AURANGZIB ‘ALAMGIR.

1653 July 30: 21 ḍaʿda 1, H. 1068. Aurangzib openly assumes the government at Dehli and is formally proclaimed as ‘Alamgir.

The Bengal settlements put under the Presidency of Fort St George (Madras), the agencies at Kasimbazar Balasor and Patna being subordinate to that at Hugli. Surat the chief presidency.

Cromwell, without consulting the Company, grants a licence to Mr Rolt to export on his own account three mortars and 50,000 shells to Col. Rainsford at Surat. The Company petition the Protector to prohibit this illicit trade and direct the Surat Council to seize and dispose of the articles.

The fort and palace at Shāhjahanabad (New Dehli) completed.

Sept. Hājji Khalifa dies—author of Ḩusūl, the Kishf-ee-Zamas, and a chronology.

Sept. Aurangzib on reaching Lahor learns that Dārā had proceeded by Multān to Bhakhar in Sindh and thence to Gujarāt;
but hearing that his elder brother, Sultan Shuja', was advancing on Agra, he left an officer to besiege Bhalkar and hurried back.

Sept. A Portuguese plot to murder the Dutch and recapture Negapatam is discovered and frustrated.

Har-rāi with his Sikhs joined Darā Shikoh when he came to the Panjāb, but when Darā was beaten he withdrew to Kiratpur, sending his eldest son Rām-rāi with an apology to Aurangzib, who retained him as a hostage.

Jan. 15: Jumāda I. 1, H. 1069. Shāh Shuja' with his Bengal army is defeated by Aurangzib at Khajwā about 30 miles west of Allahabad. Feb. 2, Shuja's governor gives up Allahabad, and Shāh Shuja' returns to Bengal.

Darā Shikoh is acknowledged emperor in Gujarāt, but after a desperate contest lasting for two days, March 22 and 23, at Ajmir, he is defeated by Aurangzib, and flees to Ahmadābād, but finds the gates shut against him. He then crosses into Sindh and seeks help from Malik Jiwān the Barozai chief of Shādar, who betrays him and his son Sipahr to Aurangzib's foster-brother, Bahādur Khān. They were sent to Aurangzib, and Darā was put to death in prison, Zī hijra 21, 1069, by order of the emperor.

June 8: Ramazān 17. Prince Muhammad Sultan leaves Mir Jumla at Rajmahal, and goes over to his uncle, Shāh Shuja', but returns Feb. 19, 1060, to Mir Jumla's camp.

Later, Sultan Shuja' flees with his family to Arakan; the king, Sanda Thudhamma, on the refusal of Shuja' to give him a daughter in marriage, attacks him, takes the prince prisoner, and drowns him in a sack. His sons are put to death, while his wife and two daughters commit suicide.

Jaswant Singh appointed thirty-second Viceroy of Gujarāt, till 1662.

Sept. A Bijāpur army under Afzal Khān sent to Wālī Śivājī temporizes, and treacherously murders Afzal Khān. Panhālā is surrendered and thence Śivājī captures the neighbouring forts. Dec., Rustam Zamān's army from Bijāpur is defeated at Panhālā.

Sir Thomas Chamber, Governor of Madras, gives a leave to Pēdī Naṭyak, who undertakes to guard Chennāpatnam (Madraspatnam). Twenty peons form the force.
A.D. 1660

Jan.: Jumada I., H. 1070. Shaista Khan, Amirs-ul-Umara, marches from Aurangabad against Shivaji, who had plundered Rajpur and Dabhol. March 14.: Rabab, the imperial army occupies Seogunw, where Shivaji loots their baggage. The army takes Shivapur and Poona.

Chakan is invested and taken after five months' siege. Purandara surrendered by its commander, Ghulib, without fighting.

The three powers of the Southern Konkan—Bijapur, the Siddis of Janjira, and the Sawai of Wadi—unite against Shivaji.

Sept. Shivaji, after four months' siege in Panhalak fort by the Bijapur army under Siddi Johar, escapes to Rangna by a pretended surrender.

H. 1071. Mir Jumla Mu'azzam Khan appointed Governor of Bengal, stops the English saltpetre trade, but again admits it.

The canons at Goa contest the archbishopric, and armed conflicts ensue.

July. Negapatam capitulates to the Dutch under Joan van der Laan. The Portuguese are completely expelled from Ceylon.

Nov. The States General order the Governor-General of Batavia to cede Polaun to the London Company. The Governor of Bandra under secret orders destroys all the spice trees in the island.

Guru Har Rai, the seventh Sikh Guru, dies at Kiratpur, having nominated his second son, Harkisan, as his successor—the eldest being kept at Delhi by Aurangzeb as a hostage. Some accounts place this at a later date. Harkisan died about 1664.

Jan. 13: Jumada I. 11, H. 1071. Sulaiman, Shahik of Judd, given up to Aurangzeb by the Raja of Srinagar. He with his brother, Sipah, and the young son of Murad are put to death at Gwalior.

Jan. 'AlI 'Adil Shah of Bijapur regains most of the forts taken by Shivaji, who, however, continues war against the Siddis.
Feb. Sir Edward Winter takes office as agent at Fort St George. The factory at Húgil is threatened by Mr Jumla, in consequence of the agent's having seized a native junk as security for the recovery of debts.

H. 1071. 'Abdul Nabi, Governor of Mathurá, builds the great mosque in that city.

April 3. Charles II. grants a new charter "for ever," confirming former privileges and authorising the E.I. Company to make peace or war with any non-Christian prince or people, to erect fortifications, maintain armies, administer justice, and to have the right of sending unlicensed persons to England.

May. The King of Burma with his family captured by the Prince of Prome and drowned in the River Hkayengweng. The Prome prince takes the title of Mahapawára Dhammá Rajá.

June 3. The marriage treaty between Charles II. of England and Caterina of Braganza is signed, by which Bombay island is ceded to the English as part of the dowry of the Infanta Caterina on her marriage with Charles II., but its occupation withheld for four years on various pretences.


H. 1072. Mr Jumla invades Kuch Bihár, and the Raja taking flight, he occupies the capital, Nov. 26: Rabí' I. 27; he re-names it Alamgrásagar and proceeds to Assam.

Dec. 14: Rabí' II. 21. Mund Bakhsh is put to death at Gwalior.

Dec. The Dutch take Quilon or Kollam; they agree to reinstate the Cochin Raja and afford him protection from the Portuguese, who, however, repel an attack upon the town.

Jan. 15. Cranganor, after fifteen days' siege, is assaulted and taken by the Dutch in a desperate assault; most of the churches and other buildings destroyed; and the Portuguese soldiers were taken back to Europe.

Feb. The Dutch take Kollam and attack Cochin, put the Náyars to flight and capture the queen. After a month they raise the siege, but renew it in October, when the Portuguese
A.D. 1669

surrender. Their possessions in India are now reduced to Goa and Diu.

March 27: Sha'bān 6, H. 1072. Ghargān, the capital of Assam, taken by Mir Jumla. The natives harass the cavalry's movements and cut off supplies. Nov.: Rabī' I., Mir Jumla renew the campaign in Assam and the Rāja flees to the hills.


H. 1072. Śivājī conquers Sāwāntwādi. The Sāwants, after seeking protection at Goa, are restored by Śivājī whose tributaries they become.

Sept. 18. The English fleet, under the Earl of Marlborough and Sir Abraham Shipman, arrive at Bombay and demand the cession of the island and dependencies. The Portuguese governor raises technical difficulties, and offers to retain Bombay for the English till he should receive authority from Portugal. The troops, refused a landing at Surat, are landed at Anjōnlva.

Sept. 29. Antonio de Mello e Castro arrives at Bombay as Portuguese governor.

Sir George Oxinden succeeds Mr Andrews as "president and chief director of Surat factory and all other factories" in the north parts of India. His salary to be 250 rupees per month, with a yearly gratuity of 2,000 rupees as a compensation for private trade: till 1669.

Oct. 6. The East India Company are forced to surrender their African trade to a new African Company.

Jan. 7. A treaty between the Dutch and Portuguese at Cochin is signed, providing for surrender of the town, artillery, &c., disposal of the native population and the removal of unmarried Portuguese to Europe.

Jan. 16: Jumādā II. 6, H. 1073. The Rāja of Assam submits to Mir Jumla.

March 14. Publication of the Treaty of Peace between the States General and Portugal of Aug. 6, 1661, in terms of which Cannanor and Cochin are claimed by the Portuguese, but no redress is found.

The Dutch expel all-European Romish priests, and Alexander
de Campo, a native, is consecrated Bishop of the Indo-Syrian Church: he died 1676.

March 28. Charles II. of England solicits the protection of the King of Bantam for his subjects there. A fortified station ordered for Polurun.

March 31: Ramazán 2. Mr Jumla dies at Khizarpur in Kach Bihār. Shāista Khān, his successor, is permitted to govern by his deputy, Dā'ūd Khān, till 1664.

April. Shāista Khān occupies Poona, which is, however, secretly entered by Śivāji at night (April 9), when Shāista Khān is wounded and one of his sons cut to pieces.

Aug. 16. The King of Portugal issues orders to the Viceroy to cede Bombay. Nov. 23, Charles II. issues a commission to Sir Abraham Shipman to take over Bombay from the Portuguese.

The Dutch still refuse to cede Polurun, under secret orders from Europe. British trade at Bantam suffers in consequence.

English factories attempted at Patna, Kāsimbazar, and Bālaṣor are ordered to be discontinued and purchases and sales made at Hogli only. Major F. Willoughby appointed governor of the island of Polurun at a salary of £50 per annum for five years.

Jan. Shāista Bhomala, father of Śivāji, is killed by a fall in hunting.

Jan. 15: Jamāla II. 15. H. 1074. Śivāji plunders Surat. The English hold out in the factory under Sir George Oxinden with such courage that Aurangzib grants exemption from a portion of the customs exacted from traders of other nations.

Śivāji assumes the title of Rāja. With his reign begins the Rāj-ahōkāh era of the Mahrāsāns.

Feb. 8. The King of Portugal enjoins obedience to the Bombay treaty.

On the death of Ranzalji, Jam of Nawānagar, disputes ensue, and his brother, Rai Singh, is defeated by Qutb-ud-din; Nawānagar is captured and annexed by the Mughals.

Aug. 1. Mr Mathias Vincent, chief of the Bay of Hogli factory, comes out as factor at £30 per annum.

