
(EXTRACT)

Your quicksilver sold by 51, and 52½ rupees per md: a very low price but such as the present market yields, your Currall lyes all or the greatest parte on our hands as also your Broad cloath and Rashes should so long since, such a fatall disturbance hath these intestine warrs cast on all trade in generall the end whereof wee cannot yet foresee *Sevagy being countenanced in his rebellion by the Mogulls owne sonn and most of the eminent umbraws of the Kingdome.*

.....Even at the close hereof the Towne is allaramined with fresh newes of Sevagy's army.....

* And this you may lawfully doe from Bombay.

(259)

(S) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105 fol. 164 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 7 April
1671

(EXTRACT)

The two gunns formerly mentioned, the Deputy Governor hath sold to a ffrenchman, who sold them to a fidalgo at Tannah and he sent them as wee since heare to Sevagy, they had them for 5 Rupees a Surrat maund and though they are very bad within yet with their powder and stone shott they may last a good while. [This letter though originally filed with 1673 letters is incorporated here in conformity with Dr. Sen's view]

(260)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 166 }
(2d set)

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 8 April
1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read that soe great an army is comeing against Sevagee. Mobutt Ckaune is come as farr as Nassick Trimmuck and hath taken 4 castles: Huturnt [? Hat Gad] and Salleere are the names of two of them.

(261)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 180 }
(2d set)

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 27 May
1671

(EXTRACT)

The merchants of Brampore and those parts haveing agreed with Savagee to pay a rupee upon on[e] ox for the free passage, there came such a number of them to Hubely for it that it immediately rose to 12¼ per barkley, at which price it still continues.

(262)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105 p. 168 }
(2d set)

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 29 May
1671

(EXTRACT)

These parts affords little newse; only Mobut Ckaune is arrived as farr as Trymbuck Nassur [Nasik]. Just a top of the great hill he hath taken 5 castles; they say he hath left the Prince with but 700 horse at Orangabaud, and that he brought the Rajah along with him. This was told the Deputie Governor by a messenger of note that returned from Mobut Ckaune with letters to the Sedie of Danda, his master.

Wee returne your honours, &c., many thanks for your Surat occurrences; wee cannot as yet learne how far Deelee Ckaune and Bader Ckaune are advanced.

(263)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 1 June
 Vol. 32 No. 3567 } 1671

(EXTRACT)

Their proceedings with Badder Cawn and Dileer Cawn.

Here [at Surat] hath lately arrived two great Umbraws ordered by the King to march towards Sevagee's country, the one Badder Cawn (of whom we wrott you last year), the other Dileer Cawn (to whom the King hath given the government of all this country, only Surat excepted). Their coming hath bin chargeable to the towne in presents to them as usuall; the Dutch have bin as liberrall as formerly, but the French have againe farr outvied them in their affected gallantry; we, not judging yours or the nation's honour to consist in that vanity, resolved to make no present to either of them, only gave them a civill visitt, carrying each of them 25 rupees in gold and silver (for these great men receive no visits from a totally empty hand); but it seems they both resolved to be better acquainted with us; it hapned that just before their departure you had 3 horses brought from Persia. Bader Caun in a civill way sends for them, employing the friendship of the Governour of Surat to procure them, whom it being not your interest to disoblige, we sent the 3 horses to Bader Caun who without asking our leave sent them away to his stable and withall sent 1500 Rupees (the prime cost of said horses in Persia) to the Governour of Surat to be paid us, expecting your President to come to take his leave of him and receive his sirpaw, but we were so sensible of his incivility that we resolved not to visit him or receive his sirpaw, which we knew would engage you in a greater charge, which in regard he was turned out of his place of Ahmadabad he could no ways recompence. The other Umbra Dileer Caun being also in want of horses, sent for all you had in our stable and out of them chooses 4 (which were all old horses vallued in your books at 800 Rupees altogether) and much importunes your President to visit him againe; we esteemd it prudence to keep him our freind in regard many of the townes where your cloth is made ly[e] under his power, wherefore we gave him a visit, and finding that he was very desirous to have all the horses, and that he used us with great respect, and was in capacity to doe you many kindnesses, we presented him with all the four horses, which he took so kindly that at parting he gave your President a dagger sett with small rubys and emeralds, a pair of bracelett sett with rubys and another small jewell, and in lieu of

some English greyhounds, which your President presented him, he gave us a beast of game (called here a siagosh, esteemed a great rarity among the noblemen), which we keep to be sent you for his Majesty. He also gave us a writing effectually commanding all his officers in his government to preserve and protect your goods and servants, and forgave 5 per cent which he had ordered to be charged on all other goods at Nunsary Gundavee, &c. and soe we parted with him, well satisfied, judging your present well bestowed. The dagger and other jewells your President caused to be sold for Rupees 600, which is brought to your credit unless you shall please to order it otherwise, so that we judge we are come off cheaper and with greater honour then any of our neighbours.

(264)

Letter Book. Vol. } THE COMPANY TO SURAT { Dated 23
4, pp. 460-61, 462 } June 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice what you write concerning Sevagees plundering and firing Surratt, and of your actings in that time and Gods preserving you and our estates (as wee have said before), of your gratifying the seamen there and referring the Comanders to us. Wee approve of what you have done as to the seamen, and when, please God, the Comanders arive wee entend to consider what you write concerning them, and wee shall not be unmindfull of your great care and prudence in the manadgment of that affaire in order to the preservation of our estate.

Wee also take notice not only of the feare of future troubles by Sevagee but from some persons within that government, which wee doubt may ocasion your being insecure where you are, as well as to interrupt comerce and trade, wherefore we recomend it to you (as wee question not but you will) to be the more carefull timely to avoid any such danger, and the more to consider how Bombay in such case may bee of use, both as to security and the better carrying of our comerce. Not that wee would have you thinck of any sudaine remoove, but in case of necessity ; and that Bombay may be the better refuge wee would have you finish the fortifications and put it in the best posture you can, which wee hope the last yeares suply will much enable you to doe, and that you may be the better enabled thereto wee intend, by our next shipping, to send you about the licke number of soldiers as wee did the last, or so many as our ships can conveniently carry, with powder guns and other ammunition as we shall judg needful.

And wee intend to send a quantity of guns to lye constantly at Bombay, to be disposed of to the natives as you shall see occasion; for wee think it noe prejudice to us that the natives jounks are furnished with guns to defend themselves agains ttheir piraticall or other enemies, wee trading in peace with them. Therefore advise us what sorte of guns will be most suiteable.

Wee observe what you write concerning your discources with Sevagee or his instruments, about sattisfaction for our losses at Rajapore, and resetting of a trade there. Wee hope you have proceeded in a further treaty with him in order to the accomplishment thereof. If not done before the receipt hereof wee desire that in such a way as you shall thinck most convenient you further treate with him, in order to sattisfaction and resetting of a factory there; for a setlement there would be convenient for us in some other respects as well as for trade in the comoditie it affords, and being he doth so earnestly invite wee hope it may bee with security, espetially if you can obtayne sattisfaction for what hath bin formerly taken from us.

(265)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 105, pp. 184-6 }
(2d set)

BOMBAY TO SURAT {
(EXTRACT)

Dated 12 July
1671

[Rajapore Reparations]

Wee shall not answeere anything to what mentioned about Sevagee till wee heare what answeere he returned to a former letter sent him by the Deputie Governor, which when received we shall send a copy of both the letters, and then shall proceed according to your instructions, only wee desire to know whither it be expected that Sevagee should make good the kings of Decans, Rustum Jemahs and Timjees debts, they being entered in the accountt sent us; as for what the Rajapore merchants owes, without doubt Sevagee will force them pay it.

Wee have of late had severall robberies committed on this island, notwithstanding when convicted they are not only severely punished but alsoe loose one and both their ears in the pillory, yet they take noe warning, whereas if one or two of the notoriests were hanged for example sake without doubt it would be a great terifying to the rest; they have of late so farr presumed that a few days since 8 of them hired a Coolys boate of Bombay and

went over to the main to a towne of Sevagees, w[h]ere they plundered a Bramans house, and cut of a gurle [‘s ears] for her Jewells sake; 4 of the said theives are in prison, the rest are fled; we shall thinke of some severe punishment to inflict on them, our power not extending to death, and the Companys laws being very remiss as to any notorious robbery.

(266)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 173 (2d set)	} CHAS. JAMES TO THE PRESIDENT OF SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	{ Dated 15 July 1671
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(EXTRACT)

The newse of Sevagees forces repairing some 50 miles hitherwards, whereof they say Dillil Ckaune Duan [Diwan?] and the new Captain of the castle hath had advice, which hath put the towne these two days in great feare, whereupon Bimjes brought me to receive 4 or 5 single parcells of broad cloth back againe, pretending its through feare of said news.

(267)

F. R. Surat Vol. 105, p. 194 (2d set)	} BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 12 August 1671
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(EXTRACT)

[Rajapore Reparations]

The Deputie Governour received an answere from Sevagee, a coppie of which, alsoe the Deputie Governours letter herewith sent you translated into Portuguese, by which your honour &ca. will see how he [Shivaji] slights our freindshipp. The Deputie Governour hopes that the contents of the letter he wrote Sevagee will be very satisfactory, he having taken the advise of Symon Seron [? Shyamsharan] and Ramsynna [Rama Shenvi] to the stile thereof. It was more significant [in] it's originall in Gentu then Raymsynnai (as he declares himselfe) could put it into Portuguese. Wee have nothing else to add concerning this affaire untill wee heare further from your honour &ca.

(268)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, p. 9	} BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 9 September 1671
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(EXTRACT)

Since the departure of three of the ships, which was on Monday last, there is little or not[hing] happued worth your Honours &ca. knowledge, only send this express, being pressed thereunto

per Sevagees Ambassador who hath bin here ever since the last [?ships] arrivall. I have ordered Ramsunay and Girder to write the contents of [our dis]course in Portuguese and Bannian, they better understanding what he s[ays]. I shall here alsoe declare the cheife subject he insists on.

[Rajapore Reparations]

He first des[ired] to know whatt wee demanded, and was answered 32,000 Pagodas, which though, as h[e said], a great summe, his Master was able to disburst it, when any thing of future benefitt might ensue. He mentioned alsoe the building of a Fort in his Country in any place bordring on us to secure a trade to the Island from the m[ain], and promised all assistance towards it; but his cheife designe is to p[ro]cure an aide against Danada Rajapore, which he confesses (to be sensible) is not to be effected of [? off hand-torn away], but if granted, his Master will contrive how it must be soe privately managed that the Mogull will never have any occasion of resenting it, and all the overtures he hath hitherto made, per whatt I can gather, were on that account.

The Embassadour haveing bin of late in disgrace with his Master for takeing a bribe for a parcell of goods bought per Mr. Ball of Sevagee, hath pitched upon the Treaty to regaine his Masters favour, which makes him very willing to farther the buisness on our side as much as he can. He is very pressing to have Rameunay along with him, least when Sevagee should here our demands and have noe hopes of our assistance the Treaty should be broke off. He will stay till the returne of the cossid, till when allsoe I shall expect your Honour &c. order how farther to proceed in this buisness, and desire if Ramsunay be sent, you will send him instructions from thence. An engineer, mortar peece, granados and a great gun of [sic, or] two are the assistance he expects, which he thinks may be privately conveyed to him; what is done he expects should be quickly resolved on, for when the Mogull comes downe he shall have other irons in the fire. This was the subject of our discourse and noe more, which I promised him to writs, and soe have done it.

(269)

O. Correspondence
Vol. 32 No. 3578

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 20 Septem-
ber 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee are sorry to hear of your Honours, &c. just discounts, occasioned by the insolencyes of the Moors there; the ill

and unsettled government of this country we think will never want ministring occasion of keeping our cares and fears active here, for there hath broke out a rebellion some few days since never thought of before; Rustum Jemmah, who formerly was Lord of these townes hereabout, being dispossessed of them by the King for his trayterous compliance with Sevagy in delivering up one of the Kings castles unto him, presuming upon his favour and the great alliance he hath among the nobility of this country, hath taken up arms, hoping to effect that by force, which hitherto he could not doe by the intercession of all his freinds, that is, to be restored to his former estate; he hath so well plyed his time that being assisted underhand by Sevagees forces, he hath already seized on as much country as amounts to upwards of three hundred thousand Pagodas yearly rent; he hath likewise plundered Raybagg and burnt part of it, so that its thought, what with that it hath suffered formerly by Sevagee and this now, it is utterly ruined and will not for long time be able to hold up its head againe. The merchants of Hottanee [Athanee] and other townes are all fled to remoter places, and they of Hubely conveigh away their goods as fast as they can, fearing the contagion will spread as farr as them, so that in those parts all things are in great confusion. The King hath sent an army against him, but his freinds are so powerfull that it advances but slowly; in the meane time they are making his peace with the King, and its thought will at length frighten him to a compliance and restoration of what country he formerly enjoyed or its vallow; and the poor merchants that have bin robbed and undone by this Court cheat must expect no manner of satisfaction but endure it patiently, anything of that nature being contrary either to their religion or at least their practice.

(270)

O. Correspondence	} CAESAR CHAMBERLAIN'S	} Dated Carwar 20		
Vol. 32			ANSWERS TO THE	} September 1671
No. 3579			AUDITOR'S OBJECTIONS	

(EXTRACT)

It is required that a copy of the grant made by Rustum Jemmah at Mr. Master and Mr. Gyffards visiting him be sent home by the first shipping, but I find noe such paper among those I have concerning this factory and therefore suppose there was

none such given, only orders to his Governours acquainting them what he had granted and requireing their obedience in conformity thereto; the 108 Pagodas he enordered the Company out of the Customes in consideration of what forced from the factory by Sevagy had undoubtedly been allowed had any customes been due (whilst the country was his) after the making said grant, for notwithstanding in said journall it appears as if the amount of the customes had been paid Abdoll Rassocke after the time of said grant (there being no account interest kept in this factory and therefore not soe great regard had in entering the very time of receipt or payment of moneys), yet I question not (though it being soe long since that I cannot, positively affirme it) but that the money was made good to Abdoll Rassocke long before that grant was made by Rustum Jemmah, for the customes being due at sending the goods up the country, and the raines here begining about the 20th of May, soe that at farthest they must all have been sent away before that time, it seemes to me (according to the experiance I have since had here) very improbable the Governor Abdell Rassoock. should stay for his money till the October following, they being ever soe needy, that it is seldom or never that they have not received their money before the customes are due, which makes me conclude Abdoll Rassoock had noe money paid him on account customes after the grant made by Rustum Jemmah except the Pagodas 4 : 38 : $\frac{1}{2}$ jetts brought to account in next yeares bookes for custome of 16 : Candy lead that remained here in Carwarr and was not sent up the other yeare with the rest, and why that was not allowed. Mr. Gyffard can better satisfy your Honour &c. than I, though I suppose the Governor might be indebted for some small matters which was repayed with that, and therefore not deducted out of the 108 Pagodas. After this wee had noe custome due, the factory being withdrawne to Surat, and at our settleing here againe the Government was quite altered, Rustum Jemmah being both dispossessed of this country and his other estate haveing fallen under the displeasure of the King for his trayterous compliance with Sevagy, soe that Mr. Taylor saw it was in vaine to motion anything of the payment of that money, yet agreed with the Governor then in being for the customes in conformity to what Rustum Jemmah had granted, that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, we formerly paying 2 per cent till Mr. Masters and Mr. Gyffard procured the abatement of a $\frac{1}{4}$ part of it at their visiting him, but he being now quite undone the money ha[?] gave upon the customes is past recovery.

(271)

Q. Correspondence Vol. 22, No. 3585	}	INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY MR. Stephen Ustick IN HIS Treaty WITH SEVAGEE	{	Dated Surat 25 Sept. 1671
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(EXTRACT)

[Rajapore Reparations]

The confidence wee have of your prudence encourageth us to recommend this affaire to your manngement wherein you must employ your best care and caution, for you are to treat with Sevagee, one of the most polliticke princes of these easterne parts, and for your better direction wee thinke good to give you these following rules.

At your first address there is noe doubt but he will receive you with all demonstrations of an outward friendship, when you must give him to understand that you are sent by the Governor and Councell of Bombay to treat with him and declare the just demands of the Honble. Company, which, if he shall thinke good to grant, he may assure himselfe of all such offices of a friendly correspondence from us as he can in reason expect. If he asks what our demands are you may say wee aske but two things, to witt, an honourable satisfaction for the losses and injuries wee have formerly suffered, and security for the future that such violence and illegall attempts shall never be put upon us.

As to the former, in case he asks what satisfaction wee require, you must tell him that the amount of our losse is 32000 Pngothaes, of which you may shew him the particulers if he desire it giving him an account as to the reasonableness of every one of them; wee beleive he will scruple against many of them and will be hardly perswaded to pay soe great a summe, but you must urge that he hath already given full satisfaction to all others who suffered at the same time with us, and if he should deny it to us it would argue the little esteeme he beares of us or the small desire he hath of our friendship; for encouraging him the more to tearmes of a reasonable accomodation, you must intance to him the great advantages which the Port of Surat and many inland cytys of Hindustan, the ports of Carwar, Billipatan and Calicut and others have received by the English Companys trade, and consequently the vast loss which his ports of Rajapore, &c. have suffered for want thereof. You must alsoe urge the riches and power of the Honble. Company as alsoe

the exact justice and integrity of their dealing, esteem'd and honoured by all nations with whom they commerce. To these you may add their remarkable wisdom and moderation, manifest in this to all the world that notwithstanding they had many opportunities and sufficient power to revenge themselves of the injuries received, by seising of the ships and subjects belonging to the said Sevagee whereby they might have paid themselves to the full with advantage whatsoever damage they have received, yet they have hitherto forborne repairing themselves in this nature, out of hopes that Sevagee would at length consider his owne advantage, and of himselfe without force propose termes of peace, which seeing he hath thought good at last to resolve on, the Governor and Councill are willing to deferr those orders which they have received for endeavouring restitution of their injuries susteyned, till they understand what course Sevagee will take to give them satisfaction ; for the effecting whereof the more speedily you must order Ramsinay to certifie him in plaine termes that untill restitution be made the English will never settle at Rajapore, and that you have positive order to end and determine that affaire before you can heare or treat of any other particuler with him.

After these and such like arguments have been deliberately and calmly debated 'tis probable you may come to some issue ; if you find him to scruple the payment of soe great a summe, you may order Ramsinay privately to demand how much he is willing to allow, and which way he intends to pay it, whether all in money, or part in money and part in the customes (which soe soone as you understand, you must send advise thereof with all speed possible to the Deputy Governor and Councill of Bombay to be transmitted to us). But that the expectation of farther order from us might not put a demur to the Treaty with him wee thinke good to let you know that if you can bring him to allow [blank] Pagothaes, wee should be content, provided it be paid in ready money or in some other effectuall manner, wherein wee cannot give any positive direction since wee know not what he will propound.

As to the second part, to wit, security for our future trade in case wee seise at Rajapore, you must demand what course he will take ; wee herewith send you certaine articles, which after you are agreed as to the matter of satisfaction you may propose, but not till that be concluded on.

'Tis probable that Sevagee will demand of you that wee should assist him against Danda Rajapore, with men, gunns, mortarpeeces and amunition.

To this you must answer that as to matter of engaging with or assisting him in his warrs, he cannot with reason expect it from us, who are merchants and have a great estate of the Honble. Company's and a vast trade in all his dominions; but you may give him this assurance in generall that when a firme peace is concluded with him he need not want anything that England affords, and in this you must be carefull that you doe not positively promise nor positively deny him any thing, but onely in generall termes you may promise him the same advantages with the Mogul] and other Princes with whome wee traffique enjoy from us.

(272)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 Sept,
106, Fol. 11 } 1671

(EXTRACT)

Haveing yours conveyance per Mr. Symons wee shall answer to the two last of yours one of the 6th and 11th instant. Wee take notice what your Honour & a writas to our demands on Sevagee all which hath bin discoursed to his embassador in the manner that wee have neither given him hopes that wee are easily satisfied nor given him cause to think that wee may not be brought to hear of any reasonable treatys the same of 32000 Pagoths principle with the intrest of 1 p. c. per month for soe many years as that hath bin due at first startle[d] his embassador, but he tooke it downe in writing and promised to acquaint [his] master therewith and referred us to his [?own] returne back againe which he hoped woul[d] be in 15 or 20 dayes, he being gone to his master upon a late order [issued from him contrary to his former intentions or expectations.

(273)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 87, p 1 } 30 September 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee conclude it reasonable in regard you advise us that Sevagy hath sent over an Eddy to treat with you, that he be used with the same respect, and to that purpose, as also for the more speedy concluding the accomodation between him and us, wee think good that Mr. Stephen Ustick and Ram Suny be sent over

to him to make knowne our demands and urge the justness thereof, endeavouring by all meanes possible to bring him to some result as to what satisfaction he will give for the losses sustained by his plundering Rajapore, and the manner how it shall be paid, letting him know if he gives us such encouragement that wee againe settle in his Port he may obtaine from us those advantages that other nations doe in whose ports we trade; but we would not positively have them promise him those Granadoes, Morter pieces and ammunition he desires, nor absolutely deny him, in regard wee doe not think itt convenient to help him against Danda Rajapore, which place, if it were in his possession, would proove a great annoyance to the port of Bombay; and on the other side, our denyall is not consistent at present with our interest, in respect wee beleive the keeping in suspence will bring him to a speedier conclusion of the treaty, hoping thereby to be furnished with thos things he desires; therefore they must use such arguments as may perswade him to come to a speedy accomodation with us, which [is] the chiefe intent of our sending them over....

Wee had almost forgott to advise that a convenient present be sent to Sevagy by Mr. Ustick and also that he sett out in a handsome equepage befitting the Companies Honour, which wee leave you to performe as you shall see fitting.

(274)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 106, p. 22

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Dated 13
October 1671

(EXTRACT)

One thing is necessary to incert here as to Leiut. Usticks going to Sevagee, whose journey wee conclude necessary to detard till hear once againe from Sevagee, his Embassador having wrote Remsina that he will be here in 5 or 6 dayes and then they may both goe together, by which time also wee may be furnished with a present: from Surratt befitting a person of Sevagees quallity, there being nothing procurable here for such designe, and the Honble. Company have nothing but course cloth and sword blades in their warehouse.

(275)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 106, pp. 25-27

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Dated 23.
October 1671

(EXTRACT)

There are 4 reasons that as yet wee have not dispeeded Capt. Ustick. The first is his owne indisposition; the second, wee

cannot at present learne where Sevagee is; the third, wee are informed his Embassador is come as farr as Chawle towards us; and the 4th is, wee have not anything fitting to present him withall here, therefore desire wee may be furnished with a befitting present from you, by which time wee hope all the other obstacles will be remooved.

* * * *

Wee cannot learne at present that Sevagee is making any great preparations at sea, only a small fleet against Danda. neither his army yet in field, soe that those alarmes (wee presume) arise from the old proverb, a burnt child dreads the fire. Wee shall be very inquisitive after him, and advise from time to time what wee hear.

* * * *

Rustum Jemnah hath per Sevagees assistance rob'd Raybag and is in open rebellion, as wee suppose our friends at Carwarr have advised you.

The Sedy of Danda hath burnt Tull and other great townes of Sevagees in sight of us....Sevagees last fleet arrived here two dayes since from Debull. There Commander in Cheife assures us of noe other great preparations at sea, and that his Master was at present in his great castle Rayaree.

(276)

F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 October
105, p. 55 } 1671

(EXTRACT)

Wee desire your honour, &c., would oblige the Captains to change some men with us, wee having severall not fitting to carry a muskett yett are able to hall a roape. The Prince is expected with his army every day in Cullian, and its beloved the Prince and Sevagee hath broken of there corrispondence. Wee heare Moobutt Ckaune is made Generall against Sevagee.

(277)

F. R. Surat Vol. } THE FACTORS AT KARWAR TO { Dated 31
106, p. 39 } THE COUNCIL. AT SURAT { Oct. 1671

(EXTRACT)

The troubles that wee advised of per the Charles are, thanks be to God, blowne over againe, the Kings forces coming to a battalia with the rebells, utterly routed and dispersed them soe

that they have never made head since, but our fears of them made us hasten our goods downe see soone, and the rains this year falling very late wee fear hath dam[a]g'd some of our cloth, but wee have put all as wee suspect out to washing, see that as yet wee know not what the damage will be. The castle at Mirjee still holds out in little better then rebellion, the Governour being not able as yet to bring them under.

(278)

F. R. Miscel. } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY { 1 November
Vol. 2, p. 118 } MARINE { 1671
(EXTRACT)

Piscash for Savagee.

The following piscash was concluded necessary to be present-ed Savagee when a conclusion of the Treaty should be made with him, vizt.,

2	Pieces scarlett .		Tweezers.
5	Long swords.	6	Rich pamarins.
2	Looking glasses.	6	Ditto ordinary.

(279)

F. R. Miscel. Vol. } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine
2, pp. 158-159 } COMPANY { 7 Nov. 1671
[EXTRACT]

Savagee hath made devastation in the cheifest place of its [coral] vent, &c.

* * *

Mr. Ustick deserves your recommendation and our best respects, hath hitherto acted as Secretary at Bombay, but now (according to your order) Lieutenant to Captain Shaxtons Company at 4s. per day. Have now employed him to manange the Treaty with Savagee, and deserves encouragement, which will not be ill bestowed.

(280)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 32, No. 3594 } COMPANY { 7 Nov. 1671
(EXTRACT)

The greatest discouragement to the merchants is the evill condition of the times and the lamentable devastation which Savagys armys have made in the places where its cheifest vent lyes, inso-

much that the dealers therein are cautious of adventuring on too large a parcell [of coral], so that there will be a necessity of retayling it as well as wee cann.

Wee are entred on a treaty with Sevagy who invites us to settle at Rajapore. By these shippes wee hope to render you a good account of your debt and our transactions with him.

(281)

Factory Records }
Surat
Vol. 87, p. 4 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated Swally
Marine, 7 Novem-
ber 1671

(EXTRACT)

According to your desires we have by the *London* sent you a present for Sevagy of considerable vallyue, perticulers whereof are expressed in invoice. So much as you thinke good thereof you may send with Mr Ustick; the rest reserve with you. But our opinions are that it is not fitting to give any present to him untill a finall determination of the bussiness with him be made, least after he hath received it it should not be concluded, which would be a dead loss to the Company and dishonour also.

Being sensible that Lieut. Ustick cannot well supply and performe both offices of Lieutenant and Secretary we have thought good to ease him of his Secretarys place, by enordering Mr. George Willcox to repaire to you on the *London* to succeed him in that charge; he is a person well qualified for it, and one whome we doubt not will deserve your respect and kindness.

(282)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 32, No. 3589 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 8 November
1671

(EXTRACT)

This goes by our scrivan Ram Sinay whome we have sent by the pressing oppertunity of Sevagees Embassador, who is returned with orders from his master to treat with the President and Councill and was very earnest to goe to Surat in compliance with said order, proffering to goe as a private man or Fuickeer rather then not goe att all; but wee have at last perswaded him to stay the returne of Ram Sinay, who is made acquainted by him with what his master expects, whereby your Honr. &ca. will find the cheifest designe of makeing peace with us, is in hopes of an underband assistance against Danda Rajapoor, and till something as to that is graunted, he will not pay a peny;

we doubt no; but Ram Sinay will give your Honr. &ca. soe much satisfaction as to gaine an approvall of his coming, for he hath severall dayes discourse with the Embassador by our order, we not being able to doe it ourselves, wanting a linguisht, and the Deputy Governor is sick; if your Honr. &ca. approve of spareing Sevagee 3 or 4 great guns he sayes he will find Portugues that shall buy them of us as if for their owne use, and soe our name not brought in question.

Girder informes us that the place on the maine (he proffers us over against this porte) would be of great profit for the Company, for they may have all sorts of Decan goods that way, paying easie customes; and if we did buy for one yeare all sorts of commodities that were for our turne, though we paid something dearer than in other factories, it would be a meanes of drawing downe a greate trade to those parts in a small time. We need not add anything more as to this business but referre you to Ram Sinay, who wee desire you to returne with speede that soe Lieut. Ustick and he may returne with Sevagees Embassador for Raire.

Sevagee is soe sensible of our want of wood that he feares not the seizure of salte vessells or breakinge with him as some of his offecers have hinted by way of discourse to the Deputy Governor. This Embassador hath brought with him 20 bales of severall sorts of cloth whose musters we herewith send, as alsoe their prices. We want more rattans and are alsoe much out of cash.

(283)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, pp. 7-9	} SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated Surat 30 Nov. 1671
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(EXTRACT)

Ram Sinay brought us your letter of the 8th currant, and hath in private discoursed with us what Sevagee, by the messenger last sent, proposes to us by way of accommodation and what he demands from us in order to the supply of his warrs against Danda Rajapore, in both which wee find soe great subtility, selfe [? Selfish] pollicy and unsecure inconstancy on his part, and soe great difficultys and apparent hazard on the Companies to deale with him on these tearmes, that wee begin to dispare of bringing the business to any issue in the way it is now carried, and it was put to the Question whether wee should proceed on a further treaty with him or no. But for that it might not be laid to our charge that wee have sayled on our side wee thinke good to continue our

order for Mr. Ustiek to proceed with Ram Sinay, and doe confirme our former resolution, that till the matter of satisfaction for the Company and nations former losses be first determined, wee cannot with Honour or safety consede to any thing which he proposeth, for that is the ground worke on which wee must build our future correspondence with him, which if he will not yeild unto, all treatys with him, are in vaine, and from this judgement wee may not recede without apparent prejudice to our Masters interest and our owne reputation.

Wee observe you are under a mistake in two things, first in overweening and putting too great a vallue on the proffer which he makes of a place on the maine, where he flatters you with a permission to build a castle for the security of our trade. Itt appeares to us a politticke cheat, to defeat us totally of all hopes of further satisfaction for our past losses. You seeme to us (building on Girders opinion) to be fond of this place as what may tend to the Companys future profit. Wee, soe farr as wee yett can apprehend thereof are of a contrary opinion, judgeing that it may rather eclipse then advantage the growth of the Island Bombay for us to settle on any place on the Maine soe neare itt, for the trade will certainly be all carried thither, whereas otherwise it will be brought to the Island. Besides wee can noe way admitt of putting the Company to the charge of building a Fort or house there, for the constant expence thereof will be insupportable and render all goods that shall be very deare. However, though the advantages thereof may appeare in tyme, yett it is not prudence in us at this Coniuncture to lett him know wee have occasion of any of his ports, but rather, as wee have done hitherto soe many yeares, that wee shall, by Gods good providence, continue still to live without him.

The second mistake that you are in appeares in your undervalluing our owne conditions as to wood. Sevagees officers have, it seems, in notable pollicy, given the Deputy Governour to understand our great want thereof, but the Deputy Governour might have answered that wood growes in other places adjacent as well as in his Countrey, from whence the Island may be supplied, though with a little more charge, and that Sevagees vessells would serve very well to bring it to us. In fine, as wee before mentioned you have to deale with the most polittique people of all these parts who make a notable observation of the least things which may accidentally passe from you in discourse which may turne to their advantage and therefore you must be very wary of what passes

in talke from you that may tend to the weakning of our cause or lessening our reputation; and this caution wee doe more especially recommend to Mr. Ustick, who will be often engaged in discourse with Sevagee and his people touching these and other matters, and therefore wee advise him to apply such answers as may most preserve our Credit and not give Sevagee occasions to undervalue us.

In our formers wee advised that the present should not be given till after you had agreed upon satisfaction for dammage, but having considered that Sevagee being a prince of an high spirit and puffed up with his late success may understand it as an affront to him, therefore wee order that the present bee delivered him at Mr. Ustick's first appearance, which wee hope will convince him of the candour of our dealing and cause him to put a greater value on our Freindship. Our Instructions to Mr. Ustick are soe large that wee shall not add thereunto, but expect a good issue from his carefull performance, advising that if he finds Sevagee inclining to comply to our reasonable demands, that he endeavour to end the dispute touching satisfaction of past damages before he leave him; as alsoe to procure his generall Cole or Phirmand for us to trade with freedome and security in all the ports of his Country and inland cittyes whatsoever, paying 2 per cent custome, and further, wee would have him labour to gett certaine Articles to be signed by him which wee herewith send you, which are confirmed to us by all the princes in whose ports wee trade. But if he finds that he aimes at his owne peculiar supplys without intention either to make us satisfaction or to graunt a liberty of trade, then wee desire he would take his leave civilly of him and so returne to Bombay and give us an account of his proceedings; notwithstanding what passes, wee desire you to continue a faire understanding outwardly with him....

Wee have seen the musters which Ram Sunay hath brought up belonging to Sevagees Envoy, which are prize goods of Surrat, to witt Cuttanees, Romalls, &c. no ways proper for the Company to deale in, but in regard wee presume Sevagy hath no ready money to spare, if he will pay us in those goods what shall be agreed on to be due for satisfaction of our former losses, wee thinke good that Mr. Ustick accept thereof, taking care that they be not overrated, but cheap and good in their kind, wherein it is necessary that he have some Banjan [Bania] to assist him. [O. Correspondence vol. 32 No. 3638]

(284)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
106, p. 56

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 15 Dece.
1671

(EXTRACT)

Yours per the Hoy per Rainsenwee wee have received, and take notice what your Honours, &ca., resolutions are as to the Treaty with Sevagee, and shall proceed according to the orders therein; but Sevagees Embassador haveing brought 600 Rupees worth of cloth of severall sorts, which he pretended he did only doe to continew the Treaty, his Master haveing, as he saith, then resolved to send him noe more if he had not found out this contrivance, and that wee will not take them off his hands at his owne price doth very much anger him, and he deneyes to goe with Leicut. Ustick; moreover, he tells us that his Master was gone his progress and now not easily to be found or treated with, and wee, though wee have enquired, cannot as yet learne his present residency, which hath forced us to detard the dispatching of the Leicut, till wee can receive an answer from him, haveing wrot to him our intentions of sending an Embassador to treat with him according to his former desire. It may probably be that per this accident Leicut. Ustick may not set out till an answer may be returned to this; if soe, then wee desire to know wheather your Honr., &ca., would have us deteyne the Leicut. till the Embassadors departere or noe. When Sevagees Embassador hinted our want of wood he had his answer how and were it might be fetched; as to the place proffered on the maine wee shall neither argue for or against it, but referr it to your better judgment.

Leicut. Ustick, when he goes, shall be furnished with a handsome present for the Rajay out of these particulers sent downe per the *London*; wee have acquainted him with what farther advice in your letter.

(285)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, p. 14

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 1 Janu-
ary 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 15th passed month wee received the 27th Ditto and therein take notice that Sevagys Embassador seemes to be much concernd that you will not take of his hands those 6000 rupees worth of goods that he brought along with him to dispose of; they being not commoditys proper for the Honble. Companies use wee cannot answer the buying of them, and therefore you did well, notwithstanding his anger, to refuse them. If the Em-

bassador absolutely denys to proceed along with Mr. Ustick, lett him goe without him when you shall be certainly assured that Sevagy is returned from his progress and has took up his residence in some one of his castles.

(286)

F. R. Bombay } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 87, p. 16 } 13 January 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

This King having sent downe some force with this new Governor Ghasty Khaun for the guard of the port, and there being att present no noise of Sevagees armyes comeing neare us, we have thought good to send downe on these ships Serjeant Thorpe together with souldiers, keeping only one file of musketeers, which also we shall send downe when we judge our selves tottally secure from all danger.

(287)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 Jan.
Vol. 106, No. 62 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

Lieut. Ustick proceeds on Monday morning and the Ambassador is at length satisfied, we having lent him 1500 Rups. upon his goods payable at 40 months time; we the rather did this by reason Ramsonwee told us the President approved of it, upon his mentioning it. Sevagee is at Marr[Mahad], a place not above 2 [50?] miles off of Chout[?], agathering together his Army from all parts, even as far as from Coddall Vingaza [Venguria?] &c., the reason whereof, as its reported is that Dillur Cka, with a flying army, has taken Pima [Poona] Chauckna, a place, the Deputy Govr. saith, of great concern and in a very large plain, in the heart of all Sevagees upper country. He spated none above 9 years of age. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 9]

(288)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 20 Jan.
Vol. 106, No. 64 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We wrote your Hon. &c. in our last that Lieut. Ustick should set forth on the Monday following but the day before we received advice from Sevagee he should not set out till he wrote for him, he being now otherwise employed, having drained all his castles to raise a powerful army to try if he can remove Diller Cka, Badur Cka, and Mobut Cka out of Prima ["Puna" in Factory Records Surat, Vol. 106] [Poona] Chauckna which they have taken,

having killed one Curtage Goodier [Kadtoji Gujar] his Lieut. General, and put all to fire and sword, is also credibly reported that Fazell Abdall Cka and Cowis Cka are coming against him at ['from' in Factory Records Surat Vol. 106] Deccan, if so, it will go hard with him, Fazell Cka, being not only a good soldier, but his inveterate enemy, Sevagee and [?as] your Honour. &c know, having killed his father several years since. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 12]

(289)

F. R. Miscellaneus Vol. 2. p. 121 } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 25 Jan. 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

A hott allarme of Savagees neer approach to this citty occasions the Councells meeting this day, when it was resolved for the defence of the Honorable Company's House to entertayne 20 Peons and 10 Laskarrs, and also to enorder Mr. Grigby, if hee see occasion, to keep 10 Peons at the Marine.

(290)

F. R. Surat Vol. 87, p. 19 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Jan. 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 13th present came to hand the 23d ditto, and therein take notice of what you write concerning Sevagys gathering together all his forces. Wee have been for these 4 dayes very hottly allarumd by the arrivall of some forces of his att B[R?]amnagur which continue there still and are not removed, and tis not knowne whither they are designed, but this Governor and the whole towne are very apprehensive of danger. Although wee thinke he intends no harme to us, yett in prudence wee have thought good to prepare for him in the best manner wee cann, and although we be not over well manned, yett we doubt not but to come off as well as our neighbours.

One thing we much want, which is a drumm and a man that knows how to beat, which wee would have you send us up per first Shibar or other good conveyance; lett the man that comes up know how to mend a drumm likewise on occasion; a drumm wee find is a great disheartning to these people, and therefore wee desire itt may bee sent us up as afforesaid per first opportunity that presents.

(291)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 3 Feb.
Vol. 32, No. 3624 } 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Your President had prepared himselfe to take his passage on the *Advance* friggatt for Bombay, and had in a manner taken his leave of the Governor of Surratt, who was well consenting thereunto, when on a sudden newse came that Sevagy was neare us with an army of 15000 men, which putt the citty in a great fright and made us prepare for our defense. This new Governour allso hath bestirred himselfe more prudently then any of his predicissors, beating downe all houses without the wall which before was a shelter for the enemy, ordering strict watch at the gates to keepe in the inhabitants who were running out of the citty. He allso sent a civill message to your President desiring that he would lay aside the thought of going to Bombay at present, for that he could not answer his departure as things now stand, nor would it be well taken by the King. His argument being reasonable your President thought good to condescend thereunto, and the rather for that you have a considerable estate under our charge which he cannott leave in danger...(D) and for that it hath unfortunately happened that for two years together your President hath been hindered from going to Bombay to his owne trouble, and no small detriment to your Island, wee have thought it our duties upon serious consideration of your affaires, to offer you our humble advice that it seems now consistent with your interest, to settle your Chief Governement on your owne Island Bombay. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 5 p. 1]

(292)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 Feb.
Vol. 106, No. 69 } 1672

The other is only to deliver [*sic*, desire] a drum and drummer may be sent up, which may be done by first conveyance tho' hope you will have but little or no occasion of it, Sevagee having his hands full here.

We are in daily expectation here of his Honr. and hope that neither the Governors unwillingness nor the fear of Sevagees armys approaching Suratt will detain him. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 p. 14]

(293)

F. R. Surat Vol. } MATTHEW GRAY TO { Dated Swally Marine
87, pp. 21-22 } BOMBAY { 15 February 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

The President being called home early this morning by a strong alarme from Surratt for the guard of the Honble. Companies house and estate, hee left with me the copie of your generall letter of the 5th currant...Although you have newes of Sevagy having his hands full att home, yet he stretcheth forth his armes abroad, and as great a force in this Kings teritorys as he hath aboute him. He hath beaten off the forces Delleell Ckawne left to beseidg Salleer, and hath reinforcit it with men and provisions. He hath fought a battaile, slaine Bullott Ckawne, and hath now prisoners in Saleer about 30 Principall Officers of the Army, and hath of a certaine taken Mooleer, and having that pass, he may be att Surratt when he please; and the newes we received att midnight assures his army was [with] in 25 miles of the citty, which we have reason to give creditt to when the Governour hath licensed the Marchants to provide for their families and secure their estates, which before he would not permitt to goe out of the gates.

These continuall alarms have still prevented his Honour visiting you, for while affaires are in this posture we have concluded in Councill he cannott leave the place without great prejudice to the Companies affaires and dishonour to the nation; and yet it is resolved, and God willing he will be with you before the raines, to settle the affaires of the Island.

(294)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 February
Vol. 106, No. 70 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We must refer your Honr. &c., (as to a large account of the Hoighs taking) till we speak with Mr. Spary [*sic*? Geary], who (with those that were in her) was kept prisoner by Sevagees (Governors, till their masters orders came for their delivery, who are since all come up but Spary, who being desperately ill, could not come over land, but is daily expected. Since our last (just before we dispatched the 2 sloops) we had Lews that Sevagees (Governors of Ragapore had redeemed the Hoigh for about 250 Pags, which caused us to alter our former result and to order Ensign Adderton lower than Rajapore, we having advice also

that those Mallabars that took her, (and the French new hoigh since), lay flying off and on to the Northward of the port; on the boats we sent down Ramsonwees brother to treat with the Governor and redeem the Hoigh and lading, agreeing for each by itself to prevent after disputes; in 7 or 8 days more we expect them back; when they return we shall give your Hon. &c. an account of their success. (Wee shall follow your orders as to the mallabars and thanke your Hon. &c. for)* The encouragement you promise any that shall take any of them.

This place affords no news at present, only Sevagee having put fresh provisions, amunition and men into Saleer Moleer is returned with his Army, which I suppose was the same that alarum'd Suratt. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sec. 1 pp. 15-16]

(295)

F. R. Miscellaneous } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { 22 February
Vol. 2, p. 138 } 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee by an Envoy desired that an Ambassadour might be sent from hence to treat with him about the losses at Rajapore. The President, upon application formerly to him, ordered about 700 Rupees to be provided for a present for him and Mr. Stephen Ustick to proceed as Ambassadour, and that the value of 600 rupees should be sent to him as a present and 150 rupees amongst his officers and servants, according to the discretion of Mr. Ustick, and that 10 Bandarins should wait on him as his guard, with 2 Englishmen and a couple of horses and cooleys for his Pallankeen, and 200 rupees in money.

(296)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 1 March
Vol. 37, p. 23 } 1671/2

(EXTRACT)

Wee wish Leiutenant Ustick good success in his jounry and treaty with Sevagy, and would have his going kept as private as possible, and give it out that he is to treat about nothing but the recovery of our losses received att Rajapore and the redemption of the hoigh, that no jealousy may possess this Kings ministers to our prejudice.

