



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 Novem-
Vol. 30 No. 3361 } ber 1669

(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 designs 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 terms, 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 design 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 } Nov. 1669

(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 speakes 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 } Nov. 1669

(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 intention in this Councell 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 Portuguese and Arrabs, and therefore asked the Judgment of the Councell, 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.

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(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 scrivani 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 sencible 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 surprised at the motion wherein though he saw a great advantage might accure to your Island yet the



present conjuncture did not appear safe to enter on such an action in regard you had above 1200 tuns of goods heere in your several 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 Councell 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 kin, 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 doe 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 unsuccessfull 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 families if they can enjoy any reasonable security at Present severall adresses have bin made to the King each party using all probable



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English Records

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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 Councill 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 lesse 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 under ground, 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 maund 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 Councell 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 Governor 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 annul the bargaine and to bring the lead to the old Price and the Governour is forced to answer publicly 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



23 Dec. 1669]

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

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(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 accidentall 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 wealths* 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 hve received vast losses by seizure of their vast jounks 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 Citty 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. XI. 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 Musselemins. Hee hath taken severall of Sevagees castles and intends to pursue him to extreamity. No preparations are wanting on his side to regaine his castles, and Decan 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 forwards 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 &c. officers to assist them on occasion against Sevagee. Wherefore notto seeme remiss and negligent of the Honble. Companies concernes under our mannagement 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



occassioned 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 deffendants 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, &c. 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 occassion 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 *Buinde*, 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
Vol. 6. p. 8

} [BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 29
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 weemight 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 cannot 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 designs were rarely yet anticipated.



30 March 1670]

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(184)

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO PERSIA	{	Dated 30
Vol. 6 p. 11				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	}	SURAT TO COMPANY	{	Dated 30
Vol. 31, No. 3415				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 Orungabaud 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 theiffe, but in gross with an army of 30,000 menn, conquering 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 intervned, 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 allso 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



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the Jentues, and the feare of Sevagy being somewhat abated, there is an offer made to buy the Companys Grezio 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 Baaseen 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 Caranjah; 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 repossess 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 Governors, 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 designs 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 surprise.

(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 desparate 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 feareing 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



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21. April 1670]

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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 resolution 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 Savajeas 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 Basceene would not let Essagee come, being Savagees 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



Sevagees forces must needs retire, which are nothing so formidable as report hath made them. Wee say that when the towne and country is againe resetled and trade hath its current course (which will be when they are out of their feares of Sevagee), wee thinke that the same merchant, or some other, will be brought to better tearmes.

(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, weeshall 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 tearmes 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 compliyanse 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 appear more safe then they were, for Bhadur Caun, Governour of Ahmadevad, is come downe by the King's order with 5000 horse,



12 May 1670]

English Records

CSL

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
Vol. 6, p. 23

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Dated 12 May
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 frigatts. 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 remaines upon the hill at Juneer....

Wee highly approve what you have enordered Mr. Grigbie to furnish us with timber from Billiapatam and Calicut, 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
Vol. 6, p. 27

} BOMBAY TO SURAT {

Dated 11 June
1670

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee is not so slothfull as the Mogulls forces, for he not only makes hay whilst 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 [Kohj], 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 keepes 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 surrendred and some of his forces have been all that time against Danda Rajapore, which will be in danger to be lost if he joines 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, }
Vol. 3, p. 74 }

CONSULTATION AT SURAT }

{ Dated 5 July
1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissettled and discomposed 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 }
Vol. 19, pp. 27-28 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY }

{ Dated 10 July
1670

The **Bandarines** you have before complained off for insolent, disorderly and dangerous fellowes, 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**.

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The notable progresse of **Sevagy** in his conquest of **Mauly**, &c., castles, now in the blustering time of the raines, makes his name yet more terrible to **Surrat**. Insomuch that the Governor is allarummed 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 oppinion, 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 interrest. As to **Danda Rajapore** itselfe, 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 **Sevagy** 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 answeere, 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	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 11 July 1670
Vol. 6, p. 33				

(EXTRACT)

Sevagee, Since the takeing of Mouly, hath withdrawne his army, leaving 1000 men for defence of Mouly.

