

and resolved to hold a very fair understanding with them, nor have we further to do with the Portugeeze then as they are our neighbours.

(444)

F. R. Surat } CARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 14 Feb.
Vol. 88, p. 55 } 1673/4

(EXTRACT)

Wee...should be very glad...that without any interruption wee might proceed on the management of our Honble. Masters affaires. As yet wee can enjoy noe peace here, our Governor and the rebells men often skirmishing with various success, and although the rebell hath lost one of the best castles he possessed, which is sunda and in it his wife taken, yet notwithstanding holds out the rest obstinaty, soe that wee can see but little reason to hope for peace yett.

(445)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 17 Feb.
114, Sect. 3, p. 70 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

The Portugeeze follow their trade as well in India as Europe very vigorously. They have sent this year 4 ships full laden for Lixboa, two or three ships for China, some to Mosambigee, Bombass and Patta, and in October last they sent an Armada consisting of 5 ships and about 10 small frigates well manned to the Persian Golph, against the Persians and Arabs of Muscat, which committed many insolencies in the Golph, seizing and making prize of several Suratt and other ships for not taking their passes, and put gross affronts upon you in forcing ships out of Gombroon road to go to Congee, condemning and dishonouring you and your nation among the Persians. At length their General landed some men in the Arab country, where they burnt and plundered several small villages and then returned to Goa in December last. The Arabs at Muscat provoked by that injury though they durst not fight their fleet, followed immediately to India with 10 ships, great and small, and landed about 500 men in the Portugees country, about Bacaim, where they burnt several fair churches, towns and villages, even to the walls of Bacaim, the Portugeeze not daring to venture out against them, and having stayed about 5 dayes ashore they returned with their booty to Muscat, which has cast a notable dishonour on the Portugeeze



in India; indeed it is time their pride were taken down for they are grown excessive insolent and particular envious of and injurious to the English. They have taken and plundered two large ships belonging to the English at Metchlapatam, and one ship partly laden with English goods from Bantam bound to Surat, robbing and plundering all the English they meet with and keeping them in chains as if they were the worst enemies they had.

Your *Revenge* frigate coming from Carwar met with their Armada, and because the master being in haste to bring us advice of your fleets arrival at Carwar, would not speak with their Admiral, they shot above 100 shot at her, notwithstanding she shewed her colours, which maimed her sails and rigging very much; they demand the sovereignty of the seas and require all the vessells from Bombay, Suratt, or any other place belonging to English to take passes from them, otherwise they confiscate ship and goods and in truth are turned meer pirates in these seas. Wherefore we beseech your Honour to give us some direction how we are to proceed, and to cause the Prince of Portugal to be acquainted with those insolences that they may be remedied and justice done to the English, for we presume his Royal Highness do not give orders for these violences, which except they are checked in time may be of great prejudice to your trade of Suratt and Bombay.

The war betwixt the Siddy of Danda Rajapore and Sevagee is carried on but slowly, they being both weary, and your President is in hopes to mediate a peace between them at the Siddys request, and if he can bring it about, it will prove of great advantage to the affairs, and render the trade to the main ["marine" in O. C. 3939] more secure.

Siddy Sambole who formerly disturbed this port is now sorry for what he has done and promiseth not to molest us any more, and we believe he will be soon turned out of his place so that blessed be God we are here very quiet and many inhabitants have of late come over to us from the Portugal country upon the Arabs fleet having surprised their parts, but we are in such want of houses, that we have not room to receive them, which is the greatest want we have at present on Bombay.

Since the above, here is a flying report of a fleet of 25 Dutch ships bound to the Northward, which makes us stand upon our guard and keep strict watch tho' we do not much fear them.



(446)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 6 March
Vol. 1, pp. 17-18 } (EXTRACT) { 1673/4
(2d Set)

The President having received advise that Sevagy is return'd to Rairee, and that he stands to the former agreement and willing to confirme it, the question was put whether Naransinay should be sent to conclude the Treaty or no. Which being debated it was carryed in the affirmative and

ORDERED That Naransinay be immediately sent to Sevagy to conclude the Treaty.

Whereas the Sidy of Danda Rajapore hath made his applications to the President desiring him to mediate a peace betweene Sevagy and him, and the President having communicated the same unto the Gentlemen of the Counsell of Surat, who are very much inclined to goe and treat on the same subject, it was resolved that Naransinay in his treaty with Sevagy should endeavor to find and search whether Sevagee bee inclined thereunto or no; and according as he finds him, to advise thereof, which if hee seemes to embrace then to send Mr. Henry Oxinden to him as an Envoy to conclude the old business and confirme the Articles of Peace as formerly agreed on; and also to endeavor to make peace and freindshipp betweene Sevagy and the Sidy, which if it pleaseth God to. bring about, will tend much to the honor and advantage of the Honble. Company on this Island.

(447)

Orme Mss. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 19 March
114, Sect. 3, p. 100 } { 1674
(EXTRACT)

Only we hear that twelve of them [Dutch Fleet] came so high as Vingurla, and tis given out that 5 or 7 of them are gone as far as Suratt and Persia, and the remainder of them are still at Vingurla.

Tis reported that the Mogulls army is near the borders of Sevagees Country, and it is thought will make an inroad thereinto as they did the last year, though to little or no purpose, but to afflict and destroy the poore miserable people with fire and sword and so return, which will be a means to make provisions scarce, which at present are very dear.

Just at closing of this, our President received advice from Goa that the 4 of the Dutch fleet at Vingurlah were intended to



Suratt, which ships are now tho' at great distance, in sight of this port and stand to the Northward.

(448)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, p. 95 } BOMBAY TO ENGLAND { Dated 20 March 1674

(EXTRACT)

By letters received from the factory at Carwar and from Goa, we have certain notice that on the 20. February a fleet of 18 sail of Dutch ships arrived at Onore, and according to their custom, gave out that more were expected and that they intended for this Island, since which we have news also that 12 of them was seen off from Vingula [*sic*, Vingurla], but though we have sent out some boats to discover their strength and design, we have yet no further news of them.

The Vice Roy of Goa is set sail with 4 Men of War and 6 Brigantines in search of the Arabs fleet and likewise has armed out another fleet of Brigantines to come to the Northward and in 15 days is expected at Bacaim.

Blessed be God all is well here in these parts of India under his protection.

(449)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 Sect. 3, p. 96 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 24 March 1674

(EXTRACT)

This saves[?serves] chiefly to acquaint you that Siddy Sambolees has wrote to the President, desiring leave for his fleet to winter again in Bombay, which being yesterday debated in Council and also considering the great inconveniency his fleet brought last year to this Island, by hindering provisions coming from the neighbouring places by the great disorder his men (when here) daily committed and the dread and fear the very noise of his fleets coming hither again put the inhabitants in, has caused us to determine not to admit any of the Siddys ships or men to winter here, but on the contrary absolutely to deny him the same for the foregoing reasons which affair we have thought good immediately to communicate unto you ; in regard we know the Siddy will write his accustomed falacies up to Surat and that you might be the better prepared against the Governor of Surat in case he takes notice of our denying the Siddy.



(450)

(D) Letter Book, Vol. } LONDON TO SURATT { London 3 April
 5, p. 72, No. 115 } 1674
 (EXTRACT)

Our President and Counsell in Surat,

Wee have also entertained Mr. Henry Hills a printer for our Island of Bombay at the salary of £50 per annum and ordered a printing press with letters and other necessaries as also a convenient quantity of paper to be sent along with him, as you will perceive per the Invoice all which is to be charged upon Bhingee from whome you are to receive it. You will perceive by our Invoice that we now send some Law Books for Bombay which you may make use of as there shall be occasion.

(451)

F. R Surat } NARANSINAY TO DEPUTY { Dated Rairy
 Vol. 88, pp. 78-83 } GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY { 4 April 1674

I arrived at Rairy on Tewsday of the last weeke, which was the 24th March, and on the same day I went to Banchar [Pachad] to visitt Naragy Punditt [Niraji Pandit], which place is at the mountaines foot, and enquireing for him, I encountred with his eldest sonne Parlad Pundett [Pralhād Pandit], who advised me that his Father Naragy Punditt was at the mountaines head, and made me waite the Rajah Sevagys order to goe up, upon which I sent one of my servants up to give the Rajah notice of my arrivall, who returned the same day with order from Neragy Punditt that I should remaine in his house untill the time of mourning was over for the death of the Rajah Sevajes wife, which I did, resting these five dayes without operating any thing. In the interim came Naragy Punditt to his habitation to celebrate the Jentues New Yeares Day [Varsha Pratipadā 28th March], and the next day carried me up the hill with him, and enordered me a good entertainment in a large house where I remained five days more.

Yesterday at noone, being the third of Aprill, Naragy Punditt accompanied me up to the Rajahs Court and brought mee before him, who received me with much courtesy and gave me a seat very neare him, enquiring of your Honours good health, of which I gave him an account and reciprocally returned his complement, at which setting I entered on the Rajapore bussiness, and Naragy Pundett, according to his accustomed favour in our behalfe, demonstrated the matter better than I



expected to his master the Rajah, on which Savajee presently enordered his Scrivans to passe orders concerning this affaire, vizt. to pay the Rajapore money at three payments, to witt 2500 Pagodas out of the Rajapore Customes, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone commencing the first of September next, and 5000 to be paid in two yeares space, to make which writings and orders 3 or foure dayes will be requisite, which being effected I will send them to Your Honor by Adall the Moody, who is now with me, who arriving in safety to Your Honor will acquaint you more clearly of all passages here. I intended to have sent Sevajys writings and orders by this bearer, but seeing it would cost some time before they were finished, and Your Honor enordering me to send you a dayly express, is the reason I so suddenly dispatcht this man, and the reason I wrote Your Honor not before is because Naragy Punditt desired me not to write untill I had spoke with Sevajee, for which fault I desire Your Honors pardon. I cannot advise your Honor particuarly of what newse here stirring having not sufficient time, but it seemes unreasonable I should totally decline it.

Sevajee is makeing a throne very magnificent, on which he spends much gould and jewells, intending to be crowned in June next, being the beginning of the new yeare[?]. To this Coronation he hath invited many learned Bramines, and will liberally bestow on them many ellephants, horses and money, but it is not knowne whether he will be crowned in person or some other Prince, for it is reported he hath a Prince of the Nisamshay [Nizamshāhi] race in his custody.

By other conveighances your Honour will have received news of the proceedings of Sevajees army. Nevertheless I cannot be excused without giving you some account. Bhadur Caun did desire to descend into Concan, but understanding that the Rajah Savajee hath stopt the passages by breaking the wayes and advances twixt the hills and keeping a constant guard there where the passages was most difficult, he returned from whence he came.