* Note—Insertion from Vol. 106.

(297)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 March
114, Sect. 1 p. 17 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Ustick sets forward with Sevagees Ambassadors tomorrow; the charges of the present and his expences we compute will amount to 1000 Rups.; by our next we shall send you a list of our presents.

Our two boats are not returned, but we have received letters from Adderston wherein he gives us an account that he hath fought and beaten several and killed them, many men which dropped overboard after shot, and that to escape him they flung their goods overboard, 7 large prows of 120 or 100 men apiece did not dare to stand him; off of Coapes Bay he took one about 70 tuns laden, which the Rajapores Governor demanded as taken in his port, but being divided at last came to an agreement to deliver Hoigh and goods in lieu thereof, which Adderton acquainted us with, and we consented to, but he has since informed us that the said Governor had taken the Hoigh down to alter her and that she was quite spoiled, and the goods by him embezzled so we have ordered him to bring the prize up; when they arrived [*Sic?* are arrived] we shall give your honour an account of her and lading. Savagee we hear is at Recir [*?Raires*], Diller Cka. has, as Savagees Embassador informs us at least 60000 horse and that his master durst not meddle with, him; we cannot hear the news of Moolier confirmed, tho' said Embassador came from Culleen the other day.

(298)

(S)F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 March
106, Fols. 73-74 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

Wee take notice that still your honour &ca are earnest for to build some houses for accomedacion of the Companys servants, as also strangers; but Sevagee being abuilding and giveing great wages, hath tempted severall of our workmen to run away soe that wee cannot spare any worke-men; espetially because if wee build not up the two walls of what part of the Ditch is already digged it will in the raines all fall in, to now small trouble and che[r]ges; Ramsenwee hath 11 or 12 very handsome shops in the Bazar and the Moody a very large tyled house with severall roomes; which on occasion are procurable and are also commodious and in the raines wee may gett all things ready to build in

7 ber: [September] besides Sevagee having generally a great army up and downe Callian, it would be necessary to finish our ffront curtaine speedily which at present is very low; and there is now doubt but as success may make him presumptuous; soe our ffort is a great eyesore to him; and Lieut Ustick went the 10 instant; here inclosed goes copy of his present; the person that came from Sevagee declared himselfe alwayes an embassador; but none wee suppose can thinke that Lieut. Ustick goes for any thing elce than to demand satisfaction;...

P. S. The paper before menconed wherein is exprest particulars of the present sent to Sevagee being mislaid cannot goe per this conveyance. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 1 pp. 18-19]

(299)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 106, No.75

} BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 26 March
1672

(EXTRACT)

Ensign Adderston is at last arrived with our 2 sloops and his prize, all of our men being in good health. The vessel is new and about 70 tons and 80 men, but of them only 29 came ashore, some being killed and the rest being gone went ashore with their Norrado [Noquedah] before the fight. She had in her about 70 candy of cokernutts [coconuts] meat, and 100 candy of beettle nutts, 1 candy of caire, 3½ candy of rice and 125 pounds weight of Cassia Lignum, her men, arms, and shape shows her to be a Man of War, but being laded they pretend her a merchant man, and it is very [blank] with them to carry goods into any of the Deccan ports, which when sold to turn pirates. She was in company of a great pirate and fought our two sloops near Dunda Rajapore about a week before she was taken, which we found out by a Muskett bullet taken out of an old wound by our Surgeon and afterwards confest by her men; she belongs to Ballasore but cannot find her owners that set her out, the prisoners being all in several stories, but suppose she may belong to the great pirate old Bagrants grandchild he dwelling thereabouts, having 3 towms there given him by Snepnaick the Canard Rajah who has a share in all prizes; we desire to know what we shall do with her lading and men; the vessell sails admirable well, and will be a brave decoy next year being an excellent frigate. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1 p. 19]

(300)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 6 April
Vol. 33, No. 3633 } 1672

Since the date of our last letter this towne hath been in often allarumms of Sevagys army which by their frequency become now less formidable, but give a destructive check to all trade; Sevagy hath had great success having gayned a notable victory over one of the Mogulls armys, which beseiged one of his Castles, and forced two Genneralls who with their armys had entred into his Countrey to retreat with shame and loss; Since which he hath wrott letters to us, the French and Dutch, as allso to all the eminent Moore and Banian merchants and to the Kings Officers, demanding great contribution from us all, which if wee refuse to pay he threatens destruction to the whole towne, and tis certaine that being now as it were master of the Field he may come when he will and doe what he please; for here is no force to resisst him.

(301)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 April
Vol. 106, No. 86 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We cannot but conclude this Mallabar vessel a pirate being built in that form and so well manned, though doubt not but they will find merchants to own her; we shall keep her goods till further orders, but the Cocoa nut meat will certainly be spoiled; we cannot get a frigate at Baccein and it is dangerous building one at Cullean whils the country is in this unstable condition neither is there at present any timber to be got there, but would your Hon. enorder the building a large Shebar with a deck, and lay a deck to this Mallabar vessell, these two with the frigate building at Suratt would fight all the Mallabars that should come between this and God.

Lieut. Ustick is still at upper Choule. We expect daily to hear once more of his departure towards Sevagee; we would fain have him procure an admition, what ever came of it, for if he will not comply and the Lieut. comes back, in any time you may finde his May fleet laden with salt, which will be a vast loss to him. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1. p. 21]

(302)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 22 April
Vol. 87, p. 30 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

There is a report here that Sevagee intends to build a Castle on Henry Kenry, which the Governor makes one of his argu-

ments for his not letting the President goe, pretending he will help Sevagee, which iff true, itt concerns more then the portt [of] Surratt to hinder itt, and therefore advise us if you heare of any such thing.

(303)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 1 May
Vol. 106 No. 94 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We are sorry to read [heare] of the Governors insolence in stopping the Pr. yet are still in hopes that the ketch will bring him down; she is manned with 24 soldiers, drum, and Lieut. We cannot hear that Sevagee does intend to build a fort on Henery, Kenery; if he makes any attempt so to do we shall quickly put a stop to it. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. I, p. 24]

(304)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 May
Vol. 106, No. 105 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday arrived Lieut. Ustick from Sevagee, who, after long and tedious attendance, had half an hours discourse with him and his Braminees to little effect, but at last proferred 5000 Pags., towards our losses and promised, if your Honr. &c. will please to settle a factory at Rajapore, to show all kindness and civility immaginable towards the factory; and this is all that could be got from him, he immediately setting forth with 10000 men one way, and Moro Pondit with as many another way, but is thought may both meet at Suratt. This we thought fitting to advise though we are very sensible it is very late in the year for him to go to that port, yet the Governor of Suratt, having so far disgusted the merchants as to cause them to make a generall complaint, tis probable, not daring to appear at Court, may by the consent of the Prince deliver the town to Sevagee. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, p. 25]

(305)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO COMPANY { Dated 14 June
114, Sect. 1 p. 36 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

As to the treaty with Sevagee, we have made a fair progress in it, having sent Mr. Ustick lately to treat with him in person, by whom he was received with extraordinary respect and outward expressions of much friendship, but as to satisfaction for

further ['former' in O. C. 3649] damages, the disproportion betwixt our demands and what he pretends to have taken from us is so great, that we shall hardly come to a right understanding therein. We hope to prevail with him for some allowance, but how much we cannot assure ourselves of, his great successes having made him as high in his own thoughts as he is reputed in the eye of the world ; we are not wanting to let him know how considerable your power is and how advantageous your commerce will be to his ports, nor doth Savagee want a moment ["need a monitor" in O. C. 3649] to tell him the want we have of his wood with which your Island is supplied, and the other emoluments you will reap by having his country open to you, so that, the benefits of a ["fair" in ditto] correspondence being reciprocal, there is no doubt but we shall close in the end, and there is nothing sticks between us but ascertaining the same ['sum' in Ditts] to be agreed upon for satisfaction and the manner how it is to be paid, concerning which we hope to give your Hon. a more full account in our next.

(306)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { 19 June
106, Fol. 113 } 1672

I have certaine intelligence now that Sevagees army under the command of more [Moro] Pundit hath made some disturbance in the Portugall country soe much as to cause a fear in Bacaun [Basseine] Chaul and the rest of their territories possitively demanding the $\frac{1}{3}$ [$\frac{1}{4}$ th] pte parte of the encomes of the whole country otherwise threatening destruction to them if he continews warr upon them Bombay is like to thrive the better for it.

(307)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 21 June
Vol. 3, p. 4 (2d Set) } 1672

(EXTRACT)

This towne of Surat having for some days been allarumd by the late success of Sevagees forces under Mono [Moro] Punditt by his taking of Joar [Jawhar] from the Rajah of the Coolys, and thereby having made his approaches within 40 Cours, and none of this Kings Forces to impeed his march hither, are much more affrighted this day by his yet neerer approach to Ramnagar,

the Rajah of which place is fled to Chickley, within 4 course of Gundavee, with all his family, and all the people fled out of Gundavee, the Banians endeavouring to doe the like here, but that the towne gates were shutt to keep them in. But what adds to their fear is, some letters brought to this Governor, and to Mirza Mosum the principall merchant, from Sevagee or his General Mono Punditt, once more demanding the Chouty [ohouth] or $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the Kings Revenues under this Government, which amounts to 400000 Rups., threatning if they did not speedily send him the money he would sett downe here ere long with his army, which caused the people of better quality to goe to petition the Governour to grant them liberty to send their wives and familys to Broach, or some other place to secure them. This allarum and generall feare of the people gave sufficient caution to the Councell to use their endeavors to secure the Honble. Companies estate here in the house, consisting chiefly in currall, cowrees, and other kintlage goods for the shipping, and therefore twas concluded to keep the hoigh afloat, and that if the enemy did approach, all the Gregio Currall, which is of the greatest value, should be laden on board her, where twas concluded more safe then in the house, should they sett the towne on fire, as tis generally beleived they will, and make a total devestation.

(308)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 45

} SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 21 June
1672

(EXTRACT)

On the 11 current this towne was strongly allarmd by the nearer approach of Sevagees forces, under the conduct of Mono Punditt, who hath taken Joar from the Coolys, which is within 57 Course of this place, but since, having left a garrison there, is retired back. In the heat of the newes the Governor calls all the eminent merchants, both Moors and Banians, and propounds to them the collecting of 45000 Rupees to raise 500 horse and 3000 foot to defend the towne for two months. The Moors readily subscribed to it, knowing that the burthen of the tax would fall on the Banians. They stood off a little to pause on the buisness but have all subscribed. We heare of no souldiers raising, but there are officers employed in taking an account of every Banians house in towne, of which the Governour will no doubt make good improvement to his particular benefit.

(309)

F. R. Miscellane-
ous Vol. 2, p. 139 }CONSULTATION AT
BOMBAY{ Dated 22 June
1672

(EXTRACT)

Ordered that Mayhim, Siam and Moshum be forthwith fortified the present necessity requiring the same by reason of Sevagees taking the Cooley country and attempting Gorbunder see near Bombay, and that Colonel Herman Bake be appointed Overseer of the work.

(310)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, pp. 47-49 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 25 June
1672

(EXTRACT)

After the closure of the Generall letter of the 21th the Deputy President in his particular advised his Honor of fresh allarmes the same day by reason of Sevagees forces, after their taking of Joar, and a great treasure there, amounting to. by their report here, 1700000 Rupees, it was said they had taken Ramnagar and so approached nearer this towne, the Rajha of Ramnagar flying with his family to Chickly, 4 Course beyond Gundavee. The same day also were brought letters from Sevagee to the Governour and Mirsa Mosum demanding the third time (which he wrote should be the last) the Couty[obouth] or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the Kings revenues) under this Government, declaring that, as their King had forced him to keep an army for defence of his people and countrey, so that army must be payed and if they sent him not the money speedily, he bid them make ready a large house for him, for hee would come and sitt downe here, and receive the rents and customes, for there was none now to stop his passage. This his letter and the apprehension they had of his armys so neer approach, and none of the Kings forces to impede them, struck a panick fear into all those who are men of estates who went to the Governour the same night to desire to send their wives and familys to Broach or other parts to secure them. After they had attended after midnight, he gave them leave, and in the morning contradicted it againe, and summoned the next day all the merchants of quallity, Moors and Banians to appear at Sied Mahmuds house and there to conclude of some way or other to raise the money

Sevagee demanded, which they were not in a capacity to doe. Hee propounded the merchants should raise 100000 Rupees and the Desys should raise 200000 from the poor people that till and sow the ground in the severall Pergannys, which the Desys declared was impossible, they having payed into the Kings treasure all their last years rents, and were not in a capacity to pay any money before hand, nor could the merchants be brought to raise their 100000. At length, after many hours, sitting the whole day and night, the Governour would have had them raised 60000 Rups. sent at present to stop the enemy, with promises of the rest and allotted 2000 Rups. to the merchants and 40000 to the country people, but they apprehending this as a piece of his craft, rather to enrich himself than to be a meanes to divert the enemy, sent him word it could not be, and so broke up.

In this distraction we knew it our duty to provide the best we could for our Honble. Masters estate, which being considerable we ordered the hoigh to be kept afloat, and a months provision to be but [*sic*] put into her, and also laid in a months provisions into our house, concluded to secure all the Gregio currall on board the hoigh, as being more secure there then here, in case the enemy (as we might well expect) should fire the towne; we ordered it therefore to be got to hand, new roped and gumed, to secure it from breaking the Cowrees, also, and other Kintlage goods which before we thought to keep in the house to save the charge of carrying them downe to Swally by land; upon the apprehension of the danger we concluded rather to be at the charge then hazard them here, if the raines which then were ready to fall did not hinder their passage, in such case to house them at Raneale. The Cowrees were sent all, and housed them, for fear of the raines, without the tanks all under the shed, rather then lett them lye on the Castle greene until the Governor signed the invoice. This was the worke of the 22 day, being Saturday. The next morning came news that Mono Punditt had not taken Ramnagur but was returned upon news that Dileel Kaun was gathering his forces to stop his future progress. This, with the raines that fell the night before and still continues, hath brought great comfort to the towne, and eased us from present trouble... These allarms will be renewed if we should have a fortnights faire weather, for Sevagees flying forces will abroad againe so soone as the other are retired to their winter quarters, and if not sooner, they may reasonably be expected in September.

(311)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87, p. 51	}	CARWAR TO SURAT	{	Dated 26 June 1672
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(EXTRACT)

Our new Governour haith made peace with the Naikewherries of the castle Seamiseer [Shiveshwar] and Cudera, but it is thought it will not last long, they being still discontented. Ancola and Mirja still hold out and will not be reduced without some considerable forces, they being places of strength. We have had great rumor of late of Sevagees intention to vissitt these parts. Wee desire to know, if in case he should, how we should behave our selves towards him, and whether or no we may rely on his word.

(312)

F. R. Surat Vol. 106, No. 115	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 8 July 1672
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(EXTRACT)

We take notice of the notable alarm you had of Sevagees Army and the fine preparation made by the Government of Suratt to oppose him, the news with us is that Moro Punditt, having reinforced his army to 15000 strong, is returned again and we fear will give you a more hot alarm, for most certainly he has a great eye upon that town and will not leave, untill he has either reduced it under his obedience or destroyed it, for he has notice of that design that was motioned, arming a fleet of small frigates against him from Suratt, to prevent which design and to destroy which frigates tis said here that Moro Pundit is sent on this expedition, on which score we have great and soliticious apprehensions for the safety of the Hon. Company's Estate, and your persons, but the overtures of good correspondence which have passed between Seavages and us here give us some hopes that he intends no ill or disturbance to the Hon. Company's interest and we have yet greater confidence in your prudent conduct to apply suitable remedies for the prevention of danger in case it should please God to call you thereunto. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 1, p. 42]

(313)

(D) Original Correspondence, 3649	}	FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO.	{	Dated 12 July 1672.
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May it please your Honrs.

Our humble duties recommended &c. the reason that persuades us to give you the second trouble via: Fort St. George is chiefly

to send copy of our last of the 14th June, whose original doe justly feare may have miscarried by reason that the way hath bin stoped by Sevagee's Army on one side and the Moguls on the other ever since the Cosset was dispeeded, and there is so narrow a search now that a letter can hardly escape, but the Armeeyes being now retired, we adventure this Transcript and shall also add thereto somewhat that hath passed of moment since your President's arrivall to your Island of Bombay.

Our next great worke was the establishing and proclaiming our English Lawes and annulling all Portugall rites and customes of Law proceedings, in order whereunto a method of course in Law being drawne out according to the powers given us in your Honrs: Instructions of 1669 we erected a court of Judicature which is appointed to sit the 1st August next wherin your servant Mr. George Wilcox assists as Judge.

We have also ordered a large Warehouse to be built by your Custome House for the receiving and stowing the greatest part of your Europe Goods expected by the ships, for Surratt and all the Countrey adjacent is in so perplexed a condition by means of Sevagee's incursions even to this very hour that we fear we shall be forced to discontinue our Trade there for sometime.

Sevagee suffers not his neighbours to rest even in this dead time of the raines, having surprized the Countreyes belonging to two Radjahs, called the Radjahs of Guar [Jawhar], and Rammigar [Rannagar] both bordering on the Portugalls of whom also he demands tribute, threatening to make war upon them if they doe not pay it him, in so much that the Portuguesse estate, though it was very low before, yet now is much more in danger, by this meanes he hath also opened a nearer way to Surratt, and it is credibly believed here, that he hath now sent his victorious Army thither, if so (which God divert) he will doubtless doe great mischief but at the worst we have reason to hope through the overtures of friendship which of late have passed [betwixt] us, that he will not attempt any evill to your estate, how ever we dare not assure ourselves of it, in respect he doth so little regard his word, therefore have given Mr. Gray and friends there timely notice to prepare for the worst, and not to trust him too much.

What success and advantage your Island Bombay will receive lying free and out of danger in the midst of these disturbances your Honrs: will understand in a year or two more, and if there was no other reason than this for to perswade us to strengthen

your Island both by Land and Sea, and in a time of such common danger for the security as well of those who are your present subjects as those strangers who shall be persuaded to come, through the care which they perceive we take of their protection, we assure ourselves that in your wisdomes, you will conclude such charge well bestowed, and also hold us justified and to be commended in our proceedings, whereby the fame of your Island is allready so much increased that it is esteemed the only Asylum of all these parts, even at the writing hereof a Radjah our neighbour on the Maine offering himselfe to become your subject and to desire your protection with whom we are cautious how far we engage least we provoke too much our more potent neighbour Sevagee. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, pp. 38-40]

(314)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 July 1672
Vol. 87, p. 53 }

(EXTRACT)

It is not one but many allarums we have had from Sevagees forces, and now the army that came hither for the money is returning, we may expect them indeed, and that every day; for there is a Great army abroad and Mono Pundit hath taken Narseek Trumbuck which was kept by Jaddara [Jadhav Rao] a Raspoote, and 400 men under his command, kill'd many of the army and taken Jaddaca prisoner. This Jaddaca is somewhat related to Sevagee, and revolted from him to the Mogull.

(315)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 27 July
Vol. 87, p. 28a } 1672

(EXTRACT)

We are pretty quiett here as yett since the Peace made by this Governor, though we were put in some feares per Mahmud Ckaune, who was formerly Governor here, for he being invited underhand by some of the Naikewherries of these places, and having gott 4 of 500 men together, though[t] to have su[r]prized some one of these castles hereabouts, and to have sett up for himselfe; but he was routed, before his designe could take effect, by this Governor[s] forces, and being wounded was taken prisoner and remaines now in this castle as prisoner awaiting the Kings order how he shall be disposed off. Here hath been for upwards of 10 dayes together a great rumour that the King is dead, but as yett no letters from Vizapore to confirme it.

(315)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 30
Vol. 87, p. 57 } July 1672

(EXTRACT)

Naggar Chawne is gone with his army, who were very abusive to the townes people. He is gon Pipp:Uwarra[?] way for feare of Sevagees forces.

(317)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 10 Aug.
87, p. 59 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

These combustions and disturbances round aboute us doeth make us fearfull we shall not be able to supply you with the quantity of pepper enordered this yeare, though we know not what 2 or 3 months may bring forth, affaires being now just upon the point of changing here, and we hope for the better, the King being upon recovery after a great fitt of sickness, which was soe violent that the citty gates and shops of Vizapore was 3 dayes kept shutt up, most suspecting that he would have dyed, which occasioned that report at this distance that he was really dead, but God be thanked he is now upon the mending hand. He hath since he is come a little to himselfe againe gave away this countrey and as much more as amounts to nine hundred thousand Pagodas yearly revenue to an Euenuch that is great in favour with him, and at present rules the whole Kingdome, by name Mr Gaffar Ckaune, who was Gen[er]al of the army in the last expedition against Carnattick, where meeting with good success it hath much encreased his reputation; we heare a very good carecter of him, and hope to see a better government than what lately hath been here, he being of that power that none will dare to rebell against him, and we hope by keeping a good correspondency with him to remove all obstructions that we may meet with all in our affaires; his Governours are not as yett arrived but are dayly expected.

(318)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO SWALLY MARINE { Dated 22
Vol. 87, p. 63a } August 1672

(EXTRACT)

There are 12 friggatts come from Goga into this river yesterday, comanded by Ummergee, with about a 1000 men; we cannot yett learne whether they are for service here or designed for Danda Rajapore against Sevagee; other occurrences at present we have none.

(319)

(S) F. R. Surat } FORT ST. GEORGE TO SURAT { 26 August
Vol. 106, Fol. 126 } 1672
(EXTRACT)

We cannot joy you Sevagees encroaching into those partes, who seemes to aime at the possession rather than plunder.

(320)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { 29 August
3, p. 15 (2d Set) } 1672
(EXTRACT)

The danger of this citty being such that there is no security for the Honnble. Company's estate, and the price of broadcloth so low that we cannot sell it by whole sale to the merchants in towne for more then 2½ Rupees per yard, which, should wee doe, would bring an exceeding loss on the Honnble. Company, it was therefore concluded that for the present, when the ships arrived at Bombay, the Governour should land the goods there for their security.

(321)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } THOS. ROACH, GUNNER TO } Dated Dilly, 26
106, p. 114 (2d Set) } THE MUGHAL, TO SURAT { September 1672
(EXTRACT)

Another passage amongst these papers (a Journall of the Durbarrs affaires for two months time past) was that Nocquadah Omed of Surat had sent an Ardast to the King to this effect, that if the King would but disburse 120000 rupees that then he would undertake to hinder Sevagee from finishing that castle which he hath bin soe long a building off. upon Henry Kennary, to which the King gave answere that they should take security from him for the money and lett him proceed, soe that when I had considered of this, I thought it good to clapp this passage into your Ardast; that that was one of the maine desires you had to goe to Bombay for, to assist his Majestys servant, the Siddy of Danda Rajapore, in hindering Sevagee from finishing the aforesaid castle; and yett notwithstanding all this, the said Governour of Surat would not let you goe.

(322)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 Oct.
Vol. 106, p. 141 } 1672 (S)
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is making great preparations having as it is said 16000 men ready, his army being increased by the addition of 4

great regiments of horse, which have deserted the Mogulls service and fled to him under the command of Ciddy Halal [Sidi Hilal], Gadora [Jadhaorao], and two others, and it is said many others are running away from the Mogull. It is thought he designs to give Deliar Chaun a battle who is now left alone, and if he has the good fortune to beat or disperse that army, he will command all Guzarat; to the Company's interest and your security, in case he should attempt Suratt, we have very good reasons to believe he intends us no mischief, for his Agent is now actually here on this island and we are entering on the treaty to accommodate the former difference and settle a trade hereafter in his country, so that we reasonably presume he will not attempt the Company's house, or do any mischief to your servants, yet we advise you not to trust him too much, but to stand upon your guard. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I p. 78]

(323)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 22 Oct.
Vol. 33, No. 3692 } 1672

(EXTRACT)

Wee have bin continually allarmd by Sevagees forces the whole year, excepting the months of August and September; the towne gates and all passages stopt up for severall months. Those of greatest quallity who could prevaile with the Governor for money, gott permission to send their familys out and secure them in other parts farr distant. In these troubles wee were apprehensive of the danger of that estate wee had of your Honours in this towne, the greatest part whereof we sent over to Swally before the raines were sett in, and afterwards to Raneale, as the weather did permitt, which hath putt you to some charges extraordinary yet not to be avoided in such exigencys.

(324)

(S) F. R. Surat } PHILIP GYFFARD FROM { Dated after 25
Vol. 87, Fol. 89 } CARWAR TO SURAT { Oct. 1672

The reason the Dutch brought these copper here is because there is some dispute between Sevagee and them about their Broaker.

(325)

F. R. Surat } SURAT DIARY { Dated 26 October
Vol. 3, p. 25 (2d set) } 1672

(EXTRACT)

This day news being brought to towne of a great army of Sevagees being come as neer as Ramnagar, and that 4 of the Kings

Umbraws with 4 regiments of horse had deserted the Kings service and revolted to Sevagee, the towne took the allarme, and the sheroffs to whome we had sold the Companies treasure...refused to carry it out of the house.

(326)

Factory Records }
Surat }
Vol. 3, p.25 (2 set)

SURAT DIARY

{ Dated 28
October 1672

(EXTRACT)

The news being this day confirmed of Sevagys armys neer approach, no merchants in towne will now adventure on the buy- ing any of our goods, and this night about 8 of the clock the towne receiving a fresh allarme that the army is on the way hither and but 6 course from Gundavee, so that they may very well be here to morrow morning, this put us upon a sudden resolu- tion to secure as much as might be of the Honble. Companies estate here ..Wee took also into the house provitions and powder from the Moody and sent downe to Mr. Grigby at Swally to send us a barrell of English powder for the new friggatt that we might be the better enabled to stand upon the defence of our house.

(327)

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

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 31
October 1672

(EXTRACT)

Since our last of the 25 we have been strongly alarmed by Sevagees numerous forces, especially the 28 at night, newes being brought the Governour that they were on their way higher, ad- vanced so farr as Chickly which is but 6 course beyond Gund- avee and might very well have bin here next morning, which putt us to some trouble in making up all the treasure againe in handy chests, which we had sold, but the Sheroffs would not take it away; we had also sent for 100 bales of cloth up in the hoigh, which by reason of these troubles we dared not bring up hither, but kept them in her at Umca [Umra], but wanting the hoigh to secure our treasure we ordered the bread cloth to be putt on board the *Thomas and Matthew* and the hoigh to come up hither: we sent downe alsoe Mr. Grigbie to send up some of the souldiers that came to conduct the new friggatt downe, and laid in provisons and powder for the defence of our house and the Company's estate, here being then all the allome, most of the elephants teath, many chests of currall, all the treasure, &c. The next morning

the news cooled, they proving but a party of the enemys horses which came to try the fording of the river, are againe returned to the maine body which lyes on this side Raunnagur, and may be here at their pleasure. These continued troubles are very prejudiciall to the Companies [business] for now no merchants will lay out their money in goods, that they must lie on our hands, which we shall endeavour to dispose of the best we can.

(328)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 31
106 p. 12, (2d set) } Oct. 1672

(EXTRACT)

Here is now lying off this bay, a fleet from Suratt of about 20 sail, bound for the relief of Danda [Raja]pore. They desired freedom to enter into this harbour, and from our shores to infest Sevagees country, which we thought not reason nor policy to grant. We wish you had advised us of your intentions that we might have been better prepared for them. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 81]

(329)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 Novem-
Vol. 106, p. 8 (2d set) } ber 1672

(EXTRACT)

That which makes us the more desirous of your boat is for that the report runs here that the Vice Roy of Goa is coming to these northern parts, in such case we cannot be without a handsome boat for our accommodation. Anto De Melo is arrived at Bacain, having made a truce with the Arabs for 6 months; it is also reported that the Armada from Suratt have had a brush, with Sevagees for us [?forces] but we do not hear the success [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 84]

(330)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 Novem-
Vol. 87, Fol. 91 } ber 1672

Since our last great alarme, we have bin pretty quiett we heare the army [Shivaji's] continues about the same place not fare from Bander [Bahadur] and Dillell Ckawn, but hitherto no engagement.

(331)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 20 November
3, p. 32 (2d Set) } 1672

(EXTRACT)

The Answer of the Councill in Surat to certaine proposalls received from the Honnble. Committee appointed for the inspection and regulation of the affairs of this Presidency.

The generall troubles in all parts of these countrys of late years have bin the occation of these insurances more then in former times when the country was well governd and in peace, and yet even then insurances from Ahmadan[?b]ad, Neriad and those parts were frequent, by reason of the excursions of the Rashpoots, through whose countrys our Caphilae must pass and still doe in the like danger, and what goods come from Cambay are brought by sea into Swally hole, about which place rovers often lie in expectation of prise, and what goods we provide up at Serunge, Caranja, Brampore, Dunggunn, Nundrabaud and those parts of Decan, where of late are our largest investments, by the continuall inrodes of Sevagees armys in those parts, and their more neer approaches to this citty, we are necessited for the conservation of the Honnble. Company's interest to be at a small charge of insurance rather then hazard the whole, whereas were the countrys in peace we should forbear it.

(332)

(S)F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 November
Vol. 87, Fol. 94 } 1672

[As Bombay wanted wood and timber and the Portuguese prevented to supply by very heavey customs wood and timber were sent from Surat in a Lired boat : About this boat they wrote]—We have therefore for the present supply, hired a large boat that hath 4 gunns, and 20 men for 240 rupees.

(333)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 December
Vol. 106, p. 24 } 1672

We thought good to advise you that here is laid up in our harbour six small boats belonging to Sevagee with his consent

all new and late[ly] built at Cullian Bundy. We give out here that we have seized on them on account our demands made to him, and we desire you likewise to give out at Suratt that the only reason they are seized on here is to prevent their attempting the Suratt Armada. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, p. 89]

(334)

O. Correspondence } FORT ST. GEORGE TO THE { Dated 16 Dec.
Vol. 33, No. 3721 } COMPANY { 1672

(EXTRACT)

The Moores upon the decease of the old King, old Nabob and most of the old Counsellors all about the same tyme in Aprill last, and succession of the younger Mirza, husband to the King's youngest of 3 daughters, but something of the blood royall, are its like the less active at present out of feare of the Mogull whose eldest sonn, having married with the late King's eldest daughter, and the agreement the best title to this crowne, will not easily be satisfied; he has, its said, some diversions at present, his army on the frontiers having been defeated by the Usbegues, Sevagees revolt, his second sonn brigneing [sic] for the crowne, and his said eldest long a prisoner, but its reported he means to sett him att liberty to claime his right here and punish his brother at once. This storme its like takes up their thoughts, making what provision they can, but more relying on arts then armes.

Another cloud begins to gather towards the mountaines where the old Gentue King of Cornatta, whose harsh carriage to his great ones was the losse of this countrey, being newly dead, a brothers sonn succeeds in his rights; a descent has long been waited for[by] Sevagees brother: [?] a subject of Visiapores has given him his daughter and the considerable Naigues of Maysour Madure and Tangiour, the onely entire remains of that kingdome, are thought to bee no illwillers to the cause when oppertunity shall present, which, if soe, were it not for the greater concerne Visiapore has in the late conquest, who interposes between the said Naigues and this part, they need not tarry long for it, if danger from the Mogull, unsettlement, dissention and disorder in the Government, and a fearfullness to punish State offenders, be evill symptomes; the new Nabob Vice Roy of this countrey, of Gentue parents, but circumsised young, putting all thinges into the handes of Gentues and Braminyes, and discourtenancing the Persians every where else in command.

(335)

F. R. Bombay } PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO { Dated 20 Dec.
Vol. 6, p. 55 } SURAT { 1672

(EXTRACT)

...but I coucider this [transport of goods] cannot be done so long as Sevagee hath his armes abroad and is master of those countries, wherefore the difficulties now seeme greater to me then before, but I trust in God the next letters will bring us newes of some overtures of peace with the Dutch, for in this warr it will be dangerous for us to send such goods up to Surat; in small vessela, and others we have not to transporte it. I pray doe not possess yourselfe with melancoly thoughtes that the Honble. Company may take any advantage if any detriment should accrue from the trouble of Sevagee or other accidents by your not selling, for tis apparent that you have done your utmost indeavour and acted according to conscience, and the most to their advantage; for as to Sevages troubles, assure yourselfe that whenever you sell, that one article of the contract will be that the Company must secure the goods against Sevages assaltes.

(336)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 21 Decem-
Vol. 6 } COMPANY { ber 1672

(EXTRACT)

The second proposal may probably give you matter of thought and scruple, as if that, by assisting the Portuguese in case of war with the Mogull, or Sevagee, we should involve your trade engaged in several parts of India in some danger, which indeed it would certainly do, should we rashly and imprudently embroil ourselves in a league offensive and defensive with them in any publick breach.

By land they [the Portuguese] are our bucler against the invasions of the Mogull and Sevagee, and we theirs by sea, and if ever the Mogull or Sevagee should attempt to besiege them by land or invade any of their territories or islands, common prudence will persuade us to aid and protect them in order to our own defence, were we not obliged to [Sic? by] treaty thereunto in regard that after they have dispossessed the Portuguese, they will then with ease by force turn us out or for want of provisions, starve us out, unless the islands were all under your jurisdiction and well inhabited and fortified by English, which if they were,

you need not by God's assistance fear all the forse [forces] of India, but till then we declare in truth to you that it is safer for your island to have the Portuguese for your neighbours in all these adjoining countries, then either the Mogull or Sevagee now to qualify this necessity of aiding them.

...In the neighbouring country of the Portuguese Sevagee and Decan....

The difference with Sevagee is in a fair way of finishing. We formerly advised that some overtures having passed from Sevagee tending to an accommodation, we sent Mr. Ustick to treat with him. He was received very kindly ["friendly" in O. C. 3722] by Sevagee himself, who declared the great desire he had to keep friendship with the English and to invite them again to settle in his country, to which end one of his ministers was ordered to treat with him, but when they came to discourse of satisfaction for former damages at Rajapore, great difficulties appeared. We demanded 100,000 Rupees. They offered 20000, declaring Sevagee never made more advantage by what was robbed of the English, and that many particulars entered in our charge did no ways concern him; and what was taken in the chests, trunks and warehouses of particular men, it may be was plundered by the soldiers, but he had never anything thereof and therefore would not satisfy for it, but what was received into his hands and entered in his books, he was willing to restore or make satisfaction for. In short they declared that more than 5000 Fathos. ["Pagothas" in O. C. 3722] which is about 20000 Rups. Sevagee would never allow. While these things were transacting, Sevagee was engaged in a great design against the Cooly country, whereupon the Minister appointed to treat being called away, Mr. Ustick also returned to Bombay. Since, some persons on Sevagees side have endeavoured to renew the treaty, but we have designedly held off, partly thereby to bring him to some better terms, and partly to temporize and observe the issue of this years campaign between the Mogull and him which is like to produce notable [blank; "action" in O. C. 3722] [blank] King Aurengsebe having sent a fleet of 30 sail of small frigates ["from Suratt" in O.C. 3722] to assist the Siddy of Danda Rajapore against him by sea, which fleet has done him much mischief, burning and plundering all his seaport towns, destroying also 50 ["500" in O. C. 3722; above 50 in F. R. Bombay] of his vessells, and by land a vast army is reported coming down under the command of the King's ["eldest" in O. C. 3722] son Sultan Mamood, who is lately

restored out of prison, so that we have a hard and ticklish game to play, for the King being highly enraged against Sevagee, should be understand that we are in peace, or hold any strict correspondence with him, it might probably cause him to order some disturbance to be given to your general affairs, not only in these parts but in Bengala also. On the other side we are forced to keep fair with Sevagee also, because from his country we are supplied with provisions, timber and firewood, and likewise your inhabitants of Bombay drive a good trade into the main which would be a great prejudice to your island if it were obstructed. On these considerations, we judge it your interest to suspend the treaty at present as to public fame, tho' privately if we can end it to your advantage we shall, and to let you see that Sevagee is well inclined thereunto, we think good to give you notice that he has now 6 small frigates which he has laid up in Bombay for fear of the Mogulls armada, which we give out are seized on account of our demands. So we do not doubt, by God's assistance, but to make an indifferent good conclusion with him, when we judge the time convenient. We shall have great difficulty to recover anything for those Genr. ["Gentlemen" in O. C. 3722] who suffered particularly in that loss at Rajapore, for Sevagee, it seems by the merchants at Rajapore, have understood what did belong to the company and ["What to" in O. C. 3722] particular men; the latter he disowns totally, yet we do not totally despair to procure something for them, and though it be little, will be better than nothing. Had it not been for our standing on some satisfaction for them, we had ended the dispute before now, but your interest and good of the island will put a necessity on us to bring it now to some speedy issue at the best terms we can, for in cases of this nature particular concerns must ["not" in ditto] interpose to the prejudice of the public.

In regard there was no buying and selling, the very name of trade being as it were forgot through the continued wars in the main. There did no Coffer [not offer] matter of consultation. [Orme Msa. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 20, 32, 35, 38 and O. C. 3722].

(337)

O. Correspondence Vol. 33, No. 3722	}	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	{	Dated 21 December 1672
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(EXTRACT)

[We] have concluded that the gold and silver coyne shall be exactly in weight and fineness equall with the rupee of Surratt,

the copper also equall with the pice of Surratt; the reason is because they will vend the more currently in the neighbouring countrys of the Portuguese, Sevagee and Decan, and in time probably passe as currantly in payments, which will be a notable accommodation to the trade; of the Island, if we can bring it soe about.

(338)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 23 Dec.
Vol. 1, p. 9 } BOMBAY { 1672

Sidy Sambole of Danda Rajapore, Generall of the Mogulls fleets against Sevagee, coming into this harbor with a fleete consisting of 32 sayl of small vessells, itt was thought fitt to send Mr. Niccolls, the Chiefe Customer of Bombay, to compliment him to carry him a supply of fresh provisions, as also to send him a small present, according to the custome of theis partes, knowing that he may be very instrumentall in doing severall services and kindness in our generall affaires and concernes at Surratt.

(339)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 4 Jan.
Vol. 1, p. 10 } BOMBAY { 1672/3

An Envoy being sent from Sevagee who hath continued severall dayes with a letter from him and, as it is said, hath full power to treate with the Governour and Counsell concerning the Companys demands and differences betweene them and Sevagee, and the Envoy pressing very much that he may be received and that the Governour would heare what he hath to impart unto him.

It was thereupon after debate, ordered that the Envoy should be sent for and received this evening and that Mr. Stephen Ustick be appointed to give him notice thereof.

(340)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } BOMBAY TO THE { Dated 6 Jan.
6, p. 7 and O. C. 3734 } COMPANY { 1673

Coral doth not yet rise in price by reason of the War continued between the Mogull and Sevagee, but when o[?]ver God send peace, there is no doubt it will rise.

There are at present riding in the bay about 36 sail small and great belonging to the Suratt fleet, which assisted ["Siddie" in O. C. 3734] of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee, of whose success we formerly advised you. The Commander whereof doth exceedingly court your President to join with him in the War

against Sevagee promising great matters, here is also an envoy come from Sevagee himself, in some state and he on the other side courts your President to assist him against the Mogul, promising much on his part. Your President keeps fair with both, and trusts in God to procure reputation and advancement ["advantage" in O. C. 3734] to your island from them both. [Orme Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 7]

(341)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 33, No. 3692 } COMPANY { 10 January 1672/3
(EXTRACT)

For your affairs here, wee bless God wee have laden off your estates without the least trouble from these people, although we have had many apprehensions of danger from Sevagees forces almost the whole year, that wee know not when nor where your estates were secure, having bin forced for its security to put you to extraordinary charge in removing your goods and keeping more servants to watch them then formerly ; nor doe we think a month will pass when the ships are gon, but we shall be againe allarmd, for we know Sevagee is resolved to ruine this port, to which of late they have exasperated him by sending a fleet of friggotts who have taken many of his vessells and burnt divers of his townes on the sea coast. Wee pray God still to bless you in the preservation of your estates and us and our endeavors therein.

(342)

(D) O. C. 3741 } FROM COUNCIL OF BOMBAY { Dated 11
Page: 50 } TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { Jan. 1673
(EXTRACT)

We have already advised your Honrs : of the establishing on the 8th August last the English Laws on this Island as near as wee can reach to the method and form in England, together with a Judge, Justices, Court of Judicature and all other Officers and members to the same belonging though it cost some charges in the establishing &c. yet wee hope in a little time will maintayne itself without any expense to your Honrs :

In persuance of your order we have already erected a Mint of Silver, Cooper and Tinn which pleaseth the people very well, and in time will be very beneficiall unto you, an Account thereof is sent your Honrs : by our letters per these your shippes.

The difference with Sevagee wee have brought to a fair way of finishing having formerly sent Mr. Ustick on the said subject

but for severall reasons, could not accomplish anything but since he having sent two Envoyes with a letter wee doubt not but to bring this business to a fair understanding agreeable to our demands and your satisfaction.

On the 24th December here arrived in this Bay about 36. Surrat Vessels which helped the Sidy of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee the Commanders whereof doth court President to assist them against Sevagee promising great matters and on the contrary here is an Envoye from Sevagee himself who courts your President to assist him against the Mogull he promising likewise great rewards. Your President keepes fair with both and trusts in God to procure reputation and advantage from both sides. Your President assisting at the new works without the Tanke discovered some stones which appeared like a minerall quarry and having made experiment thereof found it to be good iron, the charge of making it is as yet unknown, a muster of which Iron is sent you by your shipp. The 5th January arrived here 5 shipp from Persia, three whereof went from Surratt Convoy to the other two for feare of the Dutch, and for further security sake are come into this Bay, but as wee cannot openly deny them, soe wee hope by some civill arguments to persuade them to seeke some other place.

Wee have newly received letters from your Factors at Carrwarr which advise your concernes there to be in a fair state but they are apprehensive of some disturbance in the Country by reason of the death of the King of Viapore which hath made some alteration in the Governmentn of these Provinces and the Mogulls Army designing some incursion into those parts may cause some disquiet of Trade, but your affairs wee hope will not suffer much thereby. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 5, p. 50].

(343)

F. R. Bombay }
Vol. 1, p. 23 }

CONSULTATION AT
BOMBAY

{ Dated 13 Feb.
1672/3

The envoy from Sevagee having severall days continued on this Island and pressing for audience, The Governour ordered Mr. John Child and Mr. George Wilcox on Sunday night last to give him a meeting and to demand what proposalls he had to make from hismaster, in order to the accomodation of the differences betwixt us, when he declaring that he could not make any proposall untill he had delivered Sevagees letter to the Governour, on Monday last, the 10th current, the Envoy was received by

the Governour and after he had delivered a letter and a present consisting of some small peeces of stuff, he was dismiss'd, in regard to hott discourse of the Dutch coming did not permitt time to treat; but he pressing earnestly for an answer to the letter and that he might give his master some account of his transactions at his returne, he was this day admitted to a hearing, when, after much debate, he proposed only the value of 7000 Pagothas, which he said his Master would satisfie to the Company, either in money or custome of goods, which being debated in Counsell.

