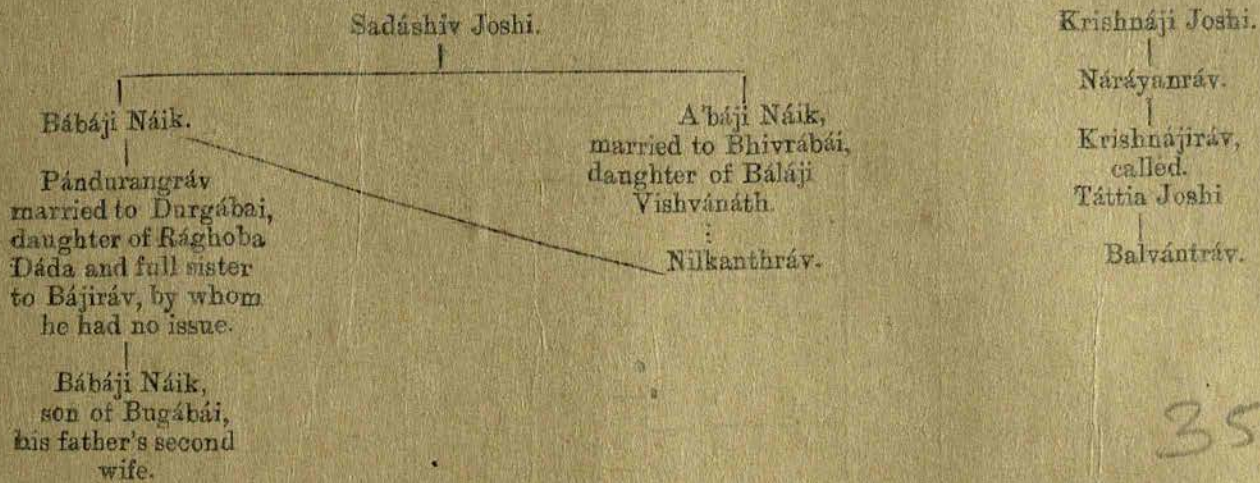




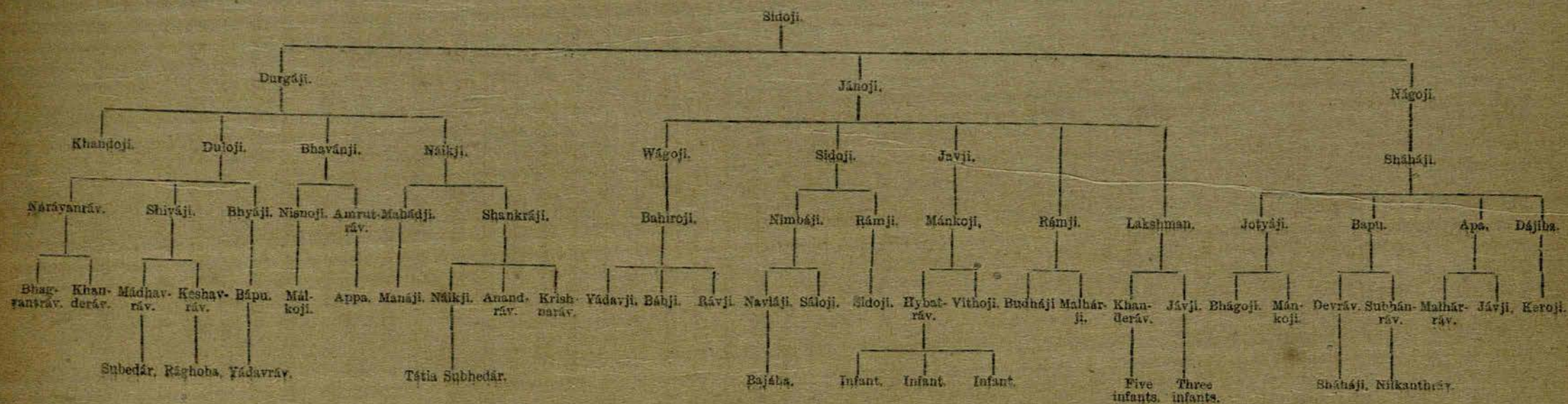
The elder brother, Sadāshiv Náik, retired to Benāres, and died after having seen his eldest son, Bābuji Náik, attain great power at court, and his younger son, Abāji Náik, married to the daughter of Bālāji Vishvanāth, the first Peshwa. This marriage proved childless; but Pándurang, the eldest son of Bābuji Náik, again married into the Peshwa's family by espousing a daughter of Rāghoba Dāda. By this marriage also there was no issue. Pándurangrāv, however had a son called Bābuji Náik by his second wife Bugabāi, of Bawdem near Wāi, and who is now at Benāres, living on the bounty of Amrutrāv Sāheb, the adopted son of the late Rāghoba Dāda.