The Rajah Savajee intended to proceed for Currall to give new orders to his army and to create a new Generall of his horse in the roome of Pertab Roy [Pratap Rāy] who fell in the encounter of Sevajees army with Bullool Okaun in a narrow passage betwixt two hills who with six horsemen more were slaine, being not succored by the rest of the army, so that Bullool Okaun remain victorious, but Amand Roy [Anandarao] Lieute-

nant sent Savajee word that he should not resent his Generalls death, he remayning in his stead, on which Savajee enordered Amand Roy to succeed him in quality and pay, and not to returne alive without being victorious against his enemys. And Anond Roy [*sic*] being a valiant person, on his masters order mooved with the whole body of his horse farr into the enemys country in search of Bullooll Ckaun. But it happened that Dilleel Ckaun understanding of Parrap Rajas [Pratāp Rāy's] death, fell in with his army to succour Bullooll Ckaun, makeing great hast to fight with Anand Roy, but he seeing two such valiant enemyes before him durst not flight them, and thereupon tooke his way towards Cannara, journeying 15 leagues per diem, he before and the two nobles following him; but after many days march, not dareing to effect any thing but only to march after him, they both returned. Dilleel Ckaun went under Panalla to besiege it, but stayd there but five days and returned to his former station, and Bullooll Ckaun went to Collapore. Anand Roy passing much inland, robbed a Citty called Pench, eight leagues from Bancapore, which Citty belongs to Bullooll Ckaun[s] Jagheere, from whence he returned well laden with 3000 oxen laden with goods, which Bullooll Ckaun and Quider Ckaun understanding, they intended to intercept him with their whole army, encountring neare Bancapore, where happened a desperate battell; but Anand Roy gott the victory. In said battell fell a brother of Quider Cans, Cousen of Bullooll Ckauns, and Anand Roy robbed the whole army and brought 500 horse and two ellephants and other things, Bullooll Ckaun and Quider Ckaun flying away. Anand Ray on his returne leaving his booty with Savajee, is gone againe to Ballagatte to robbe more townes.

I have discoursed with Narragy Punditt concerning the peace you desired might be concluded with the Sidy Foote [Fatte] Ckaun. He answered with many comparisons shewing that Savajee had no inclination thereunto, whereupon I never talkt more about that affaire, of which Naragy Punditt will himseife write you.

I shall give your Honour what news I have heard of Siddy Sambole in a few words. He engaged with Doulett Ckaunes navy in Satouly [Sātauily (Rajapur)] river, where there was slaine above one hundred men of the Siddys and 44 of Doulett Cauns who gaines the victory but is wounded with an arrow, and tis reported that Siddy Sambole is likewise wounded and his hands burnt. He not meeting with good success in



the aforesaid river is gone to Harasser neare Vessing [?]. This news Sevajee told me himselfe. Now I desire your Honour not to licence the Siddy to enter into your port, nor his men to come on shoare, for if you should not thinke convenient to refuse him, it would cause great differrences to arrise betwixt us and Sevajee, for soe much he declared to me at first meeteing.

Now I desire your Honour to send Mr. Henry Oxinden immediately with a good present because I cannot stay long here by reason of the unwholesome waters of the hill. Concerning the present, Naragy Punditt enquired of me and I answered him that Mr. Henry Oxinden would bring an Arrabb Horse with him of considerable vallue, who desired me to writeto your Honour not to send any, because the Rajah had told him he had not occasion of any, but that in lieu thereof you would please to send him some pretious stones, either pearles or dimonds, which may be worth his wearing at his coronation, wherefore I desire your Honour to send him some rings of pretious stones or pearles, or some chaines of pearles, which the Jentues wear on their shashes, because these people thinke that the English cannot want pearles and other jewells, being merchants that trade in shipping. Naragy Punditt enorderes me to write your Honour that if you should send a horse the Rajah would never ride on him, but give him some of his servants or souldiers, because he hath many horses, as well Arabbs as Turkish, which considering, your Honours may please to doe as to you it seemes best. Your Honour hath already wrote to Naragy Punditt that you would send an English man of your Councill, which he hath made known to the Rajah, wherefore it is convenient that Mr. H. O. Comes with a considerable present in conformity to his quallity, which may be about 1000 or 1200 Rups. It is also reasonable that you present the Rajah with something at the time of his coronation, but this present you now send will serve for all. I likewise advertise your Honour to mind Girder Das to send 35 ordinary thurmas to Naragy Punditt, for which he often persecutes me, and Girder promised to send them just after my departure. God preserve your Honour is the prayers off,

Rairy 4th Aprill 1674,

Your humble Servant
NARANSINAY

Translated out of the
Portuguese originall.



(452)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 1, pp. 30-31 }	SEVAGY RAJAHS COLE NAMA	{ Dated 6 April 1674
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(REFERENCE)

[Refer to 'Consultation at Surat,' under No. 473 infra, dated 8 May 1674, p. 348]

(453)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. } 487, Fols. 143 & 144 }	SURAT TO BOMBAY	{ Dated 7 April 1674
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(EXTRACT)

Your resolu^c [?] on not to permit the Siddy to winter at your island with his fleett, wee cannot disapprove in regard to the great prejudice the island will receive thereby, but wee think it much better, that our President prepare a letter signing to the Governor at large his reasons, why hee cannot permitt them, sealing the said letter and sending it us with a coppie in English that as occation serves wee may present him. For wee esteem it will be more prevalent with the Governor then anything wee can say, who are here soe near him. If any thing interveenes in the meane time, wee shall give such answer as wee thinke fitting.

(454)

O. Correspondence } Vol. 34, No. 3951 }	PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO SIVAJI	{ [Undated] [?] 1674
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(EXTRACT)

The honored Bhimagee Pundett, with Narasinnay, is this day arrivad at Bombay, who delivered me your Excellency's letter, by which I understand you were in good health, which I esteemed very much. Likewise they informed me about the buisnesse past concerning Rajapore, that your Excellency would make an end of it, for which you had given order to the said Bhimagee Pundett whereof I was very glad.

I was certain that when your Excellency tooke this buisnesse in hand that it would bee ended, and all the losse that the English susteined in Rajapore satisfied; but the said Bhimagee Pundett is very prudent in negotiateing on your parte to our prejudice and to the contrary I would not argue anything because there should bee noe difference in our friendship, and for this reason I doe onely to please your Excellency accept of the summe



3 April 1674]

English Records

CSL

of 10000 Pagodoes, though our losse was greater, to be paid as followeth (vizt.) 7500 Pagodoes in ready money and 2500 to bee discounted in the customes at Rajapore. Concerning other particulars treated by Bhimagee Pundett with mee there shall bee noe faile on my parte nor in any other buisness of yours that may happen hereafter, and in the same manner ('tis reason) you should treat with mee.

The present you was pleased to send me I received with great joy ; at present our English ships are not arrived that I might send you some curiosities. The bearer hereof Narasinay will present to your Excellency one Arabia horse, and some other things which will serve for your servants.

[Endorsed] Copy of the President's Letter to
Sevagee Rajah

No. 13.

(455)

O. Correspondence }	SIVAJI TO AUNGIER	{	Undated
Vol. 34, No. 3952 }			[?] 1674

(EXTRACT)

I received your Honours letter by Bimagee Pundet and Narasinnay who manifested the good correspondence that your Honour doth use with mee, likewise they treated with mee about the buysness of Rajapore which I have answered and do send them againe to treat with your Honour, my desire being onley to keepe the same correspondence which your Honour doth with me. I shall not say more but desire you that there may bee noe difference in our friendship for I am very well acquainted of your Honours prudence. I send your Honour a present which I desire you to accept off.

[Endorsed]

Copy of Sevagee Rajah
his letter to the President.

(456)

F. R. Bombay Vol. }	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{	Dated 10 [?] 1674
1, p. 24 (2d set) }			April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Naransinay now treating with Sevagee, having wrote a letter to the President adviseing of the conclusion of the treaty with Sevagee and confirmation of the contract formerly agreed on, and desiring that Mr. Oxinden be immediately sent to him to confirme



the Articles of Peace betweene the English and Sevagee, and that he brings a considerable present of some Jewells to Sevagy, in regard he intends to make himselfe King and to be crowned, which being fully debated, and considering the necessity there will be of sending a present to Sevagy at his coronation had not the treaty at this time been so happily concluded and agreed on, and also foreseeing the great advantage that will in time succeed to the Honble. Company, it was fully agreed on and

ORDERED That Mr. Henry Oxinden doe gett himself ready and be sent to Sevagy with a considerable present to confirme the Articles of Peace betweene us, and that what things are necessary for the present be sent for to Surat with all convenient speed.

That Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe consider betwixt this and next Counsell day what is necessary to be inserted in the Articles to be demanded of Sevagy and to bring in their report accordingly.

That a letter be write to Naransinay for him to advise immediately what persons of Sevagy's Councell, or great men near him are necessary to be presented and what value to be given to each of them.

(457)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 3, p. 98 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 9 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the last of March advising the arrival of the 4 Dutch ships and release of some English prisoners &c. particulars.

The occasion of this conveyance by express is to communicate unto you the hopes we have of a speedy accommodation with Sevagee Rajah to our content, which you will read in the enclosed paper, being copy of Naran Sinays letter to the President received last night from Rairee [cf No. 455], wherein you will observe that the former contract is confirmed by Sevagee and to the end that it might be celebrated and concluded on the more solemnly between us, and that we may also be the better enabled to procure other considerable priviledges to the enlargement of the Company's trade in his country, we have esteemed it very convenient to send Mr. Henry Oxendon with a handsome equipage and an acceptable present to Sevagee, and that with all the speed possible that he might return before the rains, and the rather for that you will observe that Sevagee is now determined to crown himself King of his country, and had we not had this occasion, we should have



been necessitated to send some persons to compliment him on so solemn an opportunity; now you may observe by the letter that whereas we intended to send him a good horse or two with other things from hence, he seems no ways to like it, but rather desireth some good pearle, diamonds, and other jewells which may be more acceptable unto him, wherefore we have sent this express in all haste to you, and do intreat you to buy and send us with all speed possible, some of the particulars mentioned in a list herewith sent to you to the value of 3, or 4000 Rups. which we hope you will be able to procure in 3 or 4 days and pray let what you send be very good in its kind, and as to the price, we wholly refer them to you, and tho' we presume that your prudence and care of the Company's interest will animadvert to you that the charge will be very great to the Company and it may be you will think it will be too much for him, yet we desire you to take notice that what present you shall make, though chargeable, yet we trust will be of great advantage to the Company in their future trade and settlement, and besides, whatever expence we are at on this occasion, is to be deducted out of what we shall receive from Sevagee, so that in effect, it will be little or no charge unto them, wherefore we gain; and again desire you to furnish us with the the said particulars with all speed, for without them, we cannot expect the success we hope for, in our negotiation.