It was resolved that, in regard the Envoy pressed earnestly for a speedy dispatch in reference to his Masters order about other affaires, that this present was not consistent with the Companys interest to conclude the Treaty, for that the Envoy tooke advantage of our present warr with the Dutch.

Whereupon ordered that the Treaty should be at present **suspended** and that a civill letter should be wrote to Sevagee, givinge him the reason why wee cannot as yet conclude declaring that after the noyse of the Dutch Fleete is over, we would againe renew the Treaty. That the Envoy be at his dispatch gratified with a small present in regard of the trouble and charge he hath bin at in coming twice over about this business and to keepe him our freind for the better conclusion there to the Companys advantage.

(344)

F. R. Surat Vol. }
106, p.100(2d set)} CARWAR TO THE }
} COMPANY }{ Dated# 17 }
{ Feb. 1673 }

(EXTRACT)

They [the Dutch] have landed noe goods here nor at Vingurla, being at a difference with Sevagee, and alsoe disgusted here by reasons of some moneys of theirs that hath been lost in this Governours Dominions, and their servants killed; and although the Governor hath obliged himselfe to find out the theife or else allow them their money in their customes, yet they are not satisfied, but have differred meddling further in it till Rickloff returne with his fleets. Wee have been in a double feare here, what with the Dutch on the one side and the Rajah of Cannarah and Sundas forces on the other, but wee hope in God now wee shall suddenly heare of a peace which may secure us from the one, and the arrivall of some forces from Vizapore here wee hope will secure us from the other. The Rajah of Cannarahs forces hath taken Mirjee Castle and are retired back to their owne

country againe, and the Rajah of Sundas forces now lye in siege of Anchola Castle, Govendanaick being their Commander in Cheifa, but it is thought now that these forces are arrived here they will not be able to doe anything. Mizaffer Ckanne the Lord of this country is likewise sent out of Vizapore, Generall of an army against the Rajah of Cannarah, and doth intend to take Sundas in his way, to chastize both the Rajahs for invading his towns, and it is generally believed it will goe very hard with the Sunda Rajah, he being not able to resist soe great forces.

(345)

(D) O. C. 3760 Page No. 56	}	FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY	{	28 March 1673
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(EXTRACT)

On the 15th ditto [January] the Admirall of the King of India's Fleete rideing in this Road of whom mention is made in our last came on shoare in great state to give your President a visit and was handsomely received with all fair respects in hour : to the King his master, the more to oblige him to protect and encourage your affairs and servants in all his ports, and to take off as much as may be the envy and jealousie which the people of Surratt have of your Island Bombay.

The 25th ditto the King of India's Fleete weighed and sett sayle out of this Port the Admirall being highly satisfied with his reception here.

...The other parte of the Enemy's Fleete wee expected every day, and prepared ou[r]selves for them, for wee had certain intelligence that Rickloff taking advantage of our difference with Savage had made an agreement with him to assist them with 3000 men for the taking Bombay, they engaging to assist him with their whole Fleete for the retaking Da[n]da Rajapore from the Sidye. This gave your President matter of great consideration, whereupon he dispatched letters immediately to Savage for the diverting him from such a designe, proposing with all advantageous offers of peace with him and the Sidye and how dangerous a neighbour the Dutch would be to them, Savagee though passionately desirous of taking Danda Rajopore, against which he hath spent vast treasure and loss of near 15000 men, yet wee presume, not daring to trust the Dutch did not yield to their demand, which we suppose was one chiefe argument joyned with

others that the remaining part of the Fleete never came to disturb us, but whether they are gone or continue yet at Vingurla wee have noe certain advise. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 2, pp. 45, 48, & F. R. Bombay Vol. 6]

(346)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } KARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 April
106, pp. 145-6 (2d set) } Hubly Looted { 1673

Robbed by Sevagy att Hubely the following goods which were for the Accountt of the Honble. English East India Company.

April the 16th 1673.

	Pago.	Jutt.
Plates of copper by estimation 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ Mds.		
at Pago. sungra. 4 : 21 Jetta. per maund ...	369 :	20
Broad cloth, 323 peeces is yards 6783		
at 1 Pago. per yard ...	6783 :	-
Sovaguzzes browne cor. 12 : 5 ps. at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pago.		
per corge ...	113 :	15
Scarlett 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pago. per yard ...	85 :	36
Dungarees browne cor. 13 : 3 ps. at Pago. 5 : 24		
per corge. ...	72 :	15
Gunny 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ corge at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pago. per corge ...	71 :	12
Pepper Candys 4 : 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mds. at Pago. 20 per candy	85 :	24
Lead 76 ps. is 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ piggs by estimation Candys		
5 : 12 Mds. at Pago. 16 : 36 per candy ...	93 :	38
B. No. 2 corge 3 : 13 ps. at 7 : 24 ...	27 :	18
Guinia suffts (sic, stuffs) cor. 3 at 6 Pagos. per corge	18 :	-
Niccanes cor. 1 : 4 ps. at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pago ...	10 :	10
Redd cotton yearne for to put to the dungarees		
ends 15 md. at 6 Pago. per maund... ..	90 :	-
Paper 11 reames... ..	11 :	-
Soape 36 mda. at 20 Juttalls per maund ...	15 :	-
Allom 11 maunds at $\frac{2}{3}$ pago. per maund ...	8 :	12
Packing thread 11 maunds	5 :	24
Ropes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ candys... ..	5 :	-
Ready money in the house in pice 200 pago. and taken from the brokers man being seized by Sevages men.		30 :
Amounts to Pago.	7894 :	32

[an accompaniment to the letter dated 18 June 1673]

(347)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 18 April
Vol. 1, p. 42 } 1673

A motion being made by the Governour for sending some understanding person into the neighboring countryes belonging unto Sevagee as a private merchant on his owne account, with letters of recomendation to the severall Governours, that he might the more securely pass without any molestation or trouble in traveling from place to place, as his information shall leade him to search out and bring an account of what Europe goods are most vendible; likewise what goods [are] most proper for Europe &ca. procurable in those partes, with an account of the names of the severall mart townes, with their distance from Bombay, and what way or passage he can find for the transport of goods to the remarkable townes further up the Decan country.

Which being seriously debated, it was agreed on as consistent with the Companys interest to send a person qualified for such an employ, and the person elected, Mr Thomas Nicolls, and that he prepare himself accordingly.

(348)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 April
Vol. 106, Fol. 99 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 18, current is come safe to hand wherein we understand the Siddys intention to winter here with his fleet. We desire you if the Siddys fleet be not gone ere this arrives with you, to acquaint him that you have received positive order from the Government of Bombay that his fleet shall not winter there, in regard when they were last here, they did so much mischief to the neighbouring parts, which has proved since very disadvantageous to the island and trade, and further that the Government cannot answer the wintering of so many frigates and vessells of war in this port, to the King, nor the Hon. Company. We wish you had or could divert them another way for you may easily perceive our averseness to their wintering here.

(349)

O. Correspondence } INSTRUCTIONS TO THOMAS { Dated Bombay
Vol. 34, No. 3784 } NICOLLS. { 1 May 1673

Mr. THOMAS NICOLLS,

During the Honble. Company[']s settlement on this Island the various circumstances which hath occurred in their affaires,

together with the continu[ed] warrs and disturbances betwixt the great Mogull and Sevagee and between Sevagee and us hath hindered us from making inspections by way of trade into the neighbouring partes, whereof we are in a manner totally ignorant but now an appearance of a better accomodation presenting itselfe I have thought good by advise with my Councill to enter on a diligent search and inspection into the neighboring partes on the maines, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advantagious commerce on this Island, and knowing your genious apt and well qualified for this employment, wee have made choise of you as a person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those partes to bring us an account of your observations. This is therefore to require you, having prepared yourselfe with all things necessary, to take passage in the Company's sloop for the towne Negotam [Nagothna] which lyes in the opposite maine, where the first thing you are to observe is the scituation of the place; the breadth and deapth of the river, what boats are able to passe to and froe, how the tydes governe, what depth of water at Spring tydes and what upon nepps, what conveniency and accomodation there is for landing and receiving of goods; and if you can conveniently draw a draught of the place, as also of the river of Penn and Batty [Bhatty], which are adjacent thereunto, it would be very acceptable unto us, as also to the Honorable Company.

After that you have satisfied yourselfe as to the waterside which you must doe so warily that publique notice may not be taken of our design, you are then to goe on shoare at the said Negotam and to take your passage by land for the city of Juneah [Junnar] which [is] about 3 or 4 dayes journey distant from Negotam, where you being arrived you are to take this following observations.

First the scytuation of the place; its naturall strength and defence; what forces of the Mogulls doe constantly reside there; the name and quality of the Governor and of the Government how the city is bu[il]t and inhabited; what trade is driven in the city; what correspondence it holds by way of trade with the neighboring partes; what Europe comodities, especially those of the manufacture of England, are most vendible, to witt, cloath and all wollen manufactures, as also lead, tinn, copper, quicksilver, vermilion, amber, correll, colchenneall, sword blades knives, and in short all English manufactures whatsoever. In

this wee desire you to be very inquisitive and serious in your observations.

Next you are to observe what goods of the growth of Arabia, Mocab, Bussora, as also Persia and these partes of India, are there vendible.

Next you are to examine what goods the city affords of itselſe and what are there brought from other partes (vzt.) what quantities of callicoſes and other Indian liinnen, as also druggs of all sorts, are produced there or brought from the neighbouring partes. For your instruction and better information therein wee have appointed you a Banian for your assistance called Vergesung Jugges, whom you are to order to bring you musters of all sorts of goods with their quantities procureable, qualities, length breadth, prices, &ca. circumstances necessary, which you are to sett downe in writeing, for that you may the better make your reporte to us at your returne, and if you find any sort of goods which may be fitt for Europe wee desire you to bring musters thereof, if you can conveniently, unto us.

Next you are to examine the coynes current with their intrinsick value; the weights, measures, and manner of dealing used amongst them in the said towne and neighboring partes; likewise to bring an account of the names of the market townes there adjacent, and their distance from Bombay and from one towne to another; and likewise the manner and method of conveyance and transport of goods, whether by boats, carts, mules or oxen.

I would have you keep a dreiry (*sic*) [diary] of your journey, inserting all matters that are remarkeable in the way you passe. You must not faile to vize the Governors of the country and townes you passa, behaving yourselſe civilly and very respectfully towards them, and as you see occasion you make some small present to them. In your discourse your prudence will prompt you as occasions serves to magnifie the greatness and power of his Majestys dominions and of the English nation, the honour, justice and great wisdoms, together with the strength of the Houble. Company and the good neighbourhood and friendship [that] is held with all nations at the Island Bombay. You must not owne that you are sent by me or my Councill, but that you travail on your owne affaires, intending to begin a trade into those parts on your owne account: but when you see the Governors of Juneer you may aske whether the English may settle a factory in those parts, and what dutys and customes they are to

pay, and if you can procure a letter from the Governor, [or] some of his cheife men about him, to the Governor of Bombay in order to invite him to send Englishmen to settle factorys in his Governement, which will be very acceptable to us. You must keep an exact account of your charges going and coming, and if you heare any news you must not faile to advise by all conveighances and by Cossits hired on purpose, touching that motion of the Mogull and Sevagees armes and what the successe of their warr are. More I remember not, but only to tell you that the designe of this your journey is only discovery of trade, wherein you are to employ all your ingenuety. Bombay Primo May 1673.

[Endorsed]

Mr. Thomas Nicolls
His instructions.
Dated Primo May 1673.
Copy. No. 24.

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F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { 10 May
Vol. 1, p. 46 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Governor having received a letter from Mr. Nicolls, who is now on the opposite bordering land in Sevagees country, wherein inserting the great troubles that is now in those parts by reason of the two armys being neer one another, and likewise the great hazard in passing up the country from towne to towne by underhand practises used amongst the severall Governors and also great exactions, they supposing him to be sent as a spy in favour of the Sidy. The Governor communicated this letter to the Gentlemen of the Counsell and it was generally agreed on and ordered that a boate be imediately sent on purpose to bring Mr. Nicolls back againe and all those persons that are with him.

The time being now convenient to renew the Treaty with Sevagee againe and it not consisting with the Company's interest to send an Englishman, by reason of the extraordinary charge he must be at by presents and other things.

Ordered that one Voggee, a Bauian lately come from Surratt, be sent to Sevagee to renue the treaty with him which is now on foote.

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O. Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 3779

} BOMBAY OCCURRENCES {

Dated 10 May
1673

Here arrived in this harbour the Mogulls Fleete consisting of about 30 saile from Surratt under the command of Sidy Sambull on a designe against Sevagee. The Sidy brought a Sirpaw (that is a vest of great honour) from the Mogull to the President, which the President received at the East India House in great state with due respect to the Mogull, all the garrison souldiers and militia being in armes attending the President to the Castle [and] back againe.

The Sidy brought with him letters of recommendation from the Governour of Surratt, desiring that the King's fleete and men might winter in this harbour, which was not graunted them, only 5 of the King's frigatts were admitted to be hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, the Sidy with all his souldiers leaving this port and going to Danda Rajapore the Chief Sidyes Castle.

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F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1, p. 47

} CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY {

Dated 14 May
1673

Wee having received letters from Carwarr intimating the great troubles which are lately occasioned by Sevagees army downe that coast, and that Sevagee hath taken Hubely, wherein were some considerable estate of the Companys and in all probability plundered and taken away by him; this day coming in by streas of weather a vessell laden from Muscatt belonging to Rajapore, one of Sevagees sea port townes, a motion was there-upon made whether the Honble. Company should lay an imbargo on her on account of their demands of Sevagee or no? After seriouse debate agreed in the affirmative, that the Honble. Company should lay an imbargo on the said vessell and secure the goods that they might not be imbezelled untill satisfaction was given by Sevagee.

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O. Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 3779

} BOMBAY OCCURRENCES {

14 May
1673

This day was forced into our harbour by fowle weather a vessell belonging to Rajapore, laden with gross goodes from Muscat, on which vessell and goodes the President layed an embargo upon account of the Honble. Companys demands of Sevagee for robbing and plundering their factory at Rajapore.

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F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 May
106, Fols. 109-110 } 1673

We have thought good to send Voggee our broker, with a letter to Sevagee to demand what damages his army has done to the Company's Estate in Hubeley, which if he does not immediately grant and give us some security that we may be free from such disturbances hereafter, we judge it will be in vain to dally any longer with him, but must take some smart coarse to revenge the wrongs we have received and to do the Company and Nation right.

Siddy Sombole with our Suratt frigates and 4 small grobes came into this port on Thursday [8th May] last, and very confidently demanded to winter here with their whole fleet, army &c. They brought a Sirpawe down to the President which they pretended came from the King, but though we know there was a small cheat in it, yet, the President &c. [rest of sentence omitted]

And that Mustapha. Chan a former Government [sic? Governor] of Suratt would not suffer our Kings ships or men intended for Bombay to come on shore or winter at Suratt, or Swally. That the Siddies men when they were left here committed many outrages, wounding and hurting many men, and now also since their coming have been rude and abusive.

Last year we sent Voggee to Oramdavad [sic? Aurangabad] and other places to discover and open a trade from hence into those parts, who has brought us a very satisfactory account,..... [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 64-66].

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F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { 16 May 1673
Vol. 1, p. 48 }

(EXTRACT)

The news of Sevagees takeing and plundering Hubely being confirmed by severall letters from Carwarr, and notwithstanding last counsell day it was ordered a Banian should be sent to Sevagee to renew the treaty againe betweene the Honble. Company and him, and it being since considered that a Banian will not nor dare not declare our minds to Sevagee with that freeness and effect as an Englishman would, after debate

ORDERED That Mr. Thomas Nicolls be sent to Sevagee to renew the treaty, and if he hath plunderd the Companys estate at

Hubely to demand satisfaction for that and the former losses the Company hath susteyned by his plundering, and likewise to acquaint him concerning the vessell belonging to Rajapore which is imbarg'd here in this port on account of our demands, whereby he may understand that wee will not be any longer imposed on by him, but will take a course to satisfy ourselves the best way wee can.

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F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 May
Vol. 106, pp. 107-8 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Siddy and his men yet remain, but we hope some few days hence they will have a slatch[?] of weather whereby they may quit this harbour.

Yesterday[?] was likewise forced in by stress of whether, a vessell belonging to Rajapore laden from Muscat. We have thought good to lay an embargo on her, on account of the Company's demands of Sevagee and hope it will be a means to hasten the treaty of peace between us and him, touching the old demands, and what damage he may have since done the Company at Hubely, touching which we are now intending to send Mr. Nicolls up to debate with Sevagee.

Seeing that the Siddys men are so abusive, and that they have made their complaints to Suratt, we would have you be serious and resolute &c.

And acquaint them how base and rude they were to the people here, when they were last at Bombay and that in their going up to Suratt, they robbed and plundered several boats belonging to this place, and kept several men and women some of our inhabitants, so that we were forced to redeem them with money. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 67]

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O. Correspondence, Vol. 34, No. 3786 } INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. THOMAS
NICCOLLS TO BE OBSERVED IN HIS
TREATY WITH SEVAGEE GIVEN } Dated 17
HIM IN BOMBAY } May 1673

The occasion of this your present journey to Sevagee is to treat with him and receive his answers touching severall matters of import.

Severall overtures of treaty hath passed betweens us for the accomodating and reconciling the former difference caused by

the violence which he hath used to this Companies estate at Rajapore. Touching which wee were neer come to a conclusion, hee having sent one of his Envoyes hither, by name Pillagee, on purpose to bring it to an issue; but the Dutch fleets under Reickloff Van Goens arriveing just at that time, forced us to suspend the treaty until a better opportunity, when it was agreed betweene us that after the departure of the Dutch shipp, Pillagee, on advise from us, should returne hither to prosecute and conclude the Treaty. Now so it hath happened that notwithstanding severall letters hath been sent for Pillagee, he hath not appeared nor returned any answer, but we have received a kind letter from Sevagee himselfe, wherein he seemes very desirous to conclude the Treaty, and sayes he hath given Pillagee full instructions to make an end and determine the said controvercy with us. Since which another unhappy accident hath succeeded, for by letters lately received from Carwarr, wee are given to understand that Sevagees army having surprized and ransacked the city of Hubely, therein hath seized and plundered a considerable parte of the Companies estate, the particulars whereof wee have not as yet. Wherefore this new act of violence succeeding the former, gives us reason to suspect that his intentions may be still ill towards us. And for the better understanding what his designe is, wee have thought good to send you up to discourse with him, as well to demand satisfaction for the former injury. As for his last act of violence at Hubely, you may tell him wee have a better opinion of him then to think it was done by his order. If so, you may tell him tis our desire and we doe expect he doe imediately make restitution of what hath been plundered from the English if he doth desire to keepe freindship with us; but if otherwise, wee desire to know his mind that wee may take a course some other wayes to doe the Company and nation right.

You are earnestly and resolvedly to press for his resolution to this demand before you admitt of any Treaty concerning the former business. And you are further to give him to understand that a vessell belonging to Rajapore, bound for Muscatt, being driven into this Port, wee have thought good to lay an embargo on the vessell and goods till wee receive his answer touching this business of Hubely. You may further discoure with him as occasions serves what hath passed between his enemy Sidye and us and that wee have not admitted his wintering here, to lett him see that wee doe not concerne our selves in the quarrell betwixt them, and that wee doe not give him further assistance then the

pure necessity and freindshipp to the Mogull requires us, as our present affaires stands, nor shall wee give him further except Sevagee provokes us to the contrary.

You are further to give him to understand that upon the confidence wee had of a good conclusion of the former Treaty betweene us, wee gave permission to severall merchants belonging to this Port to send a fleet of vessells laden with salt for the supply of his Country, which wee understand to be a great office of kindness and freindshipp to him, seeing he could not possibly be supplied by any other meanes: but the said merchants hath presented unto us many complaints that the Haveldars and Governors of the said Porte wherein the salt was unladen doe refuse to pay the money due for the said salt, which proceeding wee doe not any wayes understand and esteeme it as a breach of freindshipp, for that they promised to pay halfe the money in Bombay before the fleets went and the other halfe at the delivery of the salt, but they have totally broke their contract. Wherefore our desire and expectation is that he doth give order to the said Haveldars and Governors to make speedy satisfaction for the said salt, if he doth desire to keepe amity with us or to be ever againe supplied with the like kindness.

These particulers wee would have you represent unto him in a faire and discrete way, and desire his speedy answer. And in case he gives you reasonable satisfaction that he intends freindshipp and amity with us, you may then move touching the sending of Pillagee hither again for the concludeing of the former Treaty and settling a future correspondence with us. Wee herewith deliver unto you letters to Sevagee, Annagee Pundett and to Pillagee, which you are to deliver to them with your owne hands and to procure an answer thereunto with all speed.

In case Sevagee himselfe be not there, you are to apply your self to his sonn or whoever is cheife in command and to endeavour that you may gaine a speedy dispatch and returne againe unto us before the raines are sett in, and you are to advise by all conveyances what you shall learne worthy our notice. See comending you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Bombay

Your loving Freinds

17 May 1673

The merchants of this Island are often troubled with the renders of the maine who demaunds custome for the firewood that is brought hither; wherefore you may endeavour to get his Cole or order that he take noe custome here for such things, nor timber,

for he payes noe custome here for such things. But if they make us pay custome they must expect the like from us. You may also inquire what customes they will take for the passage of goods through his Country to the Mogull or Decan Country and to gett his order to the Haveldares for their passage at the lowest rate you can.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Mr. Thomas Niccolls to be observed in his Treaty with Sevagee Dated 17 May 1673 (Copy) No. 14 [per] Caesar 1673.

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O. Corrrspondence } DIARY OF THOMAS NICCOLLS { 19 May to 17
Vol. 34, No. 3787 } { June 1673

Having received orders and instructions from the Honble. Gerald Aungier, Governor of Bombay and President of India, &c. to treat with and demand satisfaction of Sevagee for plundering the Honble. Companys Factory of Hubely, as also the old business of Rajapore—

May the 19th. Being Whitsun Munday I departed from Bombay with Sangee, a Banyan and his servant and two servants of my owne and two Peons and six Banderiens and four and twenty Coolies, in all 37 persons, to goe to Rajery [Raya:] hill where Sevagee ordinarily resides, and about midnight we landed at Neguttanna [Nagothna], a towne at the head of a fine river in Sevagees Countrey, where wee stayed that night.

20th. Having wrote to his Honour and sent the boate back again, wee came in. Wee proceeded on our journey and left a towne called Polly on our right hand, and not farr from it on our left hand[?] a hill called Sier Gurr, which Siddy Sambole long kept from Sevagee (though in the middle of his countrey) but at last was forced to quitt it, not receiving recruit from the Sidy of Danda Raspoory. About two a clock wee reached a little towne seated by a river. The townes name is Cooluck [Kolad, Taluka Roha] where wee baited and travelled about six miles farther and lay that night at Calloone [Kālwana, Tal. Mangaon].

21th. This day wee travelled in the raine and about noon reached a towne called Pawnoose [Pānas, Tal. Mangaon] where wee

dined, and a little before night wee came to Rajery, a miserable dirty towne at the foot of the hill of Rajery Gurr, where wee understood that Sevagee was gone on a piece of devotion, as he gave out, to wash his body in a Tanck about two daies journey of, and that he would returne in a few daies. I judge Rajery to be 30 miles from Neguttanna.

22th. I sent up the hil to Sumbagee Rajah, Sevagees Sone, for leave to goe up the hill to speake with him in his fathers absence, who presently gave order to his fathers guard to let me come up, but it rained soe hard all this day that wee could not goe.

23th. In the morning wee went up that steep hill, where in many places there are staires made, and going into the gate the staires are cut out of the firme rock. Where the hill is not naturally strong, there they build walls of about 24 foot high, and within 40 foot of the first wall there is another such a wall, that if the ennemy should gaine one, they have an other to beate him out, soe that if the hill be furnished with provision, a few men may keepe it from all the world, and as for water, there are many large tancks cutt in the rock, which every raines fill with water sufficient and to spare for the whole year. On the top of the hill is a large towne, though of poore ill built houses, but on the highest peake is Sevagees lodgings, built quadrangle, with a large house in the middle where he heares businesse of import. After I had stayed here a while, Pelagee came to me and acquainted me that Rajah Sumbagee was a younge man and of little experience in weighty affaires and whom his Father did not trust with matters of import, soe delivering his Honours letter to him, I enquired of him why he came not to Bombay to finish the businesse of Rajapore which he had begun. He said there was order for the satisfaction of that businesse, but he receiving noe letter from Bombay, did not goe. In the evening came Geragee Rajah[?] to see me and to buy any thing I had to sell, who discoursed to me much of the greatnesse of Sevagee and his late successee, and that he will now pay his army, and at last bought some cloath of me, but I could never gett of him what I sold it for to the full.

24th. Sumbagee sent for me to goe sitt in a place where he would come presently to me, where Sevagees Secretary was, who began to discourse about many frivolous questions. One was how many men, horses and souldiers our King had in England. I asked him how many leaves there were on their trees. He told

me he could not tell. Neither could I tell him what number of men and horses our King had. Then the Rajah Sumbagee coming, wee left of discourse, and when I sawe he expected to heare my busines, I told him I had order, in his fathers absence, to acquaint him that when there was some hopes of making a friendly end with his Father about the old businesse of Rajapore; that some of his fathers forces had plundered one of our Factorys at Hubely of a very considerable estate, and that I was sent to demand sattisfaction, as well for the one as the other; and withall that I had some other businesse of less import about salt sent into Sevagees country by contract, and that now the salt was delivered Sevagees people would not keep their contract; and also that what boates were sent for wood to our neighbouring rivers wer[e] of late troubled about customes. To all which the young Rajah answered he could say nothing to these affaires, more then that he would send to his father to acquaint him of my being there and that might hasten his returne, which he expected in a few daies, and desired me to goe downe againe in regard of the unhealthfullnesse of soe high a place; soe I tooke leave and went downe.

May 25th. I wrote to his Honour to acquaint him of my proceeding.

May 30th. Newes that Sevagee had sent for some fresh Cloathes, which is a signe that he intends to stay long abroad.

31th. I went up in a Handole to Pillagee to desire him to come to me to take his advice if I had best stay or goe. In the afternoon he came to me and advised me by all meanes to goe, in regard it was uncertain when the Rajah would returne, and if the floods should come, I could not passe all this raine.

June 1st. Wee had newes that Sevagee hath taken a little hill neare Goa.

2d. I sent up the hill Sangee to Sumbagee Rajah to take his orders about the salt businesse and wood, but in the afternoon wee had certain notice of the Rajahs being at his Mothers Castle about a mile of, and at night wee sawe him goe up the hill.

3d. I went up the hill to speake with the Rajah. About 11 a clock he came into the roomes where I was and turned all his souldiers out of it, but would not speake with me, it being not as yet a good hour. At 4 a clock he sent to me for what letters I

had, soe I sent him his Honours letters by Sangee, and at 5 a clock he sent to me to make me ready, and he would presently speake with me; soe I was brought where he was to sitt but not as yet come, where I stayed for him. When he was near I rose, and met him at the doore, and begged his pardon that I knewe him not when he came into my roome. All was well, and [he] tooke me by the hand and shewed me where I should sitt, which was on the left hand near to one of his side pillowes, and then he asked me my businesse. I acquainted him that when there was great hopes of a friendly accomodating the old businesse of Rajapore and that the President had it in his thoughts to choose persons fitt to send there, he received letters that the Factory of Hubely was plundered of a very considerable estate by his people, which had broken of his Honours thoughts for the present of settling any factory in his countreys, and hath sent me to knowe from himselve whither this last businesse was done by his appointment or command, or whither he did approve of the action.

Hee answered, I never gave any orders to disturb the English in any way of their factorys, but have ever had a good liking or opinion of them. Then I told him, since he had declared soe himselve, we still tooke him for our good friend, notwithstanding our present losse, and being our friend we hoped and expected he would give satisfaction for what was taken from us. He answered, my people which were thereabouts are there still, and I have not received any letters from them of any such matters; neither can I as yet give you any other answer to your demands, and that it is necessary for me to knowe who the persons were and under whose command, and a particular of what goods were taken.

I asked him, if all these should be produced, would he now give me his promise to make satisfaction, but he seemed not to take notice of that question but sent away a servant to fetch some Pawne [Pān-bétel leaves] for us. I sat still awhile. Then he asked me if I had any other businesse. I told him I was not yet answered to my last demand. He answered, I cannot give you any other answer at present.

Then I acquainted him that wee were ready and willing to doe kindnesses to his people, and had made contracts in Bombay to carry salt into some of his ports for them. Yett when they had gott the salt home in their owe countrey, they abused us and did not keepe to their bargaine; and I desired his orders to those places that right and justice might be done us. He told me

it should be done to our content. Then I told him that of late our boates, which were sent to the neighbouring ports about us for timber and firewood, were troubled with certain persons that farmed the customes there; and in regard wee never used to pay customes for such things before, neither did wee make them pay customes for such petty things, wee desired his letters to the habaldarrs about us that wee might not pay custome for them, and he answered, I will give you my order you shall pay none hereafter.

Then I asked him, if wee should have occasion to carry goods through his countrey, what customes would he demand of us. He answered he would consider of that.

Then he gave us some bettle nutt and Pawne, and to me two course striped cuttanees and two salloe sashes, and to Samgee one piece of the like cuttanee, and then rose up, and wee parted; and as soone as I came into my chamber, he sent Pillagee to me to tell me I might goe downe the hill and leave Samgee above for the letters. I told Pillagee that I expected I should have spake with him again about Rajapore businessse and that I could not goe for Bombay without Pillagee went with me. Pillagee said he would acquaint the Rajah with what I said, and soe I left Samgee above and went downe the hill.

I expected that Sevagee would have spoke to me concerning the Sidy, but he said not one word of him, neither of the ship, although he received letter this day from the merchants of her, and at his rising from me he was urged to speake to me about it; but he did not, but told the fellow, as I am informed by one of our persons, that if the English would part with the goods, they might, but he could not force them, and I doe believe he would be glad if wee would sattsify our selves any such way to excuse him for it.

June 6th. Samgee stayed above two daies on the hill ere he came downe, and when he came, brought only his orders about the salt and wood businessse, and the Rajah sent me word he would send an answer to the President by one of his own people named Beema [Bhims] Pundett, and that I might goe to Choull to gett a boate, and he should be there in a daie or two after me; soe I left a peon there to come with Beema and wee left Rajery to goe for Choull.

7th. And met his Honours letter at Nigeampoor [Nijampur] about 12 a clock, where it thundered much and ece much

raine fell, wee could not ford the river, but were forced to stay there all night.

8th. The waters were abated, and wee got over and to Astomee [Ashtamee] about two a Clock, where I hired a boate to carry us to Choul, where wee arrived at night, and wrote to his Honour of my proceedings, and sent what papers I had from Sevagee, and in regard his Honour in his last letter ordared me to stay till I heard further from him, I wrote to his Honour I would stay untill I heard further from him.

9th. I went to the Captain of Choul to give him a visit, who understanding I lay at a Moors house last night, he ordered me a house and other necessaries in the City, to whom I was much obliged.

This City, or Citadell rather, is built circular, the whole being encompassed with 9 bastions, some after the old manner of $\frac{1}{2}$ moones, but most angular, with but few ordinance, but are said to be very good. It is also entrenched as farr as they durst for fear the see breakes in within; it hath been furnished with fair buildings but now $\frac{2}{3}$ parts thereof are ruinous and the rest hardly two families in a streete. Whither occasioned by the unhealthinesse of the place or that they are removed I knowe not, soe that at present there are none but a few souldiers, except ecclesiastick. Within the walls are 6 churches, viz. St. Domingo, St. Francisco, St. Augustino, St. Paulo, Misericordia and De Say. Without the walls are four, viz. St. Sebastiano, St. Joan De Merce and De Madre De Dios, and one over the river called Nos Señora De Marr.

13th. I received his Honours letter to goe for Bombay.

14th. I went to Batty, but noe boate come to fetch me.

15th. In the afternoon the Haval Durr of old Choul sent me word that the Brahmany was come from Sevagee and desired I would stay a day for him at Batty, which I did, but he came not.

17th. This morning the boate came and we went aboard presently and about two a clock arrived at Bombay with safety.

This is a true account of what passed in my journey to Sevagee.

THOMAS NICCOLLS.

(Endorsed) May and June 1673

Mr. Thomas Niccolls his Diary
of his Journey to Sevagee.

(359)

Orme Mss. Vol.
114. sect. 2, p. 68 }

BOMBAY TO CARWAR

{ Dated 24 May
1673

(EXTRACT)

We are heartily sorry and much troubled to read in your last advice [of] 22 April of Sevagees taking and plundering Hubelly in regard our Honr. Masters have always so considerable an estate there.....

(360)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 34, No. 3788 }

CONSULATION IN SURAT

{ Dated 24 May
1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall affairs presenting from Bombay by their letters of the 14th and 17th current wherein they desire our advice, the Councill met to consider and determine thereon. The first is concerning that grand rebell Sevagee, by whom the Honorable Company and their servants are so great sufferers, by his robbing their factory at Rajapore 13 years past, to whom having made severall overtures for satisfaction for the damages could never yet bring him to any tearmes of reason, but on the contrary doth persist in his villanies, having lately robd our factory in Hubely to the Honble. Company's very considerable loss at such time when we were in treaty with him. The President and his Councell finding how vaine all their treatys have bin to us, encouraging the Mallabars and others to abuse us in our trade on the score of our good nature, have determined once more to send Mr. Thomas Nicolls, with a Banian broker, to make a finall demand of the damage done us at Rajapore and now lately by his forces in Hubely, and if he comes not to a speedy accomodation, they desire our advice if it be not high time to proceed against him by force to recover the Companys and nations right and honor, which our forbearance thus long hath greatly impaired. Wee having deliberately debated the busines, with the reasons and circumstances of this affaires, and finding that the fort is of sufficient defence against any force he may bring against it, and that the Island may have supplys from other parts without absolute dependance on his country, and that the keeping of him from his salt trade, which by his vessells he must fetch out of Bombay, will soone bring him to tearmes of peace, wee doe conclude tis absolutely necessary to breake with him [Shivaji] but not at this time when we have warr with the Dutch, but so soon as that shall be ended, if in the meane time he gives us not sufficient and

reasonable satisfaction for our losses and security not to interrupt our trade hereafter.

(361)

Orme MSS. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 78-79 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 May
1673

(EXTRACT)

Touching the Siddya wintering here, we have wrote you at large. He with his men are gone to Danda Rajapore in some discontent, but we concern not ourselves for it. Mirzza Mamud Husan remains here with the King's vessells very well satisfied, being a more sober and reasonable man than the other.

The Portuguese having so very unkindly obstructed us in the Pass of Tannah we have determined by God's assistance to endeavour to find out and open another way which we hope will be equally advantageous, and that is to begin a passage by the way of Negstam [Nagothana] through Sevagees country to Orungabaud which is as near a way within 3 or 4 days journey, as the other by Cullean Bundy, and when we have a right understanding with Sevagee, will be equally safe, and for a good beginning and better effecting this design, we have thought good to send one Syddy Lahore to Orungabaud with letters from the President with a small present to Bauder Cawn and Deleel Chaun, proposing to them the conveniences which will accrue to the King's country thereby, if the passage were well opened and for the procuring a phirmaund [farmān] for the payment of the same customs, we did in Suratt, and for licence to settle a factory in Aurungabaud at the same terms. Therefore we reasonably expect to meet with some difficulties in this first treaty. We shall not be discouraged, but rigorously prosecute it untill God shall please to grant us success, which we doubt not in his good time.

(362)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 31 May
1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees armys having done this yeare great Mischief in the King of Vizapore's Country taking and plundering severall Castles and townes and rich cities, among which Hubely, a great inroad towne and a mart of a very considerable trade was also ransacked by his forces, where the Honble. Company had great concernes and susteined a very apparent losse in the spoyle.

(363)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 3 June
Vol. 1, p. 55 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall advises having been lately received informing that Sevagees people belonging to the opposite Main hath laid a designe and hath intentions to burne the King of India's friggatts hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, and likewise Myrza Mahmud Hussan acquainting the Governor thereof, after debate

ORDERED That the *Revenge* frygatt doe fall downe and lye afloate at the mouth of the harbour of Mazagaon to secure the Company's and Mogull's vessells there and that some small boats be kept on floate to be ready on all occotions to secure them.

(364)

Orme MSS. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 6 June
114, Sect. 2, p. 82 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

We do with you much lament the plundering of Hubely where we fear a great estate of the Company's is lost, and a greater damage will fall by the disappointment of lading for the Company's ships. Touching the former, Mr. Nicholls is gone to treat with Sevagee, who writes us by reason of Sevagees absense, nothing is as yet, nor can be done until his return, when we hope that affairs will come to a fair and satisfactory issue.

If in case Sevagee does not give us satisfaction touching the injury done us, we shall then with you conclude it necessary to revenge ourselves.

(365)

O. Correspondence } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 and 18
Vol. 34, No. 3800 } June 1673

(EXTRACT)

It is some time since wee received yours of the 10th Aprill, but the affaires of these countrys have been ever since soe full of alterations and changes that wee could not hitherto give your Honour, &c. any account how things were likely to succeed; besides the troubles are now come so home to us that wee have bine severall daies in preparation for our defence, both in fitting our howse against any assault, and laying in provissions to hold out a seige if occasion should be haveing a great deale of reason to feare one, which hath been the reason of our so long silence. In our last wee advised your Honour, &c. of Sevagee's haveing robb'd Hubely, and herewith goes a particuler account of what

the Honble. Company have lost there, amounting to Pagodas Sungre 7894: 32 [see No. 345], which wee shall charge to his accountt in our books and transferr his account to accountt currant, hoping it may prove no desperate debt, if your Honour, &c. would please to call him to account for it; otherwise you may expect more of the like nature from others as well as he, and bid adue for ever manageing a trade in Ducan with any credit, itt being imagined in these parts that it is only feare of him that hath kept your Honour, &c. so long from takeing sattisfaction of him for Rajapore bussiness, which hath made the Honble. Company's power very much undervalued, so that now every pittifull Governor thinks he may fleece us like patient sheep, and never have anything said to him for it; as our late Governor here would have exacted 2½ per centt custome of us, because in Esquire Cotteens time they paid soe much here, and because wee would not consent to his unreasonable demaund, endeavour'd the surprisall of our broker, intending to have kept him prisoner till the money should have been paid, had wee not had intelligence of it and soe have prevented him, and his Government soone after expired. Otherwise know not how farr he might have proceeded. And what Govendnaikes intentions are, wee are yett to seeke, concerning which wee shall say more before the close of these, imputeing these and severall other troubles wee meete withall to proceed cheifly from a meane opinion these country people have entertained of the Honble. Companys power to take sattisfaction for injuries, it being now commonly retorted to any one that talkes of the Companys power, what have they done to Sevagy and from thence they conclude that any one that hath an oppertunity may safely pillfer us without being afterwards questioned for itt.

Your Honour, &c. will see in the list of what was lost at Hubely 37 plates of copper which, though sold long before, yet, by reason the merchants had absented themselves for feare of the Governor, it was not all weighed of to them, 68 remaining in the howse when Sevagy robbed Hubely, of which only 37 were missing, the rest being found buried in the earth, which they had turned up to looke for money, they haveing digged up all the howse a mans depth thinkeing to have found great matters there. Wee have had a great dispute with all the merchants that bought it, whether or no they ought not to allow for it, but both they and the other towne merchants do all aver that, notwithstanding they

had agreed for it, yet it not being weighed and delivered to them, that they have no reason to pay for it, soe that wee shall never be able to get any thing of them for it, and therefore have charged it to Sevagy's account. There is 78 smale[1] peices of lead missing likewise, which makes $9\frac{3}{4}$ piggs, each pigg being cutt into 8 peices to fitt it for transportation, which wee thinke hath rather been squandered away by the townes people then caryed away by Sevagy, the warehouse where the lead lay being blowne up by accident; some of Sevagees men, rummageing in the adjacent warehouses for plunder, happened to sett fire on some powder which blew them up and killed about 20 of their owe men and buried our lead in the rubbish, where digging after Sevagees men were departed, wee found all but 78 ps[piggs]; 35 candy still remains att Carwarr and as yett wee can meete no markt for any of itt.

The 2 chests of currell, one course and one fine, that wee formerly advised your Honour, &c. that wee had sett men att worke to make into beads for to bringe on the merchants to take of the rest, happily escaped by the dilligence of our broker; they being sold some small time before, were to be delivered att Hubely, security being first given for the money, and being bound up in basketts, as wee had sent them up from hence, he conveyed them out at one doore when Sevagees forces were ready to enter att the other. They left none of the broad cloth nor any of the browne cloth, as dungaree, &c. ; had it not been for the unhappy differences between the Governour of Hubely and the merchants, which made them all leave the towne severall weekes before Sevagy robbed itt, wee had undoubtedly bartered all our broad cloth for pepper, but by reason of their absence wee could not effect any thing therein more then what we bartered att first, which but for Candys 20 : $18\frac{1}{2}$ mds. of which Candys 4 : $5\frac{1}{2}$ mds. is lost likewise at Hubely, Candys 16 : 13 mds. that remained is now detained by Govendanike at Burbulle in the way as it was cominge downe from Hubely hither.

Wee have lost severall things of our owne and the Brokers in the robbing of Hubely, which together amounts to about rupes. 5200, the which wee hope Your Honour &c. will be pleased also to insert in your demands to Sevagee, that when the Honble. Company receives satisfaction for theirs wee may also for ours.

Had it not been for Mozaffer Ckauns advancing with 4 or 5000 horse for the succour of the towne [Hubely], Sevagees forces had left nothing behind them, but upon their approach they all

retired with what they had ready packed up, leaving severall goods out in the streets which they had not time to carry away; yet they escaped cleare with what plunder they had gott, Mezaffer Ckaune missing them by one daies way, since which (upon what discentent wee know not) the other lords that were under his command, and most of his owne souldiers, have all forsooke him and he is fallen into disgrace, all his country being taken from him but what he keeps now perforce; and he not knowing how to bare it, hath put him in desperate designes and hurried him into rebellion, and though his forces att present are but small, yet he hath gotten a very strong castle called Billgom [Belgaum], where he resides, besides these country's between Goa and Canara which are of reasonable strength, he having upon the first of his rebellion secured them per sending a new Governour hither that he confides in, who had like to have trappanned us (knowing nothing of his master's rebellion) att his first commeing, when wee went to vissitt him according to custome, haveing as wee have heard since designed to have kept us prisoners in the castle but that they feared the Desye of this plae (on whome he had likewise a designe) would have taken the allarum and escaped out of his hands, and therefore they concluded to secure him first, thinking they had us secure enough when they pleased, and accordingly they have since surprized him and all his family, being secure in his howse relying on the Governours word, plunderd his howse, and now keep him, his wife, and children in Hancola [Ancola] Castle, demanding 8000 Pagodas more of him, and as they seized him, had they sent immediately to have taken us also, they had found us alltogether unprovided to make any resistance (but it pleased God to order it otherwise, to whome wee give thanks for this eminent deliverance), for they thinking us so sure in their hands, neglected that oppertunity, whilst they were bussied in robbing Desy's howse and conveighing him and his family to Ancola (where our Cheife Governour resides) wee had some tyme to prepare for our owne defence, which wee made use of in laying in provisions and fitting our howse as well [as] tyme would permitt; so that wee hope in God now, if they should attempt us, we shall be able to make good resistance, haveing entertained severall new servants, who with what wee had beforr, shew a great allacrity and resolution to stand by us, and wee are credibly informed that the Governour hath twice sent the same men that seized the Desye from Ancola to attack our howse, but upon second thoughts

hearing how well wee were prepared to receive them, hath recalled them back againe when they have bine come halfe their way. Wee know they are in a desperate condition and want money to pay their souldiers to maintaine their rebellion and therefore will trye all waies to catch us, imagining that wee are never without great summes of money in our house, but hope God will deliver us out of their hands, haveing eminently preserved us in the beginning of these troubles; wee are in hopes likewise that in a short tyme your King will send downe some forces hither, it being now above a month since these places have rebelled, refusing to obey the King's Firmand, for seizing them in his owne hands or to obey his Governor but keeps them in prison likewise in Ancola Castle, where wee question not but wee should have been also before this tyme were wee not in a howse that they cannot easily take.