Job Charnock appointed chief of Patna factory.
1664

Aug. Śivaji's fleet captures Mughal ships bound for Mokha; he plunders the pettyah of Ahmadnagar. Oct., he defeats the Bijapur army, which had broken the truce of 1663.

Oct. Sir Abraham Shipman, with about 300 soldiers, perishes at Anjirpura, the Portuguese refusing to comply with the treaty, his secretary, Humphrey Cooke, is compelled to accede to a treaty drawn up by the Goa governor, by which only Bombay, without any of its dependencies, is handed to the English.

Har-kisan, the Sikh Guru, being summoned to Delhi, he died there of small-pox, but had indicated Tēg-bahadur of Bakālā as his successor. He took up his residence at Mākhowal on the Satlaj, since called Anandpur. He lived for a time in seclusion at Pātana.

A French East India Company, "Compagnie des Indes," formed under the ministry of Colbert. Eight armed vessels fitted out under command of Hubert Hugo, a Dutch pirate.

1665

Jan. 17. A Commission leaves Goa to carry out the decision of the Court regarding the cession of Bombay, which takes place Feb. 18. The Portuguese levy heavy imposts on boats passing Karanja and Thana. Sir Humphrey Cooke, governor, resists the demand.

Gregory, the first Jacobite Metram or Bishop of the Syrian Christians, arrives in Malabar and is welcomed by the Dutch; he died 1672.

Feb. Śivaji attacks the English factory at Kārwār, and exacts a contribution of 1775.

March. The survivors of the troops at Anjirpura are ordered to Fort St. George.

March 25. The Dutch at length cede Polarān to the English, but in so desolated a condition as to render it unproductive for eight years.

H. 1075. Rāja Jayasinh, Kachhwāha, sent to the Dekhan with Diler Khān, invests Rājgarh and Kondāna forts, held by Śivaji, who is induced to offer submission and is promised a satrah, or military rank, in the imperial army; he surrenders June 22. July, Śivaji enters the camp of Diler Khān and in Dec. co-operates with the Mughals against Bijapur.

Aug. Mr George Foxcroft arrives at Madras as Governor of
AURANGZIB 'ALAMGIR.

1665

Fort St. George. Sept. 16, the ex-governor, Sir Edward Winter, makes an armed attack, imprisons Foxcroft, his son, and Mr. Jeremy Sambrooke, second in Council, under the accusation of their having uttered seditious and treasonable expressions against the king's government. He reassumes the agency and keeps the governor under restraint in the fort, till Aug. 23, 1666.

Jan. 5. The Goa Vicerecy complains to the King of Portugal of alleged excesses committed by the English in Bombay.

Jan. 8: -Rajab 2, H. 1076. Bijapur invested by Raja Jaisingh and Diler Khan with the help of Shivaji. Several forts are captured.

Feb. 2: Rajab 16, H. 1076. Shahjahan, having lived seven years as a prisoner of Aurangzeb, attended by his daughter, Jahangir, dies at Delhi in his seventy-fifth year.

The Mughals under Shaista Khan take Chittagong by siege. It is annexed to Bengal and named Islamahat. Sangrampur is captured and renamed Alamgirnagar.

Shivaji and his son, Sambhaji, are called to the Mughal Court, ungraciously received by Aurangzeb and kept in restraint.

Aug. 31: Safar 29, H. 1077. Shivaji escapes, arriving at Rangapur in December.

Sept. 2-6. The Company's saltpetre and pepper warehouses, under the Exchange, are destroyed by the Great Fire in London.


Nov. 5. Sir Gervase Lucas arrives at Bombay, sent out by the king, as governor, and imprisons the acting governor, Humphrey Cooke, secretary to the late Sir A. Shipman, for extortion and peculation.

The Dutch seize and reoccupy Polurah, ceded by treaty to the English.

1667


Mr. Walter Hooke chaplain at Madras.

H. 1077. Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Mr Jumla, appointed Governor of Kâbul.
June 5: V.S. 1724. Stone inscription at Rāmānagar of King Hridyadeva and his wife Sundaridevi, enumerating the kings of Mandala from Yādavātīya.

June 25. Sir George Oxinden obtains from Aurangzeb a farman reducing the customs payable by the English at Surat from 3 to 2 per cent.

Jaysingh retires from Bijapur and Golconda. July 20: Muḥarram 28, H. 1078, he dies at Būrānpūr: said to have been killed by his son Kīrat Singh, to whom Aurangzeb had promised the succession. Rām Singh succeeds to the throne of Jaypur, but is ordered to Gawahati in Assam where he remains till 1675, H. 1666.

July 31. Polarsūn ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Breda.

Sūltān Muʻazzaam succeeds Jaysingh as Subahdār of the Dekhan and comes to terms with Śivājī, who receives, through the prince, the title of Rāja, confirmation of the mutassī for Sambhājī, and a jāōīr in Bīsdrī.

Dec. 24. A French ship under M. Caron, with a Persian, Markar, on board, lands at Cochin and is well received.

H. 1078. Śivājī obtains an army from ‘Abedallah Qutb Shāh for the recapture of certain forts now in the hands of the Bijapūr king. He takes Sattāra, Panhāla, and other forts, and occupies Raigār.

Jan. 24. The Court of Directors grant permission to the Hūdīl factors to establish a factory at Dacca (Dhaka).


May 14: Zīl hījār 1. Samajī, a town near Thatta, destroyed by earthquake.

May. ʻAbd-ul Nabi, Governor of Mathura, killed in the battle of Sahora, fought with a local rebel.

Aug. 23. Mr Foxcroft released and reinstated for one year in the governorship of Madras by a Commission under Sir William Langhorne.

Sept. 23. Bombay transferred by Charles II. to the E.I. Company "in free and common soecage, as of the manor of East Greenwich on payment of an annual rent of £10 in gold
on 30th September in each year." Sir George Oxinden first Governor of Bombay. Humphrey Cooke, ex-governor, concerns with the Goa Jesuits for an attack on Bombay, but is proclaimed a traitor.

The Court of Directors orders the agent at Bantam to send home by their ships 100 lbs. weight of the best tea; the first mention of it in their accounts.


The French Company's president, M. Caron, founds a "Comptoir" or agency at Surat. This place being found unsuited for a head establishment, Trinkomal is seized from the Dutch but is retaken by them.

Jan. 22. Twenty charges brought against Henry Young, the Company's first Deputy-Governor of Bombay. 13th Nov., he is deported to England, and Mr James Addams, with five Commissioners, succeeds.

April: Zulqā'ā, H. 1079. Aurangāzib's persecution of Hinduism begins at Thatta, Multān, and Benares.

Aurangāzib concludes an agreement with 'Ali 'Adil Shāh of Bijāpur. Shivāji, who has established a military government, compels Bijāpur and Golkonda to pay tribute. The Dekhan is now tranquil for two years.

For the administration of the new presidency of Bombay, a central authority is formed at Surat, consisting of a President and Council of eight, five to reside in the presidency. Two courts of judicature established at Bombay.


By concession from Shaista Khān, Governor of Bengal, the E.I. Co. obtain the privilege of bringing their ships up to Hogli for the purpose of loading. A pilot establishment is instituted at Hogli and a pinnace built. Thus originated the Bengal Pilot Service.
Sept. 21. Monsieur C. Dellen, a French doctor, arrives at Surat—author of *A Voyage to the East Indies*.

De Graaf, a Dutch surgeon, arrives in Bengal.

St. Helena regularly colonised under Captain Stringer, the captains of the twenty-two regular India men touching to act as members of Council.

Dec. 5. The Persian, Markara, obtains a *farasda* from 'Abdullah Qutb Shāh, permitting the French Company to trade duty free in Golconda, and to erect a factory at Masulipatam.

An English factory is founded at Madakkara Island near Cannanore.

The Dutch capture St Thome from the Portuguese.

Fort St George is besieged by the local Nayyak, but the siege is raised by command of the Nawab.

Jan. 6. Dr C. Dellen leaves Surat with orders to remove the French factory from Beliaputam (Valarpattanam) to Telicherry.

Establishment of a mint and a military establishment at Bombay sanctioned.

Sir William Langhorne, Bart., Governor of Madras, till Jan. 27, 1678.

Feb.: Ramazān, H. 1080. Aurangzib orders the destruction of the great temple of Kesava Deva or Krishna at Mathura, built by Bīr Singh Bundela of Uchhia, in the reign of Jahāngīr, at a cost of thirty-three lakha,—and a mosque to be erected on the site.

H. 1080. The Afghāns defeat Muhammad Amīn Kān, son of Mir Jumla, and proclaim their independence under a native chief.

The Dutch ships from Europe this season number fifty-two.

March. Śivājī takes Purandhar; Māhūli, Karnala, and Lohagad are captured but Janjira holds out, Siddī Yaqut becoming a Mughal vassal.

Oct. 3. Śivājī, with 15,000 men, plunders Surat, where the English factory was successfully held by Streynsham Master; Śivājī levies tribute and returns to the Dekhan, passing through a Mughal army with his booty.

Oct. The first collision of the Portuguese and Marāthas takes
A.D. 1670

Place of Daman, when a Maratha fleet captures a large Portuguese ship, losing twelve of their own vessels.

H. 1681. Aurangzeb, outwitted by Shivaji, renews the war. Diler Khan is sent to the Dekhan.

Virappa Nayaka of Madura dies. His son, Chikkannatha Nayaka, succeeds.

The King of Golconda grants a fasy, by which the Company agrees to pay 1,200 pagodas (1,200 rupees) as rent for Chennapatnam (Madras) town and fort.

A second Danish East India Company formed at Copenhagen.

This year the outward investment of English bullion and goods to India is £303,500.

1671

Jan. Shivaji's general, Moro Pust Pingla, takes, with other forts, Aundha, Patta, and Saler.

Feb. 14. The King of Kanara writes offering sites at Barcelor, Honavar, and Mangalore for Portuguese factories, with stipulations regarding fortification and proselytising. A treaty is concluded.

H. 1681. Mahabat Khan sent to the Dekhan with 40,000 men, acting independently of Mu'azzam's authority. Bahadur Khan, Khan Jahân, sent as Viceroy.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh, thirty-fifth Viceroy of Gujarat, till 1674.

March 29. Mr. Dacres, agent at Sontem, makes an agreement with the king that the Company should pay in lieu of all duties 4,000 rials per annum, import and export to be free.

May 22. Luiz Mendosa Furtado de Albuquerque, Conde de Lavradio, takes office at Goa as Viceroy.