(204)

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 22 July 1670
Vol. 6, p. 34				

(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 Surrat, 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 Busseene and the Prince of Orangabauds Eddy here, Cojah Alladin, who charges the said Captain with buying that tymber of Sevagees ministers which belonged to the Mogulls subjects, which the said Captain denyeth although he hath engrossed almost all the tymber 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 writeings, of whome its bought; though if we had that quantity of tymber which the Captain of Basseene bought we should not much concerne ourselves though we bought it of Sevagee himselfe.

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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 comeing that way say that it [Danda Rajapor] is not now besedged [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 [Adilshāh] to demand the assistance of 12000 horse against Sevagy; else 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 Sultān Mazum, 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 Savagee with any manner of warlike provissions, we considringe the nature and manner of his stile to be of the imparative mood and unwillinge to retorne an answer to a matter soe weighty without first adviseinge with the President and Councill 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, espeatially 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 anythinge 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, } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 5 August
Vol. 6. pp. 40-42 } 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 companie of soldiers, but by the translation of the said letter into the Portugall language (if it be exactly done) we apprehend 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 returneinge 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 deliverd here to Cojah Alladin, or directly from Surrat to Orangabaud, there to be delivered to Sihed Mahmud. Cojah Alladin is goeinge 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....

(209)

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 allso 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 provission. 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 Allavadijn 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 Councill 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 quality 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 termes 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 disturbe 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 greate 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[?]K[?]erradrag with amunition and not supply Savagee 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, fortherby you will ensnare youselves in greater trouble then at present you may foresee. Let you[r] answer be as oblidginge 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 effectuell as one of a farr greater value 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 previledges then any before the late President, who best understood the genious 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 previlidge 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 benifitt, 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 refferr 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 Rajapooore 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 doeinge, in regarde it did not consist with our safety and the intrest of this Islande 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 Islande must be beholdinge to the opposite Maine, which Savagee possesseth at this tyme, who hath his spies heare in all places and can tell from what place his enimies 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 enimie and diverse of late have been slaine.

* * * *

Here is a chest of Grezio currell brought hither from Suratt 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 Savagee 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 1670
Vol. 6, p. 57				

(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. Cojah Alladin is now on the Island and we hear upon some late news deferrishis 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 priviledges 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 1670
Vol. 6, p. 60				

(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 Savagee. Soe farr as wee



can hitherto understand wee doe not perceive the contrary, and this wee know that Sevajee may furnish himselfe 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 arise between us to the Honble. Companys detriment in the losse of time, &c. As also being advised from Bombay that Sevagy is raysing a great army at Cullian and the adjacent country to fall on this province of Guzzerratt, when this towne will be the first place he will take. Wee have resolved (prompted by such prevayling arguments) to send downe all the goodes with all possible speed both by the hoigh and sloop 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 conveyghed away on occasion.

(216)

F. R. Surat Vol. } CONSULTATION ON SWALLY { Dated 2 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 Councell to defend the Honble. Companies house and intrest there and maintaine the honour of the Nation.

(217)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 31, No. 3489 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 2 Oct.
1670

(EXTRACT)

The dissetled condition of affaires 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 returned 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 enordred 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 }
Vol. 3. p. 94 }

CONSULTATION AT SURAT

{ Dated 5
Oct. 1670 }

(EXTRACT)

And after deliberate debate, the Councell 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,
No. 10 }ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES
DONE FOR THE EAST IN-
DIA COMPANY BY STREY-
NSHAM MASTER{ The begin-
ning of Octo-
ber, 1670 }

(EXTRACT)

Defended the house against Sevagee. 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, I. 192]

(222)

(S) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 3, p. 117 }CONSULTATION ON SWALLY
MARINE{ Dated 12
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 bargain 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 bargain allowing him 15 dayes time from the 9th instant.

(223)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 105, p. 42 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 14 October
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 Sevagee 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 Savagy 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. Stre. Master and Bimgee Parrack repaire to Surratt and take notice in what posture the towne 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 coynded 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

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 Okaun is made Generall against Sevagees.