Wee heare there is some forces sett out of Vizapooore to goe against Billgom to reduce it againe to the Kings obedience if Mazaffer Chaune will not surrender it per faire meanes and accept of the conditions that they bring him from the King, so that we hope that if he either accepts the conditions and surrenders or else be once streightly beseiged, these here will have little h[e]art to hold out long.

Bullull Chaune, Generall of the Kings army against Sevagee doth very much prevaile, haveing beaten his forces in severall encounters, so that all they that roved up and downe and pillaged the country are all now retired, and as soone as the ranes are over he intends to bring his army downe to Rajapore and those partes, they being now encamped att Collapore and there abouts. Sevagee its said supplicates for peace, being very fearfull of his owne condition, but as yet Bullull Chaune seemes resolute against it.

What wee shall be able to doe this yeare as to the matter of trade wee cannot as yet give your Honors &c. any account, not knowing whether wee shall be able to preserve ourselves, but wee hope affaires are upon turning againe and will grow to a good settlement at length, especially seeing the King's forces are so victorious against Sevagee, who being once brought into better order, these others will fall of themselves. Wee feare wee shall have noe time to make any dungarees, &c. sorts of cloth, affaires as yet being in such confution, and should they sudeinly alter for the better wee shall have so litle money left when wee have paid our debts that the quantity will be very inconsiderable; and wee feare the Company's credit is not a

little impaired here by keeping men so long out of their money, so that wee shall hardly procure any more at intrest againe; and for pepper wee can doe nothing till the shippes arrive and bring us money, yet wee hope if they arrive here so soone as expected wee may supply you with what quantity your Honors, &ca. have encordered, either from hence or Batticola[Bhatkal], provided you will let your vessells stay for it till the latter end of November, for sooner it can not be gott ready, and the English shippes wee suppose cannot stay for it. Wee shall observe your Honors, &cas. order in getting as much of the cloth that remaines here white as wee can by the middle of October and the rest shall be packed in great bailes browne.

Our Desye that is now seized on by the Governor is indebted neere 300 Pagodas to the Company, he haveing till now of late been the Cheife Manager of affaires here so that wee have been forced to keepe in with him and let him have mony aforehand on account of his lasmo [*sic?* lascar], besides, when the country at any time is given away to a new lord, what the Governor then owes at his goeing out wee are forced to take notes for it upon him to be paid out of the country, for the new one will not allow it us in our custome and the Governors are allwaies necessitous and ever persecuting us for their money before their customes be dew, and many tymes wee are forced to lend them somewhat besides, which wee cannot avoide. Yet thanks bee to God wee have hitherto made a shift to gett in our money againe, but now it is doubtfull what will become of the Desye, whether he may escape with life or no, they that have seized him being fearfull its thought to lett him goe againe, for feare of his revenge, which is what offers att present from

Carwarr
the 14th June 1673.

Your Honors, &ca.
very humble servants

Honourable &ca.

Since writinge the foregoing lines wee received yours of the 24th May, and are very glad to see your Honrs. &ca. resolution of calling Sevagee to account, both for what the Honourable Company have lately lost at Hubely, as also for former scores, for till the Honourable Company's reputation be recovered againe by some action that may make every one sensible that they will not be abused but are well able to right themselves, wee shall continually be subject to the like affronts from others as well as

him; as forgett[ing] him to restore what his men have taken away from the Honourable Company, it cannot be done, they being now fled wee know not whether; and were they nigh at hand, they know their master's mind too well to be perswaded out of anything they have gott possession off, unless wee could be content to take good words for payment; they cannot pretend that they know not our howse att Hubely, but that it was robbed in the crowd among the rest, for it was the first howse they went to, and the Company's broad cloth was brought out into the Bussar before the Commander in Cheif, whose name was Partabrow, and the house all dugg up to looke for money, and a great search and enquiry made for our broker or his man, thinkeing if they could a gott them, to have discovered where the money was hid, for these people allwaies imagine [we] are never without great sommes of ready mony in our howse; one of the brokers servantts was taken by a private souldier, who, not knowing him for the luker he had about him, let him goe againe, without bringing him before his Master.

Wee take notice of your Honours &ca. haveing laid an embargo on a shipp belonging to Rajapore on account [of] your demands from Sevagy, and question not but you will finde that without such manner of proceedings your Embassages will availle but little more than good words and faire promises, it being a thing as yet unk[nown] to Sevagee to make restitution till he be forced to it. What Rajapore shippes that are now abroad are mostly to Mocha, so that if your Honours, &ca. intends anything against them, your vessells must be out betimes or else they will miss them.

Wee should have been glad had your Honour &ca. been pleased to have spared us one of your frigatts for defence of our house and the Company's estate in itt, but seeing it was too late in the yeare for her comeing downe, wee must have patience and doe as well as wee can without her. Wee stand upon our guard keeping the dore shutt, expecting to heare what those forces doe that are come out against Mozaffer Chaune. Sevagees forces had undoubtedly invaded these parts had not Bullull Chaun pressed so hard upon them, 5 or 6000 men being got together upon the frontiers for that intent, but now they are all retired to defend their owne. For the future wee hope your Honour &ca. will be pleased to allow some few English souldiers here and some small

guns to mount upon the house, that wee may be able to defend ourselves upon any occasion that may happen.

[Carwar 18th June 1673]

[This letter appears in F. R. Surat Vol. 106 Fols 137-42, and 142-44. Then follows the list of things taken away by Sevagee on fol. 154 for which see No 346 ante]

(366)

Orme. Mss Vol. } SURAT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN { Dated 21 June
114, Sect. 2, p. 87 } AT KARWAR { 1673
(EXTRACT)

The other is copy of our last unto which we referr you. This is only to advise that Mr. Thos. Nichols is returned from Sevagee who will not own that any of his men have done the least mischief to the English, and therefore he demanded the particulars of what we lost at Hubelly and the name of the person that plundered us, for he declared to be ignorant of any such thing, nor did he give any such order and he further declared that he prosecuted a just war in his enemies country, if his army in plundering any of the enemys towns doth unknown to him meddle with and seize any English goods he cannot help it, for in that hurry and confusion which either his soldiers plundered for themselves or the country people seized on, he is no ways liable to answer. This is what he alledges on his part withall, further as a friend advises us that we trade so little as we can into Decan because he is determined to make a sharp war there so soon as the rains are over. However he desires to see the particulars of our loss, which we could not show him having not received it from you. Wherefore these are to desire you immediately upon sight hereof to send us the particulars of what the company has lost, that we may demand satisfaction and consult the best way to satisfy ourselves. If Sevagee will not comply with our demands, we would have you send the name of the Chief Commander that plundered Hubelly, and likewise who it was that first entered the town, together with all the circumstances of the war, for Sevagee will not believe that any of his men meddled with any of the English goods.

(367)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 23 June
Vol 1, p. 57-8 } 1673
(EXTRACT)

Mr. Thomas Nicolls being returned from Sevagee presented this day to the Governour and Counsell a Diary of the journey and

proceedings with Sevagee, which being read in Counsell was approved of.

An Envoy being come from Sevagee to treat of the affaire between the Honble. Company and him, the Governor acquainting the Counsell therewith,

ORDERED That the Envoy be received this afternoona.

The Governor having intelligence of certain spies sent from Sevagee for discovering the passages of Sion and Mochimbo where the river is fordable, and there being just susspition that he hath an evill designe to make an attempt on the Island in regard the Suratt fleete wintered here, and there being noe place for an enemy to pass to this Island but at thoes two places, the following orders, after debate, were passed,

ORDERED First that the passage boats of Sion and Mochimbo be wholly taken away and that a Proclamation be issued out forbidding all people whatsoever to pass either of those two ways from Bombay to Sallsett or any other place upon pain of severe puishment.

2. That all persons whatsoever who desire to pass from this Island or come to this Island doe make use of the passage boats of Bombay and Mahim and none else.

3. That two offices be appointed, the one at Bombay, the other at Mahim, for registering the names of all persons whatsoever that doe come on this Island, with their qualities and cause of their coming on and other circumstances necessary to be examined; and likewise the names of all persons that goe off from the Island and the occation of their going off.

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F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 24 June
Vol. 1, p. 61 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The treaty with Sevagee being again taken into consideration, it was proposed that Naransinay, brother to Ramsinay, who formerly went with Captain Ustick to Sevagee, is a person qualified for the management of this affaire and in whom wee may impose the trust, whereupon

ORDERED That Naransinay be appointed to accompany Sevagees Envoy to Rairee and that instructions be drawne out for him to observe in the management of the treaty with Sevagee,

and for that the Company have been at great charges already in sending severall persons to Sevagee about this affaire, it being now high time to bring it to some issue and put an end to those expences. The Governor proposed to the Counsell that they would consider to determine of some certain summe and considerations to be demaunded of Sevagee, to which they would stand to and pitch upon as their ultimate demaund; whereupon the instructions given by the President and Counsell of Suratt to Captain Ustick being sent for and read, it appeared there that they were willing to accept of 15000 Pagodas and afterwards contented to accept of 12000 Pagothas. The matter being again debated, the result of the Governor and Counsell was that if Naransinay could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 Pagothas to be paid in ready money or goods and five years, or at least three yeares free custome at Rajapore, that he should so conclude with him and not accept of anything less without further order.

(369)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 25 June
Vol. 1, pp. 59-60 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Savagees Envoy having been twice received by the Governor and declared the occasion of his coming, as likewise the orders recived from his Master, the substance whereof being as followeth (vit.)

That Sevagee declaring his desire to accomod[ate] and put an end to the former difference at Rajapore, and that wee may settle againe in his country, did offer the summe of 10000 Pagothas, which he says is the full amount of what he plundered from the English at Rajapore; which summe, in regard he is not well supplied with ready money, should be paid to the Company in customes whenever we had a mind to settle in his country. He also declared that as to the business of Hubely he knew nothing of it, nor did he give any order to his army to disturb the English there, and that his army did not plunder Hubely, but it was done by the King of Decan's souldiers and the Governor of Hubely himselfe, so that he is no wayes lyable to answer for it. The Envoy made complaint in Sevagees behalfe touching our giving harbour to his enemyes shipping and takeing parte with them, and did also, by order from Sevagee, desire to be supplied with 2 or 3 great guns for his Master; and, lastly, he demanded restitution of the vessell which belonged to Rajapore and came from Muscatt.

The President first having given him sufficient satisfaction touching the wintering of the Mogulls fleets in Bombay, convincing him with many just arguments that Sevagee had no reason to take it unkindly, with which the Envoy was fully satisfied; the President afterwards declared unto him that all the other particulars of his message depended in one point, (vzt.), satisfaction for the former damages wee received at Rajapore, which when concluded between us all the rest will follow of themselves. The President also declared that the summe of 10000 Pagothas which he offered was no ways proportionable to the losses the English nation had susteyned by Sevagee, and therefore wee could not accept thereof. Whereupon severall debates arising, and the President having as before convinced him by manifest arguments that it was more consistent with Sevagees advantage then the Company's to give them satisfaction and end the difference, the Envoy did desire that for the more speedy determination of the controversy betweene us some person of trust might be sent with him to treate further with his Master, and to urge those reasons which the President had already declared; which the Envoy promised also to presente and to perswade his Master so farr as he could to make us further satisfaction. Whereupon the President proposed to the Counsell whether it were needfull to send such a person with the Envoy or no? and it passed after debate in the affirmative that some person should be sent with him. Afterwards it was motioned whether an Englishman should be sent or some other, which being seriously considered and many arguments arising

ORDERED That some Gentue or Mooreman should be sent at present and not an Englishman, in regard that if an Englishman should be now sent, his charges would be great, and there will be a necessity of his carrying a present, and it may be might returne without success or effecting anything, whereby sending some other person the affaire may be brought to a closeing, and then that an Englishman may be sent with a handsome present to make an end and compleat it. And in regard Sevagee gave Mr. Nicolls and the Banian with him a small piscash

ORDERED That the Envoy be presented with three yards of scarlett cloth, another man with him with 3 yards of course cloth, and fower[four] of his chiefe men being Manlo's, each of them with two yards of perpetuanos.

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Original
Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 3807INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE
PRESIDENT FOR NARA SIMAY TO
OBSERVE IN THE TREATY BET-
WEENE THE HONBLE. COMPANY
AND SEVAGEE RAJAH.after
27 June
1673

The Envoy of Sevagee Rajah, called by of the name Bhimagee Pundett, having declared on behalfe of the said Sevagee Rajah that he is contented to pay 12,000 Pagodes, in regard of the loss that the English had received by the robbery of Rajapore, the Governor and Councill cannot accept of the aforesaid summe by reason of having no just accompt of the greate loss they had, which amounts to above 90,000 Pagodes, and though the said Envoy declares that Sevagee Rajah did not receive so much, yett the loss to the English in Rajapore occasioned by him was so much, besides the loss of particular English men, which amounts to near 20,000 Pagodes new, besides the said Companys loss. And having an expresse order from his Majestie of Greate Brit aine not to agree in the Treaty of peace with the said Sevagee untill the said summe of 20,000 Pagodes of the said English men be restored yett the President and Councill, to manifest their good will have granted, for the consideration of frendship with the said Sevagee Rajah, to accept, instead of 20,000 Pagodes, the summe of 12,000 Pagodes, to be paid for the said perticular English men, which summe is to be received in ready money or in goods. And as to what belongs unto the Honoble. Company, the President and Councill hath agreed that instead thereof, the said Sevagee Rajah shall grant the English nation liberty to trade seaven yeares time with the port of Rajapore, not paying any customes, or five yeares at the least, which will be a great advantage and profit to Sevagee Rajah in increasing his estate and credit.

As to the two gunns that Sevagee Rajah desired by his Envoy Bhimagee Pundett, you shall answer that after the buisness is ended and peace made, he shall not have only two, but as many as he will, and likewise any other things that he hath need of.

For granting the Customes free for seaven yeares Sevagee Rajah may thinke it too much, to which you are to answer that though wee doe not pay customes for our goods, yett other merchants shall pay for their goods and for any others that the said merchants shall bring in returne of ours, by which the said Sevagee Rajah will reap great profit and his Port will thereby flourish.

If Sevagee Rajah shall make any question about the vessell of Rajapore which was forced by a storme into Bombay, you are to answer that all vessells that are driven by stormes into the Portugall lands, or the lands of Sevagee Rajah, are lost, which he understands very well, and for this reason the said vessell and goods were embargode.

Concerning the robbery and taking away of our goods at Hubely by the people of Sevagee Rajahs, in case that he denyes it, you are to answer that wee have certaine advises thereof from our Factors in those parts, but wee have not any certainty of the quantity that was robbed, which wee shall know very suddainly and then acquaint him thereof.

It is necessary that you shall question Sevagee Rajah concerning the Hoy which last yeare was bought from the Mallabars by the Havalder of Alherein, [?illegible] and to endeavor to the utmost to gett an order for the said Havalder to deliver the said Hoy as likewise for some wine that is yett in Alher, for if they delivered the French Hoy, likewise bought from the Mallabar, tis but reason that they should deliver our Hoy, it standing much with our creditt to have her delivered.

Likewise I desire you to doe your dilligence to conclude and agree with Sevagee Rajah about the 12,000 Pagodes and free customes for seaven yeares, giving him good examples for it. But if hee will not stand to it, then follow the last remedie, which I order you to make an end for 10,000 Pagodes and free customes for five yeares. And in case he will not allow the said 10,000 Pagodes, then to agree in nine or eight thousand and free customes for four yeares, of all which you are to acquaint me by a letter to Bombay, that I may order what shall be most convenient.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Naransinmay
to be observed in his treaty
with Sevagee.

(371)

Orme: MSS. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2. p. 89 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 28 June
1673

(EXTRACT)

About 7 or 8 days since arrived here, an envoy from Sevagee who has since been received and had two audiences, the result

whereof, as an affair of great import and weighty consideration, goes herewith in two consultations of the 25 and 27th instant, which the Governor desires you seriously to weigh and give him your judgment with all speed thereon, for his desire and resolution is not to transact anything of moment relating to the affairs of this island without taking your advise and concurrence with him as his chief councill and of whose prudence he has had so large experience.

(372)

F. R. Surat } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 10 July
 ol. 3, p. 21 (3d Set) } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Governour our President and his Councell at Bombay advising us of an Eddy or Envoy being there from Sevajee, with a desire to accomodate our difference about Rajapore, that wee might come and settle there againe, offering for our satisfaction 10000 Pagodas to be paid us out of our customs in that port when wee should settle there, pretending want of ready money. This having bin fully debated in their Councell, the result was, to send a person to Sevajee, who, if he could bring him to pay 8000 pagodas in ready money or goods, and 5 or at least 3 years[?] customs free of Rajapore, that on such termes he should conclude with him. But this being an affair of weighty consideration they vallue themselves on our councells, and proceed not thereon untill they have our concurrence. Wee having deliberated the severall circumstances that move us to an accomodation with him vizt. the present warr with the Dutch who, joyning with his forces, may dispossess us of the Island; the dependance the Island hath on his neer adjoining territorys for the greatest part of its sustenance, more especially for fire-wood, but above all the opening a port in his country (the Portugall denying us the Pass at Tanna) to draw downe a trade to the Island from Orangabaud and Brampore. Wee say, these considerations, vizt. the safety and prosperity of the island are the prevailling motives that wee joine with our freinds at Bombay to accept so small a sum as 8 to 10000 pagodas, which is not the $\frac{1}{4}$ part the damage the nation susteind in Rajapore; and were it not for the Island, wee should [think] it dishonourable to the Nation to receive less then full satisfaction. And wee doe also conclude that he pay the said summ either in money or goods, accounting his payment in customs insignificant, and can never give satis-

faction that way to those severall persons concernd in that loss And wee doe further give it as our advice that they deliver not up to him the Rojapore vessell fallen into their port from Muscatt untill he have given that satisfaction they have concluded on of 8000 pagodas either in money or goods. And whereas they lately sent Mr. Niccolls an Envoy to him to demand satisfaction for the losses the Honble. Company have lately sustained by his people robbing their factory at Hubely, which he denyes, saying they were not his people, wee give it as our advice that if they shall come to agreement with him for the loss at Rajapore, that yet wee may have our just pretences against him and collatterall security for the loss at Hubely. It was further concluded to advise his Honnr. and Councell there that, besides the aforesaid demands on Sevajee, divers merchants of Rajapore were considerable debtors to the Company, whose names shall be incerted in our letter, and that enquiry be made if any of the said merchants have concerns in that vessell fallen into their power, and to attack the same if found for satisfaction to be made, and that wee imediately dispatch away to our said friends our result in this affaire.

(373)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO CARWAR { Dated 15
Sect. 2, p. 92-94 } { July 1673

(EXTRACT)

You will take all due care for the preservation of the company's priviledges and estate and your own persons.

Cannot omitt commending you for your opposing the late Governor in his unjust design of raising the customs to 2½ p. c. where in you did well.

[First part of sentence omitted] Taking smart and severe cognizances of all publick affronts and violence offered to the breach of the Hon. Company's priviledges in security of their estate, or dishonour to the nation of which Sevagee, governed [Govind] Naique, and all others who have imposed on us, shall be fully convinced so soon as the affairs of Europe will give us leave to take them in our consideration.

As to the particular losses which you have sustained amounting to 5200 Rups., we shall as it lies in our way endeavour the restitution from Sevajee when we demand restitution for the Company's losses.

Of Mozaffer Chuns rebellion, the new Governour surprising the desie[Desai], and his family and his attempt to have surprised you also, we take due cognizance of and how it pleases God graciously to deliver you, which we heartily congratulate, trusting his good providence will continue.

We esteem Sevagee to be the grand and whole author of all these commotion, and our great hope is that between the great Mogull and the King of Wissapore [*sic*], he will be brought to a better order, and confined to more narrow limits, for till then he will not suffer any of his neighbours to be at quiet, and be you assured that we shall not settle at Rajapore, untill we have taken full satisfaction from him as well for the former as latter loss and seeing you are so continually disturbed by your neighbour, we shall consider in due time of furnishing you with some small guns &c., for the defence of your house.

(374)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3, p. 22 (3d Set) }	CONSULTATION IN SURAT	{ Dated 19 July 1673
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(EXTRACT)

The Carwar factors advising now the particulars of the Honble. Companys Losses at Hubely, where there house was lately robd by Sevajees souldiers to the amount of Pagodas 7894:32, besides the factors particular losses there, of which, when the Governour and his Councill sent lately an Envoy to Sevaje to require satisfaction, hee returnd answer that they were none of his souldiers that did it, although it is manifest that the Companys house was the first they entred and dugg up, and all the Broadcloth was carried out into the Bazar before his Generall whose name is Partabrow [see No. : 365, p. 265 in this volume]. wherefore seeing there is no probabillity of security from such a heathen, who while wee are in treaty with him for satisfaction for our losses at Rajapore, gives orders for the robbing our factory at Hubely, wee can thinke of no better way to recover the Honnble. Compary and Nations right then by taking what vessells belongs to his ports; and hearing there are some expected to returne from Mocha to Rajapore the latter end of next month, the Councill thought it requisite to advise their President that he give Commission to the Commanders of the frigatts hee shall send downe to Carwarr to look out and make prise of them.

(375)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 96 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 23 July
1673 }

(EXTRACT)

We have received yours of 10 and 15 current. In the former you give us your judgment touching our treatment with Sevagee wherein we esteem the good reasons, arguments and advice you give us, in order to the concluding of the treaty with him, which we shall put in practice as occasion shall require. As yet, we have received no answer from Narangsinay, by reason that the rains have fallen very violently, in Sevagees country, but as soon as we receive any account of his transactions, we shall dispeed advice thereof unto you.

We heartily condole our Hon. Masters loss in the *Hanmbul* and *Experiment* and one of their sloops at Queda, all taken by the Dutch.

(376)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 97 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 24 July
1673 }

(EXTRACT)

The Portugal Conde which Mr. Pettitt and Mr. Chamberlain advised of is now at Upper Choul, under the notion of a French Lord, who lives there publickly at a great expence, and I fear he has put a French and Portugese cheate [;] upon Mr. Petit and Mr. Chamberlaine intending not to come to Bombay, but to go overland to Suratt, which I thought good to advise you of, that you may prevent any design he may have upon you.

(377)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 2, pp. 106-7 }

BOMBAY TO CARWAR

{ Dated 15
August 1673 }

(EXTRACT)

[First part of sentence omitted] Send down the *Revenge* Frigate for your assistance, by whom you will receive this letter, with guns, powder, ammunition, together with ready money and goods consigned unto you on this said frigate, you will read in the inclosed invoyce, amounting to Xs. 15930.

Yesterday we received letters from Mochlapatam, which advise us of the arrival of nine of the Company's ships, which

when they have received in what goods are there ready for them, are to proceed all in Company first to the factorys on the Mallabar Coast, and then to the [your] port. They are all stout ships and well manned, and the Rickloff Van Goene is with a fleet of 18 or 20 sail hard by them, yet they fear them not, and we think that wise General doth not care to loose his men, nor do we believe he is sufficiently manned to engage such a squadron of English ships, so that we trust in God they will all arrive in safety.

[First part of sentence omitted] Which we shall soon do by God's blessing, when the peace is concluded; in the interim, it concerns us to keep friendship with all, though it costs us somewhat dear by presents or otherwise, without which no peace or quietness is to be expected in those mercinary parts, [of the world]

We are sorry to understand of those troubles and dangers you are exposed to by your plundering Governor, with whom we desire you to reconcile yourself so soon as you can, with conveniency, for as affairs now stand with us, we must put up your many affronts and public injurys, till we are in a condition to repair our losses.

(378)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 15
Vol. 1, p. 71 } August 1673

(EXTRACT)

A motion was made whether in Captain Johnsons instructions he should be ordered, if in his going down or coming up from Carwar he meetes with any Malabars or Sevagees vessells. to make prize of them, which being debated

ORDERED That (in regard wee are in a fair way of composing our difference with Sevagees agreeable to our demaunds, and there being now with him Naransinay treating thereupon, the *Revenge* frygatt if she meetes with any of Sevagees vessells belonging to Rajapore, she treats them civily and not offer in the least to make prize of them.

(379)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO CAPT. BASS, { Dated 16 [?]
Sect. 2, p. 114 } THE COMP. ADMIRAL { August 1673

(EXTRACT)

And in case in your coming up from Carwar you meet with any merchant vessell belonging to the port of Rajapore, we give

you order to seize them and bring them up with you hither, taking all strict care that no imbezzlement be made in the goods, for Sevagee has committed more robberies of late in the Company's factories in those parts.

(380)

Orme Mss. } BOMBAY TO CAPT. W. BASS, { Dated 18[?] Aug.
Vol. 114, p. 115 } ADMIRAL, AND CAPTAINS OF { 1673
THE COYS. EXPECTED FLEET {

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee having given us some hopes of accommodation, we desire you to forbear any Rajapore vessells in your way hither except you have further orders.

(381)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 20 August
Vol. 34, No. 3832 } { 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee heare nothing more of the Patans proceedings, the Bullull Chaun presses hard upon Sevaje; our hopes are hee will not be bribed to a peace.

(382)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 21
Vol. 1, pp. 74-5 } BOMBAY { August 1673

(EXTRACT)

The President made another proposall to the Counsell, that in regard the great danger and trouble the factory of Carwarr is in, being besieged by rebels, whether notwithstanding that our present difference with Sevagee is not thoroughly accomodated we may not value ourselves upon the towne of Rajapore and buy up there what goods are procurable for making up the ships lading, for though we were in hopes to have forced Sevagee to an honorable composition for the Company's &ca. former losses, had there been peace with the Dutch, and the factory of Carwarr well settled; yet seeing that wee faile both in the one and the other, the President thereupon declared unto the Counsell that it is necessary prudence to dissemble our designe for this yeare and to make an overture of settlement at Rajapore, which if done, here are some Banian merchants that will procure one good shipp ladeing at least at Rajapore, consisting of pepper, sticklack, seedlack, dungarees, parcels and other course sortes of cloth.

Then the President acquainted the Counsell that this designe cannot be put in execution except wee surrender up the Rajapore vessell we have seized, which when done wee need not scruple by God's assistance to be furnished with what goods wee shall want from Rajapore in order to the lading of the shipp. The Rajapore vessell is not worth above 8 or 10000 rupees, goods and all, and she belongs to poore merchants who are totally innocent of the wrong doneto the Honble. Company by Sevagee, the owner thereof being now here, and having brought letters from Sevagee and his sonni and most of his principall officers to intercede for him, wherein they promise to come to a fair understanding with us, and to make satisfaction for the said injury; which promises being seriously and deliberately considered and debated

ORDERED That the Deputy President and Counsell of Suratt be also advised with all speed of this motion, and if they consent thereunto, that the said Rajapore vessell and goods be delivered unto the owner, and that wee imediately advise Sevagee thereof and of our intention to settle and buy goods this yeare in Rajapore towards lading and dispeeding the Honble. Company's fleets for Europa.

(383)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 21 August
106, Fol. 184 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

.....Now this Rajapore vessell is not worth above 8 or 10,000 Rupees goods and all which belongs to the poore merchants who are totally innocent of the wrong done to the hon'ble. Company the owner is now with us and hath brought letters from Sevagee and his sonne and many other great men to intercede for him, but nothing hitherto hath prevailed with us notwithstanding that Sevages and his soun and all his principall officers doe promise to come to a faire understanding with us and Sevagee hath againe sent for the accounts of our losses to be examined; the President desires you seriously and deliberately to which this affaire and to send your answere thereunto with all speed possible, he prays you also to remember the Companys order in their letter, that wee keepe a ffaire correspondence with all the princes our neighbours and that is a time not to exasperate enemys but to procure friends and that wee shall not want opportunity hereafter to demand reparation, for what the Company has suffered and that the delivery of this vessell will gaine the Company and the island of Bombay a greater reputation among

all merchants of these parts by whom only [we] expect the island Bombay to be peopled and our trade increased.

(384)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, sect. 2, p. 119 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 26
August 1673

[First part of sentence omitted] Seeing we are put to so great a necessity, whether notwithstanding that our present difference with Sevagee is not accommodated throughly, we may not value ourselves on the town of Rajapore, and buy up there what goods are procurable for the making up the ships lading, for though we well hope to force Sevagee to an Honble. Composition for the Company &c., former losses, had these been placed with the Dutch and the factory of Carwar well settled, yet seeing that we fail, both in the one and the other, the President declares it necessary prudence to dissemble our designs for this year, and to make an overture of settlement at Rajapore; and in such case if you consent thereunto, it is proposed by some Banian merchants here that they will procure one good ships lading at least of goods at Rajapore consisting of pepper, sticklack, seedlack, dongareese, percoolas, and other coarse sorts of cloth; but the design cannot be put in execution except we surrender up the Rajapore vessell, which we have seized, and then we need not make the least scruple of it, by Gods assistance, if greater accidents do not intervne than what the President is now apprehensive of; now that Rajapore vessell is not worth above 80 or 90,000 Rups. goods and all which belongs to the poor merchants, [etc. as in No. 383 dated 21 Aug. 1673]

(385)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 123 }

BOMBAY TO THE
COMPANY

{ Dated 28 August
1673

(EXTRACT)

After the Dutch Fleet departed for Zelone, the merchants of Bombay began to think of trade, and for their encouragement we thought good to send your two frigates, *The Revenge* and the *Hunter* as convoy for about 40 vessells laden with salt to Sevagees ports, amongst which went the *Phoenix*, Ketch *Hoy* and *Mullabar Coaster*, with their lading wherein though the profit is not considerable yet, it brought some reputation to the island, and gave great satisfaction to the merchants.

We also made an attempt to discover and open the passage to the inland countrys, and marts of trade on the main and though, by means of the continued fierce war between the Mogull and Sevagee the design did not meet with the success we desired, yet we have reasonable hopes to bring it in time to some happy issue.

About the 10 May there came into this road the Mogulls fleet from Suratt intended against Sevagee, under the command of Siddy Sombole, of whom mention has been made in our formers, who brought a Sirpaw to your President from the King and letters of recommendation from the Governor of Suratt &c., desiring licence for the said fleet with their men to winter in this harbour. After due consideration of the whole affair, we thought good to admit the King's small frigates to be hauled on shore at Mazagon, but would not suffer the soldiers that came upon them to remain on this island who, with their Commanders, took their passage from hence, to Danda Rajapore, the Syddies Port Town.

(386)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. 3 } SURAT CONSULTATION [?] { Dated 30 Aug.
Part III. Fol. 33 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The second proposall was concerning a settlement at Rajapore for the providing of goods now there before Sevagee hath given us satisfaction for former damages and his late robbing our ffactory at Hubely that wee dissemble the business at present and surrender up the Rajapore Jounke that wee have seized in Bombay on that account which the Councell for many reasons doe disapprove and having discoursed it at their large in their answer of this date.

(387)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated [?] August
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Some months past arrived on the Mallabar Coast from the southward a Portugall who stiled himselfe Conde Da Sargida..... The said Conde had not long bene in these partes but was discovered to be a cheate.....This great Donn was also with Sevagee and went under the title of a French Lord and gave Sevagee a horse which he had borrowed of the English, Sevagee shewing him all respect and sent a party of souldiers to guard him out of his country.

(388)

Orme Mss. Vol.
114, Sect. 2, pp. 132-133

BOMBAY TO MADRAS {

Dated 3 Sept.
1673

(EXTRACT)

[Beginning of sentence omitted] And partly by reason of cruell war and confusion in the Decan and Mallabar factorys from whence we expect our pepper, for the factorys of Callicut and Billiapatam being so near the enemy, the natives are so overawed by their great power, that we expect but little assistance from them and the factorys of Carwar have been besieged [sic] and reduced to great necessity by some rebels, who have raised arms against the King of Viziapore and plundered most of those towns and robbed the merchants. Sevagees army also hath ransacked Hubelly, Callapore, and many other towns thereabout, and we are not yet assured whether our friends at Carwar are yet safe or no, to whose succour we have sent one of our frigates well manned, and hoped she arrived time enough for their succour, though the confusion have been so great as to trade.

[Beginning of sentence omitted] (Which is sharply continued between the Mogull and Sevagee, for the Mogull having peace with the King of Vizapore and Golcondah, and having lately quelled the Tumults raised by the Patanns near Cabull, will be at leisure to prosecute the war against Sevagee) to which end tis reported that Bauder Caun and Deleel Cawn are coming with designs to enter Sevagees country and besiege him in his strong holds and by sea he has sent down Siddy Sambole with a fleet of small frigates to infest his ports, part of which fleet hath wintered in Bombay all this year, which Sevagee took very ill at first of us, but we gave him such reasons that he is well satisfied, with our proceedings.

The Portugal Vice Roy of Goa has for some months made preparations for war, and it was given out that they expected 10 sail of ships from Lisbon with 4000 men, and that they designed to begin war with the Dutch for the recovery of Couchin and Zelon, which they say was unjustly taken from them in the last war, but by letters received yesterday from Goa,..... are at peace with all Eruope.

(389)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1, p. 79

CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY {

Dated 4 Sept.
1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee Braminy having presented a petition, therein inserting that whereas it pleased God by fowle weather to foree

a vessell laden from Moscatt belonging to the petitioner into this port Bombay, which vessell the Governor layd an imbargo on upon account of a debt Sevagee Rajah owes to the Honble. Company, in respect the said vessell doe belong to one of his sea port townes, did therefore humbly intreate the Governor and Counsell that the said vessell and goods may be restored unto the petitioner, he being a poore man and one who hath no concerne with Sevagee and was plundered of all he had when he robbed the English at Rajapore, the petitioner being then a servant to the Honble. Company; which petition being read, it was agreed on that nothing concerning this affaire should be determined untill wee receive the sense of the Deputy President and Counsell of Suratt unto whom wee have already wrote about it.

(390)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 135 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 September 1673
(EXTRACT)

The inclosed is copy of a consultation of the 4th current, occasioned by a Gentoo Goldsmith of Mayim, who robbed a Banian of the same place of gold, silver and jewells to a great value, and was tried and condemned to dye the last publick monthly sessions. I thought good to defer the execution and convene my Councill thereon in regard of a clause in the Company's laws, relating to crimes of this nature where the Company are pleased to order that those persons who are convicted of theft, shall pay back again the value three fold, and receive severe corporal punishment, but not extending to death and banished [from the Island] also. The person condemned is a notorious rogue and hath before been condemned to die in [the] Portugall country for thieving and came away from thence to secure himself.

(391)

Orme Mss Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 140 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Sept. 1673
(EXTRACT)

They advise that the petition sent them by the Banians for the procuring their priviledges confirmed unto them under their great seal is lost in the Falcon and therefore they order that the said petition be again drawn up and sent in English expressing the particular priviledges desired by the Banians, for the freedom of their Pagan rights and priviledges, wherefore I pray you

give notice hereof to Bingeo Parrack and order him to get them ready that they may be sent home with several copys of [by] those ships.

(392)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 15 Sept.
Vol. 1, pp. 83-86 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

A letter being received from the Deputy President and Counsell of Surrat, bearing date the 30th Augst last, and publickly read, wherein they returne answers to the two proposalls made by the President in a generall letter bearing date the 21th August. In the said answer they declare their dissent to the opinion of the President and this Counsell touching the surrender of the Rajapore vessell, which dissent they endeavor to confirme by many arguments, to which being particularly and seriously debated, and the circumstances of the whole case duly considered, the generall sense of the Counsell was :

That the Gentlemen of Surratt Counsell seeme to be mistaken in all or most of their arguments which they do urge, and therefore it being put to the vote whether the said vessell should be surrendred or not

It was resolved in the affirmative with joynt consent and thereupon

That the said vessell and all her goods be delivered unto the owner and that for these following reasons : (vizt.)

As to the present condition of Sevagee whom the Gentlemen of the Surratt Counsell affirme to be in a sad perplexed condition by meanes of Bullooll Ckaun coming on the one side and the Mogull Army on the other, and therefore they conclude him uncapable of doing any mischief to this Island and consequently there is no necessity of dissembling and keeping fair with him. To which wee answered that they are mistaken in their intelligence, for Sevagee is not in so ill a condition as they wrote him to be, he rather despiseth and bareth up himselfe manfully against all his enemyes and lately hath taken a very considerable castle called Sutarra in the heart of the Vizapore country, from whence a number of oxen are lately come to Rairee laden with rich spoyle, and though tis probable the Mogull army may fall into his country this yeare and Bullooll Ckaun of the other side, yet neither of them can stay long for want of provisions, and his flying army will continually keepe

them in allarme; nor is it either of their designe to destroy Sevagee totally, for the Umbraw's mainteyne a politick warr to their owne profitt at the King's charge, and never intend to prosecute it so violently as to end it. And should wee rashly provoke Sevagee at this time when wee are in warr with so potent an enemy as the Dutch, wee may justly bring upon ourselves more trouble and danger then wee are aware of, for the Dutch offered Sevagee the last year a considerable advantage if he would assist them with 3000 men to help take Bombay, for he himself hath owned it, and upon the wintering of the Sidyes fleete here did in his passion publicly threaten, if the Dutch came againe, what he would doe. The Gentlemen of Surat say he is a rogue and keeps faith with no man; wee say so too, but that is no argument for us to breake with him at this time, and wee thinke his owne interest will perswade him to keepe fair with us if wee do not first breake with him and though wee will endeav-
o[u]r to procure, by all allowable meanes, satisfaction from him for the Company's losses as well as particular men, so far as it lyes in our power, yet wee declare it as our opinions in this juncture of affaires it is no wayes prudent to enter into open acts of hostility with him, except wee resolved to endure the misery of famine on the one side, or to make proofe of the Dutch and his united forces on the other.

The Gentlemen of Surat Counsell say that the President pityes the poor merchants here but do not pittie the Company's poore servants who lost their estates, fortune, &c. in this they do the President wrong, for had he not concerned himself for them in recovering some satisfaction on account of their losses, he had ended their dispute with Sevagee three yeares since, and it is the only scruple that now stands betweene us, for Sevagee offereth Pagothas 7000 satisfaction for the Company's demaunds, and likewise promiseth, when the English are settled at Rajapore, to give satisfaction to particular men; but though wee press never so much to gett present satisfaction for them, yet if wee find it impossible to prevaile, wee cannot judge it reasonable or answerable for us to make a publick breach with any neighbor for particular mens scores, for the Company's orders doth not permitt of any such thing.

They say it is not contrary to the generall practises of all Princes in the world to revenge themselves of injuryes done them by another Prince on the estates of their subjects; this wee graunt, but pray consider that our Company, though by their

Sovereign authority graunted them by his Majesty on this Island, may stile themselves as Princes, yet they are a body of honorable merchants and their designe to an honest trade, and it is our duty to be very cautious in seizing and makeing prize of vessells belonging to me[r]chants, though subjects to Savagee, who hath done this wrong, and though wee are of their opinion that the Company's remarkable moderation and patience in bearing injuries hath gain'd a slender opinion of the English nation in that point, yet they may observe that the Company never gave any possitive order to the President and Counsell for the seizing of any shipp or vessells belonging to the Princes in India, no, not of Savagee nor the Samarine, though the difference with them hath been of many yeares standing, but rather desire that these differences may be amicably composed; and that order which they have given this year concerning the Dutch will not reach this case, so that it concernes the President and Counsell of Surat to be very wary how they proceed in this matter, till wee have express order from them to justifie our proceedings.

Now, as to this vessell. She belongeth to a Rajapore merchant, and if, as the Gentlemen of Surat Counsell say, Bullool Cksun should conquer that towne and country for the King of Vizapore, yet in such case wee must never expect to settle there 'till the said vessell and goods are restored.

The Gentlemen of Suratt seeme to slight Rajapore as little behooffull to the Companys trade. In this wee differ from them and affirme that it will prove in time of as great advantage to their concernes as that of Carwarr and exceeding benefioiall to their Island Bombay; and though wee are glad to heare that they are able, in case of necessity, to make up 2000 tonns at Suratt, yet if wee can provide a considerable quantity of dungarees, percollas, and other course corts of cloth at Rajapore on secure conditions and seasonable time for their shipping, wee judge the Company will have money saved thereby, for the prices of said goods at Rajapore differ at least 20 per cent. of what they cost in Suratt.

As to the opinion of the world, which may censure the surrender of this vessell to be done out of feare, that ought to be no away with us, for our duty is to prosecute and provide for the Companys just interest, without reflecting on or disquieting our selves for the censure of the world, seeing wee are neither in a capacity to revenge our selves, nor if wee were, the present times

would not admitt it ; nor have wee order sufficient to justifie our proceedings therein.

As to the order given the Commander ; it was wrote before this proposall was thought on and is soone to be reversed or confirmed as occation offers, nor doe wee as yet lay aside our demaunds against Sevagee, but the field is still left open to reason, with due respect to the Companys interest, shall hereafter direct us.

Upon these considerations and many others, which for brevity sake wee omitt, but in due time shall communicate unto the Counsell of Suratt, the Counsell of this Island hath unanimously joyned with the President to restore the said vessell and goods to the owner, who is now sent to Sevagee with order to move another proposall unto him touching further proceedings and security of trade on the opposite maine, which if it succeeds as we hope it may, will tend much to the Company's advantage.

A letter being received from Naransinay, who was sent to treat with Sevagee, wherein he declares that after a long delay, intending to returne without answers, that Sevagee sent for him back, and after much discourse held on both sides he declared that he was very willing to compose the difference with the English, but that he could not, by reason of the present warr, pay any ready money towards satisfaction, but so much as he had received of the Company's, which was 7000 Pagothas, he did offer to make good to them in the customes of Rajapore when the Company settle there. And as to the satisfaction of the other English, he promised to allow something after the English were settled at Rajapore. This being the import of the letter the debate thereof was r[?]ferred untill Naransinay returne hither againe.

