Appendix 1.

ARTICLES BY WHICH THE ENGLISH NATION AND
THE SCEDDEES OF JINGEERAA HAVE ADJUSTED AN ALLIANCE,
DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE ON THE COAST OF INDIA.

(Bombay Castle, December 1733)

For, to establish upon a firm & lasting foundation a perpetual alliance & sincere
friendship betwixt the Governments of Jingeera & Bombay, Sceddee Omhar Affaja,
Sceddees Massoot & the other principal Sceddees residing in the said Jingeera, have
agreed and settled with the Hone Robert Cowan, Esq., President & Gov. for the Hon.
English Company & Council -

1. That they shall make a league against all the enemies of both Governments in
India (Europeans, subjects of the Kings of Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, & China excepted),
and particularly against Angria, both Governments making a vigorous war by sea & land,
not regarding any offers of peace from that enemy, & neither of the two allies shall hear
alone nor particularly any thing relating to peace unless both are present at the same time
any thing is proposed, & are to resolve on nothing without the consent of both
Governments.

2. That in case one of the two Governments may have an enemy that is in amity
with the other, in such case the league is only to be defensive, & must not fail on any
pretence to assist them that are invaded, & in case of any invasion the Government that is
in amity with the aggressor shall interpose their good offices as mediators to
accommodate the differences that have happened.

3. As to the union of the forces of Bombay & Jingeera in their actions against
Angria as well by sea as by land, all the Marine forces of Bombay are to be in
conjunction with those of Jingeera, who are to be commanded by their own proper
officer, yet he is to act as subordinate to the Chief Commander of the English forces as
being more experienced in sea fighting, and the fleet of Bombay of greater force, and as
in Bombay there is no more infantry than is sufficient for their garrisons, the necessary
land forces are to be provided by the Sceddees of Jingeera.
4. And likewise in case the territories of the Sceddees should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both Governments, they are to be assisted with all the Marine force of Bombay, and in case that the Gov of Bombay should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both Gov they shall be assisted from Jingeera with thirty fighting gallivats and two thousand seepoys.

5. That all that is taken in this war by sea by the united forces of both Gov shall be given to the English, and what shall be taken by land shall be given to the Sceddees according as is expressed in the 6 & 7 articles.

6. And if Goa shall be pleased to give this alliance the desire . . . and that Angria shall be expelled the fort of Candery by the united forces of both Govts, that place shall be given to the English with all ammunition and artillery that shall be found therein, and all the other forts that shall be taken from the said enemy shall be given to the Sceddees with all the ammunition and artillery found in them, except Colabba, which shall be entirely demolished with all its bulwarks & batterys, as one stone shall not be left above another, and shall never be rebuilt with out the consent and pleasure of both Gov and the revenues & produce of the lands annexed to that fort and whatever tribute belongs to it (except Royal grants and possession in the hands of the ancient proprietors) shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English & the other half to the Sceddees of Jingeera, and the care & security of those lands is to be provided for by both.

7. In the place called Mohant, 'twixt the rivers of Nagotana & Penn in the district of Collabba the English may build, if they think proper, a warehouse and small fort with artillery sufficient for the better security of those lands and their roads and the conveniency of merchants trading, putting a garrison therein, and the custom & other rents that shall be recovered shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English and half to the Sceddees of Jingeera, and likewise they shall equally pay the charges of building the fort and its garrison, and both Govts shall take care to encourage it and preserve the subjects.

8. That all the ammunition that shall be expended in this war as well by sea as by land by either of the Gov shall be on their respective accounts, and in case one should be necessitated to take of the other if they can spare it, they are to give it for its just price.
9. If any robbery (robberies) are committed on either side, restitution is immediately to be made to the persons wronged.

10. That deserters who put themselves under the protection of either Gov shall not be delivered if they have committed a crime worthy of death.

11. That the Sceddees of Jingeera upon no pretence hereafter issue out their passes to the shipping or people of Angria.

12. That after Collabba is taken with its dependencies, if it should be attacked by the enemy, the charges of the forces that shall be left for its defence shall be equally defrayed by both Govts.

13. That after the ratification of these articles by which the league is adjusted we are immediately to put them in execution. This tenth day of the month Rajub and the 16th year of His Majesty's reign and 1146 of the law, or the 6 of December 1733.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT SETTLED BY THE HON'BLE RICHARD
BOURCHIER ESQ., ON BEHALF OF THE HON'BLE UNITED EAST INDIA
COMPANY AND RAMAJIPAMT SUBHEDAR ON BEHALF OF HIS MASTER
NANA PANDIT PRADHAN, GENERAL OF THE MARATHAS

(Concluded just prior to the joint attack on Suvarnadurg in 1755)

1st - That all the marine shall be immediately under the command of the English,
and the management of all affairs, both by sea and land, carried on by the approbation of
both parties.

2nd - Vessels whatever that may be taken from Tulaji, shall be equally divided
between the English and Mar except the “Restoration”, which is to be the sole property of
the English.

3rd - Bankot and Himatgad, with the river belonging thereto, and with five villages
to the southward of the said river, to be delivered to the English as the Hon’ble
Company’s property for ever, and the Marathas not to levy any additional inland duties.

4th - The English engage to keep the sea and prevent Angria’s fleet from throwing
succour into any place that may be attacked, I at this season only Suvamdurg, Anjanvel
and Zoy Vizay (probably Jaigad and Vijaygad).

5th - All ammunition - guns and other stores that may be taken in the several forts
in Angria’s territories - to belong entirely to the Marathas.

6th - If Manaji’s territories are jointly attacked, the fort of Candery, with its
harbour, to be delivered unto the Hon’ble Company with the villages Revansa,
Ramjankar, Sarall, Shamy, Mandavem, Kolgaon, Donbarem, Kihim, and Avas

7th - Other articles, that may be necessary to be agreed upon, to be settled between
the Governor and Nana Pandit Pradhan.

[Source: Forrest G. W., Maratha Series, Vol. I, p. 89]
Appendix 3.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON BOARD THE “PROTECTOR”
FROM THE 22ND MARCH TO THE 27TH APRIL, 1755

Saturday, March 22nd, 1755: At 4 P.M. made the signal for sailing; at 5 weighed in company of the “Viper”, “Swallow” and the Prahm “Triumph”; at 7 anchored for the latter to come up; at 5 anchor weighed; at 6 brought to for the Prahm “Triumph” whose mast was sprung. Sent the carpenters on board her and made sail at 10. Sent Ramaji Purbu into Chaul with advice to the Maratha fleet of our arrival.

Sunday, 23rd March, 1755: At 4 past 3 P.M. saw Angria’s fleet, in all 7 top sail vessels and six gallivants; made the signal and gave chase, but could not come up. At 5 made the signal to leave off chase and stood to the northward; at 5 came to in 6 fathom; at 10 A.M. weighed, hazy weather, the Prahm a long way to leeward; punished James Larkins with 12 lashes for beating a lascar without reason.

Monday, 24th March, 1755: At 7 P.M. came to; at past 5 A.M. the launch carried away her foremast, fixed another and sent her in shore with a Lieutenant to hurry out the Maratha fleet, which were still lying at anchor in Chaul harbour; at 6 weighed, wind South by West.

Tuesday, 25th March, 1755: At 1 P.M lay to for the Maratha fleet and at 2 they joined us, consisting of 1 grabs, about 40 gallivats, and two batellás. Made sail to the southward. At 6, came in to Comoray Bay. Sent the boats to sound round; found it clear, good holding ground, and the point may be brought N.W. in ¼ less 5 fathom, and small vessels may bring it West in 1 fathom.

Wednesday, 26th March, 1755.—At 6 A.M. made the signal and weighed in company as before and at 12 anchored in Shreverdan (Shrivardhan) Bay much less than the other. The north point of that may be brought to W.N.W. in 3 fathom, and small vessels may lay sheltered from the westerly winds.

Thursday, 27th March, 1755: Nothing remarkable, winds northerly, sounded round the Bay, & the fort.

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Friday, 28th March, 1755: Fair weather, hove the anchor up, saw it clear, and let it go again.

Saturday, 29th March, 1755: At 6 p. m. made the signal and weighed, but failing calm came to again. At 10 weighed, 6 grabs and 12 gallivat, and made sail towards Suvarndurg in hope of intercepting Tulaji’s grabs that we had an account were in there. At 5 A.M. saw seven sail of his grabs and 10 gallivats coming out of Suvarndurg; made the general signal to chase to the south-east; repeated it several times till observed. At 10 A.M. being little wind set in we came up with them fast. They then set a number of small sails, steering sails, &c., and we observed them heaving out all their ballast. All the fleet a long way astern and we continued to go from them. We were within random shot of some of the grabs.

Sunday, 30th March, 1755: Still chasing to the southward. Gained by little on the grabs, and all the fleet dropt astern of us prodigiously. Made signal to leave off chase. Hauled our wind to the northward at 6 P.M. Came to; made signals for all commanders at 10. Made the signal and weighed with the flood. Made the “Swallow’s” signal to take the Prahm in tow at noon. No land in sight, 32 fathom water, latitude observed 17. 48 North.

Monday, 31st March, 1755: Pleasant gales and fair weather. At 8 P.M. came to off Suvarndurg, distant from shore 3 miles. Found here 6 of the Maratha grabs and a number of gallivats.

Tuesday, April 1st, 1755: Weighed and run further in; anchored in less five fathom, off shore one mile. In the evening sent the “Viper” and the Prahm “Triumph” within us with orders to begin throwing off shells, but observing they fell short, left off till morning.

Wednesday, 2nd April 1755: Winds and fair weather, weighed and run further in with the “Viper” and “Triumph” Came to in 4 fathom, being then about half flood. At 8 we began to cannonade and they to bombard the fort. They firing pretty briskly at us from their bastions, but without doing any damage. In the night having a large swell and the success of shells or shot uncertain left off, and by a deserter had an account that the Governor and eight people were killed, but that the side of the fort on which we lay being
nothing but large rocks it would be impossible to make a breach in it. At low water had but 3 fathom, warped further off.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1755: Hazy weather; saw the Grab “Bombay” three ships and one snow, in the offing standing to the northward. At 9 weighed and ran in within half musket shot of Suvardurg fort in 3 fathom. Made the general signal to engage. Got a spring on each side of the cable, and began to fire the lower deck guns at fort Gova and the upper deck at Suvardurg. By 11 o’clock we had pretty well silenced both, from which time till night they only fired a gun now and then. Sent officers and people to make the Maratha grabs come into a proper line for engaging, but could not prevail on them to come nearer than within random shot of the forts. The “Viper” “Triumph” and “Launch” threw a great number of shells, one of which set fire to the magazine in the large fort, which blew up a quantity of powder and a general conflagration ensued. Continued engaging till night; then left off, having fired 640 shot. The north-west winds blowing fresh with a large swell, and we having only a foot more water than the ship drew, got down top gallant yards and spirit sail yard, &c., and hove further off.

Friday, 4th April, 1755: Day-light veered in again and renewed our firing as did the ketches and launches with their mortars and coehorns with such success as almost ruined the north-east bastion of the large fort, knocking down the parapet and great part of the wall, &c. At 10 three of the forts struck their colours, on which, sent Lieutenant Young on shore with English flags, which were hoisted, manned ship and gave three cheers. In the after noon, weighed and run off into 5½ fathom, where anchored.

Saturday, 5th April, 1755: At 10 in the morning, I went ashore by Ramaji Pant’s desire as he would not enter the forts before me. We found them greatly injured by the shot and shell and a number of houses burnt.

Sunday, 6th April, 1755: In the morning fired some shots, etc. at Suvardurg Forts which obstinately held out till noon, when they struck their colours and we hoisted English.

Monday, 7th April, 1755: In the morning sent some gang casks for water by the Maratha fishing boats, hove into a half cable; employed making nippers; loosed sails to dry.
Tuesday, 8th April, 1755: Received on board some water which stowed in the ground tier.

Wednesday, 9th April, 1755: Nothing remarkable; received on board water.

Thursday, 10th April, 1755: Receiving of water; the people making mats.

Friday, 11th April, 1755: Weighed the small lower anchor and anchored with the stream in the same place. Here the tide flows near 2 fathom up and down and on full, and change 10 O’clock, latitude 180 north at 17.56 on a medium.

Saturday, 12th April, 1755: Employed fleeting ship on both sides and scrubbing the bends; saw a shibar in the offing going to the northward and sent an officer in the pinnace on board her, but she not observing the boat fired a shot at her to bring her to. Found her to be a Maratha boat from Ratnagiri bound to Chaul, who had seen nothing in her way.

Sunday, 13th April, 1755: Remarkable; saw the anchor clear, and let it go again.

Monday, 14th April, 1755: At 7 this morning Ramaji came on board as likewise the Governor of Chaul. Saluted him with 5 guns and at their going away with 7 guns. At noon weighed with the wind as W by W. Made sail towards D in company with the “Swallow”, “Viper” and Prahm. The Maratha fleet at Suvardurg, but promised to follow us immediately.

Tuesday, 15th April 1755: At 5 P.M. came to, off Dabul in 7 fathom. Tide flows here much the same as at Suvardurg. This is a large fort and appears strong, as also another large black fort upon the hill with a ditch round it, besides several little towers near the water side. It lays in 17.40 North. We were much nearer than point blank shot, but they did not fire at us.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1755: At 4 P.M. the phattemar boat arrived from Bombay with orders. Made the signal to call in all cruisers from the north-east, having stationed the “Swallow” and “Viper” there to stop up the harbour. At 9 weighed and at 1 A.M. came to in 8 fathom. At 5 A.M. made the signal and weighed in company of the “Swallow”, “Viper” and Prahm.
Thursday, 17th April, 1755: At 2 P.M. came to off Suvamdurg with the stream anchor in 5 fathom; sent the launch on shore for water. Found here all the Maratha fleet who had not weighed from hence.

Friday, 18th April, 1755: Fresh gales of wind at north-west; in the evening got down top gallant yards and veered away a whole cable.

Saturday, 19th April, 1755: Moderate winds for the first part; hove into a cable; the launch returned with water; sent her on shore again for water. Shifted the top gallant masts and got up short ones in the evening. Blowing fresh, veered out the long service.

Sunday, 20th April, 1755: Got up the top gallant yards and made the signal for sailing. At 12 at night weighed and stood to the northward,

Monday 21st April 1755: At 6 a.m., a boat came on board from Ramaji Pant to beg to delay a day or two or till he had settled the garrison properly. Bore and stood to the southward. Made the “Swallow” and Prahm signals to anchor as they would be so much in our way. At 8 came to off Suvardurg, Sent the launch on shore for water and an officer to Ramaji Pant.

Tuesday, 22nd April 1755: Ramaji Pant sent me a memorial and an earnest request to go to the southward to assist Samsher Bahadur (Peshwa’s brother) in his attack upon Ratnagiri, as also for a security to the Maratha fleet who were gone there, which being inconsistent with my orders, I could not comply with. At noon he came on board. Saluted him with 9 guns. He gave to each soldier and gunner Rs, 5 and to each lascar and topass one rupee; besides turbans, silver bangles, etc. to some particular persons, and left an order for Rs. 1,500 to be distributed among the ship’s company in proportion to their stations; gold bangles to the Commanders of the other vessels and Rs, 2,000 to be divided among their crews. At his going away - manned ship, and saluted him with the like number of guns. At past 4 P.M. weighed. At 8 the flood being done (i.e., the use of tide) came to in 5 fathom. At 12 weighed with a light land breeze.

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1755: At 3 P.M. came up with the “Swallow” who cast off the Prahm. Then she bore down and took her in tow. At 11 P.M., came to with the stream anchor.
Thursday, 24th April, 1755: At 4 A.M. weighed and at half past 10 came to with the stream anchor in 7 fathom, off shore 4 or 5 leagues. At 2 made the signal and weighed, and at 9 came to with the stream anchor in 6 fathom, off shore 3 or 4 miles.

Friday, 25th April 1755: At 3 P.M. made the signal and weighed. John Smitter, soldier, departed this life at 2 P.M. The Prahm “Triumph” carried away her main topmast. At 12 came to with stream anchor in 11 fathom water.

Saturday, 26th April 1755: At 6 A.M. weighed and at 3 P.M. came to with stream anchor in 6 fathom, off shore 4 or 5 miles. At 6 made the signal and weighed. At 11 came to off Candery in 5 ½ fathom.

Sunday 27th April 1755: At 5 A.M. made the signal and weighed. At 12 came to in Bombay in 7 fathom water with the former vessels in company.