The family estates have all lapsed to Government.



BHOETA.

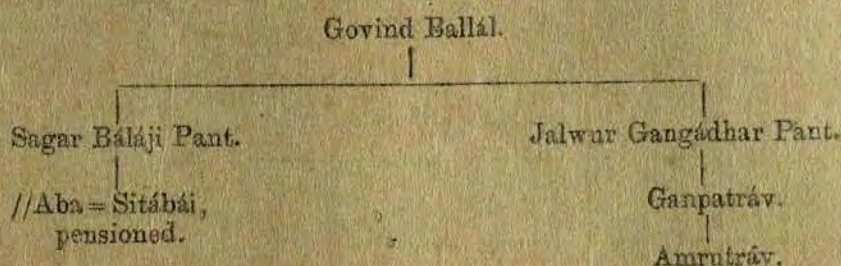
This family is originally from the village of Arurgaon in the pargana of Phaltan. Three brothers, sons of Shidaji Bhoeta, distinguished themselves in the early part of the Marātha power and established the Mokāssa Amul over Nasirabad and other parganas in Khāndesh which were allotted for the support of 100 horse in permanent service and a salary of Rs. 300 annually, in all Rs. 60,000. Wherever the Marātha armies marched there the Bhoetas were sure to be, and most of them either fell on the field or received desperate wounds. Bājirāv, the late Peshwa, ordered their Saramjām on the Mokāssa of Nasirabad to be resumed in 1813 by Trimbakji Denglia, since which some members of the family, taking advantage of the confusion of the times, endeavoured to realize by plunder what Trimbakji had resumed. The family literally held nothing at the beginning of the war, but in consequence of its antiquity and former respectability, it receives a pension from the British Government of Rs. 4,300, besides the revenue of four villages in the pargana of Edlābād granted to the family long since by Sindia.



BUNDELLY.

On the occasion of Bájiráv Ballál marching with a force to the aid of Chatar Sál, Rája of Bundelkhand, that Prince conferred on him the district of Sagar, including Kálpi and Jalwur, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-three and a half lákhs of rupees, which territory was entrusted to the management of Govind Ballál Kher, an inhabitant of Bowdem near Wái on the Krishna, in the Deccan. Govindráv Ballál lost his life while in the act of transporting the revenue of his district to the army at Pánipat, after which Sagar was conferred on his sons as a jághír. During the several wars in which the Maráthás have been engaged with the English the Bundelly Rájás, for so they designate themselves, have lost portions of their country, and they at present hold a district round Jálwur only yielding a revenue of about five lákhs.

At the end of the last Marátha war Sagar fell with the rest of the Peshwa's territory into the hands of the British Government, and Sitábái, the widow of the last Rája, enjoys a pension.



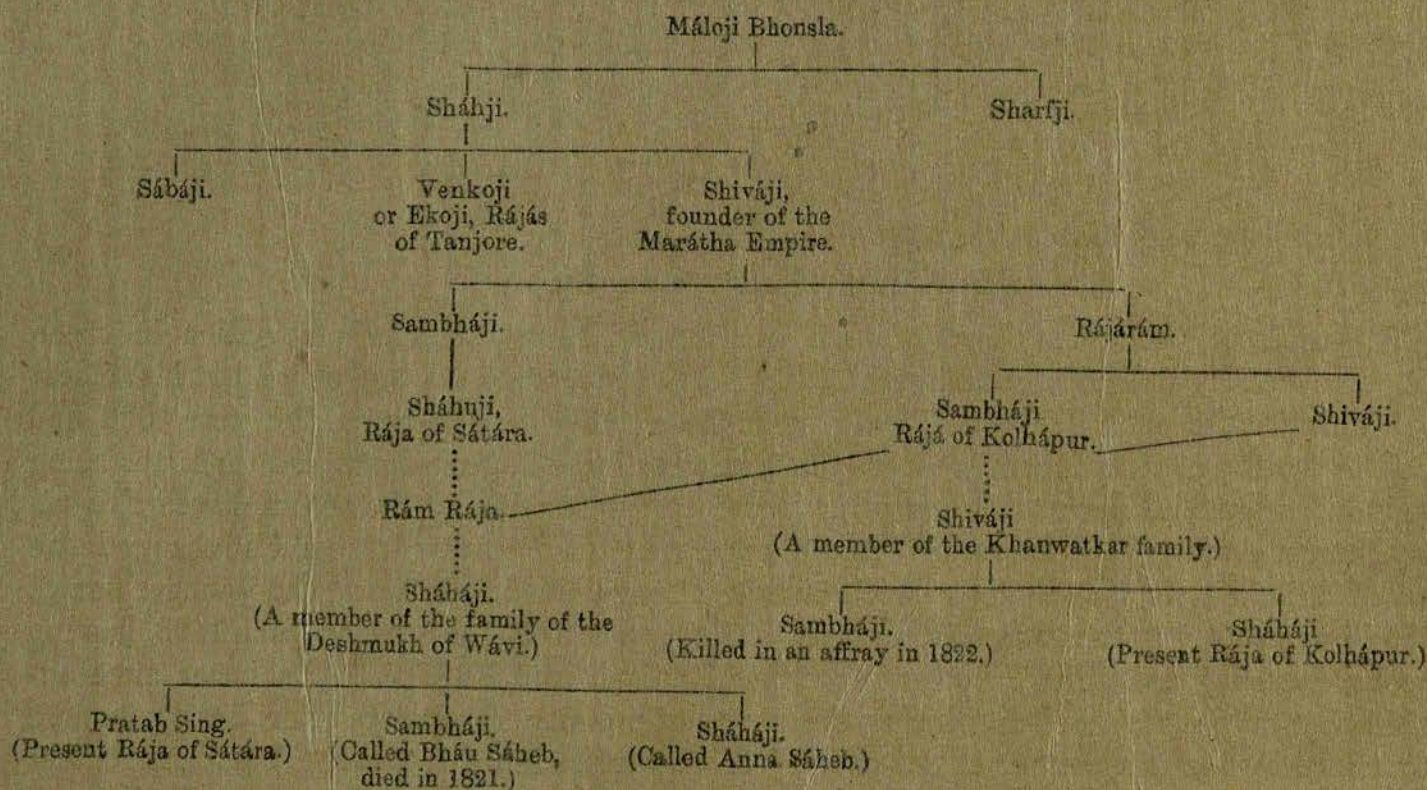
BHONSLA (HOUSE OF SHIVÁJI.)

The origin of the rise of Shiváji is too well known to require any elucidation in these notes. He died in Raigad in the month of April A.D. 1680, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sambháji, who with his son Shiváji were both taken prisoners in the year 1694 and carried to the Court of Aurangzeb, where the former suffered a cruel death and the latter being spared on account of his youth, grew up under the protection of the accomplished Fyz-ul-Nessa Begam, Aurangzeb's daughter. At the request of this Princess it is said he changed the name of Shiváji to that of Sháhuji, which he ever after retained. Rájaram, the younger son of Sambháji was raised to the throne in the Fort of Rangna in 1695, and died in June 1698, leaving two sons, Sambháji and Shiváji, by his two wives Rájasbái and Tárabái. The latter succeeded his father on the throne, but evincing symptoms of insanity some years after, he was deposed and confined by his own mother in the year 1703, who raised his half brother Sambháji to the masnad of Kolhápúr, which he made his residence. In the year 1707 Aurangzeb died, and Sháhuji obtaining his liberty, came to Sátára to claim his kingdom. He was for some time opposed by his aunt Tárabái, a clever and ambitious woman, the widow of his uncle Rájaram. Sháhu Rája at length consented to share the empire with his cousin Sambháji, who was permitted to retain Kolhápúr and all the country south of the Warna and Krishna, while to Sháhuji was left all to the north of those rivers. Tárabái retired to Kolhápúr, and lived to an extreme old age. Both she and her stepson Sambháji dying in the same year A.D. 1760.

Sháhu Rája, of too indolent and luxurious habits to manage his government, made it over to his Minister the Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth, to whom succeeded Bájiráv Ballál and his son Báláji, denominated Nána Sáheb. Sháhu Rája died without issue, 27th December 1749, when the Peshwa having brought forward Rám Rája, the son of Shiváji and nephew of the reigning Rája of Kolhápúr, caused him to be adopted as the son of Sháhu. From that day the subversion of the power of the house of Sátára was complete, and that of the Peshwa's established. Rám Rája having no children, many years after adopted, at the instance of Nána Fadanavis, a youth of



the family of the Deshmukh of Wái in 1777, and dying in the following year 1778, the second Sháhuji succeeded to the masnad of Sátára. The semblance of respect was still maintained towards him. A guard of honor of 500 horse was appointed by the Peshwa to escort and to watch him, and his expenses were limited as well as the range of his excursions in the neighbourhood of his capital. All reports of war and peace and the result of campaigns however were regularly submitted for his information, and while the creation of new and the nomination to the succession of hereditary offices and estates derived confirmation from him alone, the Peshwa himself was not deemed exempt from accepting this token of homage. The revolution which succeeded on the death of Savái Mádhavrát at Poona in October 1795, afforded the Rája an opening to emancipation, of which he did not fail to avail himself, and seizing the person employed to control him, encouraged his full brother, Chatarsing, to raise troops and seek for foreign aid. The effort, however, was too feeble. Sháhu II. became henceforward a close prisoner in the fort of Sátára, and died 4th May 1808, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, Pratápsing, was raised to the throne by the British Government in February 1818 and still reigns.



BHONSLA, RÁJA OF BERA'R.

On the occasion of the return of Sháhu Rája from his confinement at the Court of Delhi in 1707, it became the interest of Tárábái to oppose his pretensions by declaring him an impostor, so much so, that she even stated him to be not a Marátha at all. Tárábái's power and influence were such as to preclude many of the Chiefs from joining Sháhuji, till at length Parsoji Bhonsla boldly stepped forward, and taking him by the hand, acknowledged him as his master, who having conferred on him the title of Sena Sáheb Subha conferred on him the command of an army to make conquests and exact chauth in Berár. Parsoji dying left a son, Kánoji, who received the patent of his father's office from the Rája of Sátára. Having some time after given offence at Court, he was formally deposed, and the patent was made out in the name of a cousin (Kánoji). The latter soon after also became obnoxious, and the office of Sena Sáheb Subha with the command of the army in the north-east were conferred on one Raghoji Bhonsla.



an officer of the late Parsoji, claiming no other relationship than that of clansman. From Raghoji is descended the race of the Rájās of Nágpur. From the period alluded to they have usually acted as a branch of the Marátha Confederacy, but have invariably maintained their independence, forming treaties, remaining neutral, or acting either with or against the Peshwa, as it suited their interest or their policy. The modern history of the family since its alliance with the British Government at the treaty of Devulwassa in December 1803, will be found among the records of Government, and requires no elucidation in this place.



BHONSLA, RAJA OF AKALKOT.

The first person of this house elevated to this dignity was the orphan son of the Pátíl of Parud in Gangthadi, of the family of Lokhandé; and the origin of his greatness is founded on a romantic story of his father having been killed in action and his mother bringing her only infant boy and throwing it into the pálkhi of Sháhu, the Rája of Sátára, imploring his protection, and from the circumstance of victory having succeeded the events of the day, the child was called Fattasing, and was brought up in the royal family.

He grew to be such a favourite, that he had a separate suit of apartments built for him in the palace at Sátára, and held a military command, to which a territory of thirty-five lákhs was attached; and on the occasion of the death of Virubái, a favourite mistress of Sháhu Rája's, he was permitted to attend her as her son in her last moments, and to perform the funeral obsequies. This not only gave to Fattasing the whole of her property, but also the pargana of Akalkot assigned to her in jágíir during her life; and the circumstance of his being adopted as the illegitimate son of Sháhu Rája seems to have conferred on him the right to assume the family name of Bhonsla with the title of Rája now held by his descendants. On his attaining the rank of Rája, he thought proper to assume all the dignities of the Royal house of Sátára, and gave away portions of his vast estates to the eight great officers, denominated *Asht Pradháns*, many of whom still hold, more or less, what was then conferred on them. Among others, to the Peshwa he gave the whole of the pargana of Mhyndurgy, yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 60,000 annually.

Fattasing Bhonsla, the first Rája, survived his master only eight years, and died without legitimate issue in the year 1757.

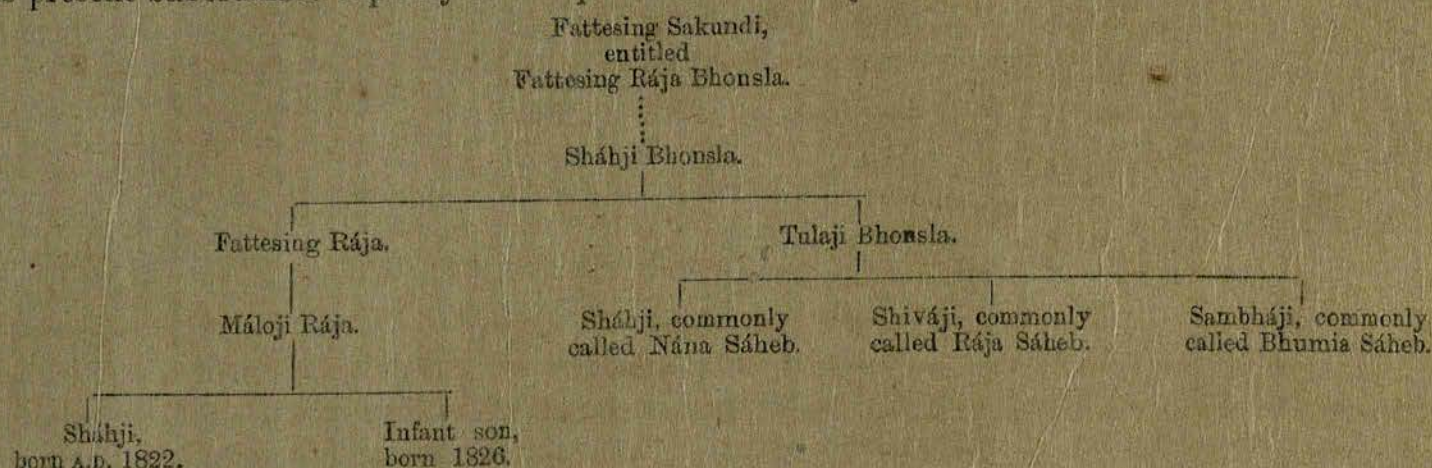
In order to perpetuate the family and title, his widow was allowed to adopt a distant relative, who succeeded to the estates of Akalkot only, under the title of Sháhji, and dying left two sons, Fattasing and Tuloji; the former succeeded his father and held his younger brother for some time in confinement, till making his escape, he complained to the Court of Poona, where, after some time, an accommodation being brought about, an agreement was drawn up and signed through the intervention of Sadáshiv Bháu Mántesvhar, by which Tuloji Bhonsla agreed to accept of the village of Kurla and some others, yielding an annual revenue of Rs 8100.



Fattesing died in April 1823, and was succeeded by his son Máloji Rája, a young man of twenty years of age. The estimated value of the Rája's income at present is as follows:—

	Rs.
Pargana of Akalkot	2,00,000
Mokása of Sholápur	4,000
Mokása share of the customs of the City of Poona	10,000
Mokása of eight districts in the Sátára territory valued at	11,000
Total Rs.	2,25,000

He held Mokása rights in the Nizám's territories, estimated at Rs. 25,000, up to the war, which have been ceded to His Highness by the British Government, but which, although seldom paid by the Nizám to the Rája, always afforded him a plea to demand it and to make incursions into that country, giving to this principality an importance which it yields with reluctance in its present subordinate capacity as a dependant of the Rája of Sátára.



BHONSLA GHORPADE, RAJA OF MUDHOL.

The first authentic account of this branch of the Bhonsla family is to be found in an original letter from Shiváji to Máloji Ghorpade, dated Bhagnuggur, when he was forming a connexion with the king of Golkonda. This curious document is in the hands of Govindráv Ghorpade, together with a vast number of Persian papers, the authenticity of which, when compared with other documents of the same time, cannot, for a moment, be doubted. The letter alluded to is from Shiváji, recapitulating the several causes which combined to create the inveterate hostility between the Bhonslas and Ghorpades, and endeavouring to assuage it by pointing out to Máloji the disadvantages of perpetuating such an enmity and the advantages of his abandoning the fortunes of the Patháns of Bijápur who hold the young king in subjection. At this time Máloji Ghorpade is addressed by Shiváji as an equal, and must have been one of the greatest nobles of the Adil Sháhi Court. The family has from an early period borne the title of Rája, probably conferred by the kings of Bijápur; and it is his privilege not only to be excused from performing *Mujra* (the obeysance of a subject), but the chief of the family is entitled to have a *Morchal* (a fly flapper of peacock's feathers) waved over his head on occasions of state. This family held from the Adil Sháhi Government the following districts, viz.:—

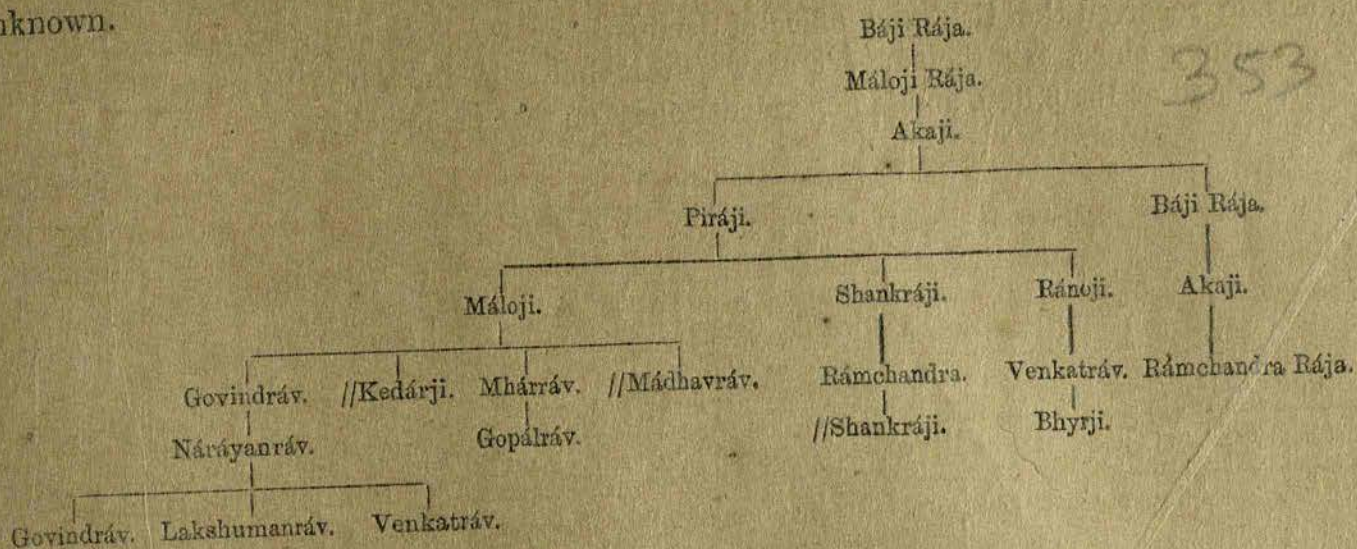
Pargana Mudhol ...	} Rs. 100,000
" Lakapur ...	
" Dhowleswar ...	
" Joungee ...	
" Machnoor ...	

which the family enjoys to this day under the British Government.

During the reign of the Rájas of Sátára we hear little of the Mudhol Rája; the first instance we find is in the case of Shankráji Rája, who joined in the pursuit of Rághoba Dáda into Gujarát, where he died. For this and for other aid afforded subsequently he had a Saramjám assigned

him of Rs. 2,50,000 for the maintenance of 675 horse, but which was resumed by the late Bapirav. It is the pride of this family that its personal estates are derived from the kings of Bijapur, but that it never received personal support from any subsequent rulers.

The family also has half the Deshmukhi of Sátára and the three villages of Nándgaon Taraf Sátára, Koonta, Taraf Koregaum, Rs. 8,000, and Pusurni, Pránt Karnátak, value unknown.



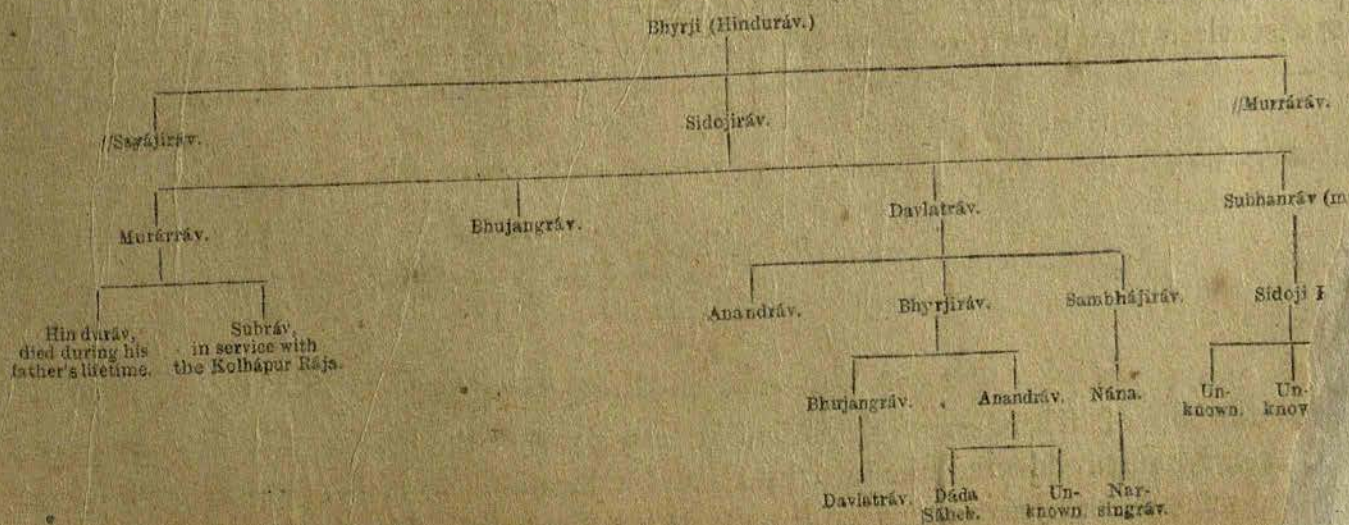
BEONSLA GHORPADE HINDURÁV.

This being the elder branch of the family, retains the title of Hinduráv, supposed to be of such antiquity as to defy modern research; it is probable if some of the Persian documents of the family were examined, the truth might be discovered. Murárráv and Davlatráv Ghorpade, the sons of Sidájráv, are distinguished in the Márátha annals for their courage and enterprise against the Mysore and Nizám states. At one time they levied Mokássa—