(393)

(S) F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 29 Sept.
Vol. 106, Fol. 204 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Naran Sinay is returned and with him the same envoy which Sevagee sent formerly, who pretends he hath order to conclude the old controversy of Rajapore with us and hath been once received and now Mr. John Childe, Mr. Stephen Ustick, and Mr. Efrancis Day are appointed to examine and compare the account with him and to receive what proposalls hee makes upon which wee shall consider and advise you thereof hoping at length wee may bring this tedious dispute to some conclusion. Naran Sinay bringeth certain newes that the king of Vizapore is upon termes of

peace with Sevagee and y[e]t hee and the king of Goloqundah doe furnish him with great summs of money to maintayne the warr against the Mogull and that Bulluli Ckaun is very sick at Mergee. and that there is little feare of the Mogulls doeing any mischief to Sevagee this yeare he having now raised a great army in designe of some notable attempt against the Mogull. This is Naran Sinay's newes and this is allsoe confirmed by other persons but the truth in the one will discover.

(394)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 1 October
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee holds a fair understanding with us and wee with him, the old difference of Rajapore being in a manner concluded upon Honble. tearmes, to our advantage and reputation, and wee may now perswade our selves that his Country will be very beneficiall to the Honble. Companys trade in little time. It is confirmed to us from Choul and other partes, that overtures of peace are closely prosecuted betwixt the King of Vizapore and Sevagee, who hath a considerable army ready of horse and foot, and hitherto maintains his frontiers against the Mogull and Bullcoll [Bahlol] Chaun and 'tis generally concluded that the Kings of Vizapore and Goloconda doe covertly furnish him with men and money, and that he also covertly fees the Generall and Commanders of the Mogulls army, which hath qualified their heat against him, soe that 'tis thought no great action will be performed between them this yeare, yet the preparation which Sevagee makes, causes us to believe that either he expects to be assaulted or designes to make some notable attempt in the King's cuntry. This politick warr is upheld and maintained by the great Umbraws and Generalls at the Kings Charge, and they never designe totally to rout Sevagee for it is not their Interest, neither could they maintaine them selves in time of peace.

(395)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 1 Oct.
Vol. 1, pp. 91-2 } BOMBAY { 1673

(EXTRACT)

Naransinay being returned in Company of an Envoy from Sevagee, who hath been already recieved by the Governor, and in a short discourse the Envoy acquainting the President that

before the old difference of Rajapore between the English and his Master could be mediated, some errors in the account of our demaunds must be rectified; whereupon it was

ORDERD That Mr. John Child, Mr. Stephen Ustick and Mr. Francis Day give the Envoy a meeting this afternoon at Mr. Child's howse to take an account of what he objects against, and bring in the report thereof unto the President and Counsell.

(396)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 3
Vol. 1, p. 92 } October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Here being a fresh report that Sevagee intends to plunder Surat and there being now no English vessell there for their assistance in case of danger

ORDERED That the *Phoenix* Ketch be sent up to Suratt with all possible speed for the aforesaid reason.

(397)

F. R. Surat } COTCONA TO SURAT { Dated 3 October
Vol. 88, Fol. 25 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

A few days past a Portugall Frigatt bound to Tanore to lade pepper met with an English vessell called the Swallow and made prize of her, she came from Bantam laden chiefly with pepper, and bound to Bombay.

(398)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO MADRAS { Dated 4
Sect. 2, p. 151 } October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee has again plundered the Company for; some months past; his army ransacked and robbed a town called Hubelly where our Hon. masters suffered a considerable loss, to the amount of 7 or 800 pagodas, since which we have renewed the treaty again with him and are in a fair way of accommodation of all differences and in likelihood to settle again in Rajapore. Sevagee is threatened very much this year: the Mogull is coming against him with a great army on one side and the King of Vizapore on the other, and Siddy Sambolee with a fleet at sea, which seizeth and maketh prize of all his vessells they can meet with, notwithstanding all which Sevagee despiseth and beareth up

himself manfully against all his enemies and lately has taken a very considerable castle called Satarra in the heart of the Vizapore country, from whence he has received a great quantity of rich spoil.

(399)

Original
Correspondence
Vol. 33, No.
3758

A NARRATIVE OF THE SEVERALL
Treatyes BEWEEENE SEVAGEE
RAJAHS ENVOYS AND THE
HONBLE. GERALD AUNGIER,
PRESIDENT, &ca, TOUCHING
THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY
THE HONBLE. COMPANY AND
THEIR SERVANTS, OCCATIONED
BY SEVAGEES PLUNDERING AND
ROBBING THE TOWNE OF Rajapore
IN THE YEARE 16 [59/60]

[Entered in
a Consulta-
tion at
Bombay
6 October
1673]

SEVAGEE RAJAH having made some overtures of composing the old difference between the Honoble. Company and him, occasioned by his robbing and plundering Rajapore, Captain Stephen Ustick was sent to begin the Treaty with him, but could effect little, for that Sevagee would not heare of making any reparations [See No. 304 *ante* of 14 May 1672 and No. 305, of 14 June 1672]. After his return Sevagee sent his envoy called Sundergee to the President att Bombay, who made soe slight proposalls that the President and Councill thought not fit to accept them, but sent him back to his Master with an account of what wee demanded for restitution.

1672 [1672/3] February. Whereupon, in February 1672 [73] Sevagee sent another Envoy called Pillagee to treat againe on said affaires. But in regard the Dutch fleets was then upon this Coast and dayly expected to attempt this Island, the President thought it not fitting to prosecute the Treaty, but to suspend it; and the rather because it seemed not consistent with the Honoble. Companys intrest to conclude itt, for that the Envoy tooke advantage of our present troubles and warr with the Dutch; soe that the Envoy was dismissed, carrying a civil letter to Sevagee, to keepe the Treaty on foote, giving him the reasons why his Envoy was sent back againe with no progress into the busyness hee was sent about. [See Nos. 339 & 343 *ante*, 4 Jan. and 13 Feb. 1673]

1673 May 19. Mr. Thomas Niccolls was sent to Sevagee to treat with him concerning our demands and for composing the said difference, who could effect nothing and soe returned againe the 16th of June following, unto whose Narrative the Honoble. Company are humbly referd. [See No. 358 dated May-June 1673]

June. Sevagee sent another Envoy called Bimmagee Pundett to treat further concerning said affaire, [about 20th June, See No. 371 dated 28 June 1673] who was received severall tymes by the President and after maney long discourses and treating the said Envoy was brought to a nearer and better accomodation then aney had done before though farr distant to our demands. Att leangth, when the said Envoy (as hee declared) could procede noe further hee desired to returne home againe to his Master and that for the more spedy determination of the controversy betweene us some person of trust might bee sent with him to treat further with Sevagee and to urge those many reasons the President had declared unto him. Wherupon the President sent Naransimay in company with the said Envoy with instructions for his management of the treaty, resolving to put an end to those great charges the Honoble. Company have bin att in sending and receiving Envoyes about this affaire, giving the said Naransimay power that if hee could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 Pagothos to bee paid in ready money or goods and five yeares, or att least 3 yeares, free custome at Rajapore, that hee should upon those tearmes conclude with him and not to accept of aney thing less without further order. [See No. 370 dated after 27 June 1673]

Sepr. 24. The said Naransimay returned in company with the aforesaid Bimmagee Pundett from Sevagee and was againe received, who after some complements on the first day of his reception though (as customary) nothing was urged concerning the affaire in dispute, yett hee declared to the President that Sevagee had given him full power to conclude the Treaty and that he had some objections against our demands, which, when answered, hee doubted not but to our satisfaction and content to settle and put an end to this affaire. Wherefore, he desired to bee dispatched with all possible speed in regard Sevagee had a great fying army ready for action and if hee should march away before his returne hee should with much difficulty find where his Master was quartered. Wherefore the President ordered Mr. John Child, Mr. Stephen Ustick and Mr. Francis Day to give the said Envoy a meeting on the first of October and to receive his objections against our demands. Which Commissioners, accord-

ing to order, meett at Mr. Child's house the said day and offered the papers of the particulars of the Honble. Company's demands amounting to Pagothos 39957:36 jettts with the interest thereof which said accounts was interpreted unto the Envoy. [See No. 395 dated 1 October 1673]

In answer to this account the Envoy replied, seemed much startled at soe great demand, that his Master sent him with full power and great hopes to end the controversy between us, but what his Master received into his treasury belonging to the English when hee robbed Rajapore was soe disproportionable to our demands that he feares little would bee effected herein; however, for the better accomodation thereof hee desired our particulars might bee examin'd with his accounts of what his Master really received from the English.

[Remarks made by Shivaji's Envoy, Bhimaji]—

1st. As to the brimstone, Granado, shells, brass potts and such like weighty and combustable goods, his Master never received aney, nor can itt be expected, for, said hee, the Granado shells alone would have required 2000 men or thereabouts to carry them away, and his Master att that time had the King of Vizapores forces at his heeles so that hee was forced to leave Rajapore and retire to his strongholds, leaving the towne to the Kings army, who had itt in their possession 3 months after hee had robbd itt, and when hee returned to it found noe such things; so that itt cannot bee reasonably expected his Master should bee responsible for the same.

2nd. As to the debts due from the Rajapore merchants to the Company; he holds his Master not at all lyable to make satisfaction, for should it please God this dispute between my Master and you bee now composed and that my Master hereafter should robb Surratt or aney other place where your factors are, you may as well demand such debts as are owing you in the severall places, he having disenabled your debtors to pay you by robbing when you can really expect noe more then your factory and such goods as are yours to bee free from his souldiers; otherwise my Master must inquire of you who are your debtors that he might not robb them, which cannot be expected att such a time.

3. As to the King of Vizapore Edell Shaw and Rustome Jemah's debts his Master is as little lyable to make their debts good as the Rajapore merchants for the aforesaid reasons.

4. As for what lost by the severall particular Englishmen, his Master admires the same should amount to so great a summe (and for the brokers loss he holds himself wholly unconcern'd to make good, being a country merchant and not liveing imediatly in the English factory), having received in all no more then the following perticulars, vizt., one mortar peece; three horses; one silver bridle; one plate saddle, &ca; horse furniture; Mds. $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas; a remnant [?] raiment] of scarlett cloth; one half peece and a remnant of course cloth: five rings, two sett with dyamonds, two with ruybes and the other with a saphire; sixty three Pagothas Tipkes; twenty two Dabull Lawre's gold; $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas; two little brass gunns; eight looking glasses; all which proceeding perticulars proceeding by an impartiall valuation will not amount to above Pagothas 4000, including the 1500 Ryalls of $\frac{8}{11}$ [?] belonging to Mr. Henry Revington which is allowed in the $6\frac{1}{2}$ Mds. of silver. To all which wee answered that although he pleaded his Master received no more then about 4000 Pagothas and brings Noransimay, who was employed in this affaire by the President and Councell, to Sevagee as a witness to perswade us that hee received no more Sevagee Rajah himself shewing Noransimay an old booke wherein the particulars were mentioned which although graunted to bee true, yett Sevagee Rajah ought in justice to make us full satisfaction, for had not hee robbed Rajapore the Company had never sustained that loss. To this the Envoy answered that his Master hath robb'd severall Kings and Princes and many merchants but never made any satisfaction, and what he now offers to us is pureley out of a desire of friendship with the English who beare so good an esteeme in all nations and not any private intrest of his owne, as it appears by his friendly usage in permitting this Island to bee furnished from his territoryes dayly with severall sorts of provissions and other necessaryes, although what assistance the English can afford him, itt may bee easely perceived his Master wants it not, for notwithstanding this old difference betwixt us and himself hee hath been continually imbroyled in warr with the great Mogull, and his dominions rather increaseth then deminisheth, and for what damage the English can doe him his Master is not at all concerned at, for they can onely meete with some few of those merchants vessels which belong to his ports. However, his Master is willing to settle a friendship and good corrispondence with us [as] may appeare by the tender of 5000 Pagothas to end all disputes betweene us concerning Rajapore.

To which wee againe replied that this was so farr disagreeing to our demands that wee cannot but conclude with ourselves that hee had no order to end the dispuse, but as others did formerly come on the same account onley to discoure in a formall manner rather then to compose the buysness; and however the little occasion hee pretends to have of our friendship and alsoe the little esteem hee hath of our doing him aney injury or being able to right ourselves of those wronges and injuries his Master hath done us, which wee graunt he hath sufficient reason to beleive from our long patience and forbearance; but he may remember his Master's salt fleet might have been disturbed here to his no small detriment, and his owne trading vesseles, as well as those of his merchants, if wee once had begunn to seize, might soone require [*sic?* requite] our loss and possibly he may see it sooner then hee expected, seeing wee have endeavored all faire meanes and cannot procure aneything of satisfaction, and that if hee hath no better tearmes then these to offer us he need not give himself aney further trouble for wee think this answer not fitting to deliver unto our Governor; but could heartily wish that, since it hath bin so ordered that he and wee are appointed to bring this business to some issue, he would bee so prudent as to so well consider his Masters intrest and to shew the great witt he hath discovered by his many arguments and strong disputes in advising with himself how to afford us some better meanes of accomodation, and wee shall be ready to give him an other meating when hee shall appoint.

The 3d Currant the said John Child, &ca., gave Sevagees Envoy a second meeting, and the whole day being near spent in fending and proving the preceding buysness, att last the Envoy consented to allow the English 7000 Pagothas; to which wee answered that itt was so pittifull a thing wee scorned to accept of. Upon which the Envoy desired a hearing from our Governor, which wee told him he could not [have] except hee had some better tearmes to offer. Whereupon he answered us, so that from it wee had reason to beleive he would make some further proposall, and being passionately desirous, wee promised to use our intrest with our Governor for the gratifying his request.

The 4th Currant the said Envoy was admitted by the Governor a hearing in Bombay Castle, the President haveing before been informed of all passages betweene Mr. Child, &ca.,

and the Envoy, however, was forced to spend manye houres in hearing the said Envoy severall arguments from himself and severall objections, till att leangth the Envoy proffered 9000 Pagothas to bee paid in 7 yeares tyme in goods and out of the customes when the English settled at Rajapore, but at last his finall proposall was, and higher he dare not rise, having gone already, as he declared, beyond his orders, to allow us Asmolah (?) Pagothas 10025 which should be paid as followeth, viz; 2500 Pagothas to bee allowed in Rajapore customes of such goods as the Company shall export or import, and the other three parts in goods where they shall bee required, vist., one part imediately upon our settling a factory in Rajapore, one part that day twelve-month after, and the remaying part the next ensewing yeare. And for the King of Vizapore, Ally Edellshaw, and Rustume Jemah's debts Sevagee is to use his utmost indeavours they may bee recovered.

And for such debts as are owing to the Honble. Company by the Rajapore merchants upon our settling there, if they are able, hee will indeavour to make them willing to give us full satisfaction or such as may bee for our content.

[NOTE. The copy of this document entered in Consultation of 6 October 1673, at Bombay (*Factory Records, Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 95-100*) omits the last paragraph and adds as follows:]

The President having communicated the aforesaid Proposals to the Gentlemen of the Counsell, desiring their opinions therein, who after a serious debate, gave their consent thereunto as an Honourable Agreement and consistent with the Company and M[?N]ations interest and honour, whereupon

Ordered that Naransinay be sent again in company of the Envoy to Sevagee fully to cons[?]lude this Treaty, and that he carryes with him unto Sevagee a present to the value of 5 or 600 rupees.

(400)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 38, (3d Set) } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 7 October
1673

(EXTRACT)

The towne being strongly allarnd by Sevagees forces, and the gates shutt up by order of the Governour, the Moody was ordered to gett in a readines Provisions of Biskett, Butter, Rice,

Doll, &c. for 100 men for 1 month and 20 maund of powder to be sent on board the *Recovery* at Umra, with order, (by consent of the part owners) to hale her of the ground that she may ride afloat for our security in case we should be driven to leave our house...

(401)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO MASULIPATAM { Dated 7 October
Vol. 6, p. 156 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Our neighbour Sevages keeps faire with us and we with him. His Envoy is now here proposing tearmes of accomodation of the old controversy of Rojapore, but his offers are so inconsiderable that hitherto we make some scruple to accept thereof. However, prudence requires us not to make the breach wider as affaires now stand betwixt us and Holland. What passeth between us hereafter we shall advise you. He prepares for notable action against the Mogulls army which, as report speakes, will enter his country this summer. He is also engaged in a pollitick warr with the King of Vizapore, but tis beleived he intends him no mischeif, but rather supplys him with money and connives at his robberyes that he may be the better enabled to mainteine the warr against the Mogull, whereby the Vizapore country may be better secured. The Portugeze are quiet and follow their trade to their greate advantage, and this is all the news curreant in our parts. [A portion of this extract is to be found in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 156, under date as above.]

(402)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 12 Oct.
114, Sect. 2, p. 162 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

I have wrote you at large by this conveyance, since which we are surpris'd here, with the arrival of the Sidy's fleet, who contrary to his promise made upon his prophets and his alcoran has entered by force and blocked up the river of Caringa, Negatan, Penn, &c., belonging [?bringing] thereby an insupportable dishonour to the Company and nation and unspeakable prejudice to this Island, insomuch that were not my hands held with other weighty reasons for the preservation of the Company's estate and you my friends at Suratt, I could find in my heart to sink him down to the bottom or sink by his side, for he is a more base ungratefull

and vilanous enemy to us than Sevagee, or any other rogue in India for notwithstanding he had provision all this while from hence and could not have been preserved had it not been for this island he now stops all the provisions from coming in hither and I have often thought that his chief design in coming to this port is to do us more mischief than to Sevagee; we are in very great want of provisions at present on this island and know not where to be supplied, so that for the present I have forbid all his boats coming on shore here, or any provisions going off to him, and would do more, but that I am concerned for you; wherefore if you hear any complaint (for they will make the worst of all things), pray do not much concern yourselves for them, but be as stout as possibly you can and in your next give me advice how far I may go to revenge this affront, for I will never put it up, but one way or other I will be revenged, and in case the Governor threatens to turn you out of Suratt, tell him plainly you are more ready to go than he to send you; besides I know they are wiser than to attempt any such thing; however I desire you to behave yourselves wisely and keep as fair as you can, and if you can keep yourselves well there, no doubt but I will be even with them here.

(403)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 16 Oct.
Sect. 2, p. 164 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

This goes by the Ketch *Phoenix* which we have sent up for your assistance in unlading and lading your Europe ships when it shall please God they shall arrive with you; the occasion of sending her so timely is in regard you have no English vessells at Suratt and that here is a suspicious report of Sevagees intentions of plundering some part of the King's country very suddenly, and for ought as we know Surat may be in his eye, for 'tis most certain he has 20000 walletts ready to convey what plunder he can get, having also a considerable flying army ready for action.

This letter was intended to be sent by the Ketch, but in regard the Siddees fleet has surprised us and injuriously entered with a hold breach of promise and word into Negatan river and [? we] think it good to keep her here some few days longer.

There is of certain an English and French fleet preparing for these parts,

(404)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 October
Sect. 2, pp. 166-67 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

I have already advised you the notorious ingratitude of Siddee Sambolee in blocking up the river of Caringah where I understand they intend to ride the greatest part of the year, and besides that they intend to build a fort upon a little island that is at the mouth of the river Carinjah, which if they be suffered to do, will be of an apparent and notable prejudice to this island, wherefore the case standing thus, it concerns us to look about us and not tamely to suffer ourselves to be nosed and imposed upon by these false hearted villians.

[Beginning of sentence omitted] Repair to Swally Marine and stay there untill the shipping have [? leasving] the broaker to hasten the investment.

If I had you here but 10 days, I would beat this unworthy Siddy out of his hold, and banish him forever from Bombay, and afterwards I would carry you there with far greater reputation and security than now you live in.

But Gentlemen, I know, though your present Governor be ever so furious and mad, yet the Gen. body of the merchants of Suratt do love and honour us and will never suffer you to leave Suratt.

(405)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 20 October
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee are advised from Surratt that Sevagee is dayly expected there with his army, which hath made the Governour shutt all the towne gates but one, forcing the poore Merchants not to leave the place, but to stay and lye at the mercy of the ennemy....

(406)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 20
Vol. 1, p. 102 } October 1673

(EXTRACT)

The President being advised from Choul and other partes that Sevagees army is designed for Suratt and that they intand for that place very suddenly, Mr. Gray & Co., having advised also the great fear the people of Suratt are in, having already shutt up [all] the towne gates but one.

ORDERED That the *Hunter* frygatt be imediately sent up to Suratt with 6 files of souldiers for the assistance of the Deputy President and Counsell in case any attempt should be made against the English, and that if there be no occasion she returne againe according as the Deputy President and Counsell shall order.

(407)

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL TO { 23 October
dence, No. 3870 } SURAT COUNCIL { 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your good opinion of Rajapore may encourage us as wee see occasion to think of some settlement there against the next yeare and the rather for that Carwarr continues much disturbed and wee fear they are yet closer besieged then ever they were, for to this hower wee hove not heard from them since the *Revenge* Frigott arrived there, it is confirmed to us from Choule and other parts that overtures of peace are closely prosecuted, betwixt the King of Vizapore and Sevagee who hath a considerable Army ready of horse and foote and hitherto maintaines his Frontiers against the Mogull and Bullose choune and tis generally concluded that the Kings of Vijapore and Golocondah do covertly furnish him with men and money, and that he also covertly fees the Generall and Commanders of the Mogulls Army which hath qualified their heat against him, soe its thought that noe great action will be performed between them this yeare, yet the preparation that Sevagee makes causeth us to believe that either he expects to be assaulted, or designes to make some notable attempt in the King's Country.

Two days since wee had newes that parte of his army were gone towards Surratt thereupon wee had got the *Hunter* Frigett well mann'd to be sent up for your assistance but haveing sent spies to enquire the truth thereof, wee understand his Army lies still about Murr [? Mahad] and therefore wee keepe the *Hunter* here as yet ready upon the least notice of his designe to sail towards you, and though wee hope Sevagee may find employment in these parts for a month or two yet wee advise you to send downe your goods to Swally Marine, soe fast as you can and keep soe few in Surratt as may be for Sevagee is much provoked by the Siddys burning severall small Townes in his Country, where he hath used much cruelty, which doubtless Sevagee will endeavour to revenge in Surratt or some

other place. According to your advice wee shall keep spies upon him, tho in truth wee know not how to trust any of our intelligence, for that his designs are kept exceeding[ly] close, and his Army never keeps any certain place of aboad and may surprize your partes before you or wee are awar[e] of and therefore were not our condition at present very weake wee would gladly send you up the *Hunter* and *Maybone* also for your greater security, but wee can scarce[ly] spare men to man one of them, yet in case you are sencible she will be of any use unto you upon your advice wee will send up the *Hunter* Frigott to lye there untill the ships come.

Wee are truly sencible of the great prejudice the companys trade suffers by the continuall alarmes with which the Towne of Surratt is perplexed with Seevagees Army, and shall use our endeavours to comply with your desires in sending spies to attend his motions: for as you well observe wee can better do it from hence then you from Surratt, and shall not be wanting in anything to our powers to contribute all meanes for your timely advise and security.

Wee are near a conclusion with our neighbour Sevagee for the old wrongs of Rajapore, the Conditions when fully determined shall be sent you and doubt not they will be approved of by you, as suteing with the Companys Honr: and Interest. The new controvercy touching Hubelly wee have reserved for another time haveing faire promises for satisfaction in that particular alsoe, soe that if Sevagee attempt Surratt you may be somewhat the safer though wee advise you not to trust him and yet wee dare say if he hath a kindness for any nation, its for the English, and wee believe he will not disturb any house, where the English Flagg is, but he plainly deciares [w]hat he findes out of the English house he is noe way answerable for to make any restitution.

The Syddies surprizeing Negotain River hath put a stop to the hopefull designe the President had of recovering the salt ground this yere, for all the Corumbines [?Kunbis] designed for that worke are fled, soe that it must be reserved until another opportunity.

Wee intend very suddainly to send you the *Hunter* Frigott in Company with the Salt Fleet bound for Broach well manned for your assistance, and in regard here wee have dayly news of Sevagees intention to visit Surratt, which if he doth you may be in some danger and then the Frigott will doe you good service, but wee hope if he doth come there is such a fair understanding betwixt us, that he will not disturbe your persons nor the Honble:

23 Oct. 1673]:

English Records

Compas: concerns there all which wee heartily comend to the Almighty's protection and remayne. [Collection of Papers... Bby. Govt. Vol. 5, p. 76]

(408)

(D) O. Correspondence, No. 3871 } FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT { 23 October 1673

WORSHIPFUL &C.,

Our last unto you was of this date sent by express enclosing our Generall to the honble. Company which wee desire you to dispeed by the primo safe conveyance (via : Persia). This serves only to accompany Captain Winch in the *Hunter* Frigott on whome Captain Langford takes his passage with six files of souldiers which may serve for your defence in case you are disturbed by Sevagee's army.

The Siddee is quiet of late but wee hears hath writt abundance of base lies according to the custome against our proceedings with him, whereas wee have not done him the least injury but only secured ourselves from their violence and from famine by want of provisions which they would have brought upon us, its probable those bave lies which he hath wrote, may heat your furious Govenor, but wee confide much in your prudence to temporise with him, and the President desires that you would keep things as fair as you can untill you have gott all your goods downe, and if the Sidddy doth not give us farther mollestation here, wee shall give noe occasion of disturbance from hence to him, though his People have committed great insolencys on the Island patekas[?] and this Towne by stealing of cattle and robbing and vexing the poore people which as yet wee doe not complaine of, but doe not forgett it, more at present wee remember not, but kind salutes to you, wee remaine, [Collection of Papers....Bby. Govt. Vol. 5, p. 83]

(409)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY TO THE } Dated 23
Vol. 34, No. 3872 } COMPANY } October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your Factory of Carwarr continues still under great trouble, by reason of the insurrection of rebels, all trade in generall being obstructed in those parts. The *Revenge* Frigatt still continues there for the security of your estate, but is ordered to returne with the fleete.

Here in Bombay (blessed be God) we are very quiett, but the small fleete commanded by the Sidye, formerly mentioned, hath surprized and burnt severall townes on the maine belonging to Sevagee, over against Bombay, contrary to their solemn promise to us, which hath caused some scarcity of provisions and fire-wood on the Island and somewhat disturbed the poore merchants, and which is worse, the Sidye designes to build a fort on a little island in Negotam River, just over against your Fort Bombay, which if they doe, will prove of very evill consequence to this Island, and therefore we shall endeavor to prevent it what possibly we can, and for the present have thought good on this score to forbid the said fleete or any boats or vessells belonging to them coming into this port any more or furnishing themselves with provisions here; and were it not for the tender regard we have to your Honours interest and trade in Surrat and Bengala, we should take some other course to check the Sidyes evill designe, for that we judge he is put on it on purpose by advise from the Governour of Surrat, to spoyle and hinder the growth of this your Port and Island of Bombay; and therefore we beseech you to give us speedy orders how we are to proceed in such cases, for it concernes you highly to vindicate your right in this Bay and not to permitt men of warr to neastle themselves here to the prejudice of your trade, for the whole Bay is yours without dispute, and though the Portuguesss possessing now Carinjah and Salsett do pretend a right therein and ought to hinder the Sidye from building any fort so neer them, yet they out of pure malice to the English, permitt their settlement, knowing it will do us great msicheife, and wee considering the present circumstances of warr with the Dutch and your trade in this King's dominions, and haveing no positive order from your Honours to make warr or breach of peace with any of our neighbors, are forced to disemble our grievances, though never so much affronted; but our chiefest check is want of order or comission from you; wherefore we beseech you againe and againe to consider the premisses and to strengthen us with your wise councill and orders how we are to act in cases of this nature, and we faithfully promise and assure you that wee will not abuse any power you shall please to intrust us with by rash or violent proceedings, but will act with great caution and serious consultations, guiding our selves according to the necessity of affaires for preserving and promoting your just right; for as inconsiderable quarrells with our neighbors are not justifiable, so a too

susceptible and profound patience in bearing such injuries no wayes consisteth with your interest, much less with your honour.

Sevagee holds a faire understanding with us and we with him in a covert way. By the shipping we shall send you a narrative of our Treaty with him, which is in a manner concluded, we hope to your advantage and reputation, and we have made him now so well to understand us, that we perswade our selves his country will prove extraordinary beneficiall to your trade in time.

(D) Our great designe is to *bring all the Christians of Bombay and the adjacent Islands to wear garments of English manufacture*, which we hope to invite them to buy selling cheape, and did not the noyse of war in all parts disturb us we should have hopes alsoe to prevail with the neighbour princes to clothe their souldiers in the same colors which begins already to be esteemed, but time we hope will answere your wise designes and give your Hours: a happy and successful issue in all your generous undertaking.

(410)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 3, p. 40 (3d set)

CONSULTATION AT
SURAT

{ Dated 25 Oct.
1673

(EXTRACT)

The Councill receiving a letter yesterday from the President and his Councill at Bombay, bearing date the 17 currant, advising of Sidje Sambole, the Mogulls Admirall, passing the port and blocking up the river of Caranjah within the bay, with an intention also to build a fort upon a little island that is at the mouth of Caranjah Bay, which would be of great prejudice to the island, depriving them of their trade and provisions for the island, which already were very scarce and dear by reason of his stopping their commerce into those rivers of Penn and Negatam in Sevagees countrys, from whence the island ever had the greatest supplys. The case being thus, our President desires the advice of his Councill here, it being a busines of very weighty import. The Councill have deliberated thereon and finding the case consist of 2 parts, vizt., the safety and prosperity of the island in its people and trade, and the conservation of our trade here and in other parts of the Mogulls territorys, or whether the Company's concerne in their island or in their present trade here is to be preferred. As to the island, wee know, that if the Sidde continue

long there to stop up those rivers the people cannot long subsist for want provisions, and will desert the island, which depopulation will loose the incomes and revenues and soe bring a great charge on the Honnble. Company in the maintenance of their garrison and other great charges there.

The Honnble. Company's trade in this Kings dominions is not small, it is of great consideration and ought by all meanes to be preserved, but yet if wee cannot maintaine our trade here without the loss of our island wee doe truly thinke wee may rather hazard the one then loose the other, for so long as wee keep our island wee shall certainly be admitted trade; when that is lost wee shall be subject to a thousand insolenys. But to make a breach with these people at this time (which will certainly follow upon any violence offered to their fleet) will expose our persons to danger, and notably hinder us in the lading home what goods wee have for the expected fleet, which God knows in such case how great a loss may yet be added to what wee already expect by dead freight should they hinder our goods from passing downe. This wee know is the sole reason that binds our friends at Bombay from putting in execution, what they might justly doe, but wee add withall the power of our enemys, the Dutch, who upon such an action would soone strike in with the Moors, and proffer them the assistance of their fleet to take the island. So that the Councill, having duly considered the event of this affaire, shall give it as their opinion that they doe forbear offering any violence to the fleet at present, but endeavour what they can by fair meanes, though it were by a considerable present to the Sidde to perswade him to depart from blocking up those rivers, which if he will not and shall continue there in bulding a fort, wee doe then conclude that when our fleet is laden and returnes to the Island, if they find them there, that they force them out of the port, and wee shall with patience attend the event of it here. In the mean time, if his Honour shall complain to Bauder and Dileel Okawns of the injury and prejudice the Sidde doth to the island and press them to command him thence, it will not doe amiss.

(411)

O. Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 3574

} SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 25 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Wee shall be glad to hear that you have ended your dispute with Sevagee about the Rajapore business on reasonable terms.

Wee cannot heare any news out of the Decan or Vizapore country nor of the proceedings of Deleel and Bauder Caun, the Mogulls Generalls, and are inclyned to believe that the Vizapore King may draw off his army, since it cannot be for his interest to have Sevagee destroyd, who is a bulworke between his kingdome and the Mogulls; but wee wish, for the security of our trade and our peaceable liveing in these countries, that it were otherwise and Sevagee less power to doe mischief.....

Wee thanke you for your care of us in sending the ketch to us for our assistance in case of Sevagees comeing hither; wee wrote you how strongly wee were allarumd and the gates shutt up, but on removall of his army, wee suppose into the Vizapore country, wee have since been quiett.

(412)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 34, No. 3879 } 30 October 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Siddes Voccanaveis, resident on your Island, hath wrote severall Voccas to the Governor of Suratt complayning against your Honour, that you would not lett his boats carry off the wheat hee had bought in Bombay but sent them away emptie; and that you hold a correspondence and are confederate with Savajee, the King's enemy, and sent him a present by a Sunay [Shenvi], the particulers whereof hee hath expressed in the Voccas. Coppies of the said Vottas [*Sic*, Voccas] are herewith transmitted for your Honours perusall. Upon receipt of these the Governour sent for our broker and told him that the Sidde had wrote the same up to Court alsoe, which would be very ill resented, saying that he had wrote alsoe that what the Sidde hath advised was not true, but bid Bimjee tell your Deputy here that he write to you that you will doe ill to give the Sidde occasion by any action of just resentment, but that you rather worke upon him by faire meanes and perswade him out of his designe in your Bay.

(413)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 31
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } October 1673

(EXTRACT)

Some of Sevagees souldiers surprized a parcell of the Sidyes men as they were on shore cutting the standing rice in his Countrey, and destroyed about a 100 of them, carrying away the heads of some of the chiefest unto Sevagee.

(414)

(D)
O. C. 3881} FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL
TO SURAT{ Dated 31
Oct. 1673.

WORSHIPFULL &C.,

... Wee suppose Sevagees Army will not trouble your parts for some tyme, for wee have certaine intelligens that himselfe in person with his Army of 15000 men is gone to Sinda [Sonda] a Castle neer Goa, to take it from the Vizapore King, and alsoe to attempt the conquest of the Carnatick country, where they are fallen into civill war amongst themselves, and the [late] Ragah's [Raja's] wife hath called in Sevagee to her assistance and promised him a great treasure. The owners of the Salt Fleete complain much of Captain Minchin for deserting them in tyme of perill, and failing in that assistance which they expected from him, of which pray give him notice for by such imprudent proceedings he hath done the Company and nation some dishonour.

Siddy Sambole hath gained little honour or advantage by assualting that parte of the Maine over against us, and blocking up Negotann river, for he hath lost a great many men, and hath been cheated of his hopes for he had thought to bring that part of the country to contribution but Sevagee sent a considerable strength of about 3000 men to defend his Country against him so that now with shame hee thinks of leaving the place, and faine would be friends with us againe, and in respect of the present condition of our affaires, we shall neither totally disoblidge him nor yet concerne ourselves much in assisting him but shall willingly afford him provisions to be sent out to his Fleet abroad, provided he will not trouble this Port, but doubtless he will trouble us for he knows not what to doe nor where to goe and wee believe at last will turne Pirate....The President hath thought good to write a letter to Mr. Thomas Roach in Agra giving him an account of this matter and desiring his assistance to vindicate us against the false aspersions the Siddy hath all ready wrote and will write against us, if wee had any able Scrivan here whom we could trust the President would write an Arg[?]^odasht to the King in the Persian language but having none who is capable or whom he dares trust he desires you would do it from thence or send him downe some able man that he may write from hence for it is fit the King be acquainted with his proceedings and what great dishonour the Siddy brings upon the King in these parts and impossibilities of doing any good against Sevagee for the King is

most grossly abused and fedd with lyes of great victoriys whereas he hath done little or noe mischiefe to Sevagee hitherto nor is he capable of doeing any but only plundering a few open villages to seaward, and burning a few Cajan houses, and takeing some Corumbines Slaves, which is the worst he can doe and what Sevagee not at all values, but this doth not concerne us to write to the King for he must and will be cheated, but it concernes us to vindicate our own innocency from those lyes and calumnys which the Siddy casts upon us least the King should through misinformation pass some order to the prejudice or dishonour of the honble: Company's affaires, the President takes notice what you write touching a present to be given the Siddy to persuade him to leave the Bay, but he noe wayes approves threof for it wouldbe dangerous consequences, and would be expected as a yearly tribute, and therefore bring a great inconvenience, and loose the Company's right to the Bay, a better and safer way would be to make a present to Ghasty Chaun and desire his strict order to the Siddy that he doe not molest this Bay in the least but keepe a fair correspondence with us. [Collection of Papers...Bby. Govt. Vol. 5 p. 13 & Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 187]

(415)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 54

} SURAT TO PERSIA

{ Dated 1 Nov.
1673

(EXTRACT)

The Sevagee hath fallen into the King of Vizapores country, (who deceased this yeare) and robbed divers places of consequence and taken some castles, among other places Hubely, that mart of our Carwarr Factory where wee sell and buy most of the goods that port affords us. There the Honble. Company have lost to the amount of about 3500 *li.* sterling robbed by Sevajeess souldiers, since which inrodes the Vizapore King hath sent an army against him, and on this side lies the Mogulls forces, against both which hee hath raised a potent army, and hath soe well fenced the avenues into his country that hee hopes to deale with them both, though wee believe the Vizapore army may with-draw, it not being the interest of that King to destory Sevajeess, who is the only bulworke between him and the Mogull, and notwithstanding hee is thus besett, yet upon any rumour of an army being within 60 miles of Surratt, the towne is allarumd and ready to fly, as they were the passed month when the gates were shutt up for some tyme to keep the people in.

(416)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 3, p. 42 (3d Set)	}	MATTHEW GRAY, &ca. TO the Capt. of <i>Hunter</i> , SURAT	{	Dated Swally Marine 6 November 1673
		(EXTRACT)		

Our President, the Governor of Bombay, having consignd the *Hunter* friggatt to us for such service as wee might have occasion for her, to secure us and the Honble. Company's estate in case of the approach of Sevajees forces to Surat, of which there was probability when you were designd hither, though blessed be God the towne is at present in quiett; and there being two of this Kings men of warr with smaller frigatts bound downe to joyne with the Siddes forces, who lies with his fleet in your bay, wee, having here so considerable a part of the souldiers from the island, are apprehensive of its weaknes in such times as these, have therefore thought good to returne them all but 2 files wee keep here for the security of the Company's estate brought downe hither.

The souldiers with Capt. Langford their Commander being on board, wind and tyde permitting, wee order you to weigh anchor and saile to the island to receive further orders from the Governor. In your way downe, if you meet this Kings men of warr bee civill to them. There is a report that Sevagees armada is coming out, consisting of 6 ships and 40 gorabs, which wee give you caution of not to engage them unless they first assault you.

(417)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. 87, Fol. 13	}	SWALLY MARINE TO BOMBAY	{	Dated 6 Nov. 1673
		(EXTRACT)		

The French have sent a Pink downe to Rajahpore with 2000 maunds of lead and 88 Iron gunns from £3 to £17 weight.

(418)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 251-2.	}	BOMBAY TO THOMAS ROACH AT AGRA	{	Dated 7 Nov. 1673
		(EXTRACT)		

The Kings fleet of small frigates under the comand of Siddy Sambole wintered all the last raines in this port, of which I had so greate care to protect them against Sevagees designes as if they were my own; for I kept a gard on them by land and two shippes well manned by sea to defend them from being burnt by Sevage who had a greate designe upon them. About the

end of August last they set saile for Danda Rajapore and after they had continued there one month, return'd back againe, and notwithstanding the great kindness I showed them in assisting them with powder and shott, men and all sortes of provissions they very injuriously and ungratefully stopped all provissions from coming to this port from the maine, whereby this Island suffered much want, which was the reason I did for some time denigh them provissions, and his men having committed villanous robberyes in stealing of cattle and plundering many houses and also doing other mischeifs on this Island, I forbad his peoble coming any more hither, except Siddy Sambole will keepe them in better order. Since which I understand that the Siddy Sambole hath made greate complaintes against us, writing many lyes and falshoods to Bauder Chaun and the Governor of Surrat, pretending we do hinder the Kings affaires and assist the enemy against them, which is a very gross and reproachfull untruth, for I endeavour to assist the Kings forces with all things that they want, so much as possibly I can, and doe heartily desire that our dangerous neighbour Sevagee were totally beaten and destroyed, for he is a plundering theife and an enemy to all people, robbing and plundering all merchants and places of trade, and of late hath plundered a rich towne in Decan and therein robd the Company of a considerable estate; and though all other Christian nations, French, Dutch and Portugese, have trade and factoryes in his portes, yet we have none, in regard we have not peace with him, wehrefore is little reason to beleive that if I should assist Sevagee, who is my enemy against the Kings forces, who are my friends, but the Siddy Sambole hath an evill designe in writing those lyes and aspersions against us, for having received a greate deale of money from the King and put him to a vast charge and done noe service at all against Sevagee, he must invent a greate many lyes to keepe up his credit with the King and Bauder Ckaun to whome I understand that he hath wrote that he hath taken severall castles and burnt severall townes and killed a greate many of Sevagees men. All those are meere forgerys and falcities, for he hath not done Sevagee any mischeif in the least, rather he hath been beaten and lost a greate many of his men, and the most he can brag of he hath burnt a few cajahn houses belonging to Coolys and Corumbins and fishermen that lived neare the water-side: some whereof he hath taken prisoners and sold for slaves, and this is all he hath done or is ever like to doe against Sevagee

for Sevagee is a subtle and pollitique warriar and fightes close and warily, never daring to meet in the feild, but useth all stratagems and advantages that he can, whereby he hath often surprized and outt of many of Siddys men so that they dare not attempt the shore in any place where Sevagee hath any forces to oppose them. [a portion is given in Orme Mss. Vol. 114]

(419)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 13 November
114, Sect. 2, p.206 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

We observe what you write touching the complaint sent by Siddy to the Governor of Surat against our proceedings, and are glad to understand the Governor has so just an opinion of us as not to give credit to the Calummires [Calumnious] Voce[?]as which are writ from hence, for the Siddy and all his actions are made up with nothing else but lies. We presume the treatment we have afforded to the King's two ships now in this bay, will convince him of our good meaning, and the President hath now sent a letter to Ghasty Caun, which we doubt not will much more confirm his good opinion of us; we must expect much trouble from this fleet so long as they continue in these parts.

If the French have sent down so many guns and so much lead to Rajapore, Sevagee will be able to arm out a notable fleet against the Siddy, for he only wanted guns and he has much importuned us to supply him, but tho' we have so many, we thought not good to supply him, fearing the Hon. Company's interest in your parts might receive some prejudice and disturbance thereby.

(420)

(D) O. Corespon- } FROM SURAT TO { Dated 22 Nov.
dence No. 3896 } BOMBAY } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you was dated the 18th current sent you by the Ketch *Phoenix* with the Madras advices, wee have now yours of the 13th which being chiefly in answere of severall of ours, wee pass it over to come to that which more necessarily requires our answere which is the proposall you make us to suply us [?you] with 30000 rupees or more, for the raising of auxiliary forces, in case the enemy shall come up, and lay seige to you, with promise that you will not make use of said money on any other occasion of the Island, but that it shall lie as a bank for that

occasion only, wee neednot tell you, that wee have duely debated or deliberated on this affaire, for it requires no such consideration, for that wee hold the honble: Company Island equal to that of their trade, and that which must support it, and therefore wee will furnish you with moneys for the preservation and defence of it against our enemys, though we be driven to the greatest extremities to procure it; if all other meanes should faile us, that wee had noe goods to dispose of, wee would sell our horses and what wee have about us rather than you shall want. Wee have already goot in a readiness 10000 rupees which wee thinke to send you by the *Hunter* Frigott that you write us is coming up. The Iron Gunns you are sending up wee understand are many of them defective, and will not beare the tryall but yet the Broker tells us he is upon sale of them at 9 rupees or more the Cwt. to take them such as they are without tryalls, which wee thinke is not amiss considering their bad condition yet wee wonder that people will buy any commodity they have not seen, and wish there be no after disputes about them.