Mahapawara Dhamma Raja of Burma dies. His son Narawara, succeeds, but dies within the year. A junior member of the family is made king, with the title of Sri Pawara Mahadhamma Raja. The empire begins to decline.

Oct. M. de la Haye arrives at Surat; later is opposed in his attempt to establish a French factory, by the Dutch in the bay of Trinkomali.

Piacour, a French agent, travels from Tellicherry to Seringsapatam to establish a factory.
A.D. 1671

An Englishman, Mr Boucher, captured by Korna pirates, and, refusing ransom, is killed.

1672

Jan. Sir William Langhorne, agent at Fort St George, in succession to Mr Foscroft.

H. 1082. Diler Khan and his army lay siege to Saler, but are defeated in the field by Sivaji. Many Mughals join the Maratha standard. Sivaji’s attack on Salsette repulsed by the Portuguese.

A new Hindu sect arises, who, believing they are invulnerable, march on Delhi, causing great commotion, against whom the emperor proceeds and suppresses them.


Dodda Deva Raja of Muisur dies. Chikka Deva Raja succeeds. He represses feudal and quasi-independent rights, forcing his nobles to reside at Seringapatam; he also establishes a joint postal and police service in his country. His taxes on the rajyal cultivators proving vexatious, they refuse to till the fields, at the instigation of the Jangam priests, 700 of whom are entrapped and massacred at Nanjangud in one day.

June. Streynsham Master returns to England, remaining till 1676.

June 7. Gerald Aungier arrives at Bombay as governor. Dec., he makes proposals to the Portuguese Viceroy regarding friendship, observation of the international treaty and free trade. The Goa Viceroy in sending home the text of these proposals, advises the Prince Regent not to agree to them.

The French, under Admiral de la Haye, attempt unsuccessfully to plant a settlement at Point de Galle. They capture and garrison Trincomali, which, however, immediately surrenders to the Dutch.

July 25. Meliapur (S. Thomé) is taken from the Dutch by the French.

Friar Matthew de St Joseph, a Carmelite monk, having the friendship of the Dutch governor, H. A. D. van Rheede, founds the first Carmelite establishment at Chetiata, a few miles from Cochin.

Dec. 15. ‘Ali ‘Adil Shah II. of Bijapur is struck with paralysis, and dies a few days after. Khwaja Khan, regent, despite his
promises to the king, pursues a selfish policy. A child, Sikandar 'Adil Shah, succeeds.

Jan.: Ramadan H. ro83. The Afghans having set up a king, Aurangzeb sends his son, Muhammad Sulaiman, against them. This war is carried on for two years, after which a very imperfect settlement is made.

Feb. 20. A Dutch fleet, under Rickhoff van Goens, appears off Bombay, and remains between Bombay and Surat, but makes no demonstrations.

H. ro83. Khan Jahàn defeated at Malkhed by the Bijapur general Bahadur.

March 14: 26 Zīl qa'dā. Certain insurgents of Narmal and Mewat, called Satamis or Mondhis, are defeated after a fierce combat by a royal army under Ra'id-Andās Khan.

March. Śivājí assembles a force at Vishalgarh, a detachment of which, under Anajī Dattu, recovers Panhalā, the main body plundering Hubli. The English are solicited for help both by Śivājí and the Siddis, but preserve strict neutrality. May, Mr Nichols, on behalf of the English, endeavours to obtain compensation from Śivājí for losses sustained at Rājugur and Hubli, but Śivājí denies liability.

Aug. The Dutch besiege the French settlement of St Thomé. Aug. 23, the Dutch fleet of fourteen sail attacks the English Company's homeward bound ships off Pettipoly or Nizampatnam: takes two of the ships and sinks one: the remainder retire to Madras.

Sept. Śivājí reduces Sātara fort. Other forts capitulate. 'Abdul Karim, a Bijapur general, is intercepted by Frāñsp Rāo Gujar, who grants him leave to return to Bijapur.


Oct. The Bombay Government, alarmed at the presence of the Siddi of Jānjira at Karanja, send a petition and presents, whereupon the Siddi withdraws his fleet.

St. Helena recovered from the Dutch by Capt. Munden; Dec. 16, is granted by Charles II. to the E.I. Company. The Court appoints Capt. Field to be governor.

The outward bound fleet from England divided into three squadrons under an Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral.
1673

M. François Caron, recalled to France, leaves Admiral de la Haye and M. Baron in charge of the French interests in the East.

1674

H. 1084. Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Mr Jumla, appointed thirty-sixth Viceroy of Gujarat, till 1678.

Feb. Pratap Rao, Shivaji’s general, is killed by the Bijapur army in an attack on Panhalâ; but the Maratha horse, under Hazâji Mohite, Hambir Rao, defeat the Bijapuris immediately after.

April 6. Shivaji concludes a treaty with the English at Raih, agreeing to pay 10,000 pagodas (35,000 rupees) for losses inflicted at Rajapur; other clauses refer to the planting of factories, and restoration of the Company’s vessels wrecked on the Malabar coast.

April. Sir Josiah Child first appointed one of the twenty-four “Committees” at the India House, subsequently obtains great influence in the direction of the E.I. Co.’s affairs.

April. The English presidency at Surat establish a factory at Dharamgâon in Kândesh.

June 6. Shivaji is crowned Maharaja, Mr Henry Oxinden from Bombay being present. June 12, Shivaji grants privileges of trade to the English Company. He sends Moro Pant Pingla to Kalyân to exact chautâ from the Portuguese at Bassein.

Karna Singh of Bikanir dies. His son, Anup Singh, succeeds. This prince is also ruler of Bijapur and Auranâgâbâd.

July 16. Aurangâbâd arrives at Hasan Abdal in the Panjâb to watch events on the north-west frontier, and remains a year and a half.

July 16. Gerald Aungier ratifies his Convention with the people of Bombay, who (Nov. 12, 1672) had “thought fit . . . to propose to pay 20,000 xeraphins (about £1,400) per annum to the Hon. Company,” the present property-holders to be permanently secured in their possessions.

Sept. 5. The Dutch take St Thomé from the French and cede it to the King of Golconda; the French agent, Francois Martin, purchases Pondicherry from Sher Khan, the Governor of Jînât.

who had encouraged the men to revolt, is deported to England.
Capt. Langford succeeds as commandant.

H. 1085. Rāja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur is sent to command the Mughal forces in Afghanistan. Kabul is henceforward governed by nominees of the Dehi court.

Moro Pant, alleging aggressions by Diler Khan the Mughal general, retakes Aundha and Patta. Hastji Mohita, Hambir Rāo, the Senāpati, levies contributions in the Bharoch district.

July 12. The English Court of Directors regulate the status and pay of their servants, with the successive titles of writers, factors, merchants, and senior merchants. The civil servants are recommended to acquire some knowledge of military duties.

Nov. 13. Teg Bahadur, ninth Sikh Guru, captured at Rupar on the Satlaj, and imprisoned and tortured to make him become Muslim—an attendant Sikh at his request kills him. His son, Govind, becomes tenth and last Guru, and begins a religious war against Muhammadans and Aurangzib.

Dec. Mr. Nichols is appointed judge at Bombay.

The Malabar rajas so oppress the English factors on the coast that two frigates are employed to enforce the observation of treaties. The Rajapur factory is withdrawn.

A tobacco monopoly is established at Goa.

April. Disputes occur between the English at Bombay and the Portuguese, originating in the protection given to a Malabar vessel pursued by Portuguese. An affray follows at Bāndra in which Sergeant Sutherland is killed. The Portuguese land a force at Bāndra but no action ensues.

Śivāji sets out for the conquest of the Karnatik and forms an alliance with Qub Shāh at Haidarābād against the Mughals.

June 9. Siddi Qasim, Governor of Janjira (Danda Rājpuri) and head of the armada against Śivāji, allowed to winter at Bombay.

July 7. Mr Streynsham Master arrives at Fort St George to succeed Sir William Langhorne as governor. July 31, leaves for a tour of inspection among the Bengal factories, visiting Masulipatam Bāhāzor, Kāsimbazar, Hāglī (which is made headquarters of the Bengal trade), and receives accounts of the trade
of Pātia and Mālda. At Malda the settlement of a factory is sanctioned.

Oct. 15. The King's Letter (as Charles II.) authorises the Company to establish a mint at Bombay to coin "rupees, pice (paisa), and budgrooms (paisa?)."

Oct. 17. The president of Surat directs the removal from Bombay of all "vagabond padrees" (monks) to Chaul or elsewhere.

Nov. Mr Streynsham Master and a Commission consult at Kāsimbazar for the better regulation of trade in Bengal.

M. Franç. Martin, French agent, obtains permission from Sher Khān to train native soldiers for defence. Three hundred are employed at Pondichéri in a combined military and industrial capacity.

Dec. 5: Shawwāl 8, H. 1087. Sūltān Muhammad, eldest son of Aūrangzib, dies.

Jan. 27. Mr Streynsham Master, Governor of Madras till July 3, 1681.

March. Śivāji crosses the Krishnā at Karnāl, and takes Jinnī fort. His army lays siege to Velor, which surrenders in Sept. Śivāji recovers his father's jagir in Maisūr and levies chawri and jārdeshmukhi.

Dīlār Khān with the Bijāpur army under 'Abdul Karīm invades Golkonda.

March. In consequence of complaints by the British of their bad treatment by the Portuguese, Charles II. writes to the Portuguese Viceroy.

March 28. The Surat Council send instructions for the settlement on favourable terms for eminent Baniyas at Bombay.

April 21. Mr White, agent at Bantam, and the principal servants of the London Company are murdered by Javanese.

Dec. 13, Charles II. writes to the king demanding that justice be done to the murderers.

H. 1087. Shaista Khān, at his own request, recalled from Bengal to Delhi, and appointed Governor of Agra. Nawāb Fidār Khān, 'Azīm Khān, succeeds as Governor of Bengal.

May 7. Siddī Sambal and Siddī Qāsim permitted by the Surat
Council to winter at Bombay on condition of giving no offence to the British Government there.

May 7. The Governor of Madras writes to Shaista Khan threatening the removal of the English from Bengal unless they receive proper treatment.

The Court of Directors confers discretionary powers on President Aungier to employ force if necessary in his transactions with native princes.

June 30. Gerald Aungier, President of Surat and Governor of Bombay, dies. The Honble. Thomas Rolte, previously agent at Gombrin, succeeds at Surat, and Mr Henry Oxinden at Bombay. Retrenchments and reduction of salaries resolved upon.