We desire you also to take notice, that Sevagee is very much concerned and affronted at our favoring the Siddy, and hath sent the President a message that we must not expect peace with him if we assist the Siddy or permitt his vessells to winter here, and in truth it will be so great a prejudice to this Island, that we have determined not to admitt them, and therefore we have already prepared you before hand to answer what demands the Governor of Surat may propose unto you concerning that affair, and we hope our moderate proceeding with the Said Siddy here and your prudent application at Suratt, will qualify any displeasure the King of the Governor of Suratt may take against us, for not admitting the Siddy's fleet to winter here, notwithstanding Naran Sinay in his letter doth write that there is little hopes of procuring a peace between Sevagee and the Siddy, yet the President doth not despair of procuring a happy effect thereof by these solid reasons which he will communicate by Mr. Oxendon for the mutul advantage of both parties.



(438)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
3, p. 21 (3d set)

} CONSULTATION IN SURAT {

Dated 16
April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our freinds at Bombay by their advices of the 9 Currant giving us an account of their proceedings with Sevagee by Narran Sinnay their Scrivan, who they had sent before to prepare business against Mr. Henry Oxindens arrivall to him. The said Narran Sinnay finding greater success then he expected, for Sevajee being willing to come to an accomodation for the Companies and their servants losses at Rajapore on such tearmes as he propounded the last year, by the payment of 10000 pagodees now directed his Scrivans to pass orders concerning that affairsto pay it at three payments, vizt. 2500 pagodas out of the Rajapore Customs, 2500 to be paid the first monsoone comming the first September next, and 5000 to be paid in two years space. The Busines being soe neer an accomodation, Narran Sinnay desired the President to send away Mr. Oxinden with as much hast as might be, and a sutable present in jewells and pearles, he understanding that the horses intended him would not be acceptable, in regard he was making a rich and stately throne and intended to be crownd a King in June next; wherefore the President and his Councell there, having desired us to provide in all hast the following particulars, wee resolve to use our best endeavours to performe it, or so many of them as may be had.

2	Pearle both Rups.	...	...	...	500
4	ditto	...	...	...	800
4	rubys for Ear Jewells ..	...	...	...	200
1	diamond ring	...	...	...	400
1	ditto	...	...	...	300
1	ditto	...	...	...	200
1	ruby ring	...	...	...	200
1	head jewell like a feather	..	...	...	700
2	Bracelets	...	...	...	400

3700



List of what is sent to Bombay to present Sevagee

2	Pearle wt. 10 ¹ / ₁₆	rutties cost rup.	...	...	500
4	ditto wt. 18 ⁹ / ₁₆	...	...	...	750
1	diamond ring rose cutt	...	...	...	450
1	ditto	...	...	...	325
1	ditto a table	...	...	...	130
1	head jewell like a feather	...	...	...	680
2	bracelets	...	...	...	450
	insurance at $\frac{13}{16}$ per cent	...	...	...	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
					Ruppes 3314 $\frac{1}{4}$

(459)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 18 April
 Sect. 3, p. 102-3 } 1674
 (EXTRACT)

He thought of [it] not fitt to give an absolute denial to winter the King's fleet, but to cast it wholly upon the Government [?—nor], prudence representing the just reasons on our side, which are to this effect.

Secondly, that last year the Island was pretty well stored with provisions and necessaries of all sorts, but since the Siddy has plundered the main, Sevagee has utterly denied all sorts of provisions and wood from coming hither, which has caused a great famine and want of all things insomuch that we have not to supply ourselves, much less his fleet.

Thirdly that Sevagee has sent a threatening message to the President, that if he permitts the Siddies fleet to winter here, he will make war with us, and use his utmost to burn the King's ships in our port, and we are in no condition to secure them, in regard our ships are gone for England; and besides he has sent word that he will supply the Dutch with 10000 men to take this Island, so that we can by no means admit it.

Fourthly that it is neither the King's honour and interest for his fleet to winter here, for besides our port being open, we cannot secure them against those numbers of men which he may send to destroy them. It will be double charges for the King to winter them here, where all things are expensive dear, wherefore the President desires him to winter them at Suratt or Danda Rajapore, where he promiseth to supply them with all things necessary



that the Island affords. This is the import of the President's letter to the Governor as you will more at large read in the Persian letter herewith sent.

The President hath thought good to send him a present of 2 mermaids teeth and 2 petrified crabs, which we hope he will esteem as great rarities being procured with much trouble and care here, which we desire you to deliver him.

(460)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
87, pp. 153-154

} SURAT TO BOMBAY {

Dated 18 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are now in answer of yours of the 9th current, incloseing us a translate of Narrandas Sinas letter, by which wee perceive you are likely to come to a speedy accommodation with Savajee on the conditions that you were the last yeare treating about, of paying you 10000 Pagodas in full satisfaction for the Honble. Comyany's and their servants' losses in Rajahpore, and wee may consequently infer that the Company's late loss at Hubely must be included; you sending Mr. Oxinden on that employ wee hope will make some addition by his procureing us further priviledges for our trade in his country. The present which you desire may be sent with all speed to accompany him wee have been collecting these two dayes as near as wee cann in such particulars as you desire from us; what is wanting, as the rubie for the ear jewell and the rubie ring of such value, which are not at present procureable, wee have supplied with a dagger of neat workem which wee thinke may be as acceptable to him as any of the other. The particulars which wee send you are as followes:

			Rupees.
2	Pearle weighing rutt. $10\frac{1}{10}$ cost ...	...	500
4	Ditto weighing „ $18\frac{9}{10}$ cost...	...	750
1	Diamond ring, a rose cutt, cost ...	...	450
1	Ditto cost. ...	...	325
1	Ditto, a table, cost ...	...	130
1	Head jewell like a feather cost ...	...	680
2	Bracelets cost ...	...	450
			<hr/> 3285
	Insurances at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent ...	...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/> 3314 $\frac{1}{2}$



All which particulars wee have delivered to Moan Drunidas and Volup Lickmedas, Sheroffs, to send you, which they doe by a Cossett that accompanyes your Cooly, the bearer hereof.

That Sevajee is much offended at your favouring the Siddee in permitting his vessells to winter att your Island, and hath exprest soe much to Narrand Sinay, wee have reason to believe, and you may doe noe less of the other interest here, for when the Governour here, or the King's Generall near you there, shall come to understand (as certainly they will) this your Embassage, and a conclusion of a peace with the King's enemy, together with your denyall of their fleet to harbour with you, you must needs conclude that the Mogull will take us for none of his friends, and that wee must be exposed to many injurys if the Company doe not alsoe suffer in their trade. But you haveing soe often manifested to us how much the good and well being of the Island, both for provissions and traffique, depends upon an accommodation with Sevajee, together with the trade that wee expect to have by the settlement of factoryes in his country, that wee shall patiently endure what these people may impose on us rather then declayne the interest and benefitt of the Company in their Island.

As Narran Sinay doth give you little hopes of procureing peace betweene Sevejee and the Siddee of Danda Rajapore, soe we think it not a business soe facile to be effected, for a warr soe many yeares standing to be suddenly accommodated. Thus wee have given answer to your letter and haveing nothing here of newes that offers, wee conclude and subscribe

Your very affectionate friends.

Whereas wee intended to send you a dagger, the man that ownes it stands on such high termes for it that wee thought it not necessary to buy it at soe extravagant a rate.

(461)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
88, pp. 129-131

} CARWAR TO SURAT {
(EXTRACT)

Dated 22 April
1674

At present our designes for pepper looks towards Sunda the merchants of which place having been much discouraged from sending that commodity, up aloft by reason of Sevagee, a good cropp of this yeares remaines yet there, soe that wee hope wee



may be furnished with a good quantity from thence. The only impediment we feare in this business is from Govendinaik, but wee shall use all faire and prudent wayes to make him our freind. To that end wee have sent for downe our sheroff, who is likewise his, and a man much respected by him, to mediate the business between us. If wee find that hee will comply, wee intend to send Thomas Sherlock to Sunda to treat with him to buy up what pepper he can, from whence he may conveniently goe up to Hubely, if their be a cessation of armes betweene Sevajee and this King for the time of the raines, to try what may be done concerning our cloth investments. At present wee have little or noe hopes of effecting any thing in it, but if an opportunity presents, wee shall use our endeavours therein.

God be praised that at length there is a period put to all our long and tedious rebellion here by the arrival of Aboo Ckaun Rustum Jeamah, to whom all these countrys are given. Upon notice of his coming Messaub made noe great account of him supposing that he would not be able to keepe his men together any long time for want of money; but it pleased the Divine Providence to dispose it that at his approach to Cuddera the Governour of that place being deserted by his men (upon what account wee know not) and thinking himselfe to[o] weake to oppose, went out to meete him, contrary to the expectation of all. Alter this Carwarr was yeilded and Messaube himselfe hath, without striking a stroke, surrendred Anchola and promiseth Simeseer (to which castle he is now gone) upon the delivering up to him his wife who is now a prisoner in Sunda castle, soe that wee now hope wee shall have a lasting peace. Yet some trouble we have mett with from these new comers who being very needy of money have much sollicitd us to lend them some; which after much dispute, and importunity we have done, judging it our Honoble Masters interest not to anger this new Lord; he promiseth ever to cherish that love and respect for us which his father always boore to the English.....Wee are very willing to bee ridd of our souldiers,.....wee have only reserved five English men to play our great gunns upon any ocoation, which wee should not have done but that wee cannot thinke the Honble. Companies house or estate at any time secure without them in this ill govrened country where the Governours themselves are to[o] apt to play the rogue. And besides, wee heare that Sevajee is about a days journey hence, going to build a Castle upon a

very high hill, from whence if he be not prevented, he may very much annoy these parts.

(462)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 104-6 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 25 April 1674

(EXTRACT)

Yesterday the whole fleet consisting of the King's 2 Men of war, 5 frigates and about 15 grobes, came into this road, and tho' at first they came to an anchor without, yet a most violent storm first blowing from the North, and afterwards turning to the Southwest, and proving extreemly fierce, that they were not able to ride it out, forced them to come close into the bay for shelter.

[Omission here] Though they have exceedingly importuned, yet I can no way give my consent for their wintering here, and if possible I will get them out....

[Omission here] From the time of their wintering here Sevagee has not suffered any provisions or wood to be brought to this Island from his countries.

Forced to supply ourselves from the Portugal country and Batticala and other places.

Sevagee will use his utmost art and force to destroy the fleet if they winter here.

He may easily burn the ships one after another, and it will be impossible for me, or any of their people to secure them.

If any disaster happens by fire or otherwise, let it light upon their own heads.

I send you herewith, a letter which I received from Naran Sinay, which I desire you to show him, wherein he will understand what danger the Island will undergo by Sevagee's incursions and the war he will declare against us.

They may be safe and secure at Suratt and may be so soon sent down from thence in September as from hence to prosecute the war against Sevagee.

Hope he will order the fleet to be sent up to Surat.

Provisions I have none to spare them, for I have not any for ourselves.

[Omission here] Will cost the King double the charge here, as it would at Suratt.

