



(Castle Governor) of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by his dismissal of Mauphez Ahmed Khan, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet of the said Bunder, vacant by the dismissal of Scidy Yacood Khan; therefore agreeable to his order, you are now directed to take particular care of the proper execution of the above offices, by looking well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of the merchants, etc., on the high seas, keeping them clear of pirates and rovers who may infest them. This is positively required of you.

HUSBULHOOKUM, under the VIZIER'S SEAL, to MR. RICHARD BOURCHIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto the brave and noble English Company the office of killedar of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by the dismissal of Mauphez Ahmed Khan, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet of said Bunder, vacant by the dismissal of Scidy Yacood Khan. Therefore agreeable to his order, this is wrote you to direct that, according to the directions and advice of the said Company, you take all the care in your power for the proper execution of the said offices, by looking well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of trade and merchants on the high seas from pirates and other rovers. Of this you are required to be very careful.

Husbulhookums similar to the above from the Vizier to the address of Mr. Spencer the Chief at Surat, and to Sciad Moynadeen Khan, Governor of Surat, reached that place from the Court of the Moghul on the 7th November 1759.

No. VIII.

ARTICLES for a TREATY of PEACE and FIRM FRIENDSHIP between the HONOURABLE WILLIAM HORNEY, ESQ., PRESIDENT and GOVERNOR, etc., COUNCIL of BOMBAY, in behalf of the HONOURABLE UNITED ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and the NAWAB IMTYAZOOD DOWLAH, MAAZUD KHAN BAHADOOR DILERJUNG, of BAROACH, etc.,—1771.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace and friendship to subsist uninterrupted in future between the Honourable Company and the Nawab of Baroach, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

All British subjects, or persons trading under the protection of the Honourable Company's sealed passes and colours, shall pay no customs at Baroach, etc., places in the Nawab's country, except such as the Honourable the President and Council shall impose, which shall be levied by such persons as they shall appoint



on account of the Honourable Company; and the Nawab engages, for himself and successors, that no fees, duties or exactions of any sort shall be levied on the said trade by himself or them on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable the President and Council shall have free liberty to settle a factory wherever they think proper; and a suitable portion of ground for building the said factory on, or a convenient house, shall be allotted for that purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

The Dutch have already a factory at Baroach; but in future no other European nation shall be permitted to settle a factory at Baroach without the consent of the Honourable the President and Council.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab engages never to assist the enemies of the English nation, but obliges himself to assist the Honourable Company in the wars they may be engaged in with one thousand private sepoys and three hundred cavalry, with their officers, or such larger number as they may want and he can spare, at the following rates, viz. :—

Each horseman	Rupees 15 per month.
Each sepoy	„ 7½ „

or at such rates as it shall appear they stand him in.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nawab will not engage in any war with any of his neighbours without the consent of the President and Council; but in all wars which he shall engage in with their consent, or if he shall be suddenly attacked in his territories, they shall give him effectual support and assistance, he paying the troops on the following terms :—

To each European	Rupees 15 per month.
To each sepoy	„ 7½ „

N.B.—The commissioned officers of the Company and the superior officers of the Nawab to be paid at the discretion of the party assisted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party assisting.

ARTICLE 7.

The Nawab agrees to pay unto the Honourable Company, in consideration and acquittal of all demands to this day, the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, which the Honourable the President and Council agree to accept in full for their claim on him for the phoorza and exactions of customs on British merchants, on condition he shall inviolably adhere to the terms herein contained; and on failure



hereof, it is hereby declared that the above sum of four lakhs shall be deemed and taken to be for repaying the expense incurred by the expedition only; and the Honourable the President and Council in such case hereby declare themselves at free liberty to pursue the most effectual means for the recovery of any demands which they or their allies have or may hereafter have upon him. The said four lakhs of Rupees are to be paid within two years and a half from the date hereof, at the following stated periods, *viz.* :—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One lakh more within twelve months from the first payment; and the

One lakh remaining in the following year; for which he will enter into a bond, binding himself and his heirs, and mortgaging his whole territories.

ARTICLE 8.

In case any expedition shall be hereafter undertaken, and success attend it, the Honourable the President and Council will take care that the Nawab of Baroach shall have a recompense adequate to the assistance he may afford.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the friendship established between the Honourable Company and the Nawab, he shall have firm friendship with all their friends and allies, particularly the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, with whom he shall enter into a Treaty, and shall consider all their enemies as his, and they shall consider all his enemies as theirs. For the due performance of this Article, we, on the parts of the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, become security.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1771.

SEPARATE ARTICLE entered into with the NAWAB of BAROACH.

You, the Nawab Saheb Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, may live at the port of Baroach, freely believing us your friends for ever. We have given up the demands of phoorza, its produce for forty years, overcharge in the customs on goods belonging to the merchants under the Honourable Company, and charge of the expedition sent against you. Our hearts are quite cleared and we have made a friendship agreeable to your wishes. No demands nor answer now remain to make with you. We have given you this acquittance, in full for all demands, as above mentioned.

We shall get paid yours and your subjects' just debts, from any persons or place under your government, on being proved. We shall admit no information against you; we look upon Baroach as ours and Bombay as yours. This protection paper is granted you from the part of the Honourable Company, with their word as well as our word and honour, that we shall not fail in our friendship and assistance of force and ammunition upon occasion, for which purpose this everlasting protection paper is given you. All the counsellors are bound



that no difference will be either with you or your children, and the friendship shall be daily increased more and more. You may, if you choose, come to Bombay with your family. For your coming and going, as well as for the performance of all the conditions herein above mentioned, this agreement will serve you as a voucher, which we agree to perform with the Honourable Company's word and honour. Should any merchants of Baroach or the persons under your protection, choose to trade for Bombay, we agree to their doing it freely, and paying the usual customs of this place, without hindrance on the part of the Honourable Company.

TRANSLATION of the NAWAB'S BOND to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Know all men that I, Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, Nawab of Baroach, have this day agreed and acknowledged myself indebted unto the Honourable United English East India Company the sum of four lakhs of rupees, current money of Bombay, for the payment of which to be well and truly made unto the Honourable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor etc., Council of Bombay, at the following stated periods, I hereby bind myself, my heirs, and successors, and mortgage my whole territories, to be at the disposal of the said Company, in case of failure:—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within eighteen months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within two years and six months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, etc., etc., in presence of my brother, my uncle, my codjee, my moonshee, my vakeel, who have also signed to this bond as witnesses of its being my act and deed.

No. IX.

TREATY with the NAWAB of SURAT,—1800.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and their successors and the NAWAB NUSEER-OD-DEEN KHAN, etc., etc., and his heirs and successors, for the better ADMINISTRATION of the GOVERNMENT of the CITY of SURAT and its DEPENDENCIES, concluded on the 13th May 1800, or the 19th of Zilhij 1214 of the Hegira.

Whereas the Honourable the English East India Company have been subjected to a heavy expense for the protection of the city of Surat, and whereas the existing system of internal government in the said city has been found inadequate to the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants; and whereas the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor-General of the British possessions in India, and the Nawab Nuseerooddeen, etc., are mutually desirous of providing more effectually for the external defence of the city of Surat, and



for the security, ease, and happiness of the inhabitants, the following Articles of Agreement are concluded on behalf of the Honourable English Company and their successors, by the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, vested with full powers for that purpose by the said Governor-General on the one part, and by the Nawab Nuseerooddeen, and his heirs and successors on the other part:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship subsisting between the Honourable English Company and the Nawab Nuseerooddeen Khan, etc., is hereby strengthened and confirmed, and the friends and the enemies of one shall be considered to be the friends and the enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nawab Nuseerooddeen agrees that the management and collection of the revenues of the city of Surat, and of the territories, places, and other dependencies thereof, the administration of civil and criminal justice, and generally the whole civil and military government of the said city and its dependencies, shall be vested for ever entirely and exclusively in the Honourable English Company.

ARTICLE 3.

It is agreed that the Nawab shall be treated on all occasions with the same respect and distinction as his predecessors.

ARTICLE 4.