Dec. 14: Shawwal 18, H. 1088. Aurangzib, thinking his son, Muhammad Sultan, is not to be trusted, causes him to be poisoned when about thirty-eight years old.

Jan. 1678. Abdul Karim, regent at Bijapur, dies. Masa"ud Khan succeeds. Many cavalry men, dismissed from the army, join the Mughals or Marathas.

Jan. 27. The Portuguese Viceroy, Dom Pedro de Almeida, leaves Goa for Mozambique, where he dies, March 22, 1679.

Shivaji comes to terms with his half-brother, Venkaji, who promises to pay a sum of money, to divide their father's jewels, and to share the revenue of the territory; on these conditions Shivaji allows him to retain Tanjor, and restores the jagir districts.

May 1: Rabit I, 9, H. 1089. Nawab Fidai Khan, 'Azim Khan, Governor of Bengal, dies. Prince Muhammad 'Azim, third son of Aurangzib, succeeds and continues the campaign against the Assamese.

Muhammad Amin Khan appointed thirty-seventh Viceroy of Gujarat, till 1683.
A.D. 1678

Dec. 20: Zulqada 6. Raja Jaswant Singh, sent as faujdar of Jamrud in the Khaibar, dies there. His infant son, who afterwards were plotted against by Aurangzab, escape to Jodhpur, and are put in charge of the Rana of Chitor.

The English factors at Dhaka receive from Sultan Azim, on payment of 21,000 rupees, a mishan, or grant of free trade in Bengal.

Sir William Langbome recalled from Madras on a charge of having given undue advantages to a native merchant for a consideration. Streynsham Master appointed governor.

A troop of horse ordered for Bombay, the captain’s pay not to exceed £120.

Dec. 15. A treaty of commerce and alliance is concluded between the Portuguese and the King of Kanara. Besides the erection of factories the king authorises the building of Roman Catholic churches at Muzoon, Chonder, Bhatkal, and Kalvan.

1679

Jan. 3. The Court of Directors appoints Mr Job Charnock to be chief of Kasimbazar and second in council at Hugli.

Jan. 14: Zil-Hijja, H. 1099. Aurangzab spends seven months in quelling Rajput revolts. Khan Jahang Bahadur is left to complete the arrangements made with the Rana of Udaypur, who, however, again revolts. Prince Akbar, sent to chastise the Rana, is won over to the Rajputs and leads an army against his father. Many Rajputs desert, and Akbar flees to the Marathas.

Jan. 20. The Portuguese Viceroy writes to the Prince Regent of England complaining against the English at Bombay, for impeding navigation of the salt ships of Bassein, exacting dues, assisting Arabs with ammunition, and permitting the erection of mosques and temples, and suggesting that a nominee of each country make terms of residence more exact.

March-April: Safar, H. 1099. Aurangzab reenacts the imposition of the jizya or capitation tax on non-Muslims. A letter to Aurangzab protesting against the tax is variously ascribed to Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, to Subba Singh, to Raj Singh, and to Sivaji.

AURANGZIB 'ALAMRIG. 123

A.D. 1679

Aug. 1. He starts on a tour among the Bengal factories. Retrenchments are ordered.


Defter Khan is ordered to besiege Bijāpur. Śivāji, to divert this army, plunders the Mughal provinces. Sept., Śivāji, defeated by the Mughals, retires to Rāi, but, Nov.-Dec., resumes his devastations in Berar and Aurangabad.

Oct. 5. Sha'bân, 1090. Aurangzib arrives at Ajmir to control the war in Rajputana; and Mu'azzam is called from the Dekhan.

Oct. 12. Sultan A'zam leaves Dhākā to co-operate against the Rājputs, and is despatched with an army against Udaypur. Shāista Khan is reappointed Governor of Bengal.


Oct. 18. Śivāji's admiral, Daulat Khan, takes possession of Khanderi island. The English, with the Siddi of Janjira, after attempting to dislodge them, occupy Underi.

Nov. 14. Job Chamock accepts the chiefship of Kasimbazar, but, delaying at Pātha to supervise the saltpetre output, he inconveniences the Hūglī and Fort St George agents, and is appointed (Dec. 13) second at Hūglī.

Instructions are sent to Bombay local government to make Bombay presidency pay its expenses by levying duties on the houses in the island.

The English factory at Kārwār withdrawn in consequence of the exactions of local chiefs. It is restored in 1682.

1680

Feb. Udaypur being occupied by the imperial troops, and hundreds of temples destroyed, Aurangzib visits the scene.

April 14: Rabī' I. 14. H. 1091. Śivāji dies at Rājgarh. May, Rāja Rām, his second son, is placed on the throne, but a faction in favour of Sambhāji, the elder son, prevails, and Rāja Rām is imprisoned in Rājgarh. June, Sambhāji makes his entry into Rājgarh and is acknowledged Raja, with Moro Pant as Peshwā.

July 8. The English factories in Bengal, having solicited an imperial ūlūm to replace the successive orders from the governors, receive this ūlūm with much ceremony at Hūglī.

Shāista Khan enforces the payment of the jiya in Bengal.
The Christians refuse to pay, the Dutch and English sending a present of horses to the Nawab.

July 19. Jumada II. 17. Rana Raj Singh of Udaypur makes a treaty with Prince Muhammad A'zim. His title of Raja is acknowledged, and he tenders the districts of Mandil, Pur, and Badhanar in lieu of the jizya.


Oct. 27. Fedda Venkatadri having been compelled to make restitution for debts due to the Madras merchants, many calico dyers go on strike and take up a mutinous attitude at St. Thomé. Nov. 29, a proclamation to the ringleaders is issued, on which, the chief Mudwals being imprisoned, the rest submit and return.

Capt. Keigwin, with a small reinforcement, is sent to Bombay at six shillings a day, and with the third place on the Council.

Jan. 3. The Court of Directors orders the dismissal of Streynsham Master, Governor of Fort St George. July 3, he is succeeded by Mr William Gifford, till July 25, 1687.


June 1. Prince Akbar arrives at Pali aghar and receives protection from Sambhaji, now at Paniboli. The faction in favour of Ram Raja fails to win him to their cause.

Sept. 19. Aurangzeb and his army leave Ajmir, and march in three divisions against the Marathas.

Sambhaji comes under the influence of a Brahman called Kaluha, and imprisons the Penwaw Moro Pant.

Surat again ordered to resume the rank of a presidency: Sir John Child (brother of Sir Josiah) sent out as president.

Bombay trade retarded by the occupation of Underi and Khandari islets by Sambhaji's troops, and by the obstruction of the Portuguese. Mr Smith sent out to Bombay as Assay Master and Mint Master at a salary of £60 per annum.

Sept. 19. Francisco de Tavora, Conde de Alvor, succeeds the Commission of Three as Viceroy at Goa.
A.D. 1681

S. 1737. Rana Raj Singh of Udaypur dies. Jai Singh succeeds and makes a treaty with Aurangzeb, ceding three districts as mulct for having aided Akbar's rebellion.


Sept. 15. Aurangzeb leaves Ajmir for the Deccan, and reaches Burhanpur, Nov. 23, for the capture of Prince Akbar.

Nov. 14. Bengal constituted an agency separate from Fort St George. The London Company send out Mr Hedges as agent at Hugli and governor of their settlements in Bengal.


April. The London Company secures from the Privy Council the continuation of their monopoly.


July 17. The Company's Commission of Nov. 14, 1681, received, by which the Bengal agency is made a presidency, independent of Madras.

July. Great inundations of the sea threaten Madras: the Directors insist that constant expenses must be defrayed by local taxation. Mr Gryffod is compelled to levy a small monthly tax on all householders, but it is not enforced till 1686.

The Company's ship "Johanna" with £70,000 in bullion, lost.

July 24. William Hedges assumes charge of the factories at Hugli. Oct. 14, proceeds to Dacca to obtain redress for abuses occasioned by the native traders, but finds the Nawab Shaita Khan indifferent to the Company's trade, and he returns to Hugli in Dec.

Aug. The Company's settlers expelled from Bantam by the Dutch, as allies of the young king. The old king is also expelled, and the factors retire to Batavia.

Aug. Dadai Raghunath Deshpande, Sambhaji's general, repulsed at Janjira. The Siddis continue to make inroads. Oct., Sambhaji, with his fleet, defeated in the Thana river by the Siddis, and begins hostilities upon the Portuguese at Karanja for their neutrality, and makes overtures to the English at Bombay.
S. 1738. Jagjivandās, founder of the Sātmānī sect of Vaishnavas, born at Sardaha, 40 miles east of Lakhnow; died in 1761.

H. 1094. Prince Muhammad Mu'azzam's army traverses the Konkan unopposed, but suffers severely from scarcity, Sambhājī stopping the Ghāts and intercepting the grain ships. The army retreats, fighting, to Ahmadnagar.

Feb. 1. Mr Hedges despatches personally the merchant ships from Bālaśor, visits the Nīgirī Rāja (Orissa), and arranges for a saltpetre go-down at Bālaśor.

March 26. Mr Hedges and Council dismiss Francis Ellis on a charge of bribery; he appeals against the dismissal, as beyond their powers, he being fifth of Council at Hūgī. April 29, Rāj Bulchāṇī, a native trader, lays information against Job Charmock before Hedges and advises his dismissal. May 28, Messrs Douglas, Nedham, and Littleton dismissed the Company's service for negotiations with "interlopers."

June. Sambhājī attacks Chaul, but fails to take it. Oct., the Portuguese Viceroy with a mixed army invades Sambhājī's territory, inflicting extreme barbarities. Nov. 10, Phonda besieged by the Portuguese who, on the arrival of Sambhājī, retire with a loss of 1,200 men, and all camp equipage and ammunition.

Mukhtār Khān appointed thirty-eighth Viceroy of Gīyarat till 1686.

Aug. 15. Charles II., by a new Charter, authorises the Company to exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in the country to enable them to seize interlopers' vessels. Dr. St John, Deputy Governor of Bombay, appointed judge with a salary of £200 per annum, and diet at the governor's table.

Aug. 23. The Company's agent and Council of Bantam, now in the possession of the Dutch, retire from Batavia to Surat. Bentulen, in Sumatra, is fortified.

English factories established at Telicherry, also at Kadalār Vizagapatam and at Konīmer (Kumāmedu) in South Arkat.

François Martin purchases the village of Pondichéri from the Rāja of Vijayapur.

Mr Bowcher and Mr Petit, two of the English Company's servants, cause depression of trade at Surat by encouraging interlopers.
Dec. The Company's inland Bengal trade being hampered by the exactions of the native governors, a plan is formed to gain possession of Chittagong as a sea-port.

