

APPENDIX IXThe Treaty of June 6, 1802 :

This treaty was based on the convention of Cambay of March 15, 1802 signed between Raoji Appaji and Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay. All the benefits of that convention were incorporated in this treaty.

1. The treaty provided for the security of the dominion of Anandrao and for its observance the Gaekwad was to subsidise force of two thousand sepoy, one company of European artillery and a portion of lascars. For the expenses the Gaekwad assigned the revenues of the Paragana of Chorasai, and the Gaekwads share of Surat Chauth.

2. In consequence of the successful termination of the war with Malharrao, the Paragana of Chikhli was ceded to the British as a spontaneous mark of gratitude for their assistance.

3. To defray the expenses of the subsidiary force, which amounted to sixty-five thousand rupees for month, the Jaidad or landed funds equal to this income was to be assigned. The Paragana of Dholka was handed over to the Bombay Government for defraying the charges of the subsidiary force.

4. The Company agreed to give some pecuniary assistance to liquidate the pay of the Arabs.

5. The Company would protect the administration of Anandrao all just occasions even in its concern with the Peshwa.
6. A permanent British Resident was to remain at Baroda.

By this treaty the British Company recovered the ground lost by them owing to the treaty of Salbai. In this treaty there is no reference to the Peshwa and the Baroda ruler is considered as supreme and independent authority regarding the territories and the possessions of the Baroda State.

But this action of the English was resulted by Peshwa Bajirao. By the treaty of Salbai and by this treaty of June 1802 he thought that the Gaekwad ruler was going out of his control. He thought of taking retaliatory measures against the Gaekwad.