The English Company agree to pay to the Nawab Nuseerooddeen and his heirs, out of the revenues of Surat and its dependencies, in four equal quarterly payments, one lakh of Rupees annually, which shall be considered to be the first charge payable from the said revenues. The Company also engage to pay to the said Nawab and his heirs, in addition to the above mentioned lakh of Rupees, a proportion of one-fifth of the annual revenues now arising, or which may hereafter arise, from the said city and its dependencies, after deducting the said lakh of Rupees, the sum payable to the Mahrattas, and the charges of collection. The residue of the revenues, after the foregoing reductions, shall be at the disposal of the said Company.

ARTICLE 5.

In order that the Nawab may at all times have full satisfaction in respect to the revenues of Surat and its dependencies, he, the said Nawab, shall be at liberty to inspect all the accounts thereof from time to time, or to station a vakeel or accountant, at his own expense, in all or in any of the offices of collection, for the purpose of taking and transmitting to His Excellency copies of all or any of the accounts of the said revenue.

ARTICLE 6.

Courts shall be established for the due administration of civil and criminal justice, which courts, agreeably to the stipulations in the 2nd Article, shall be



under the sole authority of the English East India Company. The said courts shall be composed of officers to be appointed by the Governor in Council of Bombay for the time being, and shall be conducted according to such Ordinances and Regulations (framed with a due regard to the existing laws and usages of the country) as shall, from time to time, be published by the said Governor in Council.

ARTICLE 7.

In complaints brought before the courts of justice, in which it shall appear, either by the application of the Nawab or the representation of the defendant at or before the time of giving in his or her answer, or by the petition of the complainant, that both parties are relations or servants of the Nawab it is agreed that such parties shall, in the first instance, be referred for justice to the Nawab or to any person he may appoint to dispense it. Any complaint against the relations or immediate servants of the Nawab by persons of a different description shall, in the first instance, be made to the chief Civil Servant at Surat, who shall refer it to the Nawab, who hereby engages to order an immediate investigation to be made, or, in case the parties should desire it, to order the dispute to be referred to a proper arbitration, the Nawab engaging to bring it to a direct issue, and to carry the sentence or award, if unfavourable to his relation or servant, into immediate execution.

No. X.

In the name of God! To Nathan Crow, Esq., Chief of Surat, in behalf of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, write Mehta Netianundjee Sookhanundjee Vedianundjee Sookhanundjee and Shevanundjee Atmaramjee, in behalf of Rajah Doorjunsingjee of Mandavee, and beg leave to represent that a Fakeer named Ubdul Raymaun, who resides at Bodhan village, has been breeding rebellion by exciting the fanaticism of the Mahomedan religion, and assembling the Mussulmans, Bohrahs, etc., of all the surrounding pergunnahs and attempting to force the Brahmins to become Mahomedans; he has also erected the flag of Islam and taken possession of Mandavee, and burned down our houses with those of the ryots and plundered to the amount of lakhs of rupees from the treasury of the Rajah, and also to the value of lakhs of rupees in money and jewels of the ryots. The Mahomedans have in fact usurped our country without justice, and those of their religion who were in our army have joined the fanatics, and the Rajah is kept under restriction. We therefore enter into an agreement of amity with you, and request that you will be pleased to send a detachment from the army of the Honourable Company to retake Mandavee and again establish our government there, and whatever charges may be incurred by sending the detachment shall be defrayed by us, and repaid by us to you on our retaking possession thereof, and if we fail to give a satisfactory answer for the abovementioned disbursements, the revenue of our territory shall be answerable for the demand. Besides defraying the aforesaid expenses we assign to you, on account of your trouble in this



affair, from the produce of the Mandavee pergunnah and those of Pardy, etc., viz., 5 villages, Ondeypore, Kolluk, Balda, Pardy, and Sookus, and also of the produce of the jaghire villages, and from whatever territorial revenue we may possess we make over a share to the Honourable Company of six annas per rupee, the remaining ten annas belonging to the Rajah, and this division to remain in force for ever and ever. The Company Bahadoor, we trust, will take under their protection our Wuzarut, and maintain the Rajah in his government in future. For the sake of further security, we beg a party, consisting of twenty-five sepoy, may be stationed at Mandavee, the expense of which shall moreover be defrayed by us. We have delivered to you this writing with our signatures affixed thereupon.

Dated Sumbut 1866, Pous Sud 13th, Thursday, corresponding with 18th January 1810.

RAJAH DOORJUN SINGH.

No. XI.

To the Sircar of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, Nathan Crow, Esq., Chief of Surat; Wuzer Netianundjee Sookhanundjee, and Vedianundjee Sookhanundjee, and Metha Shevanundjee Atmaramjee, on the part of Rajah Doorjunsingjee of Mandavee, beg leave to represent that we have entered with you in an agreement of six annas per Rupee payable to you from the territorial revenue of Mandavee Pergunnah and the fort of Pardy, etc., five villages, and which was concluded on the 17th January 1810, corresponding with Sumbut 1866, Pousood 13th. That your share of six annas, including what His Highness the Peishwa had, has been ceded to the Honourable Company in their books; for these purposes we now fix sixty thousand rupees (60,000), which from the current Murgsal, in the manner in which Your Honour will be pleased to settle the payments whereof by kistbundy or instalments and in conformity thereof, we shall pay that amount annually in the Broach or Pergunnah currency; and this writing is true.

Dated Sumbut 1866, Phagunsood 6th, Sunday, corresponding with 11th March 1810.

Witness.

RAVUL BAVAJEE.

KOOSULSING.

MAHA RANA DOORJUNSINGJEE

confirmed the above writing.

NETIANUNDJEE SOOKHANUNDJEE

confirmed; handwriting of Vedianund.

VEDIANUNDJEE SOOKHANUNDJEE

confirmed the above writing.

SHEVANUND ATMARAM

confirmed the above writing.

In the above writing, in which sixty thousand rupees are inserted, the kistbundy or instalments whereof we have mentioned below, and agreeably to which we shall



pay annually into the Sircar of the Honourable Company Bahadoor at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per month.

NETIANUND BRY SOOKHANUND
confirmed this writing.

The handwriting of Netianund.

VEDIANUND SOOKHANUNDJEE
confirmed this writing.

MHETTA SHEVANUND ATMARAM
confirmed this writing.

No. XII.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the NAWAB of SURAT, to the RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR EVAN NEPEAN, BART., GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, dated the 16th Jemmadee-
ool-Awul 1233 of the Hegira, or 24th March 1818.

After compliments.—All praise be to God! At the present pleasant season I have been made fully acquainted, by the verbal communication of the Chief's Agent, with your proposition regarding the fixing of my fifth share, and as to the minute details and ramifications of the transaction, and your wishes on the subject with reference to the past, present and future, I duly comprehend the whole; and considering, as I do, that Your Excellency's views are intended for my well-being and happiness, and that without empty ceremonies this fact has been exemplified by actual occurrences, I have in this affair given my assent and concurrence to the settlement fixed upon by Your Excellency; and I have now the pleasure to intimate that in lieu of the said fifth share, the sum of Rupees fifty thousand in money has been definitively agreed upon to be at all times paid out of the Honourable Company's treasury to me, my family and representatives, without any examination on account of batta defalcations, or the trouble of examining books, whilst all the former engagements between me and the Honourable Company are confirmed and ratified on their former footing by this measure.

I hope Your Excellency will continue at all times to enliven the banquet of amity by communicating to me your commands and wishes.

LETTER from the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR EVAN NEPEAN, BART., GOVERNOR OF
BOMBAY, to HIS EXCELLENCY the NAWAB of SURAT, dated the 20th April
1818.

After compliments.—I have had the pleasure of receiving Your Excellency's obliging letter of the 16th of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, communicating to me Your Excellency's assent to the proposition recently made to Your Excellency by the Chief of Surat on behalf of this Government.

Your Excellency may be assured that in suggesting the arrangement, in which Your Excellency has expressed your acquiescence, the government consulted



your interests as well as the interests of the Honourable Company, and it is very acceptable to me to find Your Excellency is entirely satisfied with that modification of the existing engagements between the Honourable Company and Your Excellency ; at the same time I beg Your Excellency will be assured that these engagements are not to be considered as otherwise altered in any respect, but on the contrary are now confirmed and ratified.

EVAN NEPEAN.

No. XIII.

IN THE NAME OF GUNNISSA GOD,—1818.