Dec. 21. Mr Hedges dismissed from his charge at Hugli for opening and detaining a despatch to Sir Josiah Child in London, and other misconduct. Mr Gyford, Governor of Madras, directed to control Bengal also, and is there from Aug. 3, 1684, till Jan. 26, 1685, Mr Elihu Yale acting for him at Madras. John Beard to be agent after the termination of Mr Gyford's visit to Bengal.

Dec. 27. Capt. Richard Keigwin, in consequence of army retrenchments at Bombay, seizes and imprisons Mr Ward, deputy governor, with some members of Council, and holds the fort in the king's name till Nov. 19, 1684. This revolt was the origin of the first Secret Committee, to inquire into the cause of the outbreak.

Jan. 31. Sir John Child arrives at Bombay with three ships, but fails to reduce the revolt under Capt. Keigwin to order, his crews refusing to act against the mutineers.

March. Charles II. stops an armament about to proceed to Java to reinstate the English factors; a Commission is appointed to adjust claims, consisting of Lord's Sutherland, Clarendon, Rochester, and Middleton, with Huth. Heimsins of Delf, John Goes of Leyden, Isaac Vanden Hawel, and Adrigan de Borssele Vander Hoge, Senator.

H. 1095. War with 'Abul Hasan Quib-ut-Mulk of Golconda, carried on by Prince Mu'azzam and Khan Jahán. Haidarabdí is plundered, and the king flees to Golconda fort, whence he makes submission and peace is concluded.

May. Sir Thomas Grantham takes possession of Hippin's Island in the Straits of Sunda: he touches at Bantam, but finding the factors had left, sails for Malabar.

July. The Court of Directors intimate their desire to concentrate trade at Bombay, and to withdraw it from Surat.

July 17: Sha'bán 4. H. 1095. Aurangzib starts for the conquest of Bijâpur, now invested by Prince Azâm. The latter is accused of treacherous negotiations with the Bijâpuris, and becomes estranged from his father.

July 17. Hedges is advised of his dismissal from the E.I. Co.'s
service. Bead is to succeed as agent: Gyfford of Fort St George to be made President of the Coromandel and Bengal settlements. Sept. 3, Gyfford calls an inquiry into Hedges’s alleged misconduct. Sept. 23, Hedges leaves the factory and lodges in the Dutch quarter. Dec. 26, he embarks for home via Maskat.

Sanda Thudhamma Raja of Arakan dies: his son, Thiriya Dhamma Raja, succeeds. Internal disorders are prevalent during his reign, the kings of Arakan becoming the prey of their foreign guards.

Sept. 15. Capt. Kelgwin having negotiated a treaty with Sambhaji for free trade in the latter’s dominions, intimates his allegiance in a letter to Charles II. Nov. 11, Sir Thomas Grantham, Vice-Admiral and King’s Commissioner, lands at Bombay and promises an amnesty to the rebels. Nov. 19, the fort and island formally delivered to Sir Thomas Grantham and by him transferred to Dr. St John as King’s Judge. Mr Zinzan appointed deputy governor.

The Rani of Attingal (of the Travankor family) grants a sandy spit of land at Anjengo to the English Company. She permitted the fort to be erected in 1690.

Eranna Varma Perumal succeeds as twenty-fourth Prince of Travankor, till 1717.

1685

Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nayyak of Madura succeeds Chokamatha Nayyak, his mother, Mangamal, being regent.

June 4: Rajab 1, H. 1096. Aurangzeb reaches Sholapur, in an effort to subdue the Dekhan. Bijapur is closely invested by Ghazi-ud-din Khan.

Sivaji’s troops, eluding Khan Jahan, he allies himself with Golconda, and (Oct.) captures Bharoch.—Prince Akbar believed to be the instigator if not the leader of this expedition.

H. 1097. Shastha Khan lays further disabilities on the English in Bengal, summons Mr Job Charnock, their agent at Kasimbazar, boycotts the factory, and incites Aurangzeb to displeasure against them.

In consequence of Mughal exactions at Surat, the seat of British Government in India is moved to Bombay. Sir John Child appointed “Captain-General and Admiral of all the Company’s Forces by Sea and Land in the north parts of India
from Cape Comorin to the Gulf of Persia”; Sir John Wyborne appointed Vice-Admiral and Deputy Governor. Martial policy is in force at Bombay and Surat till 1690. The English factory at Masulipatam is discontinued.

Jan. In consequence of peremptory orders from England, Mr. Littleton at Madras collects the tax of nine fanams for every great house, and six fanams for every small house, when a tumult arose and shops were closed.

April 13: King James II., by Charter, grants permission to build a mint at Madras.

July: James II., in answer to an application, issues a proclamation withdrawing British subjects from the service of native powers.

July 9: Prince Mu’azzam is sent against Golconda; defeats the Qutb-Sháhi army at Málkhed, and Golconda is occupied; the king, Abu’l Hasan, agrees to pay a large sum in money and jewels, Oct. 29; and sacrifices his Brahman minister, putting him to death, March 26, 1686.

Prince A’zam is sent against Bijápúr, but is reduced to great straits until Gházi-ud-dín Khán succeeds in provisioning his camp.


Ten ships, under Admiral Nicholason, sent to check the arbitrary exercise of power of the Mughals on the English in Bengal. Oct. 28: an affray between three English soldiers and a few peons at Hóglí leads to an action in which the Nawáb’s troops are defeated. Hóglí is cemmonaded by the Admiral’s ships and 500 houses burnt. The Nawáb seizes the Pátíní factory.

Nov. 14: Aurangzib, from Bijápúr, reaches Sholápúr, and on Dec. 8 leaves for Kalbarga and Bidár.


Dec. 20: The President, Mr Job Charnock, and Council quit Hóglí for Sutanatt or Chatánní, 26 miles down the river, now the northern quarter of Calcutta.
1686 The reduction of Chittagong by the English squadron considered advisable.

1687 Jan. The Danish fleet appears off Bombay; March 24, the commander requested to draw off, trade being obstructed.

Feb. 8: Rabī' I. 25, H. 1098. Aurangzeb invests Golkonda. Many actions between the Mughals and 'Abul Hasan’s army take place. Prince A‘zam takes command of the army, and through treachery the fortress is taken. Oct. 1: Zilqā’da 24, 1098, ‘Abul Hasan Qutb Shāh is sent a prisoner to Daulatbād, where he dies about 1114 H.

Feb. After several quarrels with Aurangzeb’s officers, a Mughal army and vessels, under ‘Abdul Samad Khān, are sent to expel the English from Bengal. Mr Charnock and the English retreat to Ingli (“Hedgey” in Charnock’s letters), plundering Tanna on their route. They sack and burn Rālasor. Many die from pestilence, and after overtures for peace made by the Nawāb, a treaty is concluded Aug. 16, by which the English are allowed to return to their factories: the 3½ per cent. duty is abrogated, and factories and magazines are sanctioned at Ulubāria.

March 2: Rabī’ II. 17, H. 1098. Prince Muhammad Mu‘azzam is unjustly charged with treacherous conduct during the sieges of Golkonda and Bījāpur, and is arrested with his sons. He was not released for seven years.

May 2: Sir John Child and the Surat Council arrive at Bombay, which is now constituted a presidency with extended powers, being made supreme over all the E.I. Company’s establishments in India. Owing to trade obstruction, negotiations follow with the Mughal Governor of Surat. A provisional arrangement is made with Mr Harris, agent, by Mukhtar Khān, a newly appointed governor.

July 25: Mr Eibhn Yale succeeds Mr Gyfford (dismissed) as Governor of Madras, till Oct. 3, 1692. The English and Portuguese compete for the possession of St Thomé.

An English settlement made at Benkōln, in Sumatra, and a farman is obtained for the sole government of it. York fort built.

Pondichéry is established by the French.
AURANGZIB 'ALAMGIR.

1689

Jan. Capt. Heath of the “Resolution” finds Chittagong too strong to take. The English state their grievances to the Nawab at Dhaka, and attempt negotiations with the King of Arakan, but Capt. Heath does not wait an answer. Feb. 13: leaves Arakan with the Bengal Governor and Council, arriving at Madras on March 4.

The Mughals, enraged at the defiant attitude of the English,
seize and murder the English factors with Mr Stables, their chief, at Vizagapatam and Masulipatam.

H. 1100. Plague breaks out in the royal camp at Bijapur. The camp moves to Akluj on the Nira.

Feb. 14: Siddi Yaqut Khan lands at Sewri and takes possession of Mazagon fort, Mahim and Sion, abandoned by the English. He remains till September, but the English only regain possession June 23, 1690.

March 3: Sambhaji and his Brahman minister, Kabkalas, captured (Dec. 28, 1688) by Muqarrab Khan, at his pleasure-house at Sangameshwar in the Ghats, are brought before Aurangzeb at Talapur, when, refusing to accept Islam, they are cruelly tortured and put to death with Sambhaji's favourite, Kabkalas or Kalusah, March 14. Raja Ram is acknowledged successor to his brother Sambhaji.

Shuja'at Khan quells a mutiny among the Ahmadabad troops.

Shaista Khan resigns the province of Bengal, and Nawab Ibrahim Khan, son of 'Ali Mardan Khan, succeeds.

Oct. 28: Muharram 15, H. 1101. Räigarah fort, invested by the imperial troops, is betrayed by a discontented Maratha, Suryaji Piral. Sambhaji's infant son Shivaji (called Sahu) with his mother Yesubai, are taken to the Mughal camp.

Nov. 5: The "Chandos" arrives at Madras with news of William of Orange's accession to the English crown. The king and queen are proclaimed.

Dec. 10: Sir John Child sends Messrs Welldon and Navarro, with a merchant, Miyan Nizami, to Bijapur to solicit from Aurangzeb protection for their subjects and shipping.

The servants of the E.I. Company determine to make Calcutta their headquarters.

H. 1101. Raja Ram, Sambhaji's brother, now regent, proceeds to Jinh, where he is proclaimed Raja, his chief adviser being Prahlad Niraj, under the new title of Pratinidhi.

Amanat Khan, with the title of Itimad Khan, is appointed Governor of Surat.

Feb. 4: Sir John Child, Governor of Bombay, dies, and Mr Bartholomew Harris from Surat is appointed governor, and Mr Cook, deputy governor.
Feb. 27: The Bombay envoys obtain a farmān from Aurangzib, which reduces the presidency to a degraded status. April: on the arrival of the farmāns at Surat, the Company's servants are released.