Wee have perused the letter our friends at Carwarr have wrote you touching their landing, what goods they shall have occasion to take out of the ships at Merje, in case the troubles should continue at Carwar and understanding that place to be at quiett under the Government of the Canara Rajah and the ways from thence secure to Hubelly, wee are of opinion that they have done well. [Collections of Papers...Bby. Govt. Vol. 5 p. 101.]

(421)

F. R. Miscellaneous } CONSULTATION AT BOMBAY { 27 Nov.
Vol. 2, p. 149 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Instructions given to Mr. William Norgrave to command the ketch *Phoenix* for the port of Dulam and to convoy those small vessels from thence, defending them against the Mallabars, Savagee and the Syddees vessells, and to bring in tymbor, &c.

(422)

(D) O. C. } FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 Nov.
No. 3900, } 1673

(EXTRACT)

As to your present raising a 1000 *Rashpootes* or Moores for Auxilliary forces, to strengthen your out Guards and keeping the Enemy from landing.....

(423)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated November
Vol. 6, pp.224-5 } & 15 Dec. 1673

(EXTRACT)

Your mint in Bombay we trust in God will be very profitable unto you in the consumption of copper and tinn, and especially the latter. Your President having a small parcell of tinn returned him from Acheen by ship *Recovery* just before the Dutch arrivall and kept it in Bombay for the use of your mint, and when the coast was cleare cast it into the small Bugrooks or Tinnis, the greatest part whereof were disposed in the Island to the great accommodation of the people. The remainder he sent abroad to Choule and Sevagees country and put them off[f] there to great profit and in the whole made Rs. 25 per maund Surrat by the said tinn, charges of the mint paid, which was a profit little expected, for he never thought to make above 18 rupees per maund.

(424)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 Dec.
114, Sect. 3, p. 46 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

On the *Happy Rose* we sent you 101 iron gunns, such as we received them; whether good or bad, we know not.

We shall send you the remainder of them so soon as we can, for the French have furnished Sevagee with 88 guns and 3000 maunds of lead, which they themselves acknowledge, but say they were forced thereunto so that now these will neither want guns nor lead from us, which we are in no ways sorry for as things stand now.

(425)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 2 Decem-
Vol. 87, Fol. 43 } ber 1673

(EXTRACT)

[That Shivaji's fleet was sometimes friendly to the English is proved from the following this took place when there was war between the English and the Dutch—]

One of our Bombay vessels commanded by young Brewster bound from [?for] Rajspore mett with 4 of Sevagees vessels come from Goa, who told him there were 7 English shippes at the bar of Goa.

(426)

O. Correspondence } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 8 December
Vol. 34, No. 3904 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 29th November wee received by the Europe ships the 24th November 73, on whome wee have laden what pepper and other goods wee could possibly procure, being long before prepared by the President and Councill of Surratt, though nothing the quantity wee might have done had these countrys enjoyed peace, which now for almost a yeare have groaned under an heavy warr, the restless spirits of Sevagee not suffering his neighbours to live in quiet, who, takeing advantage of the King of these countrys death and the infancy of his successor and the factions among the nobillity, invaded this Kingdome with a very formidable army, possessing himsef of severall very strong castles, plund[e]ring the cheife townes of trade, and perticularly Hubelly, in which the Honble. Company lost Pagodas Sungre. 7864:47 jetts., though we hope the President &ca. in time will gett satisfaction for itt, they being on treaty with him, an exact account of which we doubt not but you will receive from them.

But it hath not bin Sevagee onely who hath impeded the Honble. Company's affaires here, for the Governour of this and neighbouring townes designed to seize upon the Honble. Company's estate in this factory, hoping by the plunder to have maintained his rebellion; but we receiveing timely notice of his intentions put ourselves in as good a posture of defence as we could, using all ways possible to prevent his designes, assisting one whome the King had appointed to be Governour into the Castle of Carwar, hoping the Rebell, being busied in retakeing itt, would be diverted from a vigorous prosecution of us, which fell out accordingly, and although he severall times sent over part of his forces to us, yet they finding our howse strong (which next under God was the preservation of the Honble. Company's estate), and us resolute to maintaine itt, they allways went away dissatisfied, and sometimes with losses. These troubles have bin the reason we could not carry on our cloth investment, so onely sent up what we had remaineing, amounting to Corge 560; and at Batticola and other townes downe the Coast we provided ready 220 tunns of pepper, which was laden on the ships with all possible speed and they dispatched for Bombay, takeing the Commanders bills of lading

for the landing the said goods at Surratt, of which wee have advised the President and Councill.

(427)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 8 Dec.
Vol. 88, p. 52 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Here is a flying report that Sevajees army are within one and a half days jorny of us, and himselfe in person.

(428)

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM BOMBAY TO { Dated 15 Dec.
dence, No. 3907 } EAST INDIA CO. { 1673.

(EXTRACT)

Though great quantities of Iron are procureable in these parts very cheape yet Europe iron is fare more esteemed and usefull, and soe small a quantity as wee write for will be disposed of on your Island only to good profit. As for guans the Country is at present well supplied with what remaining on our and the French hands, whereof wee presume they may have 300 and wee neer as many. But wee could soon dispose of what Iron guans we have at Bombay to Sevagee but that wee consider it would give great offence to this King to furnish his enemy with guans,...

As to the two brasse guans your Honrs. have sent out for tryall wee have not seen them, and therefore cannot in [this] clause give answer thereunto, but this we know that large brasse guans lye a long time on hand for the reason you mention of great charge and trouble in transport none being willing to come to that price, and you may please to remember that you had two great brasse guans which lay about 20 yeares on Swally Marine and at last were sent in the last Presidents time to Bombay where they still remaine so that at present wee cannot give you encouragement to send out any large brasse guans but the smaller sort of 8 cwts, and downwards doe well to good profit for such are coveted by the greate Umbraws, for their use in the field being light of tranport and the lesser sorts they use to be carryed by their elephants, and large Camells, from whose backs they discharge them against the enemy, soe that of the said lesser sizes you may please to send out about 20 according to the dimensions expressed in the list.

Your pious order for translating the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and our creed into the Country language that

copy thereof may be dispersed on your Island for inviting the inhabitants to embrace our Faith wee cannot but highly esteeme, as a very religious worke, and shall put it in practise soe soon as a seasonable opportunity shall present, but please to be informed that this good designe must be managed with great secrecy and tenderness as affaires now stand, freedom in religion being one of the cheife motives which invites strangers to settle on your Island and should the present Inhabitants or Strangers apprehend the least sentiment of feare to be imposed on in that point it would give an universall discouragement.

This is a worke which requires time, patience and assistance from heaven, for till God moves the hearts of these poore ignorant people, our labour will be fruitlesse, the cruelty and covetousnesse which the Romish priests have used, the Vicious and most scandalous lives of those who call themselves Christians, as well protestants as romanists hath cast an odium and dislike of our sacred profession, for to the shame of many christians in India be it declared that Mahometans and Gentues live more strict and virtuous in their coverstation then they ; we must first reforme ourselves before wee hope to convert others to our believe. [Collection of Papers...Bby. Government, vol. 5, p. 122]

(429)

(D) O. C. } FROM BOMBAY TO EAST { Dated 15 Dec.
3910 } INDIA CO. { 1673

(EXTRACT)

We have advised your Honrs. in our letters of the 23 October of our treaty and conclusion of peace of Sevagee which tho' fully agreed on between the Envoy and us, is not yet signed and confirmed by Sevagee himselfe, in regard he has bin absent, near three months from his Country, being gon with an army of 25000 men into the King of Vijapore's Country where he hath robbed and plundered many rich townes, and 'tis said he is fallen into the Country of Cavack or Canara to get more plunder in those rich townes to bear the charge of his army, at his returne we shall proceed to have the said treaty confirmed, which we noe wayes doubt but he will doe, our whole proceedings in this affaire are at large expressed in a narrative apart, sent in double coppies by these ships whereunto we humbly referr you what satisfaction he hath promised to give us for all that he robbed at Rajapore, as well from the Country as from particular men, wherefore we

intreat your order how it shall be proportioned when we doe receive the sum agreed on, out of which we shall deduct and make good unto your account what expenses we have bin at for manadging and concluding said treaty, the remainder is to be proportioned between yourselves and the persons concerned in said losse, we have already advised that in said plundering the Citty of Hubily, he hath robbed about 8000 paga. of your Estate there also, but he will acknowledge noe such thing and will not make satisfaction for it in regard there were noe English there to own and protect said goods, yet we hope in time to bring him to some composition and allowance for that also, for he is much a friend to our nation, if to any, and exceedingly desires our trade, againe in his ports, and in truth his Ports of Rajapore Dabull, Kelcy &c., are of exceeding and indispensible necessity for the trade of Bombay, for they will in time when your Facctorys are well settled there, yield great quantitys of goods of all sorts proper for Europe, cheaper then we have them at Surrat or other places whereof we have now sent some musters for your perusal, the prizes whereof are charged as they will stand in brought to Bombay, being about 25 per cent dearer then they may be had at Rajapore, besides we have hopes that the trade into Sevagees Country will consume quantitys of Europe commoditys and particularly be usefull for consumption of copper pice, and Tinnys or tinn Budgrookes in great quantitys which will prove of noe meane benefit and advantage to your mint, and expence of the manufactures of tinn, more over Sevagee promises himselfe to settle a warehouse of his merchants in Bombay for the putting of great quantitys of goods which he hath lying by him, which will also increase the trade of your port and your Revenue in customes of said goods, these and many other considerations for brevity's sake omitted caused us the sooner to hasten our treaty of peace with him, which we trust your Honrs. will confirme and will approve of accepting it as a well pleasing and advantageous service to you, had we continued to embarque his merchants vessells probably we might have got more from them to pay for your losse, but such violent proceedings are not pleasing to God, nor to you, nor have we any order from you as yet to take that course, nor is it consistent with your honour or interest to right yourselves that way, except when absolute necessity requires, when justice is utterly denied, and your estate totally preyed upon and consumed without hopes of restitution, in such case we as formerly advised doe humbly beg your order to doe

you right by force and not otherwise. But in this your Honrs. may glory that you have brought Sevagee to tearmes of restitution for his robbery of your Estate which neither the great Mogull nor the King of Vigapore nor the Portuguese were ever able to doe, all whose Countrys he hath sufficiently tobbed. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 38-40; and Collection of Papers... Bombay Govt. Vol. 6, p. 1]

(430)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 15 Decem-
Sect. 3, pp. 30-36 } ber 1673

(EXTRACT)

Now the great hopes we have of improvement of this trade hereafter, is in respect of a greater consumption of Europe goods and the procuring of considerable quantities of goods and drugs proper for the Europe market, to effect which we are endeavouring all ways possible to open a secure way of trade to the Island [?inland] Cities of Deccan, vizt, to Juneer, Orungabaud, Raybag, Hubelly, Vizapora.

The Siddies fleet falling just at that time into Negotam Bay from whence the laborours were to come hindered the design of reclaiming the overflown lands.

About the middle or center of the fort is the Governor's house built formerly by the Portugals, but was burnt by the Arabs of Muscatt, when they surprised and took the Island from the Portugese Anno 1661, so that when the English took possession of the Island there was little more than the walls left, but since it came to the Companies hands, it has been much repaired.

He [the President] always [?also] holds a laborious correspondence with all the neighbour Governments viz. the Moors, Sevagee, the Portugeeze, whose country enclosing and as it were shutting the Island Bombay we are forsed to keep a fair yet troublesome understanding with them in their several languages, but the Portugeeze give him the greatest disturbance, among whom every Fidalgo or Lord of one town is a petty Prince and requires as much state and ceremony as the Vice Roy of Goa.

(431)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 17 December
Vol. 88, pp. 30-31 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The 8th instant wee wrote your Honours by foure Pattamars wherein wee acquainted you of Sevajees coming to Cuddera,

which proved very true, his forces were by report 4000 foote and 2000 horse, and himselfe in person. He stayed not above fowre days. Most of his forces were up the hill hard by Hubelly, which caused the merchants to forsake the towne... Wee heare likewise that Sevajees forces hath had two grate overthrowes by Bulloul Ckaune and Serja Ckaun, one at Buncapore and the other at Chandagurra, which is thought was the occasion of his retireing so soone from these parts. Yesterday wee received a kinde letter from Mea Saube, and in answer wee wrot to him very civilly, but resolve never to trust him. Wee heare since that he is coming against Carwarr, he having received from aloft 40 horse more, so resolves to try once more what he can doe against this castle, so as yet we have no hopes of peace and quietness. Wee stand weell upon our guard, one of our bastions being finished before Mr. Caesar Chambrelans departure, and the other almost don.

(432)

F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated Swally Marine
87, p. 51, (2d. Set) } 28 December 1673
(EXTRACT)

Wee shall returne all your boates to you with the ships except the hoigh, which is necessary to winter with us in case of any trouble from Sevajee this yeare.

(433)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 January
114, Sect. 3, p. 56 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

[Beginnin omitted] for Goa is of late turned a meer den of pirates ; all is fish that comes to their net without respect to friend or foe, peace or war, right or wrong, so that the best succes the President expects is kind and politic words, of which the Portugal Justice do chiefly consist.

Not the least news of any Dutch ships upon this coast, and we trust in God will not disturb us this yeare.

You did well not to disturb the Dutch Hoys in the hole.

(434)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO THE } Dated Swally Marine
87, pp. 74-75 } COMPANY { 12 Jan. 1673/4
(EXTRACT)

Wee have computed that if wee can procure soe much pepper as to send you home by the fleatte 2000 tunns of goods, that it

will carry from us 120,000 *li*, sterling, at which time of your shippes departure, if wee can by that time (as wee have hopes, if the dayly feare of Sevajes forces put not a stop to trade) have disposed of all your goods.... On the 25th August arrived here the French shipp the *Orient Sunn* of 8 or 900 tunns burthen that came out of France the yeare before... They have privately sent down to Rajapore to supply Sevajees fleet 88 small guns most of them, and 2000 Maunds of lead....

(435)

(D) O. Correspon- } FROM AUNGIER, BOMBAY { 15 January
dence, No. 3929 } TO EAST INDIA CO. { 1674

May it please your Hours;

For when I reflect in my private contemplation on the establishment of your commerce with that of other Christian Nations in India, comparing the one with the other, in respect of the quantitys and prices of native staple commodities brought out, and Indian goods returned, of the generall charge, of the modell of Government, of the principall design intended, and the means practised to attaine thereunto, It seemeth to me that your action is fixed on a more sure lasting foundation then any other whatsoever, for to give you a short but true description of them all; The interest of the Danes is inconsiderable and they are esteemed little better then Pirates. The Portuguese doe with noe mean difficulty keepe footing in India; their Trade is small, their charges are great, and though they have many places, which if well managed would yield advantage, yet their evill Government destroys their Trade, and the Padres and Fidalgos eat up the Revenue; but the prudence of this Viceroy hath raised them much, both in the one and in the other. The French carry themselves very high, but surely they cannot boast of any gaine hitherto, yet wee may presume they have attained a great parte of their designe, of doeing mischief to their neighbours, and in truth by their working, that seemes to be the maine marke they aime at, more then to benefitt themselves, though 'tis probable their ambition may carry them further in time according as they succeed in their warr with Holland: Their settlement at St. Thoma will be very prejudiciall to your interest on that coast, but I cannot see what great advantage will accrue to them, except they have hopes of getting some footing on Zeilon, of which the

Dutch are wisely sensible, and will endeavour to disposses them thereof if possible, and 'tis thought had done it ere now, had not your Fleete twice undesignedly diverted them.

The Dutch are rich and powerfull possessing the most advantageous places of all India, but as they gained them by their sword and violence, soe they must mainteyne them by the same meanes, which will force them to a continuall vast expence of men and Treasure, expose them to the emulation and designes of their powerfull neighbours as well of India as Europe, and their Tyranny used in their conquests, violence practised to their neighbours, and hardships to their owne people, being soe notorious and displeasing both to God and man, hath already brought evill on their heads and may in turne cause them to sink under their owne weight.

But the English Commerce under your Honrs: happy management seemes as a Plant watered by Divine Providence, rooted in the affections of all People where it is settled, courted by all Princes and States, and reason soe persuades, for you bring good to all; evill or violent disturbance to none, your designe is just and laudable, consistent with the Laws of God and all Nations, your Government prudently established, you are furnished with staple commoditys within yourselves, proper for the carrying on your Trade in all places, your charges are not great, but such as are absolutely necessary and proportionable to your Traffique, for though I cannot speak soe confidently of other Factories whereof I have little or noe knowledge yet of those under this Presidency, I know none but what in peace may well bear their publique charge with advantage by the Profit of the goods received from you especially Suratt and Bombay; were wee once freed from the burthen of Interest and supplied with stock and goods sufficient for these markets, which when peace is settled among the neighbouring Princes will easily consume those quantities advised of in our generall letter. I hope I have not erred in this my persuasion nor that I shall be censured of designe to flatter you into a better opinion of your present State of India then in truth it is in, for I desire neither to deceive you nor to be deceived myself therein, if your Honrs: limitt your prospect only to the present I must confess your affaires doe not appear very comfortable, for your charges are encreased, your profits abated but the reason is obvious, our warr with the Dutch and the Commotions in India doe necessarily raise the former and diminish the latter, but you are not alone in this fate, other nations

suffer equally, nay rather are in a worse condition then you, common calamitys must be borne with according to the time, for God will not always punish the world with the ruines of warr.

(436)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO THE COMPANY { Dated 19 Janu-
37, Fol. 92 & 93 } ary 1674
(EXTRACT)

Sevagee haveing lately employed his armies in the Vizapore country hath not disturbed us.

(437)

F. R. Bombay } BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY { Dated 19 Janu-
Vol. 6, pp.38-40 } (EXTRACT) { ary 1673/4
(2d Set)

The publike charge of the Island now in this time of war for garrison charges, fortification, the militia officers, shipping, &c. is excessive, as before wee have hinted our care is most Seriously and conscientiously employed in retrenching and lessening the said charges what possibly wee can, and when it shall please God to bless us with peace, wee doubt not to bring them within the publike renew; but till then it cannot be expected considering the weeke condition of the Island at present and great power of the enemie. [The rest the same as in No. 429 dated 15 December 1673]

(438)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO JNO-PETIT { Dated 28 Janu-
114, Sect. 3, p. 61-62 } ary 1674
(EXTRACT)

The fleet arrived here safe the 6th December and were dispatched from hence the 12 iustant towards Surat, and returned again to us full laden the 17th. Jan. and set sail for England the 20 ditto.

[Omission here] The Company's service which doubtless is the best service either in England or India.

(439)

(S) F. R. Surat Vol. } SURAT TO CARWAR { Dated 2 February
87, Fol. 100 (pt. II) } 1673/4
(EXTRACT)

Wee heare were upon barter of your lead in Hubely for pepper and that the merchants who contracted for it have upon Sevagees late entering into those parts, declyned the bargaine but wee hope you have brought them on againe.

(410)

(S) F. R. Surat } SURAT TO FORT ST. GEORGE { Dated 3 Feb.
Vol. 88, Fol. 64 } 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Our Pattamars as you well observe have spent twice the time upon the way which they used to come in, Sevajee still is the excuse for all.

(411)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 6 Feb.
Vol. 88, p. 50 } 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Dillell Ckaun hath lately received a rout by Sevajee and lost 1000 of his Pattans, and Sevajee about 4 or 500 of his men, and this is all the newes stirring at present.

(412)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 7 February
114, Sect. 3, p. 64 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

On the 4th current the Arabs of Muscat, with a fleet of 10 sail of ships, fell upon the Portugal country near Bacsim, having first surprised and beaten their Dieu Armada, consisting of about 6 sail of small frigates which went for convoy to 15 vessells laden with rice, whereof they burnt one and took several others, and the rest fled, afterwards they landed with about 600 men near the City of Bacsin, where they have burnt many fair churches and towns, even to the very walls of the City, carrying away a great deal of plunder and prisoners. The Portugeese tho' considerable strong not daring to face them, to their great dishonour. The first news of this fleets arrival gave the President suspision that they might be Dutch, whereupon with all convenient speed he hasted to Mahim, where he is now in person with a convenient force to stregthen this part of the Island, and encourage the people, and tho' we are at peace with the Arabs, yet we judge it necessary prudent to stand upon our guard for they come for plunder wherever they can get it.

The Island encreasing in trade and revenue more than last year notwithstanding the war and if we had houses ready built to receive the people that would settle with us, the Island would soon be full of inhabitants.

(473)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 9 Feb.
 114, Sect. 3, pp. 65-66 } 1674
 (EXTRACT)

[As to the] Cotton wool bought at Broach; it seems somewhat dear at 35 Rups. per candy, for it never cost there more then 32 or 32½ except there be a very great scarcity thereof.

We are sorry to understand that your broad cloth do not sell so surrently as we expected; the Inland Country of India is without doubt in great distraction, occassioned by the Pattans &c., rebells against the King and other discomposing accidents, otherwise broad cloth would have assuredly bore a better price.

[Their] Island [Bombay] is hitherto in a prosperouse condition; great numbers of people are fled here from the Portugal Country for security, where by means of the Arabs surprizeall they are in a distracted condition, and had we now houses sufficient to receive the inhabitants that would settle with us, the Island would be soon peopled.

The news continues here that the Arabs have made notable devastation in the Portugal country even to the walls of Bacaim, nor do we hear as yet that the Portugalls have made any attempt upon them, but suffer all patiently in expectation of their Armado from Goa, besides which they are in expectation of Savagees falling upon them in other places, so that they seem to be in a very ill case at present, and in truth they have brought this great trouble upon themselves in refusing terms of honourable peace when they were proffered them; the report runs here that the Emaim of Muscatt has sent an Envoy to Arungzebe to persuade him to make war with the Portugalls by land, and he to assist him by sea also, and if the Mogull should undertake the quarrell against them they would be in a miserable codition. Pray enquire if there be any truth in this report and give us notice thereof. The President still continues at Mahim; his presence here being necessary for the security of the people in this part of the Island and has caused no mean concourse of people thither.

The Arab fleet is set sail from Bacaim and as it is said gone to the Northward burning as they go. Some believe they will to to Suratt, others that they will return to their own country; if to Suratt and that you have occasion to speak with any of their Commanders, you may declare that we are their good friends.

and resolved to hold a very fair understanding with them, nor have we further to do with the Portugeeze then as they are our neighbours.

(444)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 88, p. 55

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 14 Feb.
1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee...should be very glad...that without any interruption wee might proceed on the management of our Honble. Masters affaires. As yet wee can enjoy noe peace here, our Governor and the rebells men often skirmishing with various success, and although the rebell hath lost one of the best castles he possessed, which is sunda and in it his wife taken, yet notwithstanding holds out the rest obstinately, soe that wee can see but little reason to hope for peace yett.

(445)

Orme Mss. Vol.
114, Sect. 3, p. 70

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND

{ Dated 17 Feb.
1674

(EXTRACT)

The Portugeeze follow their trade as well in India as Europe very vigorously. They have sent this year 4 ships full laden for Lixboa, two or three ships for China, some to Mosambiquee, Bombass and Patta, and in October last they sent an Armada consisting of 5 ships and about 10 small frigates well manned to the Persian Golph, against the Persians and Arabs of Muscat, which committed many insolencies in the Golph, seizing and making prize of several Suratt and other ships for not taking their passes, and put gross affronts upon you in forcing ships out of Gombroon road to go to Congee, condemning and dishonouring you and your nation among the Persians. At length their General landed some men in the Arab country, where they burnt and plundered several small villages and then returned to Goa in December last. The Arabs at Muscat provoked by that injury though they durst not fight their fleet, followed immediately to India with 10 ships, great and small, and landed about 500 men in the Portugees country, about Bacaim, where they burnt several fair churches, towns and villages, even to the walls of Bacaim, the Portugeeze not daring to venture out against them, and having stayed about 5 dayes ashore they returned with their booty to Muscat, which has cast a notable dishonour on the Portugeeze

in India; indeed it is time their pride were taken down for they are grown excessive insolent and particular envious of and injurious to the English. They have taken and plundered two large ships belonging to the English at Metchlapatam, and one ship partly laden with English goods from Bantam bound to Surat, robbing and plundering all the English they meet with and keeping them in chains as if they were the worst enemies they had.

Your *Revenge* frigate coming from Carwar met with their Armada, and because the master being in haste to bring us advice of your fleets arrival at Carwar, would not speak with their Admiral, they shot above 100 shot at her, notwithstanding she shewed her colours, which maimed her sails and rigging very much; they demand the sovereignty of the seas and require all the vessells from Bombay, Suratt, or any other place belonging to English to take passes from them, otherwise they confiscate ship and goods and in truth are turned meer pirates in these seas. Wherefore we beseech your Honour to give us some direction how we are to proceed, and to cause the Prince of Portugal to be acquainted with those insolences that they may be remedied and justice done to the English, for we presume his Royal Highness do not give orders for these violences, which except they are checked in time may be of great prejudice to your trade of Suratt and Bombay.

The war betwixt the Siddy of Danda Rajapcre and Sevagee is carried on but slowly, they being both weary, and your President is in hopes to mediate a peace between them at the Siddys request, and if he can bring it about, it will prove of great advantage to the affairs, and render the trade to the main [“marine” in O. C. 3939] more secure.

Siddy Sambole who formerly disturbed this port is now sorry for what he has done and promiseth not to molest us any more, and we believe he will be soon turned out of his place so that blessed be God we are here very quiet and many inhabitants have of late come over to us from the Portugal country upon the Arabs fleet having surprized their parts, but we are in such want of houses, that we have not room to receive them, which is the greatest want we have at present on Bombay.

Since the above, here is a flying report of a fleet of 25 Dutch ships bound to the Northward, which makes us stand upon our guard and keep strict watch tho’ we do not much fear them.

(446)

F. R. Bombay }
 Vol. 1, pp. 17-18 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 6 March
 (2d Set) } (EXTRACT) { 1673/4

The President having received advise that Sevagy is return'd to Rairee, and that he stands to the former agreement and willing to confirme it, the question was put whether Naransinay should be sent to conclude the Treaty or no. Which being debated it was carried in the affirmative and

ORDERED That Narnsinay be imediately sent to Sevagy to conclude the Treaty.

Whereas the Sidy of Danda Rajapore hath made his applications to the President desiring him to mediate a peace betweene Sevagy and him, and the President having communicated the same unto the Gentlemen of the Counsell of Surat, who are very much inclined to goe and treate on the same subject, it was resolved that Naransinay in his treaty with Sevagy should endeavor to find and search whether Sevagee bee inclined thereunto or no; and according as he finds him, to advise thereof, which if hee seemes to embrace then to send Mr. Henry Oxinden to him as an Envoy to conclude the old business and confirme the Articles of Peace as formerly agreed on; and also to endeavor to make peace and freindshipp betweene Sevagy and the Sidy, which if it pleaseth God to bring about, will tend much to the honor and advantage of the Honble. Company on this Island.

(447)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
 114, Sect. 3, p. 100 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 19 March
 (EXTRACT) { 1674

Only we hear that twelve of them [Dutch Fleet] came so high as Vingurla, and tis given out that 5 or 7 of them are gone as far as Suratt and Persia, and the remainder of them are still at Vingurla.

Tis reported that the Mogulls army is near the borders of Sevagees Country, and it is thought will make an inroad there-into as they did the last year, though to little or no purpose, but to afflict and destroy the poore miserable people with fire and sword and so return, which will be a means to make provisions scarce, which at present are very dear.

Just at closing of this, our President received advice from Goa that the 4 of the Dutch fleet at Vingurlah were intended to

Suratt, which ships are now tho' at great distance, in sight of this port and stand to the Northward.

(448)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 95 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 20 March 1674

(EXTRACT)

By letters received from the factory at Carwar and from Goa, we have certain notice that on the 20. February a fleet of 18 sail of Dutch ships arrived at Onore, and according to their custom, gave out that more were expected and that they intended for this Island, since which we have news also that 12 of them was seen off from Vingula [*sic*, Vingurla], but though we have sent out some boats to discover their strength and design, we have yet no further news of them.

The Vice Roy of Goa is set sail with 4 Men of War and 6 Brigantines in search of the Arabs fleet and likewise has armed out another fleet of Brigantines to come to the Northward and in 15 days is expected at Bacaim.

Blessed be God all is well here in these parts of India under his protection.

(449)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 96 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 March 1674

(EXTRACT)

This saves[?serves] chiefly to acquaint you that Siddy Sambolee has wrote to the President, desiring leave for his fleet to winter again in Bombay, which being yesterday debated in Councill and also considering the great inconveniency his fleet brought last year to this Island, by hindering provisions coming from the neighbouring places by the great disorder his men (when here) daily committed and the dread and fear the very noise of his fleets coming hither again put the inhabitants in, has caused us to determine not to admit any of the Siddys ships or men to winter here, but on the contrary absolutely to deny him the same for the foregoing reasons which affair we have thought good immediately to communicate unto you ; in regard we know the Siddy will write his accustomed falcties up to Surat and that you might be the better prepared against the Governor of Surat in case he takes notice of our denying the Siddy.

(450)

(D) Letter Book, Vol. } LONDON TO SUBATT { London 3 April
 5, p. 72, No. 115 } { 1674
 (EXTRACT)

Our President and Counsell in Surat,

Wee have also entertained Mr. Henry Hills a printer for our Island of Bombay at the salary of £50 per annum and ordered a printing press with letters and other necessaries as also a convenient quantity of paper to be sent along with him, as you will perceive per the Invoice all which is to be charged upon Bhimgee from whome you are to receive it. You will perceive by our Invoice that we now send some Law Books for Bombay which you may make use of as there shall be occasion.

(451)

F. R Surat } NARANSINAY TO DEPUTY { Dated Rairy
 Vol. 88, pp. 78-83 } GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY { 4 April 1674

I arrived at Rairy on Tewsday of the last weeke, which was the 24th March, and on the same day I went to Banchar [Pachad] to visitt Naragy Punditt [Niraji Pandit], which place is at the mountaines foot, and enquireing for him, I encountred with his eldest sonne Parlad Pundett [Pralhad Pandit], who advised me that his Father Naragy Punditt was at the mountaines head, and made me waite the Rajah Sevagys order to goe up, upon which I sent one of my servants up to give the Rajah notice of my arrivall, who returned the same day with order from Neragy Punditt that I should remaine in his house untill the time of mourning was over for the death of the Rajah Sevajes wife, which I did, resting these five dayes without operating any thing. In the interim came Naragy Punditt to his habitation to celebrate the Jentues New Yeares Day [Varsha Pratipada 28th March], and the next day carried me up the hill with him, and enordered me a good entertainement in a large house where I remained five days more.

Yesterday at noone, being the third of Aprill, Naragy Punditt accompanied me up to the Rajahs Court and brought mee before him, who received me with much courtesy and gave me a seat very neare him, enquiring of your Honours good health, of which I gave him an account and reciprocally returned his complement, at which setting I entered on the Rajapore bussiness, and Naragy Pundett, according to his accustomed favour in our behalfe, demonstrated the matter better than I

expected to his master the Rajah, on which Savajee presently enordered his Scrivans to passe orders concerning this affaire, vizt. to pay the Rajapore money at three payments, to witt 2500 Pagodas out of the Rajapore Customes, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone commencing the first of September next, and 5000 to be paid in two yeares space, to make which writings and orders 3 or foure dayes will be requisite, which being effected I will send them to Your Honor by Adall the Moody, who is now with me, who arriving in safety to Your Honor will acquaint you more clearly of all passages here. I intended to have sent Sevagys writings and orders by this bearer, but seeing it would cost some time before they were finished, and Your Honor enordering me to send you a dayly express, is the reason I so suddenly dispatcht this man, and the reason I wrote Your Honor not before is because Naragy Punditt desired me not to write untill I had spoke with Savajee, for which fault I desire Your Honors pardon. I cannot advise your Honor particuarly of what newse here stirring having not sufficient time, but it seemes unreasonable I should totally decline it.

Savajee is making a throne very magnificent, on which he spends much gould and jewells, intending to be crowned in June next, being the beginning of the new yeare[?]. To this Coronation he hath invited many learned Bramines, and will liberally bestow on them many ellephants, horses and money, but it is not knowne whether he will be crowned in person, or some other Prince, for it is reported he hath a Prince of the Nisamshay [Nizamshāhi] race in his custody.

By other conveighances your Honour will have received news of the proceedings of Sevajees army. Nevertheless I cannot be excused without giving you some account. Bhadur Caun did desire to descend into Concan, but understanding that the Rajah Savajee hath stopt the passages by breaking the wayes and advances twixt the hills and keeping a constant guard there where the passages was most difficult, he returned from whence he came.

The Rajah Savajee intended to proceed for Currall to give new orders to his army and to create a new Generall of his horse in the roome of Pertab Roy [Pratap Rāy] who fell in the encounter of Sevajees army with Bullool Ckaun in a narrow passage betwixt two hills who with six horsemen more were slaine, being not succored by the rest of the army, so that Bullool Ckaun remain victorious, but Amand Roy [Anandarao] Lieute-

nant sent Sevajee word that he should not resent his Generalls death, he remaying in his stead, on which Savajee enordered Amand Roy to succeed him in quallity and pay, and not to returne alive without being victorious against his enemys. And Anond Roy [*sic*] being a valiant person, on his masters order mooved with the whole body of his horse farr into the enemys country in search of Bullooll Ckaun. But it happened that Dilleel Ckaun understanding of Parrap Rajas [Pratāp Rāy's] death, fell in with his army to succour Bullooll Ckaun, makeing great hast to fight with Anand Roy, but he seeing two such valiant enemyes before him durst not fight them, and thereupon tooke his way towards Cannara, journeying 15 leagues per diem, he before and the two nobles following him; but after many days march, not dareing to effect any thing but only to march after him, they both returned. Dilleel Ckaun went under Panalla to besiege it, but stayd there but five days and returned to his former station, and Bullooll Ckaun went to Collapore. Anand Roy passing much inland, robbed a Citty called Pench, eight leagues from Bancapore, which Citty belongs to Bullooll Ckaun[s] Jagheere, from whence he returned well laden with 3000 oxen laden with goods, which Bullooll Ckaun and Quider Ckaun understanding, they intended to intercept him with their whole army, encountring neare Bancapore, where happened a desperate battell; but Anand Roy gott the victory. In said battall fell a brother of Quider Cans, Cousen of Bullooll Ckauns, and Anand Roy robbed the whole army and brought 500 horse and two ellephants and other things, Bullooll Ckaun and Quider Ckaun flying away. Anand Roy on his returne leaving his booty with Savages, is gone againe to Ballagatte to robbe more townes.

I have discoursed with Narragy Punditt concerning the peace you desired might be concluded with the Sidy Foote [Fatte] Ckaun. He answered with many comparisons shewing that Savages had no inclination thereunto, whereupon I never talkt more about that affaire, of which Naragy Punditt will himselfe write you.

I shall give your Honour what news I have heard of Siddy Sambole in a few words. He engaged with Doulett Ckaunes navy in Satouly [Satawly (Rajapur)] river, where there was slaine above one hundred men of the Siddys and 41 of Doulett Cauns who gaines the victory but is wounded with an arrow, and tis reported that Siddy Sambole is likewise wounded and his hands burnt. He not meeting with good success in

4 April 1674]

English Records

the aforesaid river is gone to Haesser neare Vessing [?]. This news Sevajee told me himselfe. Now I desire your Honour not to licence the Siddy to enter into your port, nor his men to come on shoare, for if you should not thinke convenient to refuse him, it would cause great differrences to arrise betwixt us and Sevajee, for soe much he declared to me at first meeteing.

Now I desire your Honour to send Mr. Henry Oxinden imediateley with a good present because I cannot stay long here by reason of the unwholesome waters of the hill. Concerning the present, Naragy Punditt enquired of me and I answered him that Mr. Henry Oxinden would bring an Arrabb Horse with him of considerable vallue, who desired me to writeto your Honour not to send any, because the Rajah had told him he had not occasion of any, but that in lieu thereof you would please to send him some pretious stones, either pearles or dimonds, which may be worth his wearing at his coronation, wherefore I desire your Honour to send him some rings of pretious stones or pearles, or some chaines of pearles, which the Jentues wear on their shashes, because these people thinke that the English cannot want pearles and other jewells, being merchants that trade in shipping. Naragy Punditt enorderes me to write your Honour that if you should send a horse the Rajah would never ride on him, but give him some of his servants or souldiers, because he hath many horses, as well Arabbs as Turkish, which considering, your Honours may please to doe as to you it seemes best. Your Honour hath already wrote to Naragy Punditt that you would send an English man of your Councill, which he hath made known to the Rajah, wherefore it is convenient that Mr. H. O. Comes with a considerable present in conformity to his quallity, which may be about 1000 or 1200 Rups. It is also reasonable that you present the Rajah with something at the time of his coronation, but this present you now send will serve for all. I likewise advertise your Honour to mind Girder Das to send 35 ordinary thurmas to Naragy Punditt, for which he often persecutes me, and Girder promised to send them just after my departure. God preserve your Honour is the prayers off,

Rairy. 4th April 1674.

Your humble Servant
NARANSINAY

Translated out of the
Portuguese originall.

(452)

F. R. Bombay } SEVAGY RAJAHS COLE { Dated 6 April
Vol. 1, pp. 30-31 } NAMA { 1674

(REFERENCE)

[Refer to 'Consultation at Surat,' under No. 473 infra, dated 8 May 1674, p. 348]

(453)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 7 April
487, Fols, 143 & 144 } { 1674

(EXTRACT)

Your resolu[ti]on not to permit the Siddy to winter at your island with his fleet, wee cannot disapprove in regard to the great prejudice the island will receive thereby, but wee think it much better, that our President prepare a letter signing to the Governor at large his reasons, why hee cannot permitt them, sealing the said letter and sending it us with a coppie in English that as occasion serves wee may present him. For wee esteem it will be more prevalent with the Governor then anything wee can say, who are here soe near him. If any thing interveenes in the meane time, wee shall give such answer as wee thinke fitting.

(454)

O. Correspondence } PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO { [Undated]
Vol. 34, No. 3951 } SIVAJI { [?] 1674

(EXTRACT)

The honored Bhimagee Pundett, with Narasinnay, is this day arrivad at Bombay, who delivered me your Excellency's letter, by which I understand you were in good health, which I esteemed very much. Likewise they informed me about the buisnesse past concerning Rajapore, that your Excellency would make an end of it, for which you had given order to the said Bhimagee Pundett whereof I was very glad.

I was certain that when your Excellency tooke this buisnesse in hand that it would bee ended, and all the losse that the English susteined in Rajapore satisfied; but the said Bhimagee Pundett is very prudent in negotiateing on your parte to our prejudice and to the contrary I would not argue anything because there should bee noe difference in our friendship, and for this reason I doe onely to please your Excellency accept of the summe

of 10000 Pagodoes, though our losse was greater, to be paid as followeth (vizt.) 7500 Pagodoes in ready money and 2500 to bee discounted in the customes at Rajapore. Concerning other particulars treated by Bhimagee Pundett with mee there shall bee noe faile on my parte nor in any other buisness of yours that may happen hereafter, and in the same manner ('tis reason) you should treat with mee.

The present you was pleased to send me I received with great joy; at present our English ships are not arrived that I might send you some curiosities. The bearer hereof Narasinay will present to your Excellency one Arabia horse, and some other things which will serve for your servants.

[Endorsed] Copy of the President's Letter to
Sevagee Rajah

No. 18.

(455)

O. Correspondence } SIVAJI TO AUNGIER { Undated
Vol. 34, No. 3952 } { [?] 1674
(EXTRACT)

I received your Honours letter by Bimagee Pundet and Narasinay who manifested the good corrispondence that your Honour doth use with mee, likewise they treated with mee about the buysness of Rajapore which I have answered and do send them againe to treat with your Honour, my desire being onley to keepe the same corrispondence which your Honour doth with me. I shall not say more but desire you that there may bee noe difference in our friendship for I am very well acquainted of your Honours prudence. I send your Honour a present which I desire you to accept off.

[Endorsed]

Copy of Sevagee Rajah
his letter to the President.

(456)

F. R. Bombay Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 [?] 1674
1, p. 24 (2d set) } { April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Naransinay now treating with Sevagee, having wrote a letter to the President adviseing of the conclusion of the treaty with Sevagee and confirmation of the contract formerly agreed on, and desiring that Mr. Oxinden be immediately sent to him to confirme

the Articles of Peace betweene the English and Sevagee, and that he brings a considrable present of some jewells to Sevagy, in regard he intends to make himselfe King and to be crowned, which being fully debated, and considering the necessity there will be of sending a present to Sevagy at his coronation had not the treaty at this time been so happily concluded and agreed on, and also foreseeing the great advantage that will in time succeed to the Honble. Company, it was fully agreed on and

ORDERED That Mr. Henry Oxinden doe gett himself ready and be sent to Sevagy with a considerable present to confirme the Articles of Peace betweene us, and that what things are necessary for the present be sent for to Surat with all convenient speed.

That Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe consider betwixt this and next Counsell day what is necessary to be inserted in the Articles to be demanded of Sevagy and to bring in their report accordingly.

That a letter be write to Naransinay for him to advise immediately what persons of Sevagy's Councell, or great men near him are necessary to be presented and what value to be given to each of them.

(457)

Orme Mss. Vol. } 114, Sect. 3, p. 98 }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{ Dated 9 April 1674
	(EXTRACT)	

Yours of the last of March advising the arrival of the 4 Dutch ships and releace of some English prisoners &c. particulars.

The occasion of this conveyance by express is to communicate unto you the hopes we have of a speedy accommodation with Sevagee Rajah to our content, which you will read in the enclosed paper, being copy of Naran Sinays letter to the President received last night from Rairee [*cf* No. 455], wherein you will observe that the former contract is confirmed by Sevagee and to the end that it might be celebrated and concluded on the more solemnly between us, and that we may also be the better enabled to procure other considerable priveledges to the enlargement of the Company's trade in his country, we have esteemed it very convenient to send Mr. Henry Oxendon with a handsome equipage and an acceptable present to Sevagee, and that with all the speed possible that he might return before the rains, and the rather for that you will observe that Sevagee is now determined to crown himself King of his country, and had we not had this occasion, we should have

been necessitated to send some persons to compliment him on so solemn an opportunity; now you may observe by the letter that whereas we intended to send him a good horse or two with other things from hence, he seems no ways to like it, but rather desireth some good pearle, diamonds, and other jewells which may be more acceptable unto him, wherefore we have sent this express in all haste to you, and do intreat you to buy and send us with all speed possible, some of the particulars mentioned in a list herewith sent to you to the value of 3, or 4000 Rups. which we hope you will be able to procure in 3 or 4 days and pray let what you send be very good in its kind, and as to the price, we wholly refer them to you, and tho' we presume that your prudence and care of the Company's interest will animadvert to you that the charge will be very great to the Company and it may be you will think it will be too much for him, yet we desire you to take notice that what present you shall make, though chargeable, yet we trust will be of great advantage to the Company in their future trade and settlement, and besides, whatever expence we are at on this occasion, is to be deducted out of what we shall receive from Sevagee, so that in effect, it will be little or no charge unto them, wherefore we gain; and again desire you to furnish us with the the said particulars with all speed, for without them, we cannot expect the success we hope for, in our negociation.