For besides the mischief they did last year when here, in wounding and killing some of our people, plundering and robbing



houses and forcing our women, I understand from several of the people of the Island that they have threatned to do all the mischief they can, by burning the town and raising all the Moors in rebellion against us.

Nay Siddy Sambolee and some of his officers have been heard to speak the very same words.

Not to suffer them to come on shore, except some few and those without arms, and when they have provided themselves with necessaries, to desire them to be gone.

Caus Moody being lately at Cullean and Negotanna [*sic* Negotan; Nāgothanā] about some affairs there, the Soubidar of those places, Dadagee Pundit told him that he had orders from Sevagee his master, not only to hinder all provisions from coming to this Island, but also to make war upon us from those parts, if we suffered the Siddy's fleet to winter here.

Siddy Sambolee desires his fleet to winter here, not for the King's interest, but his own, for besides that, he is fearfull to be called to account for the great charges he has put the King unto; he fears if the fleet goes to Suratt, they will never trust it with him again, nor can he possibly secure it, so long as it is here.

Desire him as he tenders[?] the King's honour and interest to move the Nabob to send for the fleet with all speed to Suratt, and if he heres [*sic*] any quarrell has happened betwixt the Siddy and me here, I desire him to be assured that the fault was on their sides, and not ours.

Tell him plainly and boldly, that you are willing to leave the port, and trade of Suratt rather than be subject to these great inconveniencies.

(463)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 152

} SURAT TO CALICUT

{ Dated 25 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

For newes in these parts: The King is gone in person against the Pattans, who have taken the province and city of Cabull from him and cutt off one of his armies that hee sent against them under command of Rajundan Ckaun, who with 12 more Umbraws and many thousand men are slayne.

Sevagee is makeing a costly throne and intends to be crowned King in June next.



(464)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 27
 1, pp. 26-7 (2d set) } April 1674
 (EXTRACT)

The Sidyes fleete, which lay at the mouth of the Bay, being on Saturday last, the 25 current forced by a violent storme of wind and a great sea withall to come close into this harbor for shelter, they being not able to ride it out without great hazard and danger of looseing the Kings frygatts, the President thought fitting out of comon civility (in regard they were forced in by stress of weather) to supply them for the present with what provisions they stood in need of during their short stay in this harbour; where, being safe at an anchor, the Sidy this day sent one of his Noquedahs to treat and intercede with the President for the wintering of the King's five frygatts here. Whereupon, the Councell being convened and the whole circumstance of this affaire againe fully considered and debated and laid open to the Noquedah the great and apparent danger the frygatts would undergoe if they wintered here, in regard of the King's enemy Savagy in the opposite Maine would send shippes or corrupt some people on this Island to burne them as they lay in harbor, and many other dangers and inconveniencys being also declared to the Noquedah, the result of the Councell was that they would not recede from the former deniall and withall confirmed the same. Then the President propounded to the Councell that, seeing it pleased God to force the Sidyes fleete into this harbor and that he supposed Savagy might be offended at our sheltering his enemy soe near them, whether Mr. Oxinden should as yet be sent with the present to Savagy to conclude the old Rajapore difference and confirme the peace between the English and him, or no? which being fully considered

RESOLVED That Mr. Oxinden should gett himselfe ready to goe to Savagy, but that his journey for the present should be suspended untill the Sidyes fleete be gone from hence which 'tis hoped will be in few dayes if it pleaseth God to lay the high winds and seas.

(465)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 28 April
 Vol. 34, No. 3918 } 1674
 (EXTRACT)

Sidy Sambole, Commander of the Mogulls fleets, takeing advantage of the Honble. Company's dependance in their traid at

Suratt and other parts of his dominions, and also of the violence of a great storme which came from the Southward and forced him to come in with his fleet into this Bay, caused the President, much against his will and inclinations, to winter his fleet this yeare in our harbour; but the tearmes and articles on which he was admitted, and also the advantage which the Island and people doe receive by the money which himselfe and soldiers spend here, doth render his Company less ungratefull to the Island, and though Sevagee was at first offended at his wintring here, yet the President haveing given him the reason of his proceedings, he was highly satisfied therewith.

(466)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 87 } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 29 April
pp. 155-157 } 1674

(EXTRACT)

Our last unto you accompanied the particulars you wrote for to present Sevajee, bearing date the 18th curreant, whose coppie is inclosed. On the 26th wee received yours of the 18th with the inclosed to the Governour and Sied Mahmud, giveing your reasons why the Siddees fleett may not winter there. Wee have made some alteration of your letter, though litle yet wee thinke pertinent to the business, for in the conclusion of your letter to the Governour you left him too much liberty to impose on you what you doe not desire; wee therefore made it runn after this manner; that whereas you doubted not but the reasons you had given him would be satisfactory, soe you desired him to send his order to the Siddee that hee either winter his fleet at Danda Rajapore or bring them up to Surat. Wee thought good alsoe to leave out that clause of Sevajeess threatening to assist the Dutch with 10000 men against you; and your Scrivan in his stile is *too humble*, and places words unbecomeing your quality. Wee send his Honour the copie that hee may see the litle alteration wee have made.

(S) The President's letters to the Governor and Sied Mahmud were this day (delivered) with the small present sent him. The Governor seems to like the letter well and sayes hee will send it up to the king, that it may stand as an evidence against the Siddies accusations this morning, hee seemed to deny our carrying out of tyles, saying that the Voocanavis might take notice, as well to his as our prejudice, that wee carryed out Brick and lyme and tyles from hence to the island, but in an houre after our Broker



being with him, wee believe did make knowne to him what he was appointed, that if he denyed us the carrying out of tyles, how could hee expect that wee should furnish his fleett with amunition and other provissions for warr from our island as wee have done, or if hee did not and it was the Governor's voluntary act, it is soe much the more acceptable for hee sent one of his owne peons to Umbra to see it done, in as great quantities as wee desired.

(467)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }	CONSULTATION IN	{	Dated 30 April 1674
1, pp. 27-8(2d set) }	BOMBAY		

(EXTRACT)

RESOLVED That Captain John Shaxton. Deputy Governor, Mr. John Child, Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mr. Stephen Ustick doe all repair this afternoone on board the Sidy, and first of all, after the usual compliments passed in civill tearmes to desire the Sidy to depart with his fleete out of this Port, urging those effectuall reasones which ought to perswade him thereunto, (vizt.) the great danger the fleete will runn of being burnt by Sevagees people, and the want of provisions and famine on the Island, and Sevagees resolution to declare warr against us if wee doe admitt of any such thing, and in case he still obstinately refuseth to be gone, to put the King's Duay [Dwāhi] upon him, declaring that after 3 dayes time, which wee give him to victuall and water his fleete, wee will shutt up the Port and not suffer any of his men to come on shoare nor any sort of provisions to be sent to them, and to make a publique protest in the presence of all the Moores there present that if any evill, damage or loss doth happen to the King's fleete, or if any quarrell, breach of peace and amity doth fall out betweene the King and the English on this score, that they are the cause of it and lett the evill light upon their owne heads.

(468)

(S) F. R. Surat, Vol. }	BOMBAY TO SURAT	{	Dated 30 April 1674
88, Fol. 122 }			

(EXTRACT)

The Siddys men are landed from 3 or 4 vessells of theirs at Surey and droven all the people, men and women from thence, and Morttuges and other places, who hither upon mouthed complaining of them, therefore have ordered the raising 4 or 5 files of men to march that way.



(469)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, pp. 107-8 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 30 April
1674

(EXTRACT)

The news which you sent of the success which the Pattans have against the King's Army and other commotions at court, makes me fear the troubles will increase all over the Kingdom to the great disturbance of trade. God in his good time grant a happy issue thereof.

I am advised from Mahim, that some of the Siddie's boats with soldiers, are gone up the river to Surey and some of those parts by Sion, and have landed the soldiers, who have robbed and plundered the poor people there, and turned men, women and children out of doors, so that there is a very great complaint made unto me of them, and I have determined to send up a party of horse and foot to make all quiet again, and to force them on board and those who were the abettors of the same, to bring them hither, and to imprison them. The *Hunter Frigate* is sailing up towards those parts, to force their vessells back agin into the road. Now whether it be fitting to entertaine and harbour such wicked, evil designed rogues in this Island, or whether they can, with any reason or conscience expect it, I leave you to judge. I send you copy of a consultation concerning which [sic, this] affair which passed this day [See No. 466 dated 30 April] wherein you will read our full resolutions.

(470)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. }
1, p. 29 (2d Set) }CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 4 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

The Governor having received a letter from Naransinay, wherein he presseth very much for Mr. Oxinden to proceed in his journey to Rairee, in regard Sevagee intends very shortly to be crowned and to sitt on his throne, and likewise, it being necessary that a speedy satisfaction touching the Sidyes fleete being here be given unto him, least it should prove disadvantageous to the concluding of the peace now in treaty

ORDERED That Mr. Oxinden prepare himselfe with all speed to goe to Rairee with the present, and that Mr. John [Child], Mr. Oxinden and Mr. Ustick doe meete this afternoone and put the present in order, and to consider how it must be disposed, and to bring an account thereof to the President next Councell day.



6 May 1674]

English Records

CSL

ORDERED also That Mr. George Robinson and Mr. Thomas Mitchell doe accompany Mr. Oxinden for his assistance in this affaire.

(471)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 3, p. 110 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 6 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

Since our last, the Siddy has discharged his soldiers, and sent about 500 of them altogether on shore with their arms, powder and bullets in several boats, unknown to the President, and without the Siddys giving any notice thereof, who attempted to land by force, which caused us to double our guards at the Custom House, and considering the villanies they committed, and not [?] knowing what mischief they designed the last year, would not admit any to come on shoar, but they still pressing whether we would or no, as it were by force, some of our men sent 2 or 3 shot at them, which struck some of their boats, but God be thanked, no mischief was done, and so forced them off, and it proves well, for there might have been many lives lost on both sides: besides this the Siddy's ship in her salutes slung several shotts on shore, which had like to have done great mischief, the shot being seen by several Englishmen to fall and brought to the President, whereupon the President sent a 2nd message to the Siddy to desire him to be gone out of the harbour and to let him know that none of his men should come ashore, so that we stand at a bay at present, the Siddy resolving not to be gone, and we resolving he shall not winter here, and enjoy the benefits of the port to bring his vessells on shore, yet we furnish him with what water and provisions he wants and though we easily could, yet think not good to drive him out by force and violence of our shot, but rather to weary him out, and though we think he will scarce leave the port this year, yet we design his entertainment shall not give him encouragement to come again, unless we can bring him to some good articles for the security of our trade and protection of the main over against the Island from his invades and plunderings, which if we can bring him to, we shall soon be friends.