June 22: In terms of the Mughal treaty, the Siddi removes his troops from Bombay. The English reoccupy Mahim, Mazagath and Slon. A plague left by the troops destroys the remainder of the Bombay army, only thirty-five surviving.

June 26: Miguel de Almeida succeeds Dom Rodrigue da Costa as Governor at Goa. A treaty effected by Antonio de Brito, General in the Straits, secures freedom of trade and religion at Ormus.

Aug. The Dutch and English fleets jointly attack the French fleet in Madras Roads and drive it to Bengal.

Aug. 24: Mr Charnock and Council, with factors and an escort of thirty, arrive at Chatanai, on invitation of Nawâb Ibrâhîm Khân.

Devapattan or Tegnapatam, near Kadalur, is purchased by Governor Mr E. Yale from Râm Râja for the English for 32,000 rupees, and Fort St David erected there. The Râni of Attingal permits the erection of a fort at Anjengo by the English factors.

Dec. 28: Mr Elihu Yale, Governor of Madras, having rendered service by supplying ammunition to Zulfiqâr Khân, obtains a farmān confirming the English in possession of Vinzagapatam and all their settlements in Golkonda and Jîntî territory.

Râm Râja is besieged in Jîntî by Zulfiqâr Khân Nasrat Jang, and afterwards by Kâm Bakhsh, who intrigue with Râm Râja and is sent back, Zulfiqâr Khân continuing the siege till 1698.

The interlopers, now banded together as an Association, apply to Parliament for trading powers: the prorogation of Parliament stops further proceedings.

H. 1160. Mîstw Khân or Firuz, poet and critic, dies.

Jan. 9: Dom Miguel de Almeida, Governor at Goa, dies. Dom Fernando Martin Mascañenas de Lançastre and Luis Gonçalves Cotta succeed; the latter dying in June is succeeded by the Archbishop Fra Augustinho da Annunciação.

Feb. A ship belonging to Surat is seized and plundered by a European pirate: the Surat governor in consequence places
1691

a guard on the English factory, but removes it, the pirate proving
to be a Danish vessel.

April 27: The English factors in Bengal obtain a new farmān
from Aurangzeb, granting liberty of trade in Bengal on payment
of 3,000 rupees in lieu of custom.

H. 1102. The Jats rebel near Agra and plunder a caravan.
Agha Khan is killed in investing one of their strongholds. Khan
Jahān Kukultaš recalled for inability to quell previous riots.

Sayyid Shāhīj, leader of the Matāhil and Mom mant sects—
followers of the Ismā'īli Imāms—ordered to be sent to court by
Aurangzeb on the charge of heterodoxy, commits suicide. His
followers seize Bharoch fort and put the governor to death. The
succeeding governor, Nazar 'Ali Khan, invades the fort and defeats
the Momants—most of them being slain.

Sept. The Dutch, in order to curtail their expenditure,
surrender Chetwai to the Zamorin of Calicut.

Dec.: Zil qa'da, H. 1102. Prince Muhammed Mu'azzam
Shah Alam, is released from imprisonment and restored to favour.

The House of Commons, after hearing the claims of the
London Company and those of the “Association for participating
in Indian Trade,” refers the matter to the king.
Aurangzeb 'Alamgir.

1692

1692: objected to. The East India Company's servants in Bengal are thus kept from their chief source of commerce.

Trade at Surat and Bombay weakened by interloper, English pirates, and "permission ships." The Mughal authorities are irritated with the Company's servants.

Oct. 11: War having been declared between the English and French, the "Elizabeth" is captured by four French sail 50 leagues from Bombay.

Oct. 13: Nathaniel Higginson succeeds as Governor of Madras, Mr. Yale being dismissed for having relinquished the West Coast or Sumatra trade.

Dec. 13: Sir John Goldesborough takes office at Madras, as "Commissary General and Supervisor of the Company's affairs in India." He confirms President Higginson in the government.

An Attorney-General sent to Madras for the better regulation of the Company's interests.

1693

Jan. 10: Job Charnock, president of the Bengal factories, and founder of Calcutta, dies in the settlement at Chatranat.

Feb. 11: Santaji Ghospade, the Maratha general, harasses the Mughal camp at Brahmapuri, also defeats Ismail Khan and Rustam Khan near Satara. Other Mughal defeats follow.

Vijaya Ranga Chokanatha Nayak succeeds his father, Ranga Krishna Muttoo Virappa Nayak at Madura; Mangamal, grandmother of the infant Nayak, acts as regent.

March: Zafar Khan, now before Jinh, seeks to borrow 100,000 pagodas from the Madras Council. Mr. Higginson sends a present, but declines to lend the sum asked. An attack on Madras feared.

April: A mutiny occurs at St. Helena, in which the Governor, Capt. Johnson, is killed.

May 28: Dom Pedro Antonio de Noronhas, Conde de Villa Verde, succeeds as Viceroy at Goa, which had been governed by a Commission for two years.

June 15: Sir John Goldesborough proceeds to Fort St. David or Tegnapatam, where the Dutch had landed ordnance and military stores. He commences the erection of works, and fixes the bounds of the English settlement. Aug. 12: he arrives at Chatranat, and orders the transference of Mr. Ellis to Fort
1693

A.D.

St George, appointing as governor Mr Eyres, chief of the Dhaka factory.

Aug. A Dutch fleet appears before Pondicherry. Sept. 8, François Martin demands a parley, and capitulation terms are wrested from him. The French quit Pondicherry. It was restored by the Treaty of Ryswick, 1697.

Governor Higginson and the Bishop of St Thomé dispute regarding the exercise of ecclesiastical authority within the English boundaries.

The Nāyak of Punnamall disputes the cession of the villages granted in 1692. The Vazir of Aurangzeb grants them anew.

The Company's Charter forfeited in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all Joint Stock companies.

Oct. 11: William III. grants a new Charter to the East India Company, confirming all their former privileges, but obliging them to comply with alterations the king might in future think proper to make. The Company enter into an obligation to export 6150,000 of British manufactures. The right of the king to grant a Charter is denied by Parliament. Nov. 11: an additional Charter granted for augmenting the Company's stock, for defining their term, and specifying the qualifications of Proprietors to vote at the General Courts. The Court of Directors warn the presidents of the renewed activity of interlopers.

1694

H. 1105: Prince Kāmbakhsh arrested for suspected treason at Jinjī; the generals, Jumdat'ul Mulk and Zulfiqar Khān, come under Aurangzeb's displeasure.


Bengal is again made subordinate to Madras.

May 10: President Harris of Surat dies. Daniel Annesley succeeds, and as Deputy-Governor of Bombay. May 17, Sir John Gayer is appointed governor.

Khão Khān, the Muhammadan historian, visits the English residency at Bombay.

June: The trade embargo in Bengal removed from the European nations.

June: A fortified English settlement at Anjengo is sanctioned.
by the Rânt of Attingal, on payment of ground-rent. The Dutch obstruct the building of the fort.

Dr Blackwall of Fort St David bribed by the Mughals to betray the fort. This treason discovered, Blackwall is arrested and taken to Madras, where he makes full confession.

Capt. White of the interloping ship "Henry," obtains a trading pass through the Dutch and French at Surat from the Mughal governor, and so lowers the Company's credit.

Sept. 29: An additional Charter granted to the Company for rendering the application of cash subject to the orders of a general Court, and providing that any eight adventurers, possessed of £1,000 stock each, might require a general Court to be held.

1695

H. 1106: Qâsim Khân, the Mughal general, forced into Dhanderi fort and besieged a month by Santâj Ghorpade. His successor, Rûhullâh Khân, capitulates. Santâj defeats a relieving force under Himmât Khân.

The "Garj-i Sawât," a Mughal ship, fires on an English vessel, the "Fanny" (Capt. Avery), but is captured. Aurangzib orders the English factors at Surat to be imprisoned, Bombay fort to be besieged by Siddi Yâqût Khân, and Madras to be attacked by the land army. 'Ist Qull, the Company's valet, prevents the accomplishment of these orders, but the Europeans are forbidden to hoist flags, carry arms and use palanquins.

On the imprisonment of the English factors at Surat, the Dutch apply to the emperor for the exclusive trade, offering to clear the sea of pirates and convey the pilgrims to Makkâ. The request is refused.

Prince Mu'azzam, Shâh 'Alam, liberated after seven years' close imprisonment.

Aug.: Muharram, H. 1107. A great flood occurs on the Bhîmâ, where Aurangzib's camp was pitched, 12,000 lives and much property lost.

Subâ Singh, a zamindâr, unites with an Afgâhn, Rahmân Khân, for the destruction of the Râja of Burdwan, whose son, Jagat Rai, lays his complaint against the governor, and a force is called out against the insurgents, who take possession of Hûgli.

The Mughals continue to harass the Portuguese in all their
settlements. The Viceroy bribes the Mughal courtiers to advocate peace, by offering facilities for obtaining ammunition and cannon.

The Governor of Madras solicits the King of Burma for protection for traders, and receives encouragement to settle in the Burmese dominions.

June 26: The Parliament of Scotland passes an Act enabling the king to constitute a Scottish Company with powers to trade to Africa and the Indies, with extensive privileges.

Sir T. Cook, Chairman and Governor of the London Company, committed by the Commons to the Tower, for refusing to give an account of the money spent in bribes.

The homeward bound fleet of Englishmen is seized by the French off the coast of Galway.

The port of Calicut ravaged by the pirate, Capt. Kidd.

H. 1107: Subhān Rāj writes the Khulāsam-i Tawārīkh.

1696

H. 1107: 'Alt Mardān Khān attacks Santāji Ghorpade at Kavarpāk near Jīnjī, but is routed, taken captive and released on ransom. The Marathās beat in the Mughal outposts in every direction, and make overtures to Prince Kāmbakhsh.

Anūtrād Singh of Būndī dies, and Būdh Singh succeeds.

The English, Dutch, and French in Bengal side with the Nawāb against the Rāja of Būrdwān and the rebels. The Nawāb gives the factors liberty "to defend themselves." This leads to the erection of the original Fort William at Gōvindpur, Calcutta. The Dutch assist in retaking Hāgīl; the rebels flee to Sātgāon and make progress in Western Bengal.

Feb. Surāt threatened with an attack of Marathās, who, under Rām Rāja, had approached to Nandarābār. Active preparations ward off the assault.

June: An indecisive engagement takes place off Vingora between seven Dutch and five French ships.