We desire you also to take notice, that Sevagee is very much concerned and affronted at our favoring the Siddy, and hath sent the President a message that we must not expect peace with him if we assist the Siddy or permitt his vessells to winter here, and in truth it will be so great a prejudice to this Island, that we have determined not to admitt them, and therefore we have already prepared you before hand to answer what demands the Governor of Surat may propose unto you concerning that affair, and we hope our moderate proceeding with the Said Siddy here and your prudent application at Suratt, will qualify any displeasure the King of the Governor of Suratt may take against us, for not admitting the Siddy's fleet to winter here, notwithstanding Naran Sinsay in his letter doth write that there is little hopes of procuring a peace between Sevagee and the Siddy, yet the President doth not despair of procuring a happy effect thereof by these solid reasons which he will communicate by Mr. Oxendon for the mutul advantage of both parties.

(458)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
3, p. 21 (3d set)

} CONSULTATION IN SURAT {

Dated 16
April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay by their advices of the 9 Currant giving us an account of their proceedings with Sevagee by Narran Sinnay their Scrivan, who they had sent before to prepare business against Mr. Henry Oxindens arrivall to him. The said Narran Sinnay finding greater success then he expected, for Sevagee being willing to come to an accomodation for the Companies and their servants losses at Rajapore on such tearmes as he propounded the last year, by the payment of 10000 pagodees now directed his Scrivans to pass orders concerning that affaure to pay it at three payments, vizt. 2500 pagodas out of the Rajapore Customs, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone comming the first September next, and 5000 to be paid in two years space. The Busines being soe near an accomodation, Narran Sinnay desired the President to send away Mr. Oxinden with as much hast as might be, and a sutable present in jewells and pearles, he understanding that the horses intended him would not be acceptable, in regard he was making a rich and stately throne and intended to be crownd a King in June next; wherefore the President and his Councell there, having desired us to provide in all hast the following particulars, wee resolve to use our best endeavours to performe it, or so many of them as may be had.

2	Pearls both Rups.	...	...	...	500
4	ditto	...	...	...	800
4	rubys for Ear Jewells ..	...	...	...	200
1	diamond ring	...	...	...	400
1	ditto	...	...	...	300
1	ditto	...	...	...	200
1	ruby ring	...	...	...	200
1	head jewell like a feather	...	...	...	700
2	Bracelets	...	...	...	400

3700

List of what is sent to Bombay to present Sevagee

2	Pearle wt. 10 $\frac{1}{7}$	rutties cost rups. ...	...	500
4	ditto wt. 18 $\frac{9}{13}$	... ..	...	750
1	diamond ring rose cutt	... ..	...	450
1	ditto	... ..	...	325
1	ditto a table	... ..	...	130
1	head jewell like a feather	... ..	...	680
2	bracelets	... ..	...	450
	insurance at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent	... ..	...	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
			Rupees	3314 $\frac{1}{4}$

(459)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114
Sect. 3, p. 102-3

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Dated 18 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

He thought of [it] not fitt to give an absolute denial to winter the King's fleet, but to cast it wholly upon the Government [?—nor], prudence representing the just reasons on our side, which are to this effect.

Secondly, that last year the Island was pretty well stored with provisions and necessaries of all sorts, but since the Siddy has plundered the main, Sevagee has utterly denied all sorts of provisions and wood from coming hither, which has caused a great famine and want of all things insomuch that we have not to supply ourselves, much less his fleet.

Thirdly that Sevagee has sent a threatening message to the President, that if he permitts the Siddies fleet to winter here, he will make war with us, and use his utmost to burn the King's ships in our port, and we are in no condition to secure them, in regard our ships are gone for England; and besides he has sent word that he will supply the Dutch with 10000 men to take this Island, so that we can by no means admit it.

Fourthly that it is neither the King's honour and interest for his fleet to winter here, for besides our port being open, we cannot secure them against those numbers of men which he may send to destroy them. It will be double charges for the King to winter them here, where all things are expensive dear, wherefore the President desires him to winter them at Suratt or Danda Rajapore, where he promiseth to supply them with all things necessary

that the Island affords. This is the import of the President's letter to the Governor as you will more at large read in the Persian letter herewith sent.

The President hath thought good to send him a present of 2 mermaids teeth and 2 petrified crabs, which we hope he will esteem as great rarities being procured with much trouble and care here, which we desire you to deliver him.

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F. R. Surat, Vol.
87, pp. 153-154

} SURAT TO BOMBAY {

Dated 18 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now in answer of yours of the 9th current, incloseing us a translate of Narrandas Sinas letter, by which wee perceive you are likely to come to a speedy accommodation with Sevajee on the conditions that you were the last year treating about, of paying you 10000 Pagodas in full satisfaction for the Honble. Comyany's and their servants' losses in Rajahpore, and wee may consequently infer that the Company's late loss at Hubely must be included; you sending Mr. Oxinden on that employ wee hope will make some addition by his procureing us further priviledges for our trade in his country. The present which you desire may be sent with all speed to accompany him wee have been collecting these two dayes as near as wee cann in such particulars as you desire from us; what is wanting, as the rubie for the ear jewell and the rubie ring of such value, which are not at present procureable, wee have supplied with a dagger of neat workem which wee thinke may be as acceptable to him as any of the other. The particulars which wee send you are as follows:

	Rupees.
2 Pearle weighing rutt. $10\frac{1}{16}$ cost ...	... 500
4 Ditto weighing „ $18\frac{3}{16}$ cost...	... 750
1 Diamond ring, a rose cutt, cost ...	... 450
1 Ditto cost. ...	... 325
1 Ditto, a table, cost ...	... 130
1 Head jewell like a feather cost ...	... 680
2 Bracelets cost ...	... 450
	<hr/> 3285
Insurances at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent ...	... 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 3314 $\frac{1}{2}$

All which particulars wee have delivered to Moan Drunidas and Volup Lickmedas, Sheroffs, to send you, which they doe by a Cossett that accompanyes your Cooly, the bearer hereof.

That Sevajee is much offended at your favouring the Siddee in permitting his vessells to winter att your Island, and hath exprest soe much to Narrand Sinay, wee have reason to believe, and you may doe noe less of the other interest here, for when the Governour here, or the King's Generall near you there, shall come to understand (as certainly they will) this your Embassage, and a conclusion of a peace with the King's enemy, together with your denyall of their fleet to harbour with you, you must needs conclude that the Mogull will take us for none of his friends, and that wee must be exposed to many injuryes if the Company doe not alsoe suffer in their trade. But you haveing soe often manifested to us how much the good and well being of the Island, both for provissions and traffique, depends upon an accomodation with Sevajee, together with the trade that wee expect to have by the settlement of factoryes in his country, that wee shall patiently endure what these people may impose on us rather then declayne the interest and benefitt of the Company in their Island.

As Narran Sinay doth give you little hopes of procureing peace betweene Sevejee and the Siddee of Danda Rajapore, soe we think it not a business soe facile to be effected, for a warr soe many yeares standing to be suddenly accomodated. Thus wee have given answer to your letter and haveing nothing here of newes that offers, wee conclude and subscribe

Your very affectionate friends.

Whereas wee intended to send you a dagger, the man that ownes it stands on such high termes for it that wee thought it not necessary to buy it at soe extravagant a rate.

(461)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
88, pp. 129-131

} CARWAR TO SURAT {
(EXTRACT)

Dated 22 April
1674

At present our designes for pepper looks towards Sunda the merchants of which place having been much discouraged from sending that commodity, up aloft by reason of Sevagee, a good cropp of this yeares remaines yet there, soe that wee hope wee

may be furnished with a good quantity from thence. The only impediment we feare in this business is from Govendinaik, but wee shall use all faire and prudent wayes to make him our freind. To that end wee have sent for downe our sheroff, who is likewise his, and a man much respected by him, to mediate the business between us. If wee find that hee will comply, wee intend to send Thomas Sherlock to Sunda to treat with him to buy up what pepper he can, from whence he may conveniently goe up to Hubely, if their be a cessation of armes betweene Sevajee and this King for the time of the raines, to try what may be done concerning our cloth investments. At present wee have little or noe hopes of effecting any thing in it, but if an oppertunity presents, wee shall use our endeavours therein.

God be praised that at length there is a period put to all our long and tedious rebellion here by the arrival of Aboo Ckaun Rustum Jeamah, to whom all these countrys are given. Upon notice of his coming Measaub made noe great account of him supposing that he would not be able to keepe his men together any long time for want of money; but it pleased the Divine Providence to dispose it that at his approach to Cuddera the Governour of that place being deserted by his men (upon what account wee know not) and thinking himselfe to[o] weake to oppose, went out to meete him, contrary to the expectation of all. Alter this Carwarr was yeilded and Measaube himselfe hath, without stricking a stroke, surrendred Anchola and promiseth Simeseer (to which castle he is now gone) upon the delivering up to him his wife who is now a prisoner in Sunda castle, soe that wee now hope wee shall have a lasting peace. Yet some trouble we have mett with from these new comers who being very needy of money have much sollicited us to lend them some; which after much dispute, and importunity we have done, judging it our Honoble Masters interest not to anger this new Lord; he promiseth ever to cherish that love and respect for us which his father always boore to the English.....Wee are very willing to bee ridd of our souldiers.....wee have only reserved five English men to play our great gunns upon any ocoation, which wee should not have done but that wee cannot thinke the Honble. Companies house or estate at any time secure without them in this ill govrened country where the Governours themselves are to[o] apt to play the rogue. And besides, wee heare that Sevajee is about a days journey hence, going to build a Castle upon a

very high hill, from whence if he be not prevented, he may very much annoy these parts.

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Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 April
114, Sect. 3, pp. 104-6 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday the whole fleet consisting of the King's 2 Men of war, 5 frigates and about 15 grobes, came into this road, and tho' at first they came to an anchor without, yet a most violent storm first blowing from the North, and afterwards turning to the Southwest, and proving extremely fierce, that they were not able to ride it out, forced them to come close into the bay for shelter.

[Omission here] Though they have exceedingly importuned, yet I can no way give my consent for their wintering here, and if possible I will get them out....

[Omission here] From the time of their wintering here Sevagee has not suffered any provisions or wood to be brought to this Island from his countries.

Forced to supply ourselves from the Portugal country and Batticala and other places.

Sevagee will use his utmost art and force to destroy the fleet if they winter here.

He may easily burn the ships one after another, and it will be impossible for me, or any of their people to secure them.

If any disaster happens by fire or otherwise, let it light upon their own heads.

I send you herewith, a letter which I received from Naran Sinay, which I desire you to show him, wherein he will understand what danger the Island will undergo by Sevagee's incursions and the war he will declare against us.

They may be safe and secure at Suratt and may be so soon sent down from thence in September as from hence to prosecute the war against Sevagee.

Hope he will order the fleet to be sent up to Surat.

Provisions I have none to spare them, for I have not any for ourselves.

[Omission here] Will cost the King double the charge here, as it would at Suratt.

For besides the mischief they did last year when here, in wounding and killing some of our people, plundering and robbing

houses and forcing our women, I understand from several of the people of the Island that they have threatned to do all the mischief they can, by burning the town and raising all the Moors in rebellion against us.

Nay Siddy Sambolee and some of his officers have been heard to speak the very same words.

Not to suffer them to come on shore, except some few and those without arms, and when they have provided themselves with necessaries, to desire them to be gone.

Caus Moody being lately at Cullean and Negotanna [*sic* Negotan; Nāgothanā] about some affairs there, the Soubidar of those places, Dadagee Pundit told him that he had orders from Sevagee his master, not only to hinder all provisions from coming to this Island, but also to make war upon us from those parts, if we suffered the Siddy's fleet to winter here.

Siddy Sambolee desires his fleet to winter here, not for the King's interest, but his own, for besides that, he is fearfull to be called to account for the great charges he has put the King unto; he fears if the fleet goes to Suratt, they will never trust it with him again, nor can he possibly secure it, so long as it is here.

Desire him as he tenders[?] the King's honour and interest to move the Nabob to send for the fleet with all speed to Suratt, and if he heres [*sic*] any quarrell has happened betwixt the Siddy and me here, I desire him to be assured that the fault was on their sides, and not ours.

Tell him plainly and boldly, that you are willing to leave the port, and trade of Suratt rather than be subject to these great inconveniencies.

(463)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 152

} SURAT TO CALICUT {

Dated 25 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

For newes in these parts: The King is gone in person against the Pattans, who have taken the province and city of Cabull from him and cutt off one of his armies that hee sent against them under command of Rajundan Ckaun, who with 12 more Umbraws and many thousand men are slayne.

Sevagee is making a costly throne and intends to be crowned King in June next.

(464)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 27
1, pp. 26-7 (2d set) } April 1674
(EXTRACT)

The Sidyes fleete, which lay at the mouth of the Bay, being on Saturday last, the 25 current forced by a violent storme of wind and a great sea withall to come close into this harbor for shelter, they being not able to ride it out without great hazard and danger of looseing the Kings frygatts, the President thought fitting out of comon civility (in regard they were forced in by stress of weather) to supply them for the present with what provisions they stood in need of during their short stay in this harbour; where, being safe at an anchor, the Sidy this day sent one of his Noquedahs to treat and intercede with the President for the wintering of the King's five frygatts here. Whereupon, the Councill being convened and the whole circumstance of this affaire againe fully considered and debated and laid open to the Noquedah the great and apparent danger the frygatts would undergoe if they wintered here, in regard of the King's enemy Sevagy in the opposite Maine would send shippes or corrupt some people on this Island to burne them as they lay in harbor, and many other dangers and inconveniencys being also declared to the Noquedah, the result of the Councill was that they would not recede from the former deniall and withall confirmed the same. Then the President propounded to the Councill that, seeing it pleased God to force the Sidyes fleete into this harbor and that he supposed Savagy might be offended at our sheltering his enemy soe near them, whether Mr. Oxinden should as yet be sent with the present to Sevagy to conclude the old Rajapore difference and confirme the peace between the English and him, or no? which being fully considered

RESOLVED That Mr. Oxinden should gett himselfe ready to goe to Sevagy, but that his journey for the present should be suspended untill the Sidyes fleete be gone from hence which 'tis hoped will be in few dayes if it pleaseth God to lay the high winds and seas.

(465)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 28 April
Vol. 34, No. 3918 } 1674
(EXTRACT)

Sidy Sambole, Commander of the Mogulls fleets, takeing advantage of the Honble. Company's dependance in their traid at

Suratt and other parts of his dominions, and also of the violence of a great storme which came from the Southward and forced him to come in with his fleet into this Bay, caused the President, much against his will and inclinations, to winter his fleet this yeare in our harbour; but the tearmes and articles on which he was admitted, and also the advantage which the Island and people doe receive by the money which himselfe and soldiers spend here, doth render his Company less ungratefull to the Island, and though Sevagee was at first offended at his wintring here, yet the President haveing given him the reason of his proceedings, he was highly satisfied therewith.

(466)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 April
pp. 155-157 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you accompanied the particulars you wrote for to present Sevajee, bearing date the 18th curreant, whose copie is inclosed. On the 26th wee received yours of the 18th with the inclosed to the Governour and Sied Mahmud, giveing your reasons why the Siddees fleett may not winter there. Wee have made some alteration of your letter, though litle yet wee thinke pertinent to the business, for in the conclusion of your letter to the Governour you left him too much liberty to impose on you what you doe not desire; wee therefore made it runn after this manner; that whereas you doubted not but the reasons you had given him would be satisfactory, soe you desired him to send his order to the Siddee that hee either winter his fleet at Danda Rajapore or bring them up to Surat. Wee thought good alsoe to leave out that clause of Sevajees threatening to assist the Dutch with 10000 men against you; and your Scrivan in his stile is *too humble*, and places words unbecomeing your quality. Wee send his Honour the copie that hee may see the litle alteration wee have made.

(S) The President's letters to the Governor and Sied Mahmud were this day (delivered) with the small present sent him. The Governor seems to like the letter well and sayes hee will send it up to the king, that it may stand as an evidence against the Siddies accusations this morning, hee seemed to deny our carrying out of tyles, saying that the Voccanavis might take notice, as well to his as our prejudice, that wee carryed out Brick and lyme and tyles from hence to the island, but in an houre after our Broker

being with him, wee believe did make knowne to him what he was appointed, that if he denyed us the carrying out of tyles, how could hee expect that wee should furnish his fleett with amunition and other provissions for warr from our island as wee have done, or if hee did not and it was the Governor's voluntary act, it is soe much the more acceptable for hee sent one of his owne peons to Umbra to see it done, in as great quantities as wee desired.

(467)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN { Dated 30
1, pp. 27-8(2d set) } BOMBAY { April 1674

(EXTRACT)

RESOLVED That Captain John Shaxton. Deputy Governor, Mr. John Child, Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe all repair this afternoone on board the Sidy, and first of all, after the usual compliments passed in civill tearmes to desire the Sidy to depart with his fleete out of this Port, urging those effectuall reasones which ought to perswade him thereunto, (vizt.) the great danger the fleete will runn of being burnt by Sevagees people, and the want of provissions and famine on the Island, and Sevagees resolution to declare warr against us if wee doe admitt of any such thing, and in case he still obstinately refuseth to be gone, to put the King's Duay [Dwāhi] upon him, declaring that after 3 dayes time, which wee give him to victuall and water his fleete, wee will shutt up the Port and not suffer any of his men to come on shoare nor any sort of provissions to be sent to them, and to make a publique protest in the presence of all the Moores there present that if any evill, damage or loss doth happen to the King's fleete, or if any quarrell, breach of peace and amity doth fall out betweene the King and the English on this score, that they are the cause of it and lett the evill light upon their owne heads.

(468)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 30 April
38, Fol. 122 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Siddys men are landed from 3 or 4 vessells of theirs at Surey and droven all the people, men and women from thence, and Morttuges and other places, who hither upon mouthed complaining of them, therefore have ordered the raising 4 or 5 files of men to march that way.

(469)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, pp. 107-8 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 30 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

The news which you sent of the success which the Pattans have against the King's Army and other commotions at court, makes me fear the troubles will increase all over the Kingdom to the great disturbance of trade. God in his good time grant a happy issue thereof.

I am advised from Mahim, that some of the Siddie's boats with soldiers, are gone up the river to Surey and some of those parts by Ston, and have landed the soldiers, who have robbed and plundered the poor people there, and turned men, women and children out of doors, so that there is a very great complaint made unto me of them, and I have determined to send up a party of horse and foot to make all quiet again, and to force them on board and those who were the abettors of the same, to bring them hither, and to imprison them. The *Hunter Frigate* is sailing up towards those parts, to force their vessells back agin into the road. Now whether it be fitting to entertaine and harbour such wicked, evil designed rogues in this Island, or whether they can, with any reason or conscience expect it, I leave you to judge. I send you copy of a consultation concerning which [sic, this] affair which passed this day [See No. 468 dated 30 April] wherein you will read our full resolutions.

(470)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
1, p. 29 (2d Set) }

CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY

{ Dated 4 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

The Governor having received a letter from Naransinay, wherein he presseth very much for Mr. Oxinden to proceed in his journey to Rairee, in regard Sevagee intends very shortly to be crowned and to sitt on his throne, and likewise, it being necessary that a speedy satisfaction touching the Sidyes fleete being here be given unto him, least it should prove disadvantageous to the concluding of the peace now in treaty

ORDERED That Mr. Oxinden prepare himselfe with all speed to goe to Rairee with the present, and that Mr. John [Child], Mr. Oxinden and Mr. Ustick doe meete this afternoone and put the present in order, and to consider how it must be disposed, and to bring an account thereof to the President next Councill day.

ORDERED also That Mr. George Robinson and Mr. Thomas Mitchell doe accompany Mr. Oxinden for his assistance in this affaire.

(471)

Orme Msa. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, p. 110 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 6 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

Since our last, the Siddy has discharged his soldiers, and sent about 500 of them altogether on shore with their arms, powder and bullets in several boats, unknown to the President, and without the Siddys giving any notice thereof, who attempted to land by force, which caused us to double our guards at the Custom House, and considering the villanies they committed, and not [?] knowing what mischief they designed the last year, would not admit any to come on shoar, but they still pressing whether we would or no, as it were by force, some of our men sent 2 or 3 shot at them, which struck some of their boats, but God be thanked, no mischief was done, and so forced them off, and it proves well, for there might have been many lives lost on both sides: besides this the Siddy's ship in her salutes slung several shotts on shore, which had like to have done great mischief, the shot being seen by several Englishmen to fall and brought to the President, whereupon the President sent a 2nd message to the Siddy to desire him to be gone out of the harbour and to let him know that none of his men should come ashore, so that we stand at a bay at present, the Siddy resolving not to be gone, and we resolving he shall not winter here, and enjoy the benefits of the port to bring his vessells on shore, yet we furnish him with what water and provisions he wants and though we easily could, yet think not good to drive him out by force and violence of our shot, but rather to weary him out, and though we think he will scarce leave the port this year, yet we design his entertainment shall not give him encouragement to come again, unless we can bring him to some good articles for the security of our trade and protection of the main over against the Island from his invades and plunderings, which if we can bring him to, we shall soon be friends.

(472)

(S) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, Fol. 162 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 7 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

To yours of the 13th of Aprill, wee have already given answer and owne the receipt of that of the 25th, Wee have now

alsoe yours of the ultimo ditto month, all which treating of the disturbances you have and are like to receive from the Siddeys ffelett in your part and the great detriment the island already hath suffered by their wintering there the last yeare, and much more should you permitt them this and haveing perused your severall reasons and arguments both to the Governor and us which wee have endeavoured to make him sencible of, as well by your letters, as by Sied Mahmud, which wee doubt not, they are apprehensive of as well as wee, wee have formerly let you know and are still of the same minde, that noe interest here shall inclyne us to consent to the prejudice or ruine of the Companys island and therefore lett not any thought of us make you declyne your intention of removeing the Siddys ffelett from you, if you have not already done it. Wee have this day learnt from the Governors Duan that the Governor about 8 dayes past, wrote the Siddey, what the Kings orders were that the 2 great shippes should be brought up to Surat, and that if hee kept friggaats abroad, hee should pay for the hire of them soe that wee conclude, rather then the Siddee will be at that charge, hee will bring up all the vessells and wee hope ere this you are rid of them soe that with this wee thinke fitt to dispatch one of your pattamarrs, reserving the other a day untill wee learne with [what] answer the Governor or Sied Mahmud shall give to your letters which if wee shall finde inclyneing to favour the Siddee, for the wintering his small vessells at your (F. 163) island then shall wee deliver a letter as from you letting him know how the Siddeys vessells have gone up the river, plundered the inhabitants of the island and turned them out of doores for which reason, you will not permit any of them to winter there, and have given them orders to victuall their ffelett and begone and some other circumstances. This wee have ready drawn up, but shall not make use of it, unless wee finde occasion.

(473)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1, pp. 30-31

} CONSULTATION AT SURAT {

Dated 8
May 1674

(EXTRACT)

Severall writings being sent by Naransinay, signed by Sevagy in order to the concluding of the Rajspore differences and confirming a peace between the English and him, being translated into English and publiquely read, some things therein were found to be superadded thereunto more then what was consented unto,

whereupon a Paper of other articles being drawne out, necessary to be agreed on betweene both partyes, was this day read, examined and approved, and conteyne (as followeth (vzt.)

**Sevagy Rajahs Cole Nemma OR CONCLUSION OF
PEACE WITH THE HONBLE. ENGLISH EAST
INDIA COMPANY NEGOTIATED BY THEIR
SERVANT NARANSINAY IN THE 9th
DAY OF THE MONTH MAHARAM
WHICH IS THE 6th April 1674.**

WEREAS in the Raigne of Adell Shaw the English East India Company had a Settlement and Factory at the Port of Rajapore, which Port being taken and plundered by Sevagy Rajah, the Factory was likewise robbed and they became great losers thereby. Parte of their goods and money fell to the said Rajahs share and the rest were taken by the souldiery; whereupon ensued a breach between the Rajah and the English, who left frequenting the said Port of Rajapore, but they intending to compose these differences and resettle at Rajapore, did formerly send two Envoyes to him, but effected nothing; since which, Naragy [Niraji] Pundett interposing by his mediation and desire to the President of Bombay, he sent as an Envoy to this Court of Rairee Naransinay, who concluded the differences as followeth (vzt).

That the English for their losses sustained at Rajapore shall receive 10,000 Kings Pagothas from the Rajah Sevagee to be paid (vzt.) 7,500 out of his Treasury to be received in three years time, that is to say, 2,500 in the first years time to be deducted out of 5,000 Pagothas worth of goods, which the English shall buy of him, for which they shall pay but 2,500 Pagothas and 2,500 to be discounted, and this is to continue for 3 yeares time, when the English wilbe reimbursed of the 7,500 Pagothas; and for theremaying 2,500 Pagothas, when the English settle at Rajapore, it shall be paid them out of the customes, and untill the said summe is fully discounted, they shall not pay any customes. And thus, paying 10,000 Pagothas, all disputes and discords about the Rajapore business shall cease on either side.

That the English may have liberty to settle their factoryes in any part of Sevagys dominions (vzt.), Rajapore, Choul, Dobull or Culleam, and whatever goods they shall import into any of these ports or export, shall be valued at the Custome House by fower able merchants, and according to what they shall apprise

them, the English shall pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and noe more nor noe less,

That the English shall sell their goods in the owne Factory to any mearchants whatever at their owne price, and they shall have licence to tranport them whither they please, paying the inland Customes, but the English only to buy and sell at Port and not carry or transport them inland. And if the English shall find some sorts of goods unvendible and think fitting to reshipp them without paying any other Custome, then what did at laning (vzt.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and according to these Articles, both Sevagy and the English are to act.

(474)

F. R. Bombay. } Consultation at Surat { between [?] 8 & 11
Vol. 1, pp. 36-37 } (continued) { May 1674

Articles of Peace, Union and Freindshipp agreed on betwixt the Noble Prince Sevagy Rajah and the honble. East India Company

[Copied from Orme MSS. Vol. 114 and printed in this Volume as No 476 *infra*. After the copy in *Factory Records, Bombay, Vol. 1*, there is the following addition:]

Ordered that Sevagy pay noe Customes for the wheate; and in regard the Company hath lett the Customes out, that the Rendoro or farmer be allowed soe much as the Custome of the wheate comes to.

Mr. Childs, Mr. Oxiden and Mr. Ustick having put the present for Sevagy and shared them out as they are to be presented the President and Counsell having perused the same, approved thereof, the contents of the present are as follows (vzt.)

To Sevagy Rajah (vzt.)

- „ One head jewell sett with diamonds &ca.
cost Rups. 690
 - „ Two braceletts sett with diamonds &ca.
cost Rups. 450
 - „ Two pearles poiz. ROI $\frac{1}{10}$ 510
- Rups. 1650

To Sombagee Rajah Sevagy Rajahs sonn

- „ Two braceletts sett with small
ruby's 125
 - „ One breast jewell of 8
Diamonds. 250
- Rups. 375

To Morah Pundett Sevagy's greatest favorite	
„ Two large pearles valued at	Rups. 400
„ Annagee Pundett a great favorite	
„ Two gold chaines poiz. Tolaes 7	„ 125
To Narragee Pundett another favorite	
„ Two Pamarines cost	„ 70
To Rawgee Somnatt Sevagy's Secretary	
„ Two Pamarines cost	„ 70
	<hr/>
	Total Rups. 2690

Besides severall other small presents to which are left to Mr. Oxinden to dispose of to under officers as hee shall see occasion and for the Company's interest.

(475)

F. R. Bombay } ARTICLES OF PEACE, UNION AND { Dated
 Vol. 6, pp. 124 } FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NOBLE { [?] May
 , -8 (2d Set) } PRINCE SEVAGEE RAJAH; AND THE { 1674
 } HON. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY }

(EXTRACT)

1. THAT from this day forward, there be a true firm and inviolable peace and amity between the noble Prince Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. English East India Company their Successors and assigns and between the lands, countries, subjects and inhabitants of both parties of what degree and quality soever.

2d. THAT all acts of enmity, hostility and discord, shall cease and be abolished, and that both parties shall abstain and forbear from all plunderings, depredations and injuries, whatsoever, public and private, in all places both by sea and land.

3d. THAT the said Sevagee Rajah and his subjects and all other inhabitants in his Dominions, shall use and treat the English kindly and friendly and with respect and honour due to them as friends and confederates, so that they may freely pass by land and water into the countrys, cities and towns belonging to Sevagee Rajah, and there continue so long as they please and buy provisions and likewise trade and traffick in goods and commodities of all sorts, paying the usual duties and be obedient to the Civil Government of the respective places, the same kindness to be reciprocally interchanged to subjects of Sevagee Rajah on the island Bombay.

4. THAT in case any ships or vessells of the subjects of either nation shall by storm or pirates or any other necessity whatsoever be driven into any of the ports of Sevagee Rajah or into Bombay, that they may depart at their pleasure without paying custom or any other duty, except they break bulk or land their goods; and in case it so happeneth, (which God forbid) that any ship or vessell shall be so cast away or driven on shore by the violence of storm or otherwise, it shall not be lawfull for either party to confiscate or seize upon the said vessell or goods so unfortunately cast on shore, but rather each nation shall be obliged to help and assist the distressed in the recovery of the said vessell and goods and restore the same to the owners thereof.

5. THAT the officers of the respective custom houses, searchers or any of their ministers of either party shall regulate themselves by the laws of justice and equity, and demand no more customs or dutys or force from the merchants for presents or otherwise, more than is just, or usual.

6. IN case any English or subjects belonging to the Island Bombay shall be wronged or abused in the Dominions of Sevagee Rajah, the said Sevagee, or the Governors of his respective towns and ports, shall take care that speedy justice be done, according to right and equity, and that due punishment be inflicted upon the persons, who have committed the offence and injury, the same justice also to be exercised by the Governors of the Island Bombay to all subjects of Sevagee Rajah in the like cases.

7. THAT no private injury of any sort shall weaken this happy peace or beget any quarrell or dissention between the said Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. Company, but every one shall answer for their own actions and be prosecuted thereon, neither shall one person suffer for the offence of another by reprisal, confiscation or other unjust proceedings unless justice be denied or unreasonably delayed by either side.

8. THAT in case it shall so happen that Sevagee Rajah having warrs at present, or her[e]after with the countries of the Mogull and King of Decan, or other Prince whatsoever, shall make inroads and plunder any town where the English have any factory settled, it shall not be lawfull for the General or officers or soldiers of Sevagee Rajah to plunder, molest, or disturb any house, warehouse or factory, belonging to the English, or to seize upon any of the persons of their servants or brokers upon any

pretence, or design whatsoever, but rather the said General or principle officer shall be obliged to secure the said English factors from the violence of the soldiers, and in case any of the goods or estates belonging to the English or their brokers, shall be embezzled or plundered, the said Seavage Rajah shall be obliged to make full satisfaction for the same.

9. THAT in case the armada or ships of war, belonging to Sevagee Rajah, shall make seizure of any vessell belonging to the ports of Indostan or Decan wherein any English goods are laden, tho' the said vessell or other goods be made prize, yet whatever goods belong to the English, shall not be confiscated, plundered or imbezzled upon any account whatsoever, provided they are made to appear by sufficient proof, and testimony, that the same belonged to them, and in the same nature, if the English shall make seizure upon any vessell, wherein are any goods belonging to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, though the said vessell and other goods be made prizes, yet whatever goods belong to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, upon sufficient proof thereof made, shall not be confiscated or embezzelled, but restored unto them again.

10. THAT the English during their pleasure, shall reside at the port of Rajapore or any other ports in his Dominions, with all freedom and liberty; the Rajah at his own charges, giving them a convenient house to live in, and not suffering any to molest them and that they may at their pleasure, journey up and down in the country and voyage from place to place in persuance of their trade, without any let or hinderance, paying custom for, their goods once, and that in port only, when imported or exported.

11. THAT whatever goods or merchandize the English shall import or export they are to pay custom, at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and if any goods are landed not sold, but reshipped for other places, no customs to be paid for the same, nor for any sort of provisions or timber whatever.

12. THAT it shall not be lawful for any Governor Droga of the custom house, or any person in power to obstruct by public prohibition or private menaces, the sale of any English manufactures, or hinder them in buying the commodities of the country upon any pretence whatever, but that the English shall have free liberty to buy their goods of and dispose of their merchandize to whom they please.

13. THAT if any English merchants buy any goods of the natives or contract for any of the natives commodities to be

delivered them and the natives shall either neglect to pay their debts or pay their contracts, Sevagee or his Governors shall use means to force him or them to make satisfaction, and on default thereof, it shall be lawfull for the English to detain such persons in their house till the debt be cleared, or the contract accomplished.

14. THAT whereas the English factory house at Rajapore is fallen much to decay, they may have liberty to repair the same and build such conveniencys thereto as shall be necessary and what charge they are at, to be defrayed out of the Customs.

15. THAT in case any war should happen between the English, Dutch, French, Portugeeze, or others, it shall not be lawfull for Sevagee to assist any of them, or on any pretence whatever to seize or deliver up or suffer to be seized or delivered up any part of the estate, belonging to the English, or any of their persons or servants, but he shall be bound to protect, and if any of the Company's or particular mens estates be seized, he shall be bound to make it good.

16. THAT no person of what quality soever, shall enter forcibly into the English factory, or warehouse, but if any difference happens between the English and the natives, it shall be amicably composed betwixt both parties, and in case (which God forbid) any quarrel should arise, so that by heat of blood either party be wounded or killed, Sevagee or his ministers shall do justice on the natives, if it appear to be his fault, and the Englishman (if culpable) to be kept in irons, till order shall come from the Governour of Bombay, concerning his punishment, and if any difference shall arise in accounts, or otherwise betwixt any of the English servants, or brokers, and the country merchants, the Chief of the English is to be acquainted with it and to determine the controversy according to the justness of the cause.

17. THAT if any of the Company's servants, of what quality soever, should absent himself from his duty and retire to any part of Sevagees country, upon notice given, he shall use his endeavours to return and surrender him.

18. THAT the English, and other innabitants upon the Island Bombay, shall have free liberty to fetch firewood from the adjacent islands opposite to the main, without any obstruction from Sevagee's people, or any custom to be demanded or paid for

the same, to whom strict prohibition [*sic*] is to be given to prevent any misunderstandings.

19. THAT for the better management of the intended trade and commerce, between these islands and Sevagees Dominions, and for the mutual encouragement of the respective inhabitants to apply themselves thereunto the more vigorously, all manner of coins, made and used on the Island Bombay, go current in Sevagee's Dominions to which effect Sevagee's order is to be given to his Soubidars, Havildars &c. accordingly, and also all sorts of coins made in Sevagee's Dominions shall pass freely on the Island Bombay.

20. THAT whatever priviledges, favours and immunities the said Sevagee Rajah shall think good to grant unto the English nation, or to any inhabitants of the Island Bombay, the Governor of the said Island shall be obliged to grant the same unto all the subjects and inhabitants of the countries and Dominions of the said Sevagee Rajah.

[These articles are copied in Orme MSS. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 124-8].

(476)

O. Correspondence } INSTRUCTIONS TO { Dated Bombay 11
Vol. 35, No. 3963 } HENRY OXINDEN { May 1674

Mr. Henry Oxiden

The experience which you have had of all the affaires of moment and overtures which have occurred between Sevagee and us relateing to this treaty, by meanes of your daily assistance with us in Counsell, where the matter hath largely been debated, may excuse this trouble of our further animadversions thereon in this paper, but that wee may not be wholly wanting to our duty, wee think good to recommend the following instructions for your observation:

The former difference between the Honorable Company and Sevagee at Rajapore being for the present accomodated by a mutuall agreement and contract betweene us, with the particulars whereof you are thoroughly acquainted, our next worke is to endeavor the establishment of a secure and advantagious course of trade between this Island and the countrys under his jurisdiction, which wee trust in God may tend very much to our Honble. Masters interest. For the better effecting whereof wee have thought good to send you to the said Sevagees Court at the Castle

of Raire that you may in person treat with him touching the confirmation of those articles which wee herewith deliver to you [see No. 475] and for that the evill custome of these Easterne partes puts the Company to indispensible necessity in such case, there bein[g] nothing to be done in this parte of the world without them, wee judge it necessary and prudent in this conjuncture to be somewhat more free handed then otherwise wee should bee, that wee may the better prevaile with him and his Ministers of State to gratifye the Company with their reasonable demaunds and to procure the better esteeme and endearment of our nation and trade among them ; wherefore, at your arrivall, when you observe a convenient time, you are to present to Sevagee, his mother, son, &ca., those jewells and rarities which are appointed in Consultation for them, which wee hope will bee very acceptable; and seeing as Narrinsinay informes us they are more desirous of such jewells then any other thing wee can present them, which therefore will bee more proper and necessary, in regard Sevagee is designing to make himself a King.

In the Contract signed by Sevagee [see No. 473 ante] wherein he promiseth to pay 10,000 Kings Pagothas for satisfaction of the Companys loss sustained at Rajapore, there are some things mentioned which are more then wee agreed to in our Treaty with his Envoy, (vizt.) that in the first payment of 2,500 Pagothas it is to be discount out of 5000 Pagothas worth of goods which wee are to buy of him, and soe consequently in the rest of the payments, which was not resolved upon or agreed to possitively by us, but rather that wee were to receive it in ready money which you are to endeavour to press him unto; but in case he declares that he cannot spare ready money and that he will force goods upon us, you are to bee carefull that you doe not take any old or unmerchantable goods, and that they bee not overprized, to the end that neither the Company nor the interest[?]ed bee loosers thereby ; and if you can possibly procure pepper, dungarees, percollas or any sort of callicoes proper for Europe, it will bee much better, provided the prices are reasonable, wherein you must regulate yourselve according to the list of prices which you will carry along with you ; and for that wee observd Sevagee Rajah hath a parcell of old Camakins which he is desirous to put of [f], wee would have you to please him, and for formality sake to Locke upon them. but not to meddle with them except you find the Company will bee gainers by them and not loosers.

Secondly, in that clause wherein he admits the English liberty to settle factories in any parte of his dominions, wee find that Negotanna and Penn and those partes lying over against Bombay are not expressly included, wherefore wee would have you make that one of the Articles, that wee may settle and build warehouses in any of those partes, declaring that it will bee a great convenience to his owne occasions, and a meanes to bring downe trade to that parte of the country.

Thirdly, in the last clause he limits the English that they shall buy and sell only in port and not transport any goods in the inland countryes. This, you may tell him, is a great inconvenience and discouragement to trade, and that which noe King or Prince ever hitherto imposed upon us, for in all Industan, Decan, Persia, Arabia, and the South Seas, and other partes where wee trade wee have liberty to transport goods, paying custom at port only. Wherefore you must press him by all reasonable arguments to make an alteration of that clause and to graunt us the same priviledg which wee enjoy in other partes, otherwise wee shall bee very much discouraged and not trade soe much as otherwise wee shall doe.

Wee reasonably presume that Sevagee will be much offended at the Sidys wintering his fleete in this bay, but when he hath understood what endeavors wee have used to turne him out and how ruffly wee have treated his men, the particulars whereof you are to manifest unto him, haveing been witness of the transactions here, and when you have represented unto him and made him sensible of the indispensable engagements wee have in the Mogulls country by meanes of trade, and settling of factoryes in his dominions, wee doubt not hee will in his wisdome be fully satisfied of our integrity and the full desire wee have to keepe a good understanding with him. And you may further declare that he a[ll]so hath vessells wintering here as well as they, and wee could not in reason and prudence denye the Sidy the same kindnesse though it be very much against our will and inclination.

Amongst Sevagees cheifest Ministers of State you must particularly apply yourselve to Naragy Pundet, who hath expressed extraordinary kindnesse and affection to the Company's interest, and therefore you are to communicate unto him all our designes and proposalls before they are presented to Sevagee, that you may take his advice and approbation therein, desiring him to int roede and mediate with Sevagee Rajah for the speedy

conclusion thereof. You are also to pay all civil respects to his Peshawar or second Minister of State Mow[Moro]pant, and likewise to Anagee Pundett, with whom wee may have frequent occasion of correspondence, soe that the nearer intimacy you gaine with him the better.

Seeing that the present warr betwixt Sevagee and the Sidy of Danda Rajapore causeth a great obstruction and insecurity to trade, wee hold it consistent with the Company's interest, and becoming our duty so far as in us lyes, to endeavor an accomodation of peace between them, for if they two were friends the King of Indias fleet now sent to assist the said Sidy would be called home and not molest these partes any more. Wherefore wee desire that, when you see a fit opportunity, you debate the matter seriously with Narage Pundett, representing unto him the advantages of such a peace, together with the charges and misery of the warr, and that it is like long to continue, at least so long as this King lives except he makes a peace with the Sidy, Futy Ckaun; which warr, if continued, may prove a greater prejudice to Sevagee then the taking of Danda Rajapore will advantage him. Whereunto you may add some other arguments which the President hath in private communicated unto you, which wee hope will prevaile with him as tending to his owne advantage; but if you find him to be averse to it you may desist from moving of it to the Rajah, declaring that what the President designs is onely the office of a good neighbour and freind to them both, for he designs not onely to keepe peace with his neighbours but that his neighbours keepe peace also one with another.

In the agreement made with Sevagees Envoy, Bimagee Pundett, touching the satisfaction to be paid the Company for their loss at Rajapore, in regard Naragee Pundett, whom wee have before recommended unto you, did prove the only mediator to bring Sevagee to soe faire and good accomodation, wee thought good to promise him, for his encouragement, 500 Pagothas to be paid him out of the said money, thereby to oblige him the more to doe the Company further service in their trade hereafter; and also wee promised to Bimagee Pundett the Envoy, for his effectual service therein 100 Pagothas; wherefore in case they desire the said money you may confirm our promise but endeavour to put it of to the 2d or 3d payment, but if they earnestly press to have it made good out of the first, you are not to denye them, for it is necessarie for us to keepe them our freinds.

You are to discourse with Narage Pundett touching the opening a way for the merchants to convey goods betwixt Ballagall [Balaghat] and the inland mart townes of Decan and Negottanna, and the maine over against Bombay, declaring unto him that will be a great means to enrich his country and secure those partes for when our trade is once settled there wee shall bee better able to assist him in the strengthening those partes against any enemys; wherefore wee desire you to press him earnestly thereunto, for that it will bee a notable advantage to his country.

You are also to advise Naragee Pundett that he use his interest to perswade Sevagee to encourage all merchants to trade and bring downe goods from the neighbouring partes of Decan, to which end it is necessarie that he causeth his officers to use them with great kindnesse in moderate customs, and freedom from unjust exactions, for nothing doth more advance trade then that, and he will find his revenue to encrease more by such a way then hitherto he hath taken.