(472)

(S) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, Fol. 162 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 7 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

To yours of the 18th of Aprill, wee have already given answer and owne the receipt of that of the 25th, Wee have now



alsoe yours of the ultime ditto month, all which treating of the disturbances you have and are like to receive from the Siddeys ffelett in your part and the great detriment the island already hath suffered by their wintering there the last yeare, and much more should you permitt them this and haveing perused your severall reasons and arguments both to the Governor and us which wee have endeavoured to make him sensible of, as well by your letters, as by Sied Mahmud, which wee doubt not, they are apprehensive of as well as wee, wee have formerly let you know and are still of the same minde, that noe interest here shall inclyne us to consent to the prejudice or ruine of the Companys island and therefore lett not any thought of us make you declyne your intention of removeing the Siddys ffelett from you, if you have not already done it. Wee have this day learnt from the Governors Duan that the Governor about 8 dayes past, wrote the Siddey, what the Kings orders were that the 2 great shippes should be brought up to Surat, and that if hee kept friggaats abroad, hee should pay for the hire of them soe that wee conclude, rather then the Siddee will be at that charge, hee will bring up all the vessells and wee hope ere this you are rid of them soe that with this wee thinke fitt to dispatch one of your pattamarrs, reserveing the other a day untill wee learne with [what] answer the Governor or Sied Mahmud shall give to your letters which if wee shall finde inclyneing to favour the Siddee, for the wintering his small vessells at your (F. 163) island then shall wee deliver a letter as from you letting him know how the Siddeys vessells have gone up the river, plundered the inhabitants of the island and turned them out of doores for which reason, you will not permit any of them to winter there, and have given them orders to victuall their ffelett and begone and some other circumstances. This wee have ready drawn up, but shall not make use of it, unless wee finde occasion.

(473)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1, pp. 30-31

} CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 8
May 1674

(EXTRACT)

Severall writings being sent by Naransinay, signed by Sevagy in order to the concluding of the Rajapore differences and confirming a peace between the English and him, being translated into English and publicquely read, some things therein were found to be superadded thereunto more then what was consented unto,

whereupon a Paper of other articles being drawne out, necessary to be agreed on betweene both partyes, was this day read, examined and approved, and conteyne as followeth (vzt.)

Sevagy Rajahs Cole Nomma OR CONCLUSION OF
PEACE WITH THE HONOBLE. ENGLISH EAST
INDIA COMPANY NEGOTIATED BY THEIR
SERVANT NARANSINAY IN THE 9th
DAY OF THE MONTH MAHARAM
WHICH IS THE 6th April 1674.

WEREAS in the Raigne of Adell Shaw the English East India Company had a Settlement and Factory at the Port of Rajapore, which Port being taken and plundered by Sevagy Rajah, the Factory was likewise robbed and they became great losers thereby. Parte of their goods and money fell to the said Rajahs share and the rest were taken by the souldiery; whereupon ensued a breach between the Rajah and the English, who left frequenting the said Port of Rajapore, but they intending to compose those differences and resettle at Rajapore, did formerly send two Envoyes to him, but effected nothing; since which, Naragy [Niraji] Pundett interposing by his mediation and desire to the President of Bombay, he sent as an Envoy to this Court of Raires Naransinay, who concluded the differences as followeth (vzt).

That the English for their losses sustained at Rajapore shall receive 10,000 Kings Pagothas from the Rajah Sevagee to be paid (vzt.) 7,500 out of his Treasury to be received in three years time, that is to say, 2,500 in the first years time to be deducted out of 5,000 Pagothas worth of goods, which the English shall buy of him, for which they shall pay but 2,500 Pagothas and 2,500 to be discounted, and this is to continue for 3 yeares time, when the English wilbe reimbursed of the 7,500 Pagothas; and for the remayning 2,500 Pagothas, when the English settle at Rajapore, it shall be paid them out of the customes, and untill the said summe is fully discounted, they shall not pay any customes. And thus, paying 10,000 Pagothas, all disputes and discords about the Rajapore business shall cease on either side.

That the English may have liberty to settle their factoryes in any part of Sevagys dominions (vzt.), Rajapore, Choul, Dobull or Culleam, and whatever goods they shall import into any of these ports or export, shall be valued at the Custome House by fower able merchants, and according to what they shall apprise



them, the English shall pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and noe more nor noe less,

That the English shall sell their goods in the owne Factory to any mearchants whatever at their owne price, and they shall have licence to tranport them whither they please, paying the inland Customes, but the English only to buy and sell at Port and not carry or transport them inland. And if the English shall find some sorts of goods unvendible and think fitting to reshipp them without paying any other Custome, then what did at laning (vzt.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and according to these Articles, both Sevagy and the English are to act.

(474)

F. R. Bombay. } Consultation at Surat { between [?] 8 & 11
Vol. 1, pp. 36-37 } (continued) { May 1674

Articles of Peace, Union and Freindshipp agreed on betwixt the Noble Prince Sevagy Rajah and the honble. East India Company

[Copied from Orme MSS. Vol. 114 and printed in this Volume as No 475 *infra*. After the copy in *Factory Records, Bombay*, Vol. 1, there is the following addition:]

Ordered that Sevagy pay noe Customes for the wheate; and in regard the Company hath lett the Customes out, that the Rendoro or farmer be allowed soe much as the Custome of the wheate comes to.

Mr. Childs, Mr. Oxiden and Mr. Ustick having put the present for Sevagy and shared them out as they are to be presented the President and Counsell having perused the same, approved thereof, the contents of the present are as follows (vzt.)

To Sevagy Rajah (vzt.)

„ One head jewell sett with diamonds &ca.	
cost Rups.	690
„ Two braceletts sett with diamonds &ca.	
cost Rups.	450
„ Two pearles poiz. ROI ¹ / ₁₀	510
	—————Rups. 1650

To Sombagee Rajah Sevagy Rajahs sonn

„ Two braceletts sett with small	
ruby's	125
„ One breast jewell of 8	
Diamonds.	250
	—————Rups. 375



8 May 1674]

English Records

CSL

To Morah Pandett Sevagy's grentest favorite	
„ Two large pearles valued at	Rups. 400
„ Annagee Pandett a great favorite	
„ Two gold chaines poiz. Tolaes 7	„ 125
To Narragee Pandett another favorite	
„ Two Pamarines cost	„ 70
To Rawgee Somnatt Sevagy's Secretary	
„ Two Pamarines cost	„ 70
	<hr/>
	Totall Rups. 2690

Besides severall other small presents to which are left to Mr. Oxinden to dispose of to under officers as hee shall see occasion and for the Company's interest.

(475)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 6, pp. 124 -8 (2d Set)	}	ARTICLES OF PEACE, UNION AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NOBLE PRINCE SEVAGEE RAJAH; AND THE HON. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY	{	Dated [?] May 1674
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(EXTRACT)

1. THAT from this day forward, there be a true firm and inviolable peace and amity between the noble Prince Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. English East India Company their Succesors and assigns and between the lands, countries, subjects and inhabitants of both parties of what degree and quality soever.

2d. THAT all acts of enmity, hostility and discord, shall cease and be abolished, and that both parties shall abstain and forbear from all plunderings, depredations and injuries, whatsoever, public and private, in all places both by sea and land.

3d. THAT the said Sevagee Rajah and his subjects and all other inhabitants in his Dominions, shall use and treat the English kindly and friendly and with respect and honour due to them as friends and confederates, so that they may freely pass by land and water into the countrys, cities and towns belonging to Sevagee Rajah, and there continue so long as they please and buy provisions and likewise trade and traffick in goods and commodities of all sorts, paying the usual duties and be obedient to the Civil Government of the respective places, the same kindness to be reciprocally interchanged to subjects of Sevagee Rajah on the island Bombay.



4. THAT in case any ships or vessells of the subjects of either nation shall by storm or pirates or any other necessity whatsoever be driven into any of the ports of Sevagee Rajah or into Bombay, that they may depart at their pleasure without paying custom or any other duty, except they break bulk or land their goods; and in case it so happeneth, (which God forbid) that any ship or vessell shall be so cast away or driven on shore by the violence of storm or otherwise, it shall not be lawfull for either party to confiscate or seize upon the said vessell or goods so unfortunately cast on shore, but rather each nation shall be obliged to help and assist the distressed in the recovery of the said vessell and goods and restore the same to the owners thereof.

5. THAT the officers of the respective custom houses, searchers or any of their ministers of either party shall regulate themselves by the laws of justice and equity, and demand no more customs or dutys or force from the merchants for presents or otherwise, more than is just, or usual.

6. IN case any English or subjects belonging to the Island Bombay shall be wronged or abused in the Dominions of Sevagee Rajah, the said Sevagee, or the Governors of his respective towns and ports, shall take care that speedy justice be done, according to right and equity, and that due punishment be inflicted upon the persons, who have committed the offence and injury, the same justice also to be exercised by the Governors of the Island Bombay to all subjects of Sevagee Rajah in the like cases.

7. THAT no private injury of any sort shall weaken this happy peace or beget any quarrell or dissention between the said Sevagee Rajah and the Hon. Company, but every one shall answer for their own actions and be prosecuted thereon, neither shall one person suffer for the offence of another by reprisal, confiscation or other unjust proceedings unless justice be denied or unreasonably delayed by either side.

8. THAT in case it shall so happen that Sevagee Rajah having warrs at present, or her[e]after with the countries of the Mogull and King of Decan, or other Prince whatsoever, shall make inroads and plunder any town where the English have any factory settled, it shall not be lawfull for the General or officers or soldiers of Sevagee Rajah to plunder, molest, or disturb any house, warehouse or factory, belonging to the English, or to seize upon any of the persons of their servants or brokers upon any

pretence, or design whatsoever, but rather the said General or principle officer shall be obliged to secure the said English factors from the violence of the soldiers, and in case any of the goods or estates belonging to the English or their brokers, shall be embezzled or plundered, the said Savage Rajah shall be obliged to make full satisfaction for the same.

9. THAT in case the armada or ships of war, belonging to Sevagee Rajah, shall make seizure of any vessell beloning to the ports of Indostan or Decan wherein any English goods are laden, tho' the said vessell or other goods be made prize, yet whatever goods belong to the English, shall not be confiscated, plundered or imbezzled upon any account whatsoever, provided they are made to appear by sufficient proof, and testimony, that the same belonged to them, and in the same nature, if the English shall make seizure upon any vessell, wherein are any goods belonging to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, though the said vessell and other goods be made prizes, yet whatever goods belong to Sevagee Rajah or his subjects, upon sufficient proof thereof made, shall not be confiscated or embezzelled, but restored unto them again.

10. THAT the English during their pleasure, shall reside at the port of Rajapore or any other ports in his Dominions, with all freedom and liberty; the Rajah at his own charges, giving them a convenient house to live in, and not suffering any to molest them and that they may at their pleasure, journey up and down in the country and voyage from place to place in persuance of their trade, without any let or hinderance, paying custom for, their goods once, and that in port only, when imported or exported.