June 17: The Mughal Governor of Surāt orders the release of the Surāt president, Mr. Annesley, and council, but trade remains restrained.

Sept. On the appearance of five pirates in the Red Sea under English colours, all European vessels are prohibited from entering Surāt.
AURANGZIB ‘ALAMGIR.

Sept. 2: The Portuguese conclude a treaty of peace with the Zamorin, providing for the erection of a church at Calicut, and the reimbursement of losses sustained through Moorish depredations. The Zamorin engages not to trade with the enemies of the Portuguese.

Sept. 30: A great storm at Bombay.

The crews of the Company's ships "Mocha" and "Josiah" mutiny, murder their officers, and turn pirates.

March: The Bengali rebels capture the Dutch and English factories at Málda. Prince 'Azím-úsh Shāh, grandson of Aurangzib, was appointed by him Governor of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, superseding Ibrāhīm Khān, whose son is ordered against the rebels, and defeats them at Rājmahal in May. The prince, 'Azím-úsh Shāh, assuming command, the rebels again collect.

H. 1109: Hūsain ‘Ali Khān, a Mughal general, attacks the Marāthās near Tālner, is wounded and captured. The Marāthās extort 140,000 rupees from the people of Nandhar and Tālner.

March: An encounter takes place between the Portuguese Indian fleet and pirates, the Viceroy stating that the crews were chiefly English. In view of the alarming increase of piracy, Sir John Gayer recommends an application to the king for authority to try and condemn pirates in India.

March 16: A Company of Commerce established at Goa, but ceases to exist in 1701, on the loss of Mombasa.

Durgādās Rāthod, in whose charge were the children of Prince Akbar, becomes reconciled to the emperor, and personally restores the children to their grandfather.

Zulfiqār Khān suspecting Prince Kāmberkshah of intrigue with the Marāthās, sends him to the royal camp, where he is released. Zulfiqār Khān is now compelled to press the siege of Jinjt.

The Jangamīr of Vepery attempts to collect land customs on goods going to Madras.

Aug. 16: The Portuguese Viceroy concludes a treaty with the King of Sunda to regulate trade and permit the introduction of the Catholic Church into his kingdom.

The Dutch, ordered to reduce military expenditure, are no longer formidable.
The English interlopers bribe the Nawáb of Bengal to permit free trade.

Nov. The Rând of Attingal sends a force to eject the English factors as pirates from Anjengo.

Jan. 2: Mr Walsh, agent of the E.I. Co., arrives in Azm-ush Shân’s camp to solicit restitution of property and free trade in Bengal. In July some privileges are obtained and permission to purchase from Prince ‘Azm the villages of Govindpur, Sutánatî, and Kâlikata as a zamíndâr. At Govindpur Fort William is built and becomes the seat of government.

Feb. 17: Shâbân 6, H. 1109. Jînji fort is taken by Zulfânr Khân after eight years’ siege, Râm Raja’s escape to Vishalgadh being connived at; thence he went to Sâthâra which becomes his capital.

Santâji Ghorpade incurs the ill-will of the general Dhanâjî Jâdhav, is pursued and at last assassinated while bathing, by Nâguji Manâi, a former Marāthâ Sardâr now in the imperial service. (Khât Khân dates this in 1105.)

April 1: The Dutch East India Company permit twelve Carmelite monks and one bishop to reside at Cochin, but exclude all other European missionaries of whatever order or nation.

Durgâdas Râthod, on the death of Itimâd Khân, is made Governor of Mirtha district.

May 13: The court dismisses Samuel Annesley, president at Surat, suspecting him of obstructing the Company’s trade to his own interest—recalled to the service 1709.

The Bengal rebels kill Khwâja Anwar, Prince ‘Azm’s counsellor, and attack the royal camp, but are defeated with the loss of their leader, Râhîm Shâh.

Bengal is made independent of Fort St George or Madras.

July 7: Mr Thomas Pitt made Governor of Madras; to be for twelve months independent of Sir John Gayet the Commissary-General. His orders are to limit the settlements on the coast to Madras, Fort St David, and Vizagapatam; to administer justice; and to act against interlopers.

Sept. 20: Antonio Luiz Gonçalves da Camara Coutinho
arrives at Goa as Viceroy in succession to Dom Pedro Antonio de Noronha.

Capt. Kidd, the pirate, forms the privateers into squadrons and blockades the coast. The Mughal lays an embargo on the entire European trade in Surat.

Money being required by the English Government to prosecute the war with France, the private merchants outbid the London Company in the offer of a loan; a Bill is introduced in their favour and is carried by ten votes. The new Company is called the “English Company” in contradistinction to the “London” E.I. Co.

Sept. 3: The English Company is chartered, each subscriber to be a separate trader. Sept. 5: it is incorporated as a joint stock company. The old Company avail themselves of the permission of corporations to become holders of stock, and subscribe £115,000 to the funds of the new Association.

The London Company—ordered to cease trading in three years—now allows its servants, as an encouragement, to trade privately in jewels.

Dec.: Jumāda II., H. 1110. The Mughal army arrives before Satāra and opens a heavy fire.

In the new Charter provision is made for the maintenance of one minister in every garrison or superior factory and to instruct the “Gentoo” (Hindus) in the Protestant religion.

At Madras all the former stations are resolved to exclude the new Company’s servants.

Mr Eyre, agent at Chatānatt, returns to England. Mr John Beard, jun., succeeds.

Jan. Sir John Gayes is compelled by the Mughal Governor of Surat to give security to make good all future robberies by pirates. Daniel Annesley, president of Surat, dismissed, and Stephen Colt succeeds.

Jan. Commodore Warren, furnished and provisioned by the new Company, leaves Portsmouth with a fleet of four sail to extirpate the pirates in the Indian seas.

March: The English Company employ Mr Papillon to negotiate a coalition between the two Companies. This is found to be—
impracticable, the English Company's funds not permitting a joint stock to be formed, nor purchase of factories in India to be made.

H. 1110: Ram Raja leaves Sattara at the head of a large army and marches into Berar. The Mughals make little impression on his force. Aurangzeb adopts a new plan, that of siege and pursuit combined.

Bishn Singh of Jaypur dies. Bijay Singh succeeds, receiving the name of Jayashekh II.

Chikka Deva Raja of Maisur sends an embassy to Aurangzeb's court at Ahmadnagar to obtain recognition of his authority over his newly conquered territories. Permission is granted him to bear the title Jagat Deva Raja, and to sit on an ivory throne.

April: The "Shrewsbury," an interloping vessel, arrives at Surat with intelligence of the establishment of the new Company.

July: Sir Edward Littleton arrives at Hugli as President of the new Co.'s affairs and King's Consul. Mr suede, senior councillor, intimates the intention of the London Company to maintain their position till 1701.

Sept. 5: Sir William Norris, ambassador of the new Company, arrives at Masulipatam. His authority is disavowed.

Nov. 6: Messrs Mewse and Brooke, subordinate officers of the English Company, arrive at Surat as factors.

Dec. Sir C. Eyre of the London Company, formerly agent at Chatanadi, is instructed to build a strong pentagonal fort at Calcutta, to be called Fort William, and the factory to be constituted a presidency with a council of five members.

The Danish settlement at Tranquebar attacked by the Raja of Tanjav.

Dec. 18: Jumada II. 25, H. 1111. Sattara, the Maratha capital, is besieged by the Mughals, but holds out for some months.

H. 1111: 'Abdul Jalil Saiyyid of Bilgram, whose poetical name was "Wasti," is presented to Aurangzeb, and obtains a jagir or mansab with the offices of Bakhshi and news-writer of Gujarāt—he is author of several works. Died Rabii' I. 23, 1137.


Jan. 11: Sir Nicolas Waite, formerly the old Co.'s agent at
Bantam, now King's Consul and President of the new Company, reaches Bombay where Sir John Gayer refuses to recognise him. Jan. 19: he arrives at Surat, and on the factor's refusal to strike his flag, he has it forcibly removed from the factory. These violent scenes are resented by the Mughals, and trade is again suspended.

March: Shawkāl, H. 1111. Rām Rāja of Sātārā dies of smallpox at Jīnjī. His son, Kāran, survives him only a few days. Seiwa, an infant son, placed on the mārād under guardianship of Rām Chand Pandit, and the regency of his mother Tassāli.

April: The London Co. obtain a verdict against their rivals, Capt. Heath having seized the property of individuals on the London Co.'s ship "Neptune." April 11: the London Company obtain an Act of Parliament for continuance of their Corporation. The king recommends a union of the two interests.


S. 1756. Rānī Jayaśīl of Udāypur dies. Amana, his revolted son, succeeds, and forms a private treaty with Shāh 'Alam (Bahadur Shāh), the Mughal heir-apparent.

At Madras, disputes occur between Consul John Pitt and President Thomas Pitt.

Dec. 10: Sir William Norris, M.P., ambassador to the Mughal, arrives at Surat and by bribes secures a public entry. Sir John Gayer disavows his authority and sends a vakil to court.

Commodore Warren of the English Co. dies at Surat. Sir Edward Littleton succeeds. Sir Nicolas Waite accuses him of partiality to the London Company and denounces the latter to the Mughal as instigators of the piracies in India.

Mar Simon, sent by the Nestorian patriarch to Mahbār as bishop, is captured by the Jesuits and taken to Pondicherry, where he was put in irons and died.

Jan.: Sir Charles Eyre retires from the London Company's presidency of Bengal. Mr John Beard, jun., succeeds.

Jan.: The Portuguese obstruct the landing of provisions at Ston for Bombay.

Jan. 12: Miraj is occupied by the Mughals, but retaken by the Mārāṭhās in H. 1114.
Jan. 22: Sir N. Waite lodges a complaint with the Mughal Governor of Surat, demanding that the factors of the London Company be imprisoned for insults shown to Sir William Norris acting for the new E. India Company. The governor refusing to interfere, Sir W. Norris orders Sir John Gayer, his wife, and two members of Council to be seized.

Jan. 27: Sir W. Norris leaves Surat and on April 28 obtains an audience of Aurangzib at Panhāla. A farman is obtained for the three presidencies but no real advantage is derived. Nov. 5, he leaves for Surat but is detained on the way by Ghāzi-ud din Khān, the minister.

Feb. 8: The Court of Directors disapprove of the intertemperate conduct of Sir Nicolas Waite, and advise commercial rivalry rather than assumption of authority. The Surat governor's son, by order of Aurangzib, seizes Sir John Gayer, his wife, President S. Colt, and others, and imprisons and barbarously uses them at Surat.