Wee hope the management of this affaire will not require much time, and for that wee know not how emergencies may fall out, wee cannot limit the time of your stay but refer it to you, for wee would not have you returne without some good effect of your businesse, which wee presume may bee compleated in one month or 40 dayes at most; but wee desire you to advise us continually of all passages, on receipt whereof wee shall give you such further directions as are necessarie; and soe wee commend you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Your very loving friends

Bombay

May 11th 1674

[Factory Records, Bombay Vol. 6; pp. 114-118 (2d set),

NOTE.—Copied, with many clerical errors, in Orme MSS. Vol. 114]

(477)

(S) F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, fol. 164

} SURAT TO BOMBAY
(EXTRACT)

{ Dated 12 May
1674

I dispatch away Mathews with these and Sied Mahimuds letter in answer to yours which wee suppose will be noe wayes satisfactory, nor can they write otherwise. unless they had the

when Sied Mahmud was told your resolution not to sett to stay there, hee laughed, and made noe further understanding alsoe that the Governor in his letter had not called away his smaller vessels, the Deputy then sent him a letter, as from his honour letting him the Siddeys people had plundered some houses on the rned the people out of doores and [th]at hee had there-
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(478)

at	} HENRY OXINDEN	{ Dated Upper Choule
137		

able Sir,

day at Night wee arrived at the Portugall Choule
 lodged that night at St. Sebastians Church without
 reason the gates were shutt up, though it was not
 pe clock, the Portugalls being very suspitious of
 and it was told me by a Portugall gentleman that came
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 yesterday in the evening arrived to this place, from
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 e greater hast hence, that if possible I might accom-
 eaty with him and returne to kiss your Honours hands
 es are sett in, in which and all other commands I
 ny utmost dilligence, being

Your Honours affectionate humble servant

Choule
 15 May 1674.

HENRY OXINDEN.

You are to discourse with Narage Pundett touching the opening a way for the merchants to convey goods betwixt Ballagall [Balaghat] and the inland mart townes of Decan and Negottanna, and the maine over against Bombay, declaring unto him that will be a great means to enrich his country and secure those partes for when our trade is once settled there wee shall bee better able to assist him in the strengthening those partes against any enemies; wherefore wee desire you to press him earnestly thereunto, for that it will bee a notable advantage to his country.

You are also to advise Naragee Pundett that he use his interest to perswade Sevagee to encourage all merchants to trade and bring downe goods from the neighbouring partes of Decan, to which end it is necessarie that he causeth his officers to use them with great kindnesse in moderate customs, and freedom from unjust exactions, for nothing doth more advance trade then that, and he will find his revenue to encrease more by such a way then hitherto he hath taken.

Wee hope the management of this affaire will not require much time, and for that wee know not how emergencies may fall out, wee cannot limit the time of your stay but referr it to you, for wee would not have you returne without some good effect of your businesse, which wee presume may bee compleated in one month or 40 dayes at most; but wee desire you to advise us continually of all passages, on receipt whereof wee shall give you such further directions as are necessarie; and soe wee commend you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Your very loving friends

Bombay

May 11th 1674

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(478)

at	} HENRY OXINDEN	} Dated Upper Choul
137		

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day at Night wee arrived at the Portugall Choule
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Your Honours affectionate humble servant

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You are also to advise Naragee Pundett that he use his interest to perswade Sevagee to encourage all merchants to trade and bring downe goods from the neighbouring partes of Decan, to which end it is necessarie that he causeth his officers to use them with great kindnesse in moderate customs, and freedom from unjust exactions, for nothing doth more advance trade then that, and he will find his revenue to encrease more by such a way then hitherto he hath taken.

Wee hope the management of this affaire will not require much time, and for that wee know not how emergencies may fall out, wee cannot limit the time of your stay but refer it to you, for wee would not have you returne without some good effect of your businesse, which wee presume may bee compleated in one month or 40 dayes at most; but wee desire you to advise us continually of all passages, on receipt whereof wee shall give you such further directions as are necessarie; and soe wee commend you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

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Vol. 87, fol. 164

} SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 12 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

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kings order, when Sied Mahmud was told your resolution not to permit the fleet to stay there, hee laughed, and made noe further answer, and understanding alsoe that the Governor in his letter to the Sidy had not called away his smaller vessels, the Deputy President when sent him a letter, as from his honour letting him know how the Siddeys people had plundered some houses on the island and turned the people out of doores and [th]at hee had thereupon given them leave to take in what provissions they wanted for their voya[ge] and be gone in a few dayes for that hee would not permitt them to stay longer, this was [delivered?] 3 dayes past of which wee yet hear nothing.

(478)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 88, Fol. 137

} HENRY OXINDEN
} TO BOMBAY

{ Dated Upper Choul
{ 15 May 1674

Honourable Sir,

Wendesday at Night wee arrived at the Portugall Choule where wee lodged that night at St. Sebastians Church without the City, by reason the gates were shutt up, though it was not yet 8 of the clock, the Portugalls being very suspitious of Sevajee, and it was told me by a Portugall gentleman that came to visitt the Padre of the Church that the Vice Roy had already declared warrs against him in Goa, but the truth of it I suspect, thinking the Portugalls at present not in a capacity to contend with him. Yesterday in the evening arrived to this place, from whence intend to sett forward within this houre, staying only to give a visett to this Soobedarr (who is a Braminy of quallity) and dispatch away the Portugall gentlemen your Honour recommended to me.

Sevajee is returned from his progress to Rairy, which makes me make the greater hast hence, that if possible I might accomplish the Treaty with him and returne to kiss your Honours hands ere the raines are sett in, in which and all other commands I shall use my utmost dilligence, being

Your Honours affectionate humble servant

Upper Choule
15th May 1674.

HENRY OXINDEN.

(479)

F.R. Surat, Vol. } HENRY OXINDEN TO BOMBAY { Dated foot of
 88, Fols. 138-141 } Rairy Gurr 21
 May 1674

Honourable &c.

My last to you was from Choule, since which, on the 19th instant wee arrived here to this place, from whence to our sorrow I found the Rajah departed to visitta Pagoda of his St. Bowanys [Bhavāni] at Parr[?] abgur and celebrate some ceremonyes there in order to his coronation, having carryed with him a golden sombrero [= umbrella] which he has dedicated to the use of the said Pagotha. It is reported he will returne within two or three days, when doubt not of a speedy admission and accomplishment of those affaires recommended to my management, to which end he shall not want solicitation, for wee live on such a hott dry place and barren of all things, that were there no other argument on our side to press him to a speedy conclusion, that would sufficiently promote us to use all means possible for a speedy dispatch.

This morning I gave a visitt to Naragee Pnditt (who received us very kindly) and delivered him his Honours letter, shewing him the severall presents intended for the Rajah &c. Ministers of State, of all which he disliked nothing but the prizes, being an in[?]experienced person in jewells, and having bought many in Gulcundah and Orungabaud, he declared they were all overrated or the Company abused by the buyers. I replied they were not overrated, but its possible they might be deare bought in regard they were procured in hast against the Rajahs Coronation, with which he seemed satisfied and promised to helpe us to the Rajahs presence as soon as conveniently he can after his returne from Purrab Gurr [Pratap Gad].

I took (according to Your Honours order) occation to discourse with him concerning the concluding a peace betwixt the Rajah and the Siddy of Danda Rajapore, urging those arguments enorde[re]d in my instructions, and likewise those communicated me in private by his Honour, but all were not prevalent enough to perswade him it was not his Masters interest to prosecute that seige so neer a conclusion, for the Rajah without doubt will have Danda either this raines or next monsoon, intending to make a furious assault on it speedily after his coronation, to which effect he hath enordered his best souldiers to get themselves in a

readyness, and hath already sent 15 pieces ordinance more to strengthen and renew the battary. He hath offered the Siddy upon delivery of the castle what Monsup he shall desire, upon refusall whereof he must expect the miserys that attend warr and so severe an enemy as Sevagee Rajah who, as Naragee Punditt reports, vallye[s] not the assistance the Mogulls fleets gives him nor the damage it will doe his country in the future. What the Siddy did last yeare was by reason of his absence in Ballagatt; but he hath so well provided for its defence that he thinks it secure enough. Besides they have news that Bauder Ckaun is very angry with the Siddy and will furnish him with no more money, but intends to call him to an account for what already spent and what service he hath done the King for it; for on his first undertakeing the warr by sea, he promised to conquer the sea coast and take the castles there, which he hath not effected.

Discourseing further with him concerning the opening the wayes to Ballacatt[Ballaghat] and encourageing the merchants to bring downe their goods to the sea ports and carry on their trade, which would be to the Rajahs greate proffitt and increase of his incomes, he answered he doubted not but both would be shortly effected, for that the King of Vizapore, by the Rajahs often incursions and spoyling of his country, was senciible that a peace with him was far more advantagious then a warr, and therefore had sent severall Embassadors to treat with him, and he doubted not but this raine it would be concluded, and that when the Rajah was crowned he would act more like a King by taking care of his subjects and endeavouring to advance trade and commerce, on which he well knows depends the happiness and flourishing estates of the Prince.

From the Mogulls army they have no other news then that Dillell Ckaun is already gon to Court, whom they most feared, so that there remaines only Bauder Ckaun against them, whom they vallye not, but intend to beate up his quarters after the raine. Naragee Punditt thinks there is little probability of peace with the Mogull, who being oppulent and not knowing what to employ his souldiers about, will always keepe an army against Sevajee, but having peace with the King of Decan, he doubts not but to hold him to it and make his country flourish againe.

I had almost forgot to lett you know that when in discourse I had given Naragee Punditt to understand what had passed betwixt the Siddy and your Honour &c. at Bombay, and the reasons of his wintering there, which was contrary to your

27 May 1674]

English Records

consent, hee seemed much satisfied therewith, and told us if by reason of your freindship with and interest in the Mogulls country, you could not deny the Siddy wintering there, the Rajah could expect nor desire any more but that you would not assist him in any thing to his prejudice.

This is what hath hitherto hapened worthy your Honours notice, so that with due respects

I take leave and remayne

Your Honours most humble servant

Foot of Rairy Gurr
this 21st May 1674.

HENRY OXINDEN.

(480)

F, R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fols. 141-143 }

HENRY OXINDEN TO
BOMBAY

{ Dated Rairy 27
May 1674

Honoble. &ca. Honoured Freinds

May[? my] last addresses to you were of the 21st present month, wherein I gave you an accountt of what passed untill that time. What hath since succeeded, please, to read in the subsequent lines, which I hope will be the last trouble I shall give you untill my arrivall at Bombay, when you may expect the verball account of what shall pass hereafter, for I am given to understand from good hands that my business here will have a suddaine period. The 21st instant the Rajah arrived to this castle from Purtab Gurr, and the next day wee received orders to assend into the castle, which wee accordingly effected, where wee found a house fitted for our reception which was very wellcome to us after having suffered so much heat and incommodiousness at the foot of the hill. The next day we applied ourselves to Naragee Punditt, desireing him to procure our [blank] to the Rajah, who did all possible he could to attaine it, but the Rajah was, and is still so busie about his Coronation m[a]rriage with two other [blank] women that it was yesterday before wee had audience, when presented him with those particulars appointed by your Honour &ca. for him, which he seemed to take kindly, and assured us that wee might now trade securely and without any apprehension of evill from him, for that the peace was concluded. I answered

that was our intent, and to that intent your Honour &c. had sent me to his Court to gett some Articles signed and Priviledges graunted by him, which were no other then what enjoyed in Hindustan, Decan, Persia, &c. where wee had a trade. He replied it was very well, and referred us to Mora Punditt, his Pessua, who is to examine the Articles and gett them sealed, and so tooke his leave and retired into his house, where he is whole days together with his Bramines, and will not heare of any business, but applys himself wholly to his blind devotion. Wee are much beholding to Naragee Punditt for procureing us this visitt, for had he not interceeded, wee might have been this month here without effecting any thing. This day or to-morrow I intend to visitt his Pessua &c. Ministers and present them likewise with what intended for them, when wee are likewise to debate on the Articles which they have delivered them translated in the Moratty language, against some of which I heare they will accept [*sic?* except], and especially against that wherein tis incerted that Bombay money shall goe curreant in the Rajahs dominions, which will never [be] graunted, for after his Coronation he intends to set up a mint, and proposes to himselfe great advantages thereby, so that Naragee Punditt declares he will never agree to that. The other is touching our ships being driven on shore on his coast by foule weather, that he shall assist us in the recovery of ship and goods, which is quite against the custome and laws of Concan; but whether they will insist much on the last I cannot tell, but shall shortly know, when I shall not be wanting to advise your Honour. Here is a prisoner in this Castle, by name Sedoo Jussun [?Siddi Kassum, *cf.* letter dated 5 June *infra*] who formerly resided on Bombay and was Siddy Samboles servant. He solicits me very much to speake to the Rajah for his release, declaring himselfe to be an inhabitant of the Island and out of the Siddys service. He was taken prisoner going over to the maine to bl[u]y provisions for the Island, but your Honour &c. haveing given me no directions to move any thing in his behalfe (although it was knowne in Bombay that he was taken before my departure) I have not thought fit to stirr therein, but sent him word I would write to your Honour &c. about it, whose order herein shall be obeyed.

In my last I omitted to acquaint your Honour &c. that when weeshewed the presents wee brought for the Rajah &c. to Naragee Punditt, hee tooke a fancie for one of the rings, which wee thought good to present him with, and doubt not but he

will well deserve it in the future, for if factoryes be settled in the Rajahs dominions he will be the fittingest person to sollicite for the nation in this Rajahs Court being one in much esteeme with the Rajah, whose councill he follows in most things.

These goe by the returne of the Bombay Coolyes, who brought the Chaire of State very oppertunly to be presented, it arriving about halfe an hour before wee had admittance, and these with the presentation of due respects are tendered by

Honoble. &ca.

Your Honours most humble Servant

HENRY OXINDEN

Rairy

27th May 1674.

(481)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fols. 144-46 }

HENRY OXINDEN TO
BOMBAY

{ Dated Rairy Gurr
30 May 1674

Honoble. &ca. Respected Freinds

Since my last of the 27th instant, per returne of the Coolyes that brought the Chaire of State for the Rajah, I have received your Honours of the 23d present, together with the joyfull news of his Majesties Navys success against the Dutch, the surprisall of their East India Shippes and arrivall of our Honoble. Masters fleete from India, for which blessing all due thanks be returned to the Almighty for his protection and good guidance of such generall affaires. Were there any in these parts that minded or took notice of such generall affaires of forraigne Princes or their rise or fall, I should not be wanting to publish such good news, but it being insignificant to them who gaines or looses, wee are content to rejoyce among our selvess.

This morning I sent Naransinay to our Procurator Naragee Punditt to know what hath been transacted in our business touching the signing the Articles weedemanded and the restoring the vessell belonging to our Broach broker, taken by Deria Sarung, and now in Carapatan who very fairely pulled off the vale with which he had so long clouded us with expectation of a suddain dispatch, and sent mee word that nothing could be done untill the Rajah was crowned, who stopps his eares to all business whatever, being busily employed to gett affaires in t

readyness (with his Braminies) against that ceremony which is to be celebrated about fifteen days hence, after which he will likewise be occupied for some days, so that it will be neere a month ere wee shall be dispatcht.

He hath graunted all what we demanded except our money goeing currant in his country and the restoring unto us what wracks may happen on his coasts. To the first he says, If you make your money as fine and as weighty as the Mogulls money it shall goe in his country if his people will take it, but he cannot force them, neither will he hinder its being current, which wee have experimented to be true in the time of our being here, for sending our money to change, wee find among the pice they bring us abundance of Bombay pice, but no bugrookes. To the other they say that should they graunt us our wracks, the French Dutch and other merchants would demand the same, which they cannot graunt, being possitively against the Lawes and constitutions of their country now, and formerly the Nisamsbay Kingdome by which they are still governed. They do likewise scruple at our desires to pay custome no where but in port, but as to that they will insert in the articles that whatever custome wee paid and priviledges wee enjoyed at Rajapore in Adell Shas time wee shall retaine still, and not be deprived thereof, which if I am not mistaken, were large enough. Neragee Punditt advised mee likewise that the Rajah had dispatched me, thinking I had been gone, and left Narrinsinay to looke after the writings and follow me, declaring that my presence would but little avail, for they were already resolved what to signe, to which noe perswasions could alter. But without your Honour &ca. order I shall not stirr hence, although I could wish my selfe from this damp and feavourish aire, being all day long encompassed with clouds which continually cover the topp of this hill.

By the bearer you may please to express your minds, whom I sent to accompany to Bombay our supernumerary Coolys, and kept only those that belong to our pallenkeens, and nevertheless wee shall have in all neere 50 persons in pay, which is a great charge to the Company, where fewer persons might doe the busines.

From Neragy Punditt I received the same news which his Honour writes concerning Dillell Ckauns being called up to Court, of Bhadur Ckauns following him and the Kings displeasure against the latter which is the occasion of his sending downe Rajah Ramsuing to treat with Sevaje, so that now expect

30 May 1674]

English Records

a sudden peace with the Mogull and Abdull Shah, when the settling of Factorys in the Rajahs country will be secure and beneficial to the Honoble. Company; otherwise they will be neither.

Naragy Punditt declares that the Rajah will not recede from the Contract he signed about the Rajapore business, diswading me much from mooving any allteration therein, least he should be displeased; but you may receive the appointed quantity of goods yearly at Rajapore. Cloth they declare they have none, but pepper beetlenutts and coconutts shall be ready there.

If your Honour &ca. command our stay here, wee shall be in want of some refreshments of wine, &ca. to force us against this noysome foggy aire, which pray enorder to be sent us with speed, together with an answer to these, which with presentation of due respects is at present whatt offers from

Honoble. &ca.

Your Honours most humble Servant

HENRY OXINDEN.

Rairy Gurr
30th May 1674,

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F. R. Surat, Vol.
87, pp. 171-172

} SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 30 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee have perused the severall papers that passed between his Honour and the Siddee about the harbouring his fleet with you this Monsoon and the permission and grant you have given the Siddee for the same upon his signing of some Articles. Wee doe truly wish you had opposed it to the uttermost, for they will from this your favour be troublesome to you yearly dureing the warr with Sevagee, and they doe look upon the articles signed by the Siddee as a force upon them, in regard the monsoon was soe farr entered, that they would signe to any thing rather then adventure to sea. The Governour is concerned at these articles and says it matters not what the Siddee hath signed to, since the shippes and friggatts are the Kings, which wee ought to protect and defend, especially being in our harbour. And whence wee think wee have made our Muzza[?Muzra] and desire the King may be made acquainted with the favour and service you have done him,

and the loss and damage you may sustaine by Sevajee for the same, the Governour tells us noe, and sends to the Deputy President to advise his Honour to write to him that hee will protect and defend his shippes and friggatts dureing their stay in our port, and such a letter hee might send to the King in our favour, but Wee approve your prudence in makeing the Siddee signe to such articles, and would not have you receed upon any expectation of favour that wee may receive from the King. Our customes are moderate, and while wee live peaceably and trade with freedome in his countries, wee expect noe more.

(S) Wee wish Mr. Oxinden good success in his negotiation with Sevagee, and those articles you propound to Sevagee approved of and signed and a peaceable settlement in his countries, but wee may fear the Siddees wintering his ffelett at your island may give him cause ill to resent it, and make demurr on the business, if not worse, which wee should be sorry to hear.

(483)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO DUNGUM [DHABANGAON] { Dated 2
Vol. 87, p. 176 } June 1674

(EXTRACT)

Your newes of the Pattans being risen against the Mogull and their success in cutting off part of his armie, wee have received some monthes since, and likewise called all his Umbrawes to his assistanca. The sonn of Rajah Jessin is on his way to supply the roomes of Delleloon [Delirkhan] and Badder Caun, and wee hope will prevent Sevagee of makeing any inroades hither, especially wee shall have noe cause of fearing him dureing the raines.

(484)

F. R. Bombay } THE COUNCIL AT } { Dated 5 June
Vol. 6, pp. 139-141 } BOMBAY TO HENRY } 1674
(2d Set) } OXINDEN }

Mr. Henry Oxinden

Wee have received yours of the 27th and 30th May, whereunto wee now returne answer by the same Bandarins which brought your last. Wee take notice of the first audience you had from Sevagee, and are glad to understand the success you had in your first reception, which gives us noe small content, to observe the respects and favor which the said Rajah expresseth for our

Honble. Company and nation, from whence wee doe reasonably preseege a prosperous negotiation of the Company's affaires in those partes hereafter.

As to those articles which the said Rajahs Ministers have scrupled to graunt, wee noe wayes wonder at, nor would wee have you be very importunate or pressing to procure them, least they should concede [*sic?* conceive] by our earnestnesse that wee pretend to a greater designs therein then in trueth we have; time and their better experience of us wee doubt not will procure more priviledges for us, and for the present wee are contented with those which they have already promised; onely you may assure them this, that it is not the Rajahs interest to deny us anything which wee doe reasonably propose, tending to the advancement of trade, for in that wee prosecute his interest as much if not more then our owne, which he in time will be sensible of.

As to Sidy T[K]assum, though he wrote unto the President a pitifull letter, desireing his intercession for him, yet we thinck it not consistent with our Master's interest for a person in your qualification to appeare publickly in his defence in procureing his release, seeing he hath noe relation to Bombay further then what tends to his accidentall interest; wherefore wee advise that publickly you take noe notice of it, but if privately you can doe him good by declareing that at present he is quite out of the Sidys service and soe was when he was taken, you may therein doe an act of charity to him and noe hurt to the Company; yet if he doth still presse you to intercede for him, wee would have you promise him faire but act according to prudence and as our orders shall direct.

Wee approve of the present of a diamond ring which you have made to Naragee Pundett, and hope hee will bee hereafter very serviceable to our Masters.

In your letter of 30th May wee finde litle to add of what wee have allready wrote; as to the silver coyne, which wee intend it shall bee as fine and weighty, if not better then that of the King of Indias, and soe if the Rajah doth not hinder its being current, wee desire noe further favor from him, but wee hope hereafter to procure his order that our Budgrookes may passe, to which end wee will contrive them accordingly, for from thence wee expect the greatest advantage to our Company, being made of our owne native commodity; wee would not have you to bee too pressing therein for the reason above specified.

As for wracks, the same law which they use with us wee shall use with them if wee finde it to the Company's advantage, otherwise not.

As to the customes being paid onely at port, it would bee well if you could procure a graunt thereof, but if you cannot, wee shall content ourselves with the same custome and priveledges which wee enjoyed in Adel Shaws time. As to your stay there for procuring the articles signed, wee heartily wish you could gett them graunted and bring them along with you without the necessity of a further charge of keeping Naransina there, whose stay will alsoe bee chargeable to the Company, but if you cannot and that you find the ayre and weather doth not agree with you and the rest of our freinds, wee leave it to you to act therein as you thinck good, but in such case wee desire you to presse Nara-gee Pundet for a speedy dispatch thereof, and in the meane time wee much approve of your sending away the supernumerary coolies. Wee hope that there will bee a suddane peace concluded between Sevagee and the Mogull, whereby his country will bee free and secure for our Masters trade there hereafter. Seeing you cannot procure any alteration of the contract at Rajapore, you may desist the motioning of it any further, referring it to an after negotiation. Wee have ordered you what wine, &c., refreshments you want, hoping they will sufficiently supply you until your returne hither, where wee wish you a safe arrival and remaine

Your very loveing freinds

[A portion of this letter is reproduced in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114]

(485)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 12 June
Vol. 87, p. 178 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read Mr. Oxinden is in soe faire a way for the concludinge the Articles with Sevajee.

(486)

O. Correspondence } OXINDEN'S NARRATIVE { 13 May to
Vol. 35, No. 3965 } 13 June
1674

(EXTRACT)

MEMORIAL OR NARRATIVE of what occurred in Henry Oxindens Journey to the Castle of Rairy the Residence and Court

of Sevajee Rajah to which place he was enordered to repaire by the Honoble. Gerald Aungler President of India, and Governour of Bombay &ca. Councill to conclude the long Depending Differences betwixt the said Rajah and the Honoble. English East India Company and Negotiate a firme Peace with him.

May the 13th. Having received Instructions from the Honoble. President &ca. Councill and gott all things in a readiness in order to my Journy, imbarked in a Bombay Shibbar (together with Mr. George Robinson and Mr. Thomas Michell who were by his Honour appointed to accompany me) and about nine of the Clock at Night arrived at Chaule, a Portugall City on the maine, into which wee could not enter, the gates being shutt up and watch sett so that wee passed this night in the suburbs in all [sic? a] small Church called St. Sebastians, and

The 14 About three in the afternoone receiving advice that Sevagee was returned to Ra[ya]ry from Chiblone, departed thence to Upper Chaule, a towne belonging to the Rajah, about two mile distant from the Portugall City, and was in former times a great mart for all sort Decan commodities, but now totally ruined by the warres betwixt the Mogull and Sevajee, whos armies have plundered and lade it waste. The Soobedar of this towne being a person of quallity who commands the country opposite to Bombay, as Negotan, Penn &ca., I thought good to give him a vissitt, and to present him with a couple of Pamerines, and the rather because I understood from Narinsinay, our Linguist, that he hath some aversion to our nation, and might somewhat hinder our proceedings at Court, which I was willing to take him off by all fair meanes. He received the vissitt kindly and promised all the courtesye that lay in his power to performe, and after some immaterial discourse wee returned to our tent and

The 16 Tooke boate and sailed up Chaul River to a towne called Esthemy [Ashtamee], some 6 leagues distant from Chaule, where wee stayed untill the next day, and on

The 17 Sett forth about 6 in the morning for [?from] Esthemy, and about sunn sett pitched our tent in a plaine some 6 miles distant from Nishampoore, and on

The 18 About foure a clock in the morning from thence, and about sunn rising came to Nisampoore where we stayed about one houre to refresh our Coolys, and then sett forwards, and at 9 of the clock arrived at Gongouly [Gangāvali], a little village scituated on the bank of a pleasant rivulet, from which in a faire day may be desryed the Castle of Rairy, and on

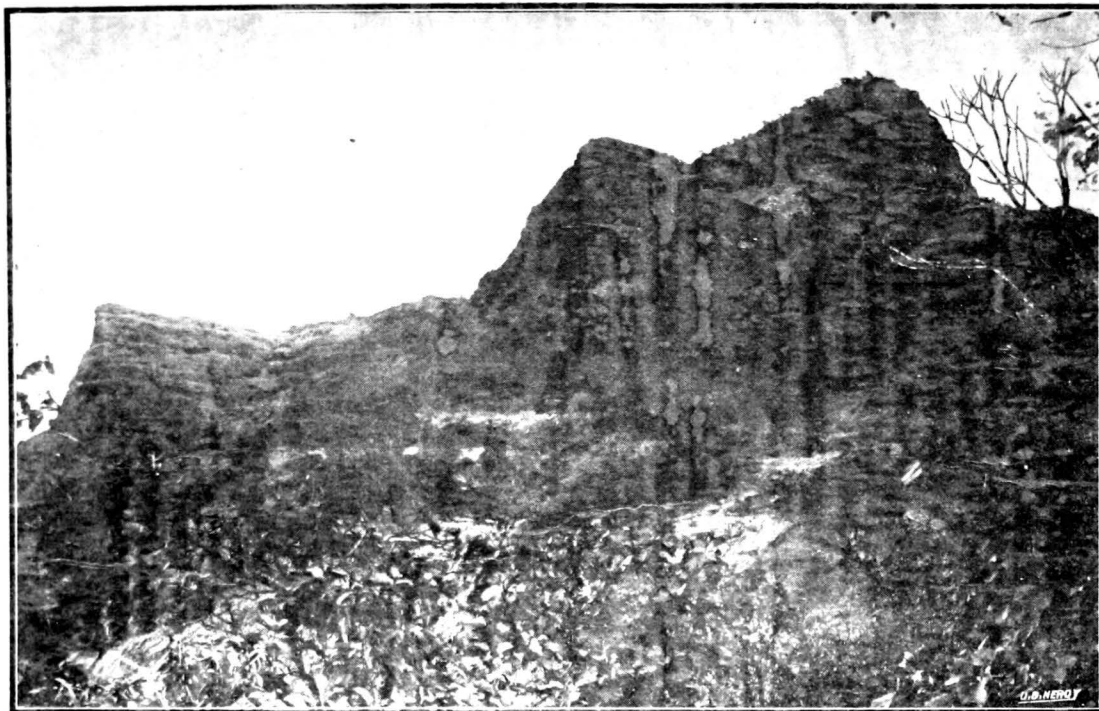


PHOTO BY MR. M. B. LIMAYE, POONA.

The 19 Sett forwards for Rairy, and about nine of the clock came to Pucharra [Pāchād], a towne at the foote of Rairy hill, where wee understood that Sevagee was departed thence to Purtaab Gurr to visitt the Shrine of Bowany, a Pagode of great esteem with him, and celebrate some ceremonies there in order to his Coronation, having carried with him severall presents, and among the rest a Sombrero of pure gold weighing about 1½ mds. which he hath dedicated to the said Pagodes use. Understanding here that we could not be admitted into the Castle untill Sevagees return, pitched our tents in the plaine, and

The 20 Esteeming it necessary in order to our more speedy dispatch to make our business knowne to our Procurator Neragy Punditt, I went to vissett him (whose reception was very kind). I delivered him his Honours Letter showing him the severall presents wee brought for the Rajah &ca. Ministers of State, of which he highly approved, and promised to helpe us to the Rajahs presence as soone as conveniently he could after his returne from his pillgrimage to Purtabb Gurr. In the interim wee might rest satisfied that his endeavors should be totally employed in forwarding the Honoble. Companies Interest and procuring us a speedy dispatch, for which, having rendered him thanks, I presented him with the Articles which we brought for the Rajah to signe, translated in the Moratty Language, which he said he would peruse, and then give his judgment of them another time. I then took occasion to discourse with him concerning the conclusion of a Peace betwixt the Rajah and Siddy of Danda Rajapore, urging many arguments to create in him a beleife it would be for the Rajahs advantage; but he would not be perswaded it was for his Masters interest to raise a siege which hath cost him soe much blood and treasure, especially now he hath such hopes of gayning the place, and therefore told me it would be in vaine to moove it to the Rajah, who was resolved to take that Castle, lett it cost him what it will, and to that effect was dayly sending downe more ordinance, ammunitiō, men and money. I replied the President had no more designe in making this motion then that of a good neighbour to them both, having observed the miseries that each party endured and the generall obstruction of trade occasioned by the warr; but since he desired me to desist mentioning it to the Rajah, I should not trouble him therewith, but what was more consistent with our and his owne interest, which was the encouraging of trade and merchandize in his country and opening the waies to Ballagatte that merchants might with

safety bring downe their goods to the sea ports, which would be much to the Rajahs profit and increase of trade and treasure; and this I recommended to his prudence to perswade the Rajah thereto, who being a souldier from his infancy, its possible minded not such concernes, to which he answered that he doubted not but it would be effected in a short time, for that the King of Vizapore, who is owner of those countrys from whence most sort of commodities come, being weary of the warr with his Master, hath sent severall Embassadors to conclude a peace with him, which he thought would be made up within two or three months, and then the ways should be free and merchants have egress and-regress as formerly; That the Rajah would, after his Coronation, act more like a Prince by taking care of his subjects and endeavoring the advancement of commerce and trade in his dominions, which he could not attend before, being in perpetuall warrs with the great Mogull and King of Vizapore. This is the substance of my first discourse with our Procurator, Naragy Punditt, who seems to be a man of prudence and esteeme with his Master, so that after a little setting, I tooke my leave of him, having first presented him with a diamond ringe for which he expressed a liking, and his eldest sonne a couple of Pamerines, and doubt not but they will well deserve it from the Honoble. Company, if any settlement is made in Sevagees dominions. After returne to the tent I gave his Honour &c. an account of my negotiations, together with the news currant in these parts.

Ditto the 21 This day was continued in the same place under the tent, and found it excessive hott and incommodious; but this evening to our joy wee understood that the Rajah was returned from Purtaab-Gurr, when I sollicitod Naragy Punditt to procure us leave to pass up the hill into Rairy Castle, and on

The 22 Wee received orders to ascend up the hill into the Castle, the Rajah having enordered us a house there, which wee did, Leaving Puncharra about 3 of the clock in the afternoone, we arrived at the topp of that strong mountain about sunn sett, which is fortified by nature more then art, being off very difficult access, and but one advance to it, which is guarded by two narrow gates, and fortified with a strong high wall, and bastions thereto. All the other parte of the mountaine is a direct precipice, so that it is impregnable except the treachery of some in it betrayes it. On the Mountaine are many strong buildings, as the Rajahs Court. and houses for other Ministers of State, to the number of about 300. It is in length about 2½ miles and breadth ½ a mile, but noe

pleasant trees nor any sort of graine growes thereon. Our house was about a mile from the Rajahs Pallace, into which wee retired with noe little content.

Ditto 26. The Rajah, by the sollicitation of Naragee Punditt, gave us audience, though busily employed with other great affaires, as his Coronation, Marriage, &c. I presented him and his sonne Sombagy Rajah with those particulars appointed for them by the President and Councill, which they seemed to take very kindly, and the Rajah assured us that wee might now trade securely in all dominions without the least apprehension of evill from him, for that the Peace was concluded. I replied that was our intent, and to that effect the President &c. had sent me to his Court to procure some Articles signed and priviledges graunted by him, which were the same wee enjoyed in Hindostan, Persia, &c. where wee traded. He answered it was well, and referring me to Moro Punditt, his Peshua, or Chancellor to examine the Articles and give him an account what they were, hee and his sonne took their leaves and retired into their private apartments, where they are busily employed with the Banyans [?Brahmans] in consultations and other ceremonies, and will heere of no manner of business untill the Coronation be over. Wee likewise departed to our house againe, when I gave his Honour &c. an account of my transactions hitherto.

May the 28th. Went to Naragy Punditts, and tooke his advice concerning the presenting the rest of the Ministers of State, who told me that I might goe in person to Moro Punditt, but to the rest I should send what was for them by Narinsinay, declaring likewise that if I would have our businesse speedyly effected and without impediment, it was necessary to be at some more charge to present some officers with Pamerines &c. who were not mentioned in our list of presents, to which I assented, considering that the time of yeare was farr spent, and that should wee be forced to stay the whole raine at Rairy, the Honoble. Companies charge would be greater then the additional presents comes to, and therefore desired to know who they were which wee must oblige. He answered that two Pamerins were not enough for Moro Punditt, that wee must present him with foure, and Dutagy Punditt, Vokanavice or Publique Intelligencer, with [a] ring thats vallued at 125 Rupa.

The Debir or Persian Escrivan with 4 Pamerins
 Samgee Naigee Keeper of the Scale 4
 Abagy Punditt.....4

And then I need not doubt of a speedy conclusion.

Otherwise they would raise objections and scruples on purpose to impede our negotiations, for every officer in Court expected something according to his degree and charge. So wee tooke out Pamerins &ca. for them, and went accompanied with Naragy Punditt, sonne to More Punditt, with his present, who received it very kindly, and promised he would press the Rajah to confirme the Articles and dispeed us, as did all the rest of the ministers unto whom, by Naragy Punditts advice, I sent Naran Sinay and a servant of my owne.

Ditto the 29th. This day the Rajah according to the Hindoo custome was weighed in gould and poized about 16000 Pagothas, which money, together with one hundred thousand more, is to be distributed after his Coronation unto the Braminys who in great number are flockt hither from all the adjacent countrys.

Ditto the 30. This day I sent our Linguist Naransinay to Naragy Punditt to enquire what he had transacted in our business touching the signing our Articles &ca. who returned answer that the Rajah stopt his eares to all affaires whatever, and differred them till his Coronation was over, being busily employed with his Braminys to put things in a readiess against that day, it being now at hand, and therefore must have patience till then declaring that the Rajah hath graunted all our demands except those two articles, wherein it is expresst that our moneys shall goe currant in his dominions and his on Bombay, and that he shall restore whatever wracks may happend on his coast belonging to the English and inhabitants of Bombay. To the first he accounted unnecessary to be inserted in the Articles of Peace, because he forbids not the passing any manner of coyne in his deminions, nor on the other side can he force his subjects to take those koneyes [? coins] whereby they shall be losers. But if our coyne be of as fine an allay and as weigh[t]ley as the Mogulls and other Princes, he will not prohibitt its passing currant. To the other Article he says that it is against the Lawes of Koncan to restore any shipp, vessels or goods that are driven on shoare by tempest or otherwise, and that should he graunt us that priviledge, the French, Dutch and other merchants in his country would demand and claime the same right with us, which he could not graunt without breaking a custome that hath lasted for many ages. The rest of our desires he most willing[ly] conceded, embracing with mutch satisfaction our Freindshipp, promising to himselfe and country much happiness by our settle-

ment and trade. Naragy Punditt did likewise then informe me that he doubted not but to perswade the Rajah to graunt us our wracks, because wee enjoyed the same priviledges in the Mogull and King of Decans country, but the former Articles concerning the money, wee must not expect it, and it was enough that the Rajah would not prohibitt its passing, if made conformidable in goodness and weight to other Kings coynes, with which I might rest, satisfied and that as soon as possible after the Rajahs Coronation he would gett the Articles signed and dispatch us, of all which I advised his Honour &c. by the returne of some Coolyes I sent to Bombay to ease our charges.

June 5th. Naragy Punditt sent me word that on the morrow about 7 or 8 in the morning the Rajah Sevagee intended to ascend his throne, and he would take it kindly if I came to congratulate him therein, that it was necessary to present him with some small thing, it being not the custome of these Esterne parts to appeare before a Prince empty handed. I sent him answer I would, according to his advice, waite on the Rajah at the prescribed time.

Ditto the 6th. About 7 or 8 of the clock went to Court and found the Rajah seated in a magnificent throne and all the Nobles waiting on him [in] very rich attire, his Sonne Sombagy Rajah, Peshua Moro Punditt and a Braminy of great eminence seated on an ascent under the Throne, the rest, as well officers of the army as others, standing with great respect. I made my obeysence at a distance and Naransinay held up the diamond ringe which was to be presented him. He presently tooke notice of us and enordered our coming nearer, even to the foote of the Throne, where being vested, wee were desired to retire, which wee did, but not so soone but that I took notice on each side of the throne there hung (according to the Moores manner) on heads of gilded lances many emblems of Government and dominion, as on the right hand were two great fishes heads of gould with very large teeth; on the left hand severall horses tiales, a paire of gould scales on a very rich lance head poized equally, an emblem of justice, and as we returned at the Pallace gate there was standing two small elephants on each side and two faire horses with gould bridles and rich furniture, which made us admire which way they brought them up the hill, the passage being so difficult and hazardous.

Ditto the 8th. The Rajah was married to a fourth wife without any state or ceremony, and doth every day distribute his almes to the Braminys.

9 and 10. Every day solicited Naragy Punditt to gett our articles signed and dispatch us, the raines being sett in violently. He returned answer that he would loose noe oppertunity, carrying them always about him, but that the Rajah was totally taken up in the distribution of his almes to the Braminys.

June 11th. Naragy Punditt sent word that the Rajah had graunted all our demands and articles excepting our money passing currant in his country, which hee accounted needless and had signed them; that to morrow the rest of the Ministers of State whould signe them, and then wee might depart as soone as wee pleased.

June 12th. This day the rest of the Ministers of State signed to the Articles, and I went to receive them at Naragy Pundiits house, where they were delivered me by him, who expressed much kindness for our nation and promised on all occations to negotiate our business at Court with the Rajah, for which having rendered him thanks and given a Cozen of his a Pamerine for his paines in transcribing the Articles and other services, I tooke my leave of him, and the

13 Departed Rairy Castle, and the 16th Ditto arrived at Bombay and delivered his Honour &ca, the Articles of Peace signed and ratified by Sevagee and his Ministers of State, which if punctually observed will be of no small benefitt to [the] Honoble. Companies affaires, both on this Island Bombay and their factories which may be settled in Sevagy Rajahs Dominions.

HENRY OXINDEN

[Factory Records, Surat, Vol. 88, pp. 147-55]

(487)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. 1, pp. 60-1 (2d Set) } CONSULATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 10 July 1674
(EXTRACT)

Mr. Henry Oxinden being returned from Sevagy with whom a firme peace is settled and articles signed betweene the Honble. Company and him, this day presented to the President

You shall accordingly receive a nice white on the Rajah at the pre-
 scribed time
 Into the 6: About 5 or 6 of the Parliament to Court, and found y: Rajah
 seated in a magnificent throne, and all the Nobles waiting
 on him, next to him sat his Sonne Jombaggy Rajah Persua
 a Lord of the Court, and a Privy Council of great Eminence seated
 on an ascent ^{to} the throne, the rest as well officers of
 the Court as the Nobles in a great respect made my
 Obedience at a distance, and when an essay held up the
 Diamond Ring was to be presented him he presently
 took notice of us and enquired out coming ^{each} Neaver to
 retire w: needs, not so soon but that I took Notice on
 each side of the throne there hung (according to y: manners
 and Customs of that Kingdom) many Emblems of Honour
 and Dominion as on y^e right hand were two great Shields
 Riches of Gold & Silver, large teeth, on the Left hand Scutum
 horses eagles a pair of Gouls & scales on a very rich Sans
 Head post equally an Emblem of Justice, and as we returned
 at the Palace there was standing two small Elephants
 on each side, and two faire horses with gould Bridles and
 rich furniture which made us admire w^h way they brought
 them up y^e hill y^e passage being so Difficult, and hazardous
 Into the 20: The Rajah was married to a fourth wife without any state

Facsimile of a portion of the Narrative
 May-June 1674, F. R. Surat.

Henry Oxinden describing his Mission to Shivaji.
 p. 154.) [See Vol. I p. 375]

and Councill a narrative of his negotiations at the Court of Sevagy, which being read was approved of and

ORDERED That the said narrative be entered in the Register and coppyes thereof be sent to the Honble. Company by the next shipping.

Mr. Henry Oxinden having also delivered in his account of charges in his journey to and from Sevegy it was given to the accomptant to examine and

ORDERED That the said account be entered in the Company's books and added to the rest of the charges expended in the treaty with Sevagy and cleared by the money which Sevagee shall pay according to the Articles of Agreement made betweene the Honble. Company and him.

(488)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, p. 182 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 14 July
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read Mr. Oxinden returned, and your Articles of Peace signed by Sevagee, in which, if there be any alteration made of those you propounded and formerly sent us a cobby of, wee desire another coppie.

(489)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, p. 183 }

SURAT TO ROBERT SMYTH
AT DILLY

{ Dated 16 July
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee have of late been in quiet in these parts, Sevagee in the month of June havcing caused himselfe to be crowned a King, sitting on his throne, at least 20000 Bramins and all his officers attending the ceremony.

21 July 1674] *English Records On Shimgi*

(490)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BROACH { Dated 21 July
Vol. 87, p. 185 } (EXTRACT) { 1674

Wee have nothing of newes passing this dead tyme of the
raines, and it will be none to tell you, that

**SEVAJEE HATH CAUSED HIMSELF TO BE
CROWNED KING,**

at which ceremony Mr. Henry Oxinden was, with whome hee
hath concluded Articles of Peace, for trade in his countreyes and
some reparation for the Company's and their servants' losses in
Rajpore. Anno 1660.