11. THAT whatever goods or merchandize the English shall import or export they are to pay custom, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and if any goods are landed not sold, but reshipped for other places, no customs to be paid for the same, nor for any sort of provisions or timber whatever.

12. THAT it shall not be lawful for any Governor Droga of the custom house, or any person in power to obstruct by public prohibition or private menaces, the sale of any English manufactures, or hinder them in buying the commodities of the country upon any pretence whatever, but that the English shall have free liberty to buy their goods of and dispose of their merchandize to whom they please.

13. THAT if any English merchants buy any goods of the natives or contract for any of the natives commodities to be

delivered them and the natives shall either neglect to pay their debts or pay their contracts, Sevagee or his Governors shall use means to force him or them to make satisfaction, and on default thereof, it shall be lawfull for the English to detain such persons in their house till the debt be cleared, or the contract accomplished.

14. THAT whereas the English factory house at Rajapore is fallen much to decay, they may have liberty to repair the same and build such conveniencys thereto as shall be necessary and what charge they are at, to be defrayed out of the Customs.

15. THAT in case any war should happen between the English, Dutch, French, Portugeeze, or others, it shall not be lawfull for Sevagee to assist any of them, or on any pretence whatever to seize or deliver up or suffer to be seized or delivered up any part of the estate, belonging to the English, or any of their persons or servants, but he shall be bound to protect, and if any of the Company's or particular mens estates be seized, he shall be bound to make it good.

16. THAT no person of what quality soever, shall enter forcibly into the English factory, or warehouse, but if any difference happens between the English and the natives, it shall be amicably composed betwixt both parties, and in case (which God forbid) any quarrel should arise, so that by heat of blood either party be wounded or killed, Sevagee or his ministers shall do justice on the natives, if it appear to be his fault, and the Englishman (if culpable) to be kept in irons, till order shall come from the Governor of Bombay, concerning his punishment, and if any difference shall arise in accounts, or otherwise betwixt any of the English servants, or brokers, and the country merchants, the Chief of the English is to be acquainted with it and to determine the controversy according to the justness of the cause.

17. THAT if any of the Company's servants, of what quality soever, should absent himself from his duty and retire to any part of Sevagees country, upon notice given, he shall use his endeavours to return and surrender him.

18. THAT the English, and other innabitants upon the Island Bombay, shall have free liberty to fetch firewood from the adjacent islands opposite to the main, without any obstruction from Sevagee's people, or any custom to be demanded or paid for



the same, to whom strict prohibition [sic] is to be given to prevent any misunderstandings.

19. THAT for the better management of the intended trade and commerce, between these islands and Sevagees Dominions, and for the mutual encouragement of the respective inhabitants to apply themselves thereunto the more vigorously, all manner of coins, made and used on the Island Bombay, go current in Sevagee's Dominions to which effect Sevagee's order is to be given to his Soubidars, Havildars &c. accordingly, and also all sorts of coins made in Sevagee's Dominions shall pass freely on the Island Bombay.

20. THAT whatever priviledges, favours and immunities the said Sevagee Rajah shall think good to grant unto the English nation, or to any inhabitants of the Island Bombay, the Governor of the said Island shall be obliged to grant the same unto all the subjects and inhabitants of the countries and Dominions of the said Sevagee Rajah.

[These articles are copied in Orme MSS. Vol. 114, Sect. 3, pp. 124-8].

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O. Correspondence }	INSTRUCTIONS TO	{ Dated Bombay 11
Vol. 35, No. 3963 }	HENRY OXINDEN	{ May 1674

Mr. Henry Oxiden

The experience which you have had of all the affaires of moment and overtures which have occurred between Sevagee and us relateing to this treaty, by meanes of your daily assistance with us in Counsell, where the matter hath largely been debated, may excuse this trouble of our further animadversions thereon in this paper, but that wee may not be wholly wanting to our duty, wee think good to recommend the following instructions for your observation:

The former difference between the Honorable Company and Sevagee at Rajapore being for the present accomodated by a mutuall agreement and contract betweene us, with the particulars whereof you are thoroughly acquainted, our next worke is to endeavor the establishment of a secure and advantageous course of trade between this Island and the countrys under his jurisdiction, which wee trust in God may tend very much to our Honble. Masters interest. For the better effecting whereof wee have thought good to send you to the said Sevagees Court at the Castle



of Raire that you may in person treat with him touching the confirmation of those articles which wee herewith deliver to you [see No. 475] and for that the evill custome of these Easterne partes puts the Company to indispensable necessity in such case, there bein[g] nothing to be done in this parte of the world without them, wee judge it necessary and prudent in this conjuncture to be somewhat more free handed then otherwise wee should bee, that wee may the better prevaile with him and his Ministers of State to gratifye the Company with their reasonable demaunds and to procure the better esteeme and endearment of our nation and trade among them ; wherefore, at your arrivall, when you observe a convenient time, you are to present to Sevagee, his mother, son, &c., those jewells and rarities which are appointed in Consultation for them, which wee hope will bee very acceptable ; and seeing as Narrinsinay informes us they are more desirous of such jewells then any other thing wee can present them, which therefore will bee more proper and necessary, in regard Sevagee is designing to make himself a King.

In the Contract signed by Sevagee [see No. 473 *ante*] wherein he promiseth to pay 10,000 Kings Pagothas for satisfaction of the Companys loss sustained at Rajapore, there are some things mentioned which are more then wee agreed to in our Treaty with his Envoy, (vizt.) that in the first payment of 2,500 Pagothas it is to be discount out of 5000 Pagothas worth of goods which wee are to buy of him, and soe consequently in the rest of the payments, which was not resolved upon or agreed to possitively by us, but rather that wee were to receive it in ready money which you are to endeavour to press him unto; but in case he declares that he cannot spare ready money and that he will force goods upon us, you are to bee carefull that you doe not take any old or unmerchantable goods, and that they bee not overprized, to the end that neither the Company nor the interest[?t]ed bee losers thereby ; and if you can possibly procure pepper, dungarees, percollas or any sort of callicoes proper for Europe, it will bee much better, provided the prices are reasonable, wherein you must regulate yourselfe according to the list of prices which you will carry along with you ; and for that wee observd Sevagee Rajah hath a parcell of old Camakins which he is desirous to put of [f], wee would have you to please him, and for formality sake to looke upon them, but not to meddle with them except you find the Company will bee gainers by them and not losers.



Secondly, in that clause wherein he admits the English liberty to settle factories in any parte of his dominions, wee find that Negotanna and Penn and those partes lying over against Bombay are not expressly included, wherefore wee would have you make that one of the Articles, that wee may settle and build warehouses in any of those partes, declaring that it will bee a great convenience to his owne occations, and a meanes to bring downe trade to that parte of the country.

Thirdly, in the last clause he limits the English that they shall buy and sell only in port and not transport any goods in the inland countryes. This, you may tell him, is a great inconvenience and discouragement to trade, and that which noe King or Prince ever hitherto imposed upon us, for in all Industan, Decan, Persia, Arabia, and the South Seas, and other partes where wee trade wee have liberty to transport goods, paying custom at port only. Wherefore you must press him by all reasonable arguments to make an alteration of that clause and to graunt us the same priviledg which wee enjoy in other partes, otherwise wee shall bee very much discouraged and not trade soe much as otherwise wee shall doe.

Wee reasonably presume that Sevagee will be much offended at the Sidys wintering his fleete in this bay, but when he hath understood what endeavors wee have used to turne him out and how ruffly wee have treated his men, the particulars whereof you are to manifest unto him, haveing been witness of the transactions here, and when you have represented unto him and made him sensible of the indispensable engagements wee have in the Mogulls country by meanes of trade, and settling of factoryes in his dominions, wee doubt not hee will in his wisdome be fully satisfied of our integrity and the full desire wee have to keepe a good understanding with him. And you may further declare that he a[l]so hath vessells wintering here as well as they, and wee could not in reason and prudence denye the Sidy the same kindnesse though it be very much against our will and inclination.

Amongst Sevagees cheifest Ministers of State you must particularly apply yourselfe to Naragy Pundet, who hath expressed extraordinary kindnesse and affection to the Company's interest, and therefore you are to communicate unto him all our signes and proposalls before they are presented to Sevagee, that you may take his advice and approbation therein, desiring him to intercede and mediate with Sevagee Rajah for the speedy



conclusion thereof. You are also to pay all civil respects to his Peshwaw or second Minister of State Mow[Morolpant, and likewise to Anagee Pundet, with whom wee may have frequent occasion of correspondence, soe that the nearer intimacy you gains with him the better.

Seeing that the present warr betwixt Sevagee and the Sidy of Danda Rajapore causeth a great obstruction and insecurity to trade, wee hold it consistent with the Company's interest, and becoming our duty so far as in us lyes, to endeavor an accommodation of peace between them, for if they two were friends the King of Indias fleet now sent to assist the said Sidy would bee called home and not molest these partes any more. Wherefore wee desire that, when you see a fit opportunity, you debate the matter seriously with Narage Pundett, representing unto him the advantages of such a peace, together with the charges and misery of the warr, and that it is like long to continue, at least so long as this King lives except he makes a peace with the Sidy, Futtu Ckaun; which warr, if continued, may prove a greater prejudice to Sevagee then the takeing of Danda Rajapore will advantage him. Whereunto you may add some other arguments which the President hath in private communicated unto you, which wee hope will prevaile with him as tending to his owne advantage; but if you find him to be averse to it you may desist from moveing of it to the Rajah, declareing that what the President designs is onely the office of a good neighbour and freind to them both, for he designs not onely to keepe peace with his neighbours but that his neighbours keepe peace also one with another.

In the agreement made with Sevagees Envoy, Bimagee Pundett, touching the satisfaction to be paid the Company for their loss at Rajapore, in regard Naragee Pundett, whom wee have before recommended unto you, did prove the only mediator to bring Sevagee to soe faire and good accomodation, wee thought good to promise him, for his encouragement, 500 Pagothas to bee paid him out of the said money, thereby to obleige him the more to doe the Company further service in their trade hereafter; and also wee promised to Bimagee Pundett the Envoy, for his effectuall service therein 100 Pagothas; wherefore in case they desire the said money you may confirm our promise but endeavour to put it of to the 2d or 3d payment, but if they earnestly press to have it made good out of the first, you are not to denye them, for it is necessary for us to keepe them our freinds.



You are to discourse with Narage Pundett touching the opening a way for the merchants to convey goods betwixt Ballegall [Balaghat] and the inland mart townes of Decan and Negottanna, and the maine over against Bombay, declareing unto him that will be a great means to enrich his country and secure those partes for when our trade is once settled there wee shall bee better able to assist him in the strengthening those partes against any enemys; wherefore wee desire you to press him earnestly thereunto, for that it will bee a notable advantage to his country.

You are also to advise Naragee Pundett that he use his interest to perswade Sevagee to encourage all merchants to trade and bring downe goods from the neighbouring partes of Decan, to which end it is necessarie that he causeth his officers to use them with great kindnesse in moderate customs, and freedom from unjust exactions, for nothing doth more advance trade then that, and he will find his revenue to encrease more by such a way then hitherto he hath taken.

Wee hope the management of this affaire will not require much time, and for that wee know not how emergencies may fall out, wee cannot limit the time of your stay but referr it to you, for wee would not have you returne without some good effect of your businesse, which wee presume may bee compleated in one month or 40 dayes at most; but wee desire you to advise us continually of all passages, on receipt whereof wee shall give you such further directions as are necessarie; and soe wee commend you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Your very loving friends

Bombay

May 11th 1674

[Factory Records, Bombay Vol. 5; pp. 114-118 (2d set),

NOTE.—Copied, with many clerical errors, in Orme MSS. Vol. 114]

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(S) F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, fol. 164

}

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{

Dated 12 May
1674

(EXTRACT)

I dispatch away Mathens with these and Sied Mahmuds letter in answer to yours which wee suppose will be noe wayes satisfactory, nor can they write otherwise, unless they had the

kings order, when Sied Mahmud was told your resolution not to permit the fleet to stay there, hee laughed, and made noe further answer, and understanding alsoe that the Governor in his letter to the Siddy had not called away his smaller vessels, the Deputy President when sent him a letter, as from his honour letting him know how the Siddeys people had plundered some houses on the island and turned the people out of doores and [th]at hee had thereupon given them leave to take in what provissions they wanted for their voya[ge] and be gone in a few dayes for that hee would not permitt them to stay longer, this was [delivered?] 3 dayes past of which wee yet hear nothing.

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F. R. Surat
Vol. 88, Fol. 137

} HENRY OXINDEN
} TO BOMBAY

{ Dated Upper Choul
{ 15 May 1674

Honourable Sir,

Wendesday at Night wee arrived at the Portugall Choule where wee lodged that night at St. Sebastians Church without the City, by reason the gates were shutt up, though it was not yet 8 of the clock, the Portugalls being very suspicious of Sevajee, and it was told me by a Portugall gentleman that came to visitt the Padre of the Church that the Vice Roy had already declared warrs against him in Goa, but the truth of it I suspect, thinking the Portugalls at present not in a capacity to contend with him. Yesterday in the evening arrived to this place, from whence intend to sett forward within this houre, staying only to give a visett to this Soobedarr (who is a Braminy of quallity) and dispatch away the Portugall gentlemen your Honour recommended to me.

Sevajee is returned from his progress to Rairy, which makes me make the greater hast hence, that if possible I might accomplish the Treaty with him and returne to kiss your Honours hands ere the raines are sett in, in which and all other commands I shall use my utmost diligence, being

Your Honours affectionate humble servant

Upper Choule
15th May 1674.

HENRY OXINDEN



21 May 1674.]

English Records

CSL

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F.R. Surat, Vol. 38, Fols. 138-141	}	HENRY OXINDEN TO BOMBAY	{	Dated foot of Rairy Gurr 21 May 1674
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Honourable &c.

My last to you was from Choule, since which, on the 19th instant wee arrived here to this place, from whence to our sorrow I found the Rajah was departed to visitt a Pagoda of his St. Bowanys [Bhavāni] at Parr[?] abgur and celebrate some ceremonies there in order to his coronation, having carryed with him a golden sombrero [= umbrella] which he has dedicated to the use of the said Pagotha. It is reported he will returne within two or three days, when doubt not of a speedy admission and accomplishment of those affaires recommended to my management, to which end he shall not want solicitation, for wee live on such a hott dry place and barren of all things, that were there no other argument on our side to press him to a speedy conclusion, that would sufficiently promote us to use all means possible for a speedy dispatch.

This morning I gave a visitt to Naragee Panditt (who received us very kindly) and delivered him his Honours letter, shewing him the severall presents intended for the Rajah &c. Ministers of State, of all which he disliked nothing but the prizes, being an in[?]experienced person in jewells, and having bought many in Gulcundah and Orungabaud, he declared they were all overrated or the Company abused by the buyers. I replied they were not overrated, but its possible they might be deare bought in regard they were procured in hast against the Rajahs Coronation, with which he seemed satisfied and promised to helpe us to the Rajahs presence as soon as conveniently he can after his returne from Purrah Gurr [Pratap Gad].

I took (according to Your Honours order) occasion to discourse with him concerning the concluding a peace betwixt the Rajah and the Siddy of Danda Rajapore, urging those arguments enorde[re]d in my instructions, and likewise those communicated me in private by his Honour, but all were not prevalent enough to perswade him it was not his Masters interest to prosecute that seige so neer a conclusion, for the Rajah without doubt will have Danda either this raine or next monsoon, intending to make a furious assault on it speedily after his coronation, to which effect he hath enordered his best souldiers to get themselves in a

readyness, and hath already sent 15 pieces ordinance more to strengthen and renew the battary. He hath offered the Siddy upon delivery of the castle what Monsup he shall desire, upon refusall whereof he must expect the miserys that attend warr and so severe an enemy as Sevagee Rajah who, as Naragee Punditt reports, vallu[e]s not the assistance the Mogulls fleete gives him nor the damage it will doe his country in the future. What the Siddy did last yeaere was by reason of his absence in Ballagatt; but he hath so well provided for its defence that he thinks it secure enough. Besides they have news that Bauder Ckaun is very angry with the Siddy and will furnish him with no more money, but intends to call him to an account for what already spent and what service he hath done the King for it; for on his first undertakeing the warr by sea, he promised to conquer the sea coast and take the castles there, which he hath not effected.

Discourseing further with him concerning the opening the wayes to Ballacatt[Ballaghat] and encourageing the merchants to bring downe their goods to the sea ports and carry on their trade, which would be to the Rajahs greate proffitt and increase of his incomes, he answered he doubted not but both would be shortly effected, for that the King of Vizapore, by the Rajahs often incursions and spoyling of his country, was sencible that a peace with him was far more advantagious then a warr, and therefore had sent severall Embassadors to treate with him, and he doubted not but this raines it would be concluded, and that when the Rajah was crowned he would act more like a King by taking care of his subjects and endeavouring to advance trade and commerce, on which he well knows depends the happiness and flourishing estates of the Prince.

From the Mogulls army they have no other news then that Dillell Ckaun is already gon to Court, whom they most feared, so that there remaynes only Bauder Ckaun against them, whom they vulture not, but intend to beate up his quarters after the raines. Naragee Punditt thinks there is little probability of peace with the Mogull, who being oppulent and not knowing what to imploy his souldiers about, will always keepe an army against Sevagee, but having peace with the King of Decan, he doubts not but to hold him to it and make his country flourish againe.

I had almost forgot to lett you know that when in discourse I had given Naragee Punditt to understand what had passed betwixt the Siddy and your Honour &c. at Bombay, and the reasons of his wintering there, which was contrary to your



consent, hee seemed much satisfied therewith, and told us if by reason of your freindship with and interest in the Mogulls country, you could not deny the Siddy wintering there, the Rajah could expect nor desire any more but that you would not assist him in any thing to his prejudice.

This is what hath hitherto hapened worthy your Honours notice, so that with due respects

I take leave and remayne

Your Honours most humble servant

Foot of Rairy Gurr
this 21st May 1674.

HENRY OXINDEN.

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F. R. Surat, Vol. 1.
88, Fols. 141-143 }

HENRY OXINDEN TO
BOMBAY

{ Dated Rairy 27
May 1674

Honoble. &c. Honoured Freinds

May[? my] last addresses to you were of the 21st present month, wherein I gave you an accountt of what passed untill that time. What hath since succeeded, please, to read in the subsequent lines, which I hope will be the last trouble I shall give you untill my arrivall at Bombay, when you may expect the verball account of what shall pass hereafter, for I am given to understand from good hands that my business here will have a suddaine period. The 21st instant the Rajah arrived to this castle from Purtab Gurr, and the next day wee received orders to assend into the castle, which wee accordingly effected, where wee found a house fitted for our reception which was very wellcome to us after having suffered so much heat and incommodiousness at the foot of the hill. The next day we applied ourselves to Naragee Punditt, desireing him to procure our [blank] to the Rajah, who did all possible he could to attaine it, but the Rajah was, and is still so busie about his Coronation m[a]rriage with two other [blank] women that it was yesterday before wee had audience, when presented him with those particulars appointed by your Honour &c. for him, which he seemed to take kindly, and assured us that wee might now trade securely and without any apprehension of evill from him, for that the peace was concluded. I answered



that was our intent, and to that intent your Honour &c^a. had sent me to his Court to gett some Articles signed and Priviledges graunted by him, which were no other then what enjoyed in Hindustan, Decan, Persia, &c^a. where wee had a trade. He replied it was very well, and referred us to Mora Punditt, his Pessua, who is to examine the Articles and gett them sealed, and so tooke his leave and retired into his house, where he is whole days together with his Bramines, and will not heare of any business, but applys himself wholly to his blind devotion. Wee are much beholding to Naragee Punditt for procureing us this visitt, for had he not interceeded, wee might have been this month here without effecting any thing. This day or to-morrow I intend to visitt his Pessua &c^a. Ministers and present them likewise with what intended for them, when wee are likewise to debate on the Articles which they have delivered them translated in the Moratty language, against some of which I heare they will accept [*sic*? except], and especially against that wherein tis incerted that Bombay money shall goe currant in the Rajahs dominions, which will never [be] graunted, for after his Coronation he intends to set up a mint, and proposes to himselfe great advantages thereby, so that Naragee Punditt declares he will never agree to that. The other is touching our ships being driven on shore on his coast by foule weather, that he shall assist us in the recovery of ship and goods, which is quite against the custome and laws of Concan; but whethere they will insist much on the last I cannot tell, but shall shortly know, when I shall not be wanting to advise your Honour. Here is a prisoner in this Castle, by name Sedoo Jussun [*?Siddi Kassum, cf. letter dated 5 June infra*] who formerly resided on Bombay and was Siddy Samboles servant. He solicits me very much to speake to the Rajah for his release, declareing himselfe to be an inhabitant of the Island and out of the Siddys service. He was taken prisoner goeing over to the maine to b[u]y provisions for the Island, but your Honour &c^a. haveing given me no directions to move any thing in his behalfe (although it was knowne in Bombay that he was taken before my departure) I have not thought fit to stir therein, but sent him word I would write to your Honour &c^a. about it, whose order herein shall be obeyed.

In my last I omitted to acquaint your Honour &c^a. that when wee shewed the presents wee brought for the Rajah &c^a. to Naragee Punditt, hee tooke a fancie for one of the rings, which wee thought good to present him with, and doubt not but he



30 May 1674]

English Records

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will well deserve it in the future, for if factoryes be settled in the Rajahs dominions he will be the fittest person to sollicite for the nation in this Rajahs Court being one in much esteeme with the Rajah, whose councill he follows in most things.

These goe by the returne of the Bombay Coolyes, who brought the Chaire of State very oppertunly to be presented, it arriving about halfe an houre before wee had admittance, and these with the presentation of due respects are tendered by

Honoble. &ca.

Your Honours most humble Servant

Rairy

HENRY OXINDEN

27th May 1674.

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F. R. Surat, Vol. }
88, Fols. 144-46 }HENRY OXINDEN TO
BOMBAY{ Dated Rairy Gurr
30 May 1674

Honoble. &ca. Respected Freinds

Since my last of the 27th instant, per returne of the Coolyes that brought the Chaire of State for the Rajah, I have received your Honours of the 23d present, together with the joyfull news of his Majesties Navys success against the Dutch, the surprisall of their East India Shippes and arrivall of our Honoble. Masters fleete from India, for which blessing all due thanks be returned to the Almighty for his protection and good guidance of such generall affaires. Were there any in these parts that minded or took notice of such generall affaires of forraigne Princes or their rise or fall, I should not be wanting to publish such good news, but it being insignificant to them who gaines or looses, wee are content to rejoyce among our selves.

This morning I sent Naransinay to our Procurator Naragee Punditt to know what hath been transacted in our business touching the signing the Articles we demanded and the restoring the vessell belonging to our Broach broker, taken by Deria Sarung, and now in Carapatan who very fairely pulled off the vale with which he had so long clouded us with expectation of a suddain dispatch, and sent mee word that nothing could be done untill the Rajah was crowned, who stopps his eares to all business whatever, being busily employed to gett affaires in a

readyness (with his Braminies) against that ceremony which is to be celebrated about fifteen days hence, after which he will likewise be occupied for some days, so that it will be neare a month ere wee shall be dispatcht.

He hath graunted all what we demanded except our money goeing curreant in his country and the restoring unto us what wracks may happen on his coasts. To the first he says, If you make your money as fine and as weighty as the Mogulls money it shall goe in his country if his people will take it, but he cannot force them, neither will he hinder its being current, which wee have experimented to be true in the time of our being here, for sending our money to change, wee find among the pice they bring us abundance of Bombay pice, but no bugrookes. To the other they say that should they graunt us our wracks, the French Dutch and other merchants would demand the same, which they cannot graunt, being possitively against the Lawes and constitutions of their country now, and formerly the Nisamshay Kingdome by which they are still governed. They do likewise scruple at our desires to pay custome no where but in port, but as to that they will insert in the articles that whatever custome wee paid and priviledges wee enjoyed at Rajapore in Adell Shas time wee shall retaine still, and not be deprived thereof, which if I am not mistaken, were large enough. Neragee Punditt advised mee likewise that the Rajah had dispatched me, thinking I had been gone, and left Narrinsinay to looke after the writings and follow me, declaring that my presence would but little avail, for they were already resolved what to signe, to which noe perswasions could alter. But without your Honour &c. order I shall not stirr hence, although I could wish my selfe from this damp and feavourish aire, being all day long encompassed with clouds which continually cover the topp of this hill.

By the bearer you may please to express your minds, whom I sent to accompany to Bombay our supernumerary Coolys, and kept only those that belong to our pallenkeens, and nevertheless wee shall have in all neare 50 persons in pay, which is a great charge to the Company, where fewer persons might doe the busines.

From Neragy Punditt I received the same news which his Honour writes concerning Dillell Ckauns being called up to Court, of Bhadur Ckauns following him and the Kings displeasure against the latter which is the occasion of his sending downe Rajah Ramsuling to treat with Sevaje, so that now expect



a sudden peace with the Mogull and Abdull Shah, when the settling of Factorys in the Rajahs country will be secure and beneficiall to the Honoble. Company; otherwise they will be neither.

Naragy Punditt declares that the Rajah will not recede from the Contract he signed about the Rajapore business, diswading me much from mooving any allteration therein, least he should be displeased; but you may receive the appointed quantity of goods yearly at Rajapore. Cloth they declare they have none, but pepper beetlenutts and coconutts shall be ready there.

If your Honour &ca. command our stay here, wee shall be in want of some refreshments of wine, &ca. to force us against this noysome foggy aire, which pray enorder to be sent us with speed, together with an answer to these, whnich with presentation of due respects is at present whatt offers from

Honoble. &ca.

Your Honours most humble Servant

HENRY OXINDEN.

Rairy Gurr

30th May 1674,

(482)

F. R. Surat, Vol.
87, pp. 171-172

} SURAT TO BOMBAY
(EXTRACT)

{ Dated 30 May
1674

Wee have perused the severall papers that passed between his Honour and the Siddee about the harbouring his fleet with you this Monsoon and the permission and grant you have given the Siddee for the same upon his signing of some Articles. Wee doe truly wish you had opposed it to the uttermost, for they will from this your favour be troublesome to you yearly during the warr with Sevagee, and they doe look upon the articles signed by the Siddee as a force upon them, in regard the monsoon was soe farr entered, that they would signe to any thing rather than adventure to sea. The Governour is concerned at these articles and says it matters not what the Siddee hath signed to, since the shippes and friggatts are the Kings, which wee ought to protect and defend, especially being in our harbour. And whence wee think wee have made our Muzza[?Muzra] and desire the King may be made acquainted with the favour and service you have done him,



and the loss and damage you may sustaine by Savagee for the same, the Governour tells us noe, and sends to the Deputy President to advise his Honour to write to him that hee will protect and defend his shipps and friggatts dureing their stay in our port, and such a letter hee might send to the King in our favour, but Wee approve your prudence in makeing the Siddee signe to such articles, and would not have you receed upon any expectation of favour that wee may receive from the King. Our customes are moderate, and while wee live peaceably and trade with freedome in his countries, wee expect noe more.

(S) Wee wish Mr. Oxinden good success in his negotiation with Savagee, and those articles you propound to Savagee approved of and signed and a peaceable settlement in his countries, but wee may fear the Siddees wintering his ffileett at your island may give him cause ill to resent it, and make demurr on the business, if not worse, which wee should be sorry to hear.

(483)

F. R. Surat } SURAT TO DUNGUM [DHARANGAON] { Dated 2
Vol. 87, p. 176 } June 1674
(EXTRACT)

Your newes of the Pattans being risen against the Mogull and their success in cutting off part of his armie, wee have received some monthes since, and likewise called all his Umbraves to his assistance. The sonn of Rajah Jessin is on his way to supply the roomes of Delleloon [Delirkhan] and Badder Caun, and wee hope will prevent Savagee of makeing any inroades hither, especially wee shall have noe cause of fearing him dureing the raines.

(484)

F. R. Bombay } THE COUNCIL AT { Dated 5 June
Vol. 6, pp. 139-141 } BOMBAY TO HENRY { 1674
(2d Set) } OXINDEN

Mr. Henry Oxinden

Wee have received yours of the 27th and 30th May, whereunto wee now returne answer by the same Bandarine which brought your last. Wee take notice of the first audience you had from Savagee, and are glad to understand the success you had in your first reception, which gives us noe small content, to observe the respects and favor which the said Rajah expresseth for our



5 June 1674]

English Records

CSL

Honble. Company and nation, from whence wee doe reasonably presage a prosperous negotiation of the Company's affaires in those partes hereafter.

As to those articles which the said Rajahs Ministers have scrupled to graunt, wee noe wayes wonder at, nor would wee have you be very importunate or pressing to procure them, least they should concede [*sic*? conceive] by our earnestnesse that wee pretend to a greater designe therein then in trueth we have; time and their better experience of us wee doubt not will procure more priviledges for us, and for the present wee are contented with those which they have already promised; onely you may assure them this, that it is not the Rajahs interest to deny us anything which wee doe reasonably propose, tending to the advancement of trade, for in that wee prosecute his interest as much if not more then our owne, which he in time will be sensible of.

As to Sidy T[?K]assum, though he wrote unto the President a pitifull letter, desireing his intercession for him, yet we thinke it not consistent with our Master's interest for a person in your qualification to appeare publickly in his defence in procuring his release, seeing he hath noe relation to Bombay further then what tends to his accidentall interest; wherefore wee advise that publickly you take noe notice of it, but if privately you can doe him good by declaring that at present he is quite out of the Sidys service and soe was when he was taken, you may therein doe an act of charity to him and noe hurt to the Company; yet if he doth still presse you to intercede for him, wee would have you promise him faire but act according to prudence and as our orders shall direct.

Wee approve of the present of a diamond ring which you have made to Naragee Pundett, and hope hee will bee hereafter very serviceable to our Masters.

In your letter of 30th May wee finde litle to add of what wee have allready wrote; as to the silver coyne, which wee intend it shall bee as fine and weighty, if not better then that of the King of Indias, and soe if the Rajah doth not hinder its being current, wee desire noe further favor from him, but wee hope hereafter to procure his order that our Budgrookes may passe, to which end wee will contrive them accordingly, for from thence wee expect the greatest advantage to our Company, being made of our owne native commodity; wee would not have you to bee too pressing therein for the reason above specified.

As for wracks, the same law which they use with us wee shall use with them if wee finde it to the Company's advantage, otherwise not.

As to the customes being paid onely at port, it would bee well if you could procure a graunt thereof, but if you cannot, wee shall content ourselves with the same custome and priveledges which wee enjoyed in Adel Shaws time. As to your stay there for procuring the articles signed, wee heartily wish you could gett them graunted and bring them along with you without the necessity of a further charge of keeping Naransina there, whose stay will alsoe bee chargeable to the Company, but if you cannot and that you find the ayre and weather doth not agree with you and the rest of our freinds, wee leave it to you to act therein as you thinck good, but in such case wee desire you to presse Nara-gee Pundet for a speedy dispatch thereof, and in the meane time wee much approve of your sending away the supernumerary coolies. Wee hope that there will bee a suddane peace concluded between Sevagee and the Mogull, whereby his country will bee free and secure for our Masters trade there hereafter. Seeing you cannot procure any alteration of the contract at Rajapore, you may desist the motioning of it any further, referring it to an after negotiation. Wee have ordered you what wine, &c., refresh-ments you want, hoping they will sufficiently supply you until your returne hither, where wee wish you a safe arrival and remaine

Your very loveing freinds

[A portion of this letter is reproduced in *Orme Mss.* Vol. 114]

(485)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 178

} SURAT TO BOMBAY {

Dated 12 June
1674

(EXTRACT)

Wee are glad to read Mr. Oxinden is in soe faire a way for the concludeing the Articles with Sevagee.

(486)

O. Correspondence
Vol. 35, No. 3965

} OXINDEN'S NARRATIVE {

13 May to
13 June
1674

(EXTRACT)

MEMORIAL OR NARRATIVE of what occurred in Henry Oxindens Journey to the Castle of Rairy the Residence and Court