AGREEMENT passed to the HONOURABLE COMPANY BAHADOOR by MAHA RANA AMEERSINGJEE, the RAJAH of MANDAVEE, as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

That several persons composing my councils and ministers had planned a desperate act against the government of the Honourable Company upon which I have dismissed them and sent them all from my confidence and service. That I shall on no account keep them in future, either publicly or privately, into any confidence and management of my affairs. I further engage that I shall never retain in my service or give my confidence to any person or persons who may be found to be enemies and bad wishers to the Sircar of the Honourable Company Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 2.

No change in the administration that may be formed for the affairs of Mandavee shall be made or effected, and no minister, etc., shall be displaced or replaced without the consent and approbation of the Honourable Company's Sircar. Provided in all these cases (if there shall be necessity for any change) an acquiescence or approbation of the Honourable Company's Sircar shall in the first instance be obtained, to carry such measures into immediate execution. Provided also that I shall not in any wise act without the full consent and acquiescence of the Honourable Company's Sircar.

I have passed this engagement at Mandavee and delivered it with my seal and signature affixed, and I declare it to be agreeable and confirmed by me.

Dated Sumbut 1874, Vuysark oud 1, Thursday, corresponding with the 21st May A.D. 1818.

MAHA RANA HUMEERSINGJEE.

Witnesses :

MUHUDA JAISINGBAYA.

RAWUL KOOSULSINGJEE.

SOORUTEEA CHUNDERSINGJEE.

SOORUTEEA GOOMAUNSINGJEE.



No. XIV.

TREATY of PERPETUAL FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH PERTAUB SHEEAW, his heirs and successors, concluded at SATARA, the 25th September 1819, by CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT, POLITICAL AGENT, on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and VITTUL PUNT FURNAVEES on the part of the RAJAH, by virtue of full powers from their respective governments,—1819.

Whereas the British Government having determined, in consideration of the antiquity of the house of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, to invest him with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity, the following Articles have been agreed to between the said government and His Highness :—

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Satara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed Schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness' Court.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government charges itself with the defence of the Rajah's territories and engages to protect His Highness from all injury and aggression. The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford every facility to the purchase of supplies for such troops as may be stationed in his country, or may pass through it, and the pasture lands now appropriated for the use of the troops are to be permanently given up to them. The Rajah likewise, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford all the assistance in his power to the British Government in all wars and military operations in which it may be engaged.

ARTICLE 4.

His Highness, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages at no time to increase or diminish the military force without the previous knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghiredars, chiefs and ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above Articles rendered subject to His Highness' authority; with all the above persons



His Highness, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connection or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to His Highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for His Highness' family, or for any similar purpose) His Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the Political Agent.

This Article is a fundamental condition of the present Agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said Agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire management of the country now ceded to him; but as it is necessary, on account of the recent conquest of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will for the present remain in the hands of the British Political Agent. That officer will, however, conduct the Government in the Rajah's name; and in consultation with His Highness, and in proportion as His Highness and his officers shall acquire experience and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British Political Agent shall offer him for the good of his State, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

ARTICLE 7.

The possessions of the jaghiredars within His Highness' territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government, which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to His Highness according to established custom.

ARTICLE 8.

All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other great offences, who may fly from the territories of the Company into those of the Rajah, are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner all criminals, as above described, who may fly into the territories of the British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the officers of the British Government may pursue criminals and apprehend them in his territory.

ARTICLE 9.

The ghauts are to be the general boundary of the Rajah's territory towards the Concan. Where no specific exception is made, those mountains are to be included within His Highness' territory.



A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient to fix the frontier where the mountains run into the plain. The British Government reserves to itself the right of retaining such portions of the mountains so situated as may be necessary to make a clear frontier, or for other purposes.

The British Government also reserves to itself the right of cutting timber on the western sides of the ghauts. The customs in the line of ghauts are to be levied by the Company, and an equivalent allowed to the Rajah.

ARTICLE 10.

The Honourable Company and the Rajah agree to enter, as soon as may be convenient, on a commercial Treaty, and in the meantime the Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to adopt the same system with regard to customs as that which may be adopted by the British Government in its adjoining territories.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Satara by Captain James Grant and Vittul Punt Furnavees, Captain Grant has delivered to His Highness Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw a copy of the same in English, Mahratta, and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain James Grant, and His Highness Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw has delivered to the said Captain James Grant another copy, also in English, Mahratta, and Persian, bearing His Highness' seal and signature; and the aforesaid Captain James Grant has engaged to procure and deliver to His Highness, without delay, a copy of the same duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces, etc., on the receipt of which by His said Highness, this Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable East India Company and on His Highness Rajah Pertaub Sheeaw, and the copy now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.

HASTINGS.

JAS. STEWART.

J. ADAM.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council this 27th day of November 1819.

C. T. METCALFE,

Secretary to Government.



SCHEDULE of the TERRITORY and REVENUE ceded to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH PERTAUB SHREEAW OF SATARA by the 1st Article of the TREATY concluded at SATARA on the 25th September 1819, and to which this SCHEDULE is annexed.

The frontier extends from the Kistna and Warna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts, or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east, exclusive of jaghires, etc.

I. That portion of Neerthuree, in the Poona Prant, and that share of Seerwul which lies south of the Neera River.

II. The whole of the Waee Prant, including the following turrufs and villages :—

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Huwelee. | 5. Satara. |
| 2. Wagholee. | 6. Médhé. |
| 3. Neemb. | 7. Purlee. |
| 4. Koregaom. | 8. Koodal. |
| | 9. Wundun. |

III. Belonging to the turruf of Roheerkhorie, Prant Mawul :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mouza Kanowree. | 2. Umul, in the village of Hatnose. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|

IV. The whole of Jaolee Soobah, from the line at which the ghauts join the plain in the Concan, and including the following nine turrufs :—

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Bara Mooré. | 6. Helwak. |
| 2. Sonat Solse. | 7. Bamnolee. |
| 3. Tamb. | 8. Kandatkhoré. |
| 4. Ategaom. | 9. Jor Khore with the fort of Pertabghur. |
| 5. Kedumb. | |

But the forts of Wasota, Buirowgur, and Pruchitgur are to be garrisoned and held by the British Government during its pleasure, but the lands immediately attached to them and within the line aforesaid are to belong to the Rajah.

V. The Prant Kurar, including the following turrufs and villages :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Turruf Huwelee, including Barsé. | 6. Marlee. |
| 2. Oombruz. | 7. Patun. |
| 3. Targaon. | 8. Waroon. |
| 4. Naneghol. | 9. Kolé. |
| 5. Tarulé. | 10. Kuryat Ound. |

VI. Belonging to the Southern Concan, eight villages—

1. Turruf Sawurdi—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mouza Waghree. | 5. Mouza Nao. |
| 2. " Pathurpoonj. | 6. " Goware. |
| 3. " Mula. | 7. " Dankne. |
| 4. " Kolun. | 8. " Wulwun. |

2. One village in the turruf of Chiploon—

1. Nuzré Ghaut Matha.



VII. The whole of Khutad Prant, including the fort of Bhooshungu and the following turrufs, viz. :—

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pergunnah Khutao. | 3. Kuryat Maenee. |
| 2. Kuryat Nimsor | 4. „ „ Lulgoon. |

VIII. The Prant of Mandesh, including the following turrufs, viz. :—

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Kuryat Mulonree. | 7. Kuryat Mhuswur. |
| 2. Pergunnah Sangol. | 8. Of the Kuryat of Atparee, four villages. |
| 3. „ „ Brumhupooree. | 9. Kuryat Duheegaon. |
| 4. „ „ Aklooj. | 10. Kusba Dhurrumpooree. |
| 5. „ „ Bhalownee. | 11. Pergunnah Nazre. |
| 6. „ „ Velapoor. | |
12. Pergunnah Khasgaon.

IX. The following villages and Umuls in Phultun Pergunnah :—

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mouza Geervee. | 1 | 2. Kusba Tatnora, Umul villages. |
| 1. Mouza Turdof. | | 4. Kusba Waghoshee. |
| 2. „ „ Dhowlé. | | 5. Mouza Danowdee. |
| 3. „ „ Oopulvé. | | 6. „ „ Wekhree. |
7. Boundary land, called Dag, Musinga.

X. The following turrufs and villages in the Prant of Beejapore, viz. :—

1.—The following villages and shares in Huwelee Beejapore :—

Villages.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Kusba Beejapore | 12. Mouza Ueenapore Rusoolpore. |
| 2. Mouza Sarwar. | 13. „ „ Khanapore. |
| 3. „ „ Khuteejapore. | 14. „ „ Goonddhuree. |
| 4. „ „ Kunmoolchal. | 15. „ „ Huncheenal. |
| 5. „ „ Joomnal. | 16. „ „ Barutga. |
| 6. „ „ Rumbhapore Ungapore. | 17. „ „ Itungeehal. |
| 7. „ „ Boornapore. | 18. „ „ Jalgeeree. |
| 8. „ „ Kulkunhullee. | 19. „ „ Urkeeree. |
| 9. „ „ Chundapore. | 20. „ „ Bhootnal. |
| 10. „ „ Alapore. | 21. „ „ Sheernal. |
| 11. „ „ Wangee. | 22. „ „ Jugnal. |

23. Mouza Mudbhavvee.

Half Villages.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mouza Turves Nowruspore. | 3. Mouza Ootnal. |
| 2. „ „ Heetunhullee. | 4. „ „ Futtehpore. |

2.—Villages and shares in the pergunnah of Moolwar---

Villages.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kusba Moolwar. | 4. Mouza Tuléwar. |
| 2. Mouza Mulghaz. | 5. „ „ Savunhullee. |
| 3. „ „ Tanshal. | 6. „ „ Musootee. |
7. Mouza Kulgoorkee.

Half Villages.

1. Mouza Koorgee.



3.—Six villages in the pergunnah of Kolhardesh—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Kusba Kolhar. | 4. Mouza Rooneehal. |
| 2. Mouza Huludgénoor. | 5. „ Cheekgursungee. |
| 3. „ Heeregursungee. | 6. „ Mootuldeenee. |

4.—Pergunnah Bulotee.

5.—Six villages in the pergunnah of Seedhnath—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kusba Seedhnath. | 4. Mouza Turulgee. |
| 2. Mouza Hule Roolee. | 5. „ Telgee. |
| 3. „ Soolkhair. | 6. „ Cheeruldee. |

6.—Village in the pergunnah of Cheemulga—

1. Mouza Kowiga.

7.—Villages and shares in the pergunnah of Hortee—

8.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Kusba Hortee. | 11. Mouza Pomunhullee. |
| 2. Mouza Kooloorgee. | 12. „ Busnal. |
| 3. „ Domnal. | 13. „ Sawulsung. |
| 4. „ Kuncheenal. | 14. „ Hulgoonkee. |
| 5. „ Muknapore. | 15. „ Goondwan. |
| 6. „ Boblad. | 16. „ Sonkunhullee. |
| 7. „ Hurulsung. | 17. „ Koorgee. |
| 8. „ Neembul Boozoorg. | 18. „ Modusnal. |
| 9. „ Neembul Khoord. | 19. „ Dégeenal. |
| 10. „ Kunal. | 20. „ Goonkee. |

21. Mouza Agusnal.

Half Villages.

1. Mouza Turgondee.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Kupneemburjee. 2. Mouza Kotnal.

8.—Villages and shares in the pergunnah of Hulsungee—

Villages.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kusba Hulsungee. | 13. Mouza Munnkulgee. |
| 2. Mouza Yelgee. | 14. „ Maeeenhullee. |
| 3. „ Tudéwaree. | 15. „ Murgoor. |
| 4. „ Arjoonal. | 16. „ Choudhal. |
| 5. „ Bhyrungee. | 17. „ Hingnee. |
| 6. „ Poodeehul. | 18. „ Bargoondée. |
| 7. „ Keeroor. | 19. „ Ueersung. |
| 8. „ Chunégaon. | 20. „ Mueelar. |
| 9. „ Ajootgee. | 21. „ Shergoor. |
| 10. „ Patnaoor. | 22. „ Anchee. |
| 11. „ Bevnoor. | 23. „ Nundral. |
| 12. „ Chorgee. | 24. „ Shirma. |

25. Mouza Lonee Khoord.

*Half Villages.*

1. Mouza Dhoolkhair.

Umuls in

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mouza Lucham. | 3. Mouza Zulkee. |
| 2. „ Belolee. | 4. „ Lonee. |

- 9.—Fifteen villages in the pergunnah of Mumdapore—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kusba Mumdapore. | 8. Mouza Ségoonsee. |
| 2. Mouza Belumbee. | 9. „ Dewapore. |
| 3. „ Sootgoondee. | 10. „ Arjoongee. |
| 4. „ Déwurgénoor. | 11. „ Katurhal. |
| 5. „ Mudgoonkee. | 12. „ Hokoondee. |
| 6. „ Hunchinal. | 13. „ Hulgune. |
| 7. „ Korbagee. | 14. „ Lingudhulee. |
15. Mouza Kumbagee.

- 10.—Six villages in the pergunnah of Goté—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mouza Bableshwur. | 4. Mouza Dunjal. |
| 2. „ Needonee. | 5. „ Nagurhal. |
| 3. „ Dashal. | 6. „ Koomutgee. |

- 11.—In the pergunnah of Indee—

1. Umul in the village of Seergoor.

- 12.—In the pergunnah of Ooklee—

1. Mouza Hometgee.

- 13.—Ten villages in the pergunnahs of Jut and Kurujgee—

Pergunnah Jut.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mouza Chinchalé. | 2. Mouza Nural. |
| 3. Mouza Par. | |

Pergunnah Kurujgee.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mouza Ghureodee. | 4. Mouza Deetsul. |
| 2. „ Bhonsé. | 5. „ Hungeerge. |
| 3. „ Rer. | 6. „ Wankee. |
7. Mouza Yedrao.

- 14.—In the pergunnah of Mungulvedha—

1. Mouza Khoopsingee.

- XI.—The following turrufs and villages in the Prant Meeruj, viz. :—

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Kuryat Bhalownee. | 3. Kuryat Khanapore. |
| 2. „ Eet. | 4. The village of Benoer in Kuryat Unjune. |

- 5.—In the Kuryat Isapore, the Umuls in the following villages, viz. :—

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mouza Ulte. | 3. Mouza Nimbluk. |
| 2. „ Andhulee. | 4. „ Neemb. |
5. Mouza Seergaon.



6.—In the Kuryat Beelowree—

1. Mouza Doodharee.

1

2. Duhiaree.

Umuls in the following villages :—

1. Mouza Tooparee.

2. „ Bumbudé

3. „ Ghogaon.

4. Mouza Doodhon.

5. „ Takaree.

6. „ Nagral.

7.—Kuryat Kowtémahankal—

1. Mouza Nimnee.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Kowlapore.

2. „ Mudgoonkee.

3. Mouza Sheergaon.

4. „ Nagaon near Nimnee.

5. Mouza Kowte.

8.—Kuryat Ashte—

1. Mouza Tandoolwaree.

2. „ Koondulwaree.

3. „ Dhowlee.

4. „ Shakhralé.

5. Mouza Eetkuré.

6. „ Malowree.

7. „ Umul in the village of
Pokhurnee.

9.—In Kuryat Sanglee—

1. Umul in the village of Bisoor.

10.—Huwellée Meeruj—

Umuls in the following villages :—

1. Mouza Bannee.

2. „ Neeljee.

3. „ Tantg.

4. „ Tanklee.

5. „ Belwar.

6. Mouza Khntao.

7. „ Saolee.

8. Mola Koombhooz, belonging to Kusba
Koombhooz.

9. Mouza Sawulwaree.

11.—Kuryat Taagaon—

1. Mouza Poondée.

2. „ Chinchnee.

3. Mouza Paré.

4. „ Mungrool.

12.—In Kuryat Sawurdé—

1. Kusba Sawurdé.

1

2. Mouza Lode.

3. Umul in Dorlee.

13.—Kuryat Deshing—

1. Mouza Kurolee.

XII.—The following turrufs and villages in the Prant Punala :—

1. Kuryat Wangee.

1

2. Turruf Walvé.

3. Kuryat Béz.

1

2. Kusba Penth.

1. Mouza Baonehee

3. Umul in Kowté Peeran.



4.—Of Kuryat Wurgaon—

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Mouza Sheegaon. | 1 | 2. Mouza Koragaon. |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|

5.—Of Kuryat Kodolee—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Mouza Kurunjowdé. | 1 | 2. Aetowré Khoord. |
| 3. Umul in the village of Chikoordé. | | |

6.—Of turruf Huwelee belonging to Kolhapore—

Mouza Koorlup.

7.—Of Kuryat Tulbeer—

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Kusba Tulbeer. | \| | 4. Mouza Moondhé. |
| 2. Mouza Mazgaon. | | 5. „ Oorool. |
| 3. „ Karowlé. | | 6. Umul in the village of Wulphul. |

8.—Kuryat Kaségaon—

Villages.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. Kusba Kaségaon. | \| | 3. Mouza Tambyé. |
| 2. Mouza Yedé. | | 4. „ Shenotee. |
| 5. Mouza Retre Humax. | | |

Umuls.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Mouza Malkher. | 1 | 2. Mouza Nurseemporepore. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|

9.—Of Kuryat Satré—

1. Umul in the village of Maglé.

10.—Pergunnah Sheerala —

11.—Umul in the Kusba of Kulédhon.

XIII.—The following villages in the Prant Raebag :—

1. Kuryat Nanduré—

Umuls.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. Mouza Khojegaon. | \| | 3. Mouza Morale. |
| 2. „ Hatnolee. | | 4. „ Benduree. |
| 5. Mouza Banapore. | | |

2.—Umul in the village of Wariyé.

XIV.—The following villages in the Prant Kagul :—

1.—Of Kuryat Dingruz—

1. Mouza Dongur Sonee.

Umuls.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Kusba Dingruz. | 1 | 2. Mouza Borgeon |
|-------------------|---|------------------|

2.—Umul in the village of Rajapore.

3.—Kuryat Manjuree—

1. Umul in the village of Ankiee.



XV.—The following villages in the pergunnah of Hookerees :—

1.—Kuryat Doodgaon—

1. Kusba Doodgaon.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Borgaon Doopput.

1

2. Mouza Bhurkimba.

2.—Kusba Saoluz.

3.—Kuryat Joogool—

1. Umul in the village of Mungawutee.

The possessions of the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, the Punt Pruthee Nidhee, the jaghire of the Dufas in the pergunnah of Jut, the jaghire of Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur in the pergunnah of Phultan, and the jaghire of Shaikh Mira Waekur.

Such villages or umuls as belong to the Putwurdhuns within the boundaries of any of the abovementioned pergunnahs are to be continued to be possessed by them, subject to such exchanges as the British Government may see fit, and in like manner such villages and umuls as belong to the Rajah, which may be situated within the pergunnahs or turrufs belonging to the British Government or the Putwurdhuns, will be liable to such exchanges as the British Government may deem proper for the general convenience of the parties concerned.

The Rajah shall have power to make such exchanges with the Rajah of Akulkote the Punt Sucheo, and the jaghiredars subject to his authority as may be desirable to the parties concerned, for the purposes of consolidating their respective possessions, provided that such exchanges be undertaken with the immediate concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

This Schedule was substituted in 1826 for the original Schedule attached to the Treaty.

No. XV.

TERMS granted by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to SIDOJEE RAO NAIK NIMBALKUR, regarding the lands which he held from the GOVERNMENT of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA for the PAYMENT of his CONTINGENT, of his PERSONAL ALLOWANCE, etc., which are now comprised with the rest of the country in the TERRITORIES of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and are graciously granted to him, bearing date A.D. 1820.

ARTICLE 1.

There was formerly a jaghire in your possession for contingent, etc. The talooks of Chickodee and Manowalee have been given to others by the British



Government; these have been deducted. The grants in the old jaghire, and in lieu of the mokassa and other items of revenue in the Nawab's country, with the jaghire now fixed to be granted by the British Government altogether for personal allowance and establishment, amount to Rupees 50,000; Rupees 12,000 is allowed in addition to support the dignity of Sir Lushkur, in lieu of what has been discontinued under this head. With the exception of this sum of Rupees 62,000 the rest of jaghire is held for the support of a contingent of horse. In the Tynat Zabita the contingent required is of the three kinds; the maintenance of these would be more than you could perform. The service of the British Government is throughout the whole year, without excuse. The horses are required to be good and effective. The amount of contingent at the rate of Rupees 300 per horse is 1,107; three-fourths of these were relinquished, and a fourth of the contingent was fixed, amounting to 277 horse. You have requested to have 27 horse further reduced, and have agreed to furnish 250; this is accordingly granted as you wish.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to Government at the rate of Rupees 300. If a detachment of from 15 to 20 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the Government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for monsoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required, they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and the Tumbadra; but if at any time you should be required to do so, you must go without objecting. On such occasions you will be furnished by government with money for the payment of your troops at the established rate of pay, which money is to be repaid to government in your country.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action you will receive no compensation from government. All expenses are to be provided for out of the allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may be neces-



sary; and in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands.

ARTICLE 6.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadacs (or charitable allowances), dewashthans (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipend), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), etc., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs, you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government and receiving its orders regarding it, which shall be executed accordingly.

ARTICLE 8.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee, arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the Government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the government will make such arrangements for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.



ARTICLE 9.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall hold no connexion nor correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowludars or suwasthans, as proclaimed by government, and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for, and if infringed, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 11.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the Government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the Government or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up, and if pursued by the Government officers, you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them.

The above 12 Articles are agreed to this 14th June 1820, Ramzan 5th Jestmas.

No. XVI.

TREATY with RAGHOJEE ANGRIA of COLABA, June 1822.

Whereas, by the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao, the late Peishwa, and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his government are now transferred to that of the Honourable East India Company; and whereas it is desirable to fix with precision the future relations between the said Company and Raghojee Angria, the following Articles have been agreed upon:—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendly relations which have long subsisted between the Honourable East India Company and the Colaba State are hereby confirmed, and the British Government agrees to afford its protection to the Chieftain of Colaba against the attacks of any other State.



ARTICLE 2.

Raghojee Angria, in consideration of such protection, engages, on his part not to employ in his service any foreigner of any description whatever, whether European or American, not to allow such foreigner to reside within his dominions without the permission of the British Government; and in the event of any such person arriving within his dominions, to report the appearance of such person to the British Government; neither will he enter into any treaty of alliance or commerce with any of the Native States, but place his sole reliance on the protection and support of the British Government in the enjoyment of his rights. And for securing the objects of this stipulation, it is further agreed that no communication or correspondence shall be holden by the State of Colaba with any other Potentate or State without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Honourable Company's government, but the Colaba State will continue the usual correspondence with the Khan of Junjeera, Sucheo Punt, and other umulders on the border of the Colaba districts, respecting disputes which arise in the mehals and dependencies.

ARTICLE 3.

The territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary, with a view to the attainment of that object, shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba. And the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria, and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the conditions hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government relinquishes in favour of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, nuzzur nuzzurana, as received or claimed by the late Peishwa and his successors, but reserves to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud. And the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to act generally in subordinate co-operation to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The British courts of justice, laws and regulations, shall not be introduced into the principality of Colaba against the will of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors; but the British Government hereby requires and provides, and the Chieftain aforesaid in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, hereby engages, for the continuance in possession of all persons actually holding enam and surinjam lands up to the present time, under the Sunnuds of the Peishwa or the Rajah of Satara.



ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the said Raghojee Angria has solicited (*vide A*) that the Honourable Company would guarantee to Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee and his associates certain villages and lands, of the value of Rupees 15,001, as per annexed list (*vide B*), the whole have been assigned to him as a reward for his past services, together with a debt due by the State of Colaba to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee (*vide C, D, E*), not exceeding Rupees 2,28,287-3-18 $\frac{3}{4}$, and that the said Dewanjee shall not unjustly be molested by the Colaba State. Whereas the Honourable Company's government have undertaken the aforesaid guarantee to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee, and to his heirs and successors, together with certain other persons therein named, Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to make due provision for the payment of such amount as may appear on investigation to be justly due to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee; and in failure thereof, he further agrees that the Company shall be at liberty to interfere, when occasion renders it necessary, with a view to compel the said Raghojee Angria to place the said debt in a train of liquidation, by allotting specific funds for that purpose; but it is to be understood that on the discharge of the said debts, any funds which might be allotted to the payment thereof will revert to the said Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, on their former footing. With respect to the abovementioned debt, such amount as may be ascertained to be justly due shall be paid. In case of any item in the account being objected to by either of the parties, as to its being of a greater or less amount, in the event of their not being able to come to an amicable private settlement between themselves, the Honourable Company's government will, on investigation, decide on any such disputed point, and order the party whose claim may appear just to receive credit for such ascertained amount. And whereas certain rights, immunities, and indulgences as to fields, salt, batty-fields, pal, etc., now held by the Dewanjee and his associates as mentioned in the annexed memorandum (*vide F*), may be affected by the exchange of territories the said Company engages to continue them to the said Dewanjee and his associates, to be enjoyed on the same footing under the British Government, as before under that of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 7.

All balances shall be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagement shall be taken to that effect from all persons in arrear. In default of payment the parties shall be given up.

ARTICLE 8.

All guns, stores, and other moveable property in the forts and places to be mutually exchanged, are to be removed by the parties relinquishing the same.

ARTICLE 9.

Raghojee Angria hereby agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors that in no case whatever shall any asylum be afforded within the limits of his



possessions to any public offenders, or to any persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the Company's court of justice, or from the authority of the revenue officers, or of any other branch of the authority of the Honourable Company; and he further agrees to deliver up all such persons without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall appoint for the purpose.

ARTICLE 10.

Raghojee Angria doth hereby engage on his own part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, to prohibit the import and export, as well as the transit of opium, within any part of the territories of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 11.

And whereas the British Government hath bound itself to protect Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, against the attacks of any other State and to secure to him the quiet possession of the territories dependent upon Colaba; and whereas it is incumbent upon Raghojee Angria and his successors to make permanent provision for the support of Manajee Angria, now residing on the island of Bombay, on a stipend of Rupees 250 per mensem, allowed to him by the State of Colaba, the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors to continue payment of the said stipend of Rupees 250 per month to the British Government, as heretofore, for the purpose above stated whilst the said Manajee Angria shall conduct himself in a suitable manner towards the government of Colaba, as now established; if any circumstances shall hereafter give rise to complaints against the said Manajee Angria by the Colaba administration for the time being, the British Government reserves to itself the exclusive right of deciding upon the conduct of the said Manajee Angria, whilst he continues to reside within the British dominions, and also as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the continuance of his said stipend of Rupees 250.

ARTICLE 12.

Beyond the boundaries of the Colaba State, as to be fixed by the exchange of territory, there are several villages, umuls, lands, wuttuns, and places belonging to it, both above the ghats and below them, in turuff Nagota, talooka Soodhagur. These, whatever on enquiry they may appear to be, will after due deliberation, be continued as heretofore, a detailed Schedule of them being hereafter made out and annexed to this Treaty.

HASTINGS.

J. ADAM.

J. FENDALL.

W. B. BAYLEY.



Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal. this 16th day of August 1822.

G. SWINTON,
Secretary.

A.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAGHOJEE ANGRIA of COLABA to the HONOURABLE M. ELPHINSTONE, at POONA, dated the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, or 4th April 1818.

After compliments.—Venaick Pursram, the Dewanjee, having eminently served the State of Colaba under the administration of the late Manajee Angria, and preserved it by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams were granted to him and to those connected with him, as specified in a separate Memorandum, and which are to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs, without objection, even though the said Dewanjee should retire from office. Any claims possessed by him against the State are also to be adjusted by the accounts, and he is to be duly protected by it, whenever occasion may render such protection necessary. I request that the Honourable Company's government will satisfy him on this point.

B.

MEMORANDUM of ASSIGNMENTS made by the COLABA STATE to VENAICK PURSRAM, Dewan, and to his dependants, Anno Sunnut Seman Ushurah-wu-Myatein wu-Ulf, A.D. 1817-1818.

	Rs.	q.	r.
To Venaick Pursram, for himself	10,002	0	0

	Rs.	q.	r.
Villages granted in the district of Manickghur for	8,002	0	0

	Rs.	q.	r.
The whole village of Koprolee, in the district of Assurwulee, as enam, the batty is fixed at the rate of Rs. 16, as per Sunnud	1,000	0	0

Villages granted as namnook as per Sunnud, to the amount of	7,002	0	0
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1	The village of Oolway.
1	Ditto Furghur.
1	Ditto Dapolee.
1	Ditto Johur.
1	Ditto Sawlay.
1	Ditto Pirkonay.
1	Ditto Kopur.
1	Ditto A distillery in the district of Aoorwulee.



	Rs.	g.	r.
The amount of which	7,542	0	0
Deduct the amount granted separately, viz.—			
To Pandoorung Nursur-weed	200	0	0
To his dependants	340	0	0
	540	0	0
Balance	7,002	0	0
	8,002	0	0
Payable from the Treasury in cash as nemnook	2,000	0	0
To his dependants, as nemnook, Rupees 4,260-2-25, viz.—			
To Bapoojee Bullab, Rupees 1,872.			
Villages to the amount of Rupees 1,300, viz.—			
The village of Kadhewlee in the district of Manickghur, as enam, as per Sunnud	772	0	0
The village of Nedhowlee, in the district of Manickghur, granted for defraying the expenses of a palanquin	528	0	0
	1,300	0	0
From the treasury, as nemnook	572	0	0
	1,872	0	0
To Khandoo Setaram, Rupees 1,368.			
Enam villages in the district of Manickghur, as per Sunnud with detailed Memorandum, Rupees	360	0	0
The whole village of Put, in the district of Doorgatum	334	1	18½
Five beegahs of land in the village of Cambay, with in the division of Doorgatum, estimated	25	2	81½
From the treasury, as nemnook	1,008	0	0
	1,368	0	0
To Pandoorung, Nursing, Rupees	580	2	25
As enam	200	0	0
On account of land	80	2	25
	280	2	25
From the treasury, as nemnook	300	0	0
	580	2	25
Amount of enam villages to be given to his dependants of the ———, but which are granted in his own name	340	0	0
To Baboo Chut, the son of Gungadhur Chut Vidheas, from the village of Vursnee	100	0	0
	4,260	2	25
To certain Karkoons and Brahmins, who are his dependants, from the treasury	738	1	75
	15,001	0	0
<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
The amount of villages and lands granted	10,382	2	25
From the treasury	4,618	1	75
	15,001	0	0

Amounting to Rupees fifteen thousand and one, viz., villages and lands to the amount of Rupees ten thousand three hundred and eighty-two, two quarters, and



twenty-five reas have been bestowed on him, together with the sum of Rupees four thousand six hundred and eighteen, one quarter, and seventy-five reas, to be paid in cash from the treasury as itlaek nemnook. In conformity with the above Memorandum, the villages and lands, together with the payments to be made in cash, will be continued to be enjoyed by his descendants. Agreed to accordingly.

C.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, of COLABA, to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR, dated the 12th Shawul 1234 of the Hegira, or 4th August A.D. 1819.

I beg to state that this government having concluded a settlement of the concerns of Venaick Pursram Dewanjee, addressed a letter to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone at Poonah, bearing date the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, for the satisfaction of the said Dewanjee, and a copy of the reply, dated the 14th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir (the 11th of April 1819), is transmitted to Your Excellency. It is therein suggested that I should not only make known to Your Excellency the amount of the debt, but also (my intention) that the Dewanjee should be secured against molestation from the State of Colaba, on which Your Excellency would set his mind at rest; and I have accordingly to request that the Honourable Company's government will give him that assurance, both in regard to the amount of his debt, for which a Memorandum has been granted under my seal (mortab), as admitted on adjustment, and that no molestation shall be offered to him by the State of Colaba.

D.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the HONOURABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, to RAGOOJEE ANGRIA, dated 11th April 1819, corresponding with the 14th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir.

I have received your letter, dated the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul (4th April 1818) noticing that Venaick Pursram, the Dewanjee, having, during the administration of the late Manajee Angria, been extremely useful, and having preserved the State of Colaba by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company, when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams had been granted to him, as well as to Bapoojee Bullal and others connected with him, by the government of Colaba, as detailed in a separate Memorandum, which were to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs unmolested, even though the said Dewanjee should no longer act in the administration; that his claims against the State should be satisfied



according to what might appear to be justly due, and that he should be protected by it, whenever occasion might render such protection necessary; requesting at the same time, that the Honourable Company's government satisfy him on these points. In consequence of this application, I have affixed my signature as a guarantee to the Memorandum of the enams and allowances granted to him and to his dependants, which was transmitted under your mortab (seal), amounting to Rupees 15,001; but as you have omitted to state the amount of the debt, and confined yourself to a declaration that protection would be extended to his concerns, I am unable, under such general expression, to satisfy him on this point. I therefore request that you will communicate the amount of your debt to the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., who will not only satisfy him in this respect, but also that he will not be subjected to any unmerited harsh treatment from the State of Colaba.

E.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM of the *bonâ fide* debts contracted through the medium of VENAICK PURSRAM DEWAN, Anno Soor Sun Ashreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, A.D. 1819-20.

After examination the accounts show balance due by government from the commencement up to the 11th of Shabun, being the termination of the year Tisa Usur, 12th Jestood 1741 (5th June 1819) to be Poona Chandore Rupees 2,28,287-3-18½, which sum of Poona Chandore Rupees, as due to the abovenamed up to the end of the year Tisa Usur (5th June 1819), it is agreed to pay, with such interest as may become due, at the rate of one per cent. per month, together with a premium (munotee) of two per cent. per annum, payable at once.

Dated Colaba, the 10th Shawul, Anno Soor Sunnut Ashreen, in the month of Shravan, 2nd August 1821.

F.

MEMORANDUM from PURSRAM SREEDHUR at Aptey, year Ebhidi-wu-Ashreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, A.D. 1820-21.

For many years I and my family have enjoyed privileges which were granted to us by Angria in the villages under Manickghur; when, therefore, an exchange of territory shall take place, I trust that on Angria's inserting an Article providing for the continuance of my privileges, the Honourable Company will be pleased to cherish me and my family agreeably to what will remain to be given in exchange



1. I enjoy the vet begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls and fruits, etc.) of the village of Johy, turuff Humrapoor, in the Kurnala district, which belong to both States, viz. :—

A. As the government karaj (hay and wood required for the fort and also the vet (labour), have been given to me, I take four weeks' labour from each man annually.

B. It is the custom to receive two fowls every year from each house.

C. It is the custom to receive two pumpkins every year from each house.

D. It is the custom to receive ten loads of sajhay from each person in order to thatch the house.

E. For the Junum Ustamee in the month of Shravan, there may be about six or seven pots of buttermilk, and it is the custom to receive half a Rupee as the price of each pot.

2. I enjoy a kowl (lease) and exemption concerning the nugde kharee (salt batty ground, whose rent is paid in money), and nugdi begah oathanlee (sweet batty fields, whose rent is paid in money), for their embankment. As I laid out expenses in embanking them, an indulgence has been allowed in the rent, and an exemption from house and buffalo tax. Vet begar (labour) and firfir nas (presents of fowls, fruits, etc.) have been granted to the people for keeping in order the salt batty ground and fields and gardens.

3. We enjoy goora wareys (sheds for cattle) and pasturage lands.

SCHEDULE of the EXCHANGE of TERRITORY lately concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, CHIEF of the STATE of COLABA, under the 3rd ARTICLE of the TREATY, 16th AUGUST 1822.

In the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, the Chief of Colaba, as ratified by the Governor-General on the 16th August 1822, and by the Chief on the 12th Ramzan Soor Sun Isuney Ishreen Myatein-wu-Ulf (3rd June 1822), it is stated that the territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary with a view to the attainment of that object shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba; and the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the condition hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision; agreeably to which Commissioners having met, and having settled the following exchanges and adjustments



of the frontier, the same are now recognised and declared binding on both Governments, viz. :—

Made over by the Honourable Company to Angria.

	CONSISTING OF			Revenue as finally settled.			
	Villages.	Kharra.	Warras.	Rs.	Grs.	Reas.	
SOUTHERN KONKAN.							
The Company's share of the talooka of Oonderee, except the kharr Dolvee.	40	11	..	26,765	2	22	As the whole of the Oonderee talooka with the exception of the kharr Dolvee, has been ceded to Angria in full sovereignty, the names of the villages have not been inserted.
Villages in Angria's territory formerly held in enam by officer of the Peishwa's court and resumed by the Peishwa—							
Mouza Korul	3	..	5	2,597	3	24	Ceded in full sovereignty.
„ Venne							
„ Capure							
Waree Pakharree Rameshwar							
Waree Pakharree Bolowee .							
Waree Thul, belonging to Ramajee Mahadeo.							
Waree Thul, belonging to Vesajee Keshew Lela.							
Waree Thul Wursajee . . .							
The village of Agsood, in the Soowundroog talooka.	1	..	..	631	3	69	The sovereignty remains in the Honourable Company.
The town and sea customs of Reodunda.	1	..	..	14,924	1	71	Ceded in full sovereignty, exclusive of the fort of Reodunda.
NORTHERN KONKAN.							
The Company's share of the town of Apta, with the whole of the Mouze Koral and Waree Sendapote.	2	..	1	1,547	1	40	These are ceded in full sovereignty.
TOTAL	..	..	..	46,467	0	26	



Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company.

	CONSISTING OF			Revenue as finally settled.				
	Villages.	Kharas.	Waras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Annas.		
SOUTH KONKAN.								
Angria's halfshare of the kharr Dolvee in the Oonderee talooka.	..	1	..	1,949	9	70	This place is situated in the eastern side of the Nagotna river.	
Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the southward of the Apti River—								
Mouza Sowne	9	3,555	0	79	These villages and kharrs belonged wholly to Angria and have been wholly made over to the Honourable Company.	
„ Kasup								
„ Chowdoles								
„ Sawe								
„ Kyre								
„ Borewlee								
„ Ghorsuwane								
„ Banmolee								
„ Jaminoulee								
Angria's share of villages of the Humrapore Mehal—								
Mouza Wurree	8	13	..	14,124	0	23	Of these villages and kharrs, Angria possessed a half share which has been made over to the Honourable Company.	
„ Sectale								
Sow kharr								
Dadur „								
Dabul „								
Dolvee „								
Kusba Humrapore—								
Mouza Johe	8	13	..	14,124	0	23		Of these villages and kharrs, Angria possessed a half share which has been made over to the Honourable Company.
„ Goonle								
„ Doorsnet								
„ Dadur								
Ardhel Kharr								
Baber „								
Kopur „								
Goverle „								
Sandawa „								
Kharr Bendpal Kotah								
„ Khoontepara								
„ Soonveerkotah								
„ Borly								
Carried over				19,628	1	9		

*Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company—contd.*

	CONSISTING OF			Revenue as finally settled.		
	Villages.	Khatts.	Wattas.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
Brought forward				19,628	1	9
NORTH KONKAN.						
Villages and khatts of Aoorwulut turuf—						
Mouza Kopur						
„ Perikone						
Kharr Khansarba						
„ Doobig						
„ Sarr Kha						
„ Lucknoo						
„ Untra Camda						
„ „ Boozoorg						
„ Tule Kharr						
„ Bhandar Kelume						
„ Zovee Poonare	2	22	..	13,000	0	36
„ Farungee						
„ Nandarr Perikone						
„ Tulband „						
„ Sangpale Kharr						
„ Tulekharut						
„ Mouza Kopur						
„ „ Kopurwale						
„ Takwur Kopur						
„ Zambe Kharr						
„ Dumknadee						
„ Takwur Kulm						
„ Boosree Ghatle						
„ Bhangaree Khoord						
Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the northward of the Apti River—						
Mouza Dewlalsee Boozoorg	4	..	..	2,675	1	07
„ Sawulee						
„ Kambe						
Sew Sundh Sawule						
Carried over				35,303	3	42



Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company—concl'd.

	CONSISTING OF			Revenue as finally settled.		
	Villages.	Kharra.	Warra.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
Brought forward . . .				35,303	3	42
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Deogar Prant Turuf Waree—						
Mouza Tulnare . . .						
„ Candnee . . .						
„ Nerul . . .						
„ Goorwun . . .						
Turuf Sonale—						
Mouza Dewroong . . .						
„ Kurwaree Boozoorg . . .						
Turuf share—						
Mouza Amburze . . .						
Turuf Bare—	14	..	..	6,348	3	45
Mouza Jambewlee . . .						
NORTH KONKAN.						
Turuf Tulofee—						
Mouza Nestale . . .						
„ Nawyree . . .						
„ Khyrum . . .						
Turuf Bortee—						
Mouza Khopnolee . . .						
„ Dewlar . . .						
„ Bhanwus . . .						
Angria's share of customs of the Prant Kumale.	..	..	..	4,863	1	3
AHMEDNUGGER DISTRICT.						
Villages in the Pergunnah of Ankole—						
Mouza Sooltanpore . . .	3	..	..	384	3	70
„ Degamber . . .						
„ Baboolwur . . .						
TOTAL . . .	..	..	..	46,400	3	60



ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
<i>Made over by the Honourable Company to Angria</i>						
South Konkan	44,919	2	86			
North Konkan	1,547	1	40			
				46,467	0	26
<i>Made over by Angria to Honourable Company</i>						
South Konkan	19,628	1	9			
North Konkan	26,387	2	81			
Ahmednuggur	384	3	70			
				46,400	3	60
Leaving a balance in favour of Angria of				66	0	66

The above exchange and adjustments of territory are accordingly recognised and declared binding.

Attested at Rutnagheree on the 4th of September A.D. 1828, in the year Tessa-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Uh 23rd of Suffer A.H. 1244, the 11th of Shravan Vud, Shuke 1750, in the year named Surwudharee.

L. R. REID,

Collector and in charge of Political Duties

in the Southern Konkan.

MEMORANDUM.—The above exchanges and adjustments of territory were approved and confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 26th November 1828.

No. XVII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE COMPANY on the one part and HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA on the other regarding a cession, by His HIGHNESS, of certain lands and the village of PAUR, on the MAHABLESEHWUR HILLS in the DISTRICT of JAOLEE, in exchange for the village of KHUNDALA in the DISTRICT of WAEE, dated the 16th May 1829.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honourable Company's Government considering it an object of great importance to establish a Convalescent Depot at Malcolm Peth, situated on the hills contiguous to, and south of, the village of Mahableshwur in the District of Jaolee; and it being necessary that a tract of ground should be ceded for that purpose, both in reference to the expense which must be incurred by the British Government in forming such an establishment, as well as to induce others to make such outlays on account of buildings as will render the advantages arising from the climate generally accessible to all who may be desirous of availing themselves thereof; and also for the more effectual control and government of the settlement,



His Highness the Rajah of Satara hereby makes over, in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to the Honourable Company, the lands adjoining the said Peth or mart called "Malcolm Peth," which are contained within the red line in the map or plan, and the measurement and bearings of which are particularized in the Schedule,* both of which documents are annexed to this agreement, and the latter of which is denominated a "Statement of measurement of the boundary of the tract attached to Malcolm Peth and the Convalescent Station on the Mahableshwar Hills", the whole tract comprising a space of about 3 square miles, 10 square furlongs, the circumference thereof being about 15 miles.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness further cedes, for the same purposes, and in order to preclude the likelihood of disputes and misunderstandings between His Highness's officers and those of the Honourable Company, the Peth and lands of the village of Paur, with the exception of the Fort of Pertabghur and its established lands; and also such part of the road leading from the boundary of the cession specified in the preceding Article to the top of the Paur Ghaut, as may not be within the limits of the village of Paur, and a space of two hundred yards (English) on each side thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

For the better defining of the lands, as well as the line of two hundred yards on each side of the road (as specified in the 2nd Article) now ceded by His Highness to the Honourable Company, landmarks will hereafter be put up with the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 4.

In exchange for the above cessions, and in consideration of His Highness's finishing the road now making to the Paur Ghaut, the Honourable Company hereby cedes in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the village of Khundla situated at the bottom of the Kamatkee Ghaut in the district of Waee, with all the lands, revenues, and rights of the Honourable Company in the same.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company engages to levy no duties on the sale or transit of commerce on the line of road or in the tract of the country now ceded, with the exception of the Bazar duties, which now are and have always been levied in the Peth or village of Paur, and His Highness agrees to remove from the top of the Paur Ghaut his station for collecting duties; establishing the same at such place

* This Schedule being merely a statement of the measurement of the boundaries of this cession, is not included in this compilation.



or places within his own limits, on the interior of the tract now ceded, as may be most convenient.

JOHN MALCOLM.

THOMAS BRADFORD.

JOHN ROMER.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM.

Dated Malcolm Peth, 16th May 1829.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th October 1829.

No. XVIII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS SHREEMUN MAHARAJ SHAHJEE RAJEE CHUTTERPUTTEE of SATARA, concluded at SATARA, on the 4th September 1839, by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OVANS, RESIDENT at SATARA, on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and by ESWUNT RAO TRIMBUCK, on the part of SHAHJEE RAJEE CHUTTERPUTTEE, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

ARTICLE 1.

All Articles of the Treaty of Satara, dated the 25th September 1819, which are not abrogated or modified by the present supplemental Treaty, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

It is hereby explicitly declared that the Raja has no present or prospective title or claim to any territory situated beyond the boundaries of the Satara State, as the same are laid down in the Schedule, dated the 29th of March 1826, annexed to the aforesaid Treaty as follows:—

“The frontier extends from the Kistna and Wurna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts or Syadree Hills on the west to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east”.

ARTICLE 3.

In modification of Article 7 of the aforesaid Treaty, and to obviate future disputes, the jaghiredars herein named, viz.:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Raja of Akulcote, | 4. The Dufay, |
| 2. The Punt Suchoo, | 5. The Nimbulkar, |
| 3. The Punt Prithae Nidhee, | 6. Sheik Meera Waeekur, |

are placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments on the scale fixed in the time of Captain Grant being reserved to the Raja.



ARTICLE 4.

The Raja binds himself to pay, through the British Government from the Satara revenues, such annual allowance as may be considered proper by the British Government, for the maintenance and support of his brother, Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw, the late Rajah and his family.

This supplemental Treaty, consisting of four Articles, being this day the 4th of September 1889, settled and concluded at Satara, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India.

C. OVANS,

Resident at Satara.

Ratified and confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India at Simla, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

AUCKLAND.



CSL

APPENDIX.



SURGANA.

APPENDIX No. I.

ORDER OF THE POLITICAL AGENT, NASIK.

Upon consideration of the various questions raised in the memorial of the Bhadarkar Branch of the Deshmukh family, and of the general condition of the Surgana State, Undersigned is of opinion that the following arrangements will be advantageous to all concerned—

(1) That the opening balance of the year 1907-08 (less deposits) should be set apart in the State treasury to meet unforeseen emergencies or the cost of administrative improvements. It should be called the Reserve Fund, and should be drawn upon only for purposes approved by the Political Agent.

(2) At the end of the year 1907-08 and every subsequent year, the closing balance should be credited in the accounts as follows:—

8 annas to the Reserve Fund,

5 annas to the ruling Deshmukh,

3 annas to the head of the Bhadarkar family.

(3) The two members of the family will have to provide for the expenses of marriages, etc., from their share of the yearly balance and will not be given grant for this purpose from the Reserve Fund. If the Political Agent sanctions a loan for any such purpose from the Reserve Fund, it will be repaid out of the Family share of the balance as defined in paragraph 2 above.

(4) The sum of Rs. 6,000 ordered to be paid to Byramji Pestonji will be treated as a loan without interest from the Reserve Fund to the Deshmukh, and will be recouped by crediting to the Reserve Fund the Deshmukh's share of future annual balances until the amount is paid off.

(5) The Assistant Political Agent should endeavour to effect a settlement of the debts of the Bhadarkar family, for which purpose money may be advanced from the Reserve Fund, and recouped from the Bhadarkar's share of the balance.

(6) During the minority of Anandrao Khanderao, no money should be expended out of the Bhadarkar's share of the balance without the sanction of the Political Agent.

(7) The monthly allowance of the Bhadarkar family should be increased to Rs. 150, provided Anandrao is sent to Nasik to be educated as befits his position, but not otherwise.

(8) The Bhadarkars should be informed in answer to their petition that joint management of the State by the two branches of the family is out of the question and that it will be impossible for them to obtain employment in the State until they qualify themselves therefor by education : that there is no present mismanage-



ment or irregularity in the keeping of accounts or in the payment of their allowance : that Darbar presents at the *Dasara* are regularly credited to the State : that the Political Agent can see no injustice in the levy of assessment in *Bhormal* or in the fixing of a separate allowance for *Visvasrao* : and that their complaint as to moveable property cannot be considered unless specific instances are given. They should be furnished with a copy of this memorandum, and should be sent every month a copy of the statement of accounts that is forwarded by the *Diwan* to the Political Agent.

CAMP MALEGAON;

2nd April 1908

A. M. T. JACKSON,

Political Agent, Nasik.



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