(227)

F. R. Surat Vol. 3. p. 98 } CONSULTATION AT SWALLY - MARINE { Dated 28 October 1670

(EXTRACT)

Letters being received yesterday from Bombay and read in Councill....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 Councill 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 Councill of Surratt touching the settling of Fac-torys 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 possitive answer



be desired from the Governor of Cullianbundy that we may governe ourselves accordingly.

(228)

O. Correspondence } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated S. M. 29
Vol. 31. No. 3505 } { 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 Councell 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 of[f], in order to which we desire that your letter to the Governor of Cullean 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. } [GOMBROON] TO SURAT { Dated [October]
105, p. 38 } { 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 deferrs his mischeife untill he hath fled and hardned the towne with false 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)

Savagees 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 Savagees 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[f] 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 Koshgur 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 vallue of 200 Rups. which money wee thinke well expended, in regard wee are in hopes thereby to precure him to represent our greivances and losses to the King as allso 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 Vol. 3, p. 108	} CONSULTATION ON SWALLY MARINE	{ Dated 10 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 Vol. 31, No. 3489	} SURAT TO PERSIA	{ Dated Swally Marine 12 November, 1670

(EXTRACT)

The primo October, when we were dispatching the Honble. Company ships *Hannibal* 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 puslanimity 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 councell that the President should remayne on the Marine for to make provision for the security of the Honnble. Company estate there, which was very great, occasioned by conjunction of the Europe goods from on board the ships with those provided at Surat, &c., 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 interuption 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, entring 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 wasthen 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 threatned 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 Orangzeab, 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 disserting 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 *Hannibal* 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	} STREYNHAM MASTER TO THE	{ Dated Surat 17
Vol. 105, p. 6		
	PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF	November
	SURAT AT SWALLY MARINE	1670

(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



Anaigh 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 storme, 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 miniuts 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 designe 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 Suratt 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 Umbraves 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 Rs. 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 putts 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 beseech 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 Vol. 31, No. 3515	} SURAT TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated Swally 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 towne. Your



Councell 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 weemay 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 tapseilles and cotton yarnes not embaled... However, notwithstanding you were thus in a great measure secured, wee thought it necessary to provide for the remayning 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 diserting 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 shippes, intending to leave Mr. Matthew Gray and the rest of your Councell at the Marine to take care of your intrest there; but as he was preparing to take horse, the rest of your Councell 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 shippes, 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 Councell. Wherefore desisisting from his journey after debate, wee resolved to send up 40 seamen taken out of your shippes with Mr. Streinsam 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 cannott 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 poudre 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 plate, a gould bedd, and other rich furniture. The new Seray, allso defended by the Turkes, they assaulted, 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 Surratt. The captain tould Mr. Master the Rajah or Sevagy was much enraged 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 offerred 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 allso 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, settis 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 sectre 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 remayning 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 fledd 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 &c. Europe goodes on board the *Oxinden* and *Blessing* and your indico, &c., 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 allso, which wee had stowed in two great warehouses at Umbra and Rancale, 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[c]luding 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 souldjers that guarded that parte of the towne next the waterside *that it might not be a shelter for Sevagy's menn*, when allso 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 tooke 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.

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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 Durree Sarungee with whom I having had a correspondence these 7 or 8 yeares, and alwayes found him reall and oblidgeing, 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 shipps 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 rendezvous. He took him aside and swore him to secreisie and then told him his master was marching to Surat with 10000 horse and 20000 foote, 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.



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F. R. Surat	}	CONSULTATION AT	{	Dated 22
Vol. 3, p. 110				

The Cheife Broker, Bimgee 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				

(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.

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F. R. Surat Vol.	}	SURAT TO SWALLY	{	28 November
105 pp. 80-81				

(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.

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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.

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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 Saturday 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.

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F. R. Surat	}	CONSULTATION AT SWALLY	{	Dated 29 Nov.
Vol. 3, p. 111				MARINE

(EXTRACT)

Being againe allarmmed from Bombay of Sevagys great preparations both by sea and land and not knowing whither he may bend his forces, his desigae being kept very private, wee thinke it prudence in us to provide for the safeguard of the Honble. Company's island Bombay so well as possible wee cann in this exigency of affaires, and in respect the road of Bombay is at