The French leave Surat and concentrate at Pondichéry.

March 13: The Deputy-Governor of Bombay reports the capture by Marāthās of several vessels. Encounters continue between the Marāthās and the Siddīs.

April 17-23: A Commission of seven appointed by a general Court to receive or make proposals for a Union between the London and the English East India Companies. Sir Basil Firebrace is empowered to adjust the terms.

H. 1112: Muhammad Hadi, son of a poor Brahman, is appointed divāna of Bengal with the title Kārīlāb Khān.

June 7: 20th hijja, H. 1112. Parnālā fort surrendered to Aurangzib after a protracted siege. The forts of Vishālgarh, Singarh, Purandhar, Rajgarh, and Torna are next reduced.

Aurangzib orders compensation to be made by the various European Companies for losses sustained by his subjects from the depredations of European pirates.

Kidd, the pirate, taken and hanged in England.

June 13: Christopher Boone appointed first coroner at Bombay.

Sept. 17: Dom Fr. Agostinho da Annunciação and Dom Vasco Luiz Coutinho take over the government at Goa, till 1703.
John Ribeiro, a Jesuit, is appointed by the King of Portugal as Bishop of Malabar. The Dutch interdict his exercise of authority in Cochín, but he settled at Ambalakotta in the Zamorin's state, whence he exercised authority till his death in 1720.

Jan. At this time 109 English are in durance at Surat. The preliminaries of the union of the two Companies are settled.

Feb. 6: Mr Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras, informs Da'ud Khan that Aurangzeb's demands are equivalent to a declaration of war.

Feb. Negotiations between the English in Bengal and the Mughal broken off. All the English at Kásimbázár, Rajmahal, and Patna are imprisoned and their goods confiscated. President Beard deters the Faujdár from further proceedings.

April: Nawáb Da'ud Khan invests Fort St. George, but is induced to retire. July, he pays a friendly visit to Madras.

Gunpowder first manufactured at Madras.


April 27: The two Companies approve an instrument of union and advise their servants to cease disputes.

The Bengal Council ordered to be presided over by Mr Halsey (old Company) and Mr Hedges (of the new) in alternate weeks.

H. 1113: Murshid Quli Khan, afterwards Ja'far Khan, diwan of Bengal, accuses Prince A'zam of a plot to assassinate him and moves to Murshidabad. Aurangzeb orders the prince's removal to Bihar.

The Marathás levy chauth from Surat and Bhavnagar.

June 15: Muharram 19. H. 1114. Khelna or Vishalgarh, after a hard siege, is captured by the Marathás.

June 16: Allen Catchpoole, a servant of the English Co., leaves Batavia to found a settlement on Pulo Condor, leaves some officers with Macassar slaves, revisits Chusan and returns to Pulo Condor.

July 22: An Indemnity Tripartite between the queen and the two Companies, equalising the stock, passes under the Great Seal and is considered their Charter of Union. The factors of each Company to manage separately the stocks previously sent out.
The two Companies under a Court of twenty-four Managers to be allowed to trade for seven years on the Charter of the English Company, to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united, taking the name of “The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies.” The factories of the Old Company are detailed as, Bombay: Surat, Swally, Bharoch, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Lucknow. In Malabar: forts and factories of Kârwar, Telcheri, Anjengo, and Calicut. Persia: factories of Gombeûn, Shirâz, and Isfâhân. Madras: Fort St George, Fort St David, Kodaûr, Porto Novo, Pettapoli (Njâmpatam), Masulipatam, Madhâpolem, and Vizagapatam. On Sumatra: York Fort, Bencâleen, Indrapur, Tyamong, and Selêbar; also, Tongquin in Cochîn China. Fort William: Chittagong (Calcutta), Balasor, Kâsîmbazar, Dhâka, Hugi, Malda, Râmâhâl, and Patna; also, the island of St Helena. The New Company enumerate only—factories at Surat, Masulipatam, Madhâpolem, and on the islands of Borneo and Pulo Condor.

The stock of the Old Company, £315,000, of the New Company, £1,662,000, and of separate trades, £23,000,—making a total of two millions sterling.

In India the opposing interests still continue to clash, especially at Surat.

Aug. 2: The English Company’s ship “Norris” blown up off Dong Point.

Nov. 2: Great storm at Bombay.

1703

H. III: Prince Muhammad A’zam Shâh appointed fortieth Viceroy of Gujarât and Governor of Ajmir and Jodhpur, the minister Khâwûja Abdul Hamid Khân to order the province till his arrival.

Aurangzib intrigues for the death of Dârâdâs Râthod, Governor of Patan; the latter escapes a pursuing party through the devotion of his grandson and Rajput servants, who cover his retreat at the cost of their lives.

May 8: Mr John Fitz, Consul of the English Company, dies at Madras. Fort St David made subordinate to Fort St George. Gabriel Roberts appointed President.

June 4-18: The Court of Managers reappoint Sir John Gayer to be General and Governor of Bombay, Mr Burniston Deputy-
A.D. 1703

Governor, and Sir Nicolas Waite President of Surat. President Beard confirmed in his office in Bengal and a Commission of eight appointed to control all proceedings.

July 3: A defensive alliance formed between Queen Anne, the States General, and the King of Portugal, guaranteeing the safety of their respective possessions in India. Bombay to be acknowledged as an English possession, and Portuguese vessels to have the same access to Malacca as those of other European nations.

Oct. 2: Caetano de Mello de Castro, the Viceroy, succeeds the Commission at Goa.

1704

Jan. 10: The Court of the English Company censure Sir Edward Littleton at Hugli for negligence in transmitting accounts. Secret orders are sent to four senior members of Council to report on his proceedings.

Jan. 22: An indecisive engagement between seven Portuguese and seven Arabian ships takes place off Surat.

Sir John Gayer, the London Company’s servants at Surat, and the Dutch agents are imprisoned, and new security bonds extorted by the Mughal governor, in consequence of the capture of a Makka ship by a pirate. The Dutch fleet blockade Surat and obtain a promise of release from the security bond.

Feb. 17: Rajgarh Maratha fort taken by the Mughals.

Chikka Deva Raja of Maisur dies, having established a prosperous state extending from Palni and Anermale to Midagesi, and from Baramahal to Korg and Balam. Kanhirava Raja, called Muk-arasu (the deaf and dumb) succeeds, till 1714.

H. 1116: Murshid Quft Ja’far Khan appointed Governor of Bengal. He founded Murshidabad as his capital; he died about 1726.

June: The Company’s ship “Neptune” wrecked off Cape Comorin. The natives carry off thirty chests of treasure.

Nov. Sir Nicolas Waite, who was appointed to succeed Sir John Gayer in case of vacancy, basely contrives to prolong his detention by bribes and misrepresentations. He now takes possession of Bombay and appoints Mr Aislabe Deputy-Governor on the death of Mr Burniston.

1705

Jan. The Court of Directors formally revokes the Commission
to Sir Edward Littleton as President of Bengal and dismisses him from the service.

Jan. 19: Peace concluded between the Portuguese and the King of Kanara, the latter to pay tribute in rice, to furnish stone for a fort at Mangalore, and to recompense the state for expenses of a previous war.

The Goa Viceroy in person takes command of an expedition against Bicholim.

Jan. 29: Commodore Harland, with the queen's fleet, leaves India.

Feb. 20: Aurangzeb having moved south besieges Wáinkinkera, S.E. of Bijapur, which at length capitulates May 6.

March 2: Allan Catchpoole, factor at Pulo Condor, with nearly all the English on the island, are murdered by their Macassar garrison.

H. 1114: The Marathás overruns Gujarat and Kandesh, and ravage Málwa. They defeat Safdar Khán Babi at Ratnapur. Zulfqár Khán and Ghazi-ud-din Khán sent against them. The Mughals make overtures for an accommodation, but on the increasing insolence of the Marathás, negotiations are broken off.

Ibrahim Khán, Viceroy of Kashmir, appointed forty-first Viceroy of Gujarat. Durgádás Ráthod asks for and receives pardon and secures the restoration of his lands.


Mar Gabriel arrives at Kollam, in an English ship, as Nestorian Bishop of Malabar; he died 1730.

Jan. 31: After twenty-two years' absence Aurangzeb returns to Ahmadnagar.

Feb. 5: Prince A'zam Sháh requests permission to resign his governorship of Gujarat and return to court. Muhammad Ibrahim Khán is appointed governor.

A'zam Sháh procures Prince A'zim-us-Sháh's recall to court, and quarrels with Prince Kám Bakhsh, the favourite son.

Ranga Krishna, Náyak of Madura, imprisons his grandmother, Mangamál, and starves her to death.
H. 1118: Durgadas Rathod and Ajit Singh again rebel: an army is sent against them under Kunwar Mohkam Singh, whom they defeat and take Jodhpur.

The English £1 Co. pay the diwan of Murshidabad 25,000 rupees for permission to settle a factory at Kasimbazar, specially for the convenience of having the European bullion coined into rupees at the mint.

March: The secret order! of the English Company counteract the instructions of the Court of Managers to the Bombay and Surat Councils. Sir John Gayer is thus left in prison and the London Company's estate exposed to Mughal extortion.

Owing to the dismissal of Sir Edward Littleton and the death of President Beard, Mr Sheldon of the London Co. and Mr Hedges of the English Co. are nominated jointly as chiefs in Bengal, and to bring up the accounts of the two Companies.

May 23: The Maratha armies, having remained in the Surat district without assaulting the town, retire, plundering the villages on their line of march.

July 9: Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg and Plutschau, Danish missionaries, arrive at Tranquebar, where they establish the Christian Mission; they encounter much opposition. They are the first Protestant missionaries in India. Ziegenbalg died 1719.

Oct. The Dutch fleet again blockades Surat, and release is demanded from the security bonds and permission to re-establish the factory.

The islands of Sanguem and Panjem subjugated and fortified by the Portuguese: the territories of Bicholim and Sanquelim handed over to the Raja of Sunda, who becomes tributary to the Portuguese.

Dec. 30: François Martin, Governor-General at Pondicherry, dies, and M. Dulivier succeeds.

BAHADUR SHAH.

March 3: ZM qa'da 28, H. 1118. Aurangzib dies at Ahmadnagar in his eighty-ninth year. His third son, A'zam Shah; crowned I at Ahmadabad, March 15; but his elder brother, Muhammad Mu'azzam, assumed the crown at Kabul, and in a battle fought I at Jajowan, between Agra and Dholpur, 8th June, A'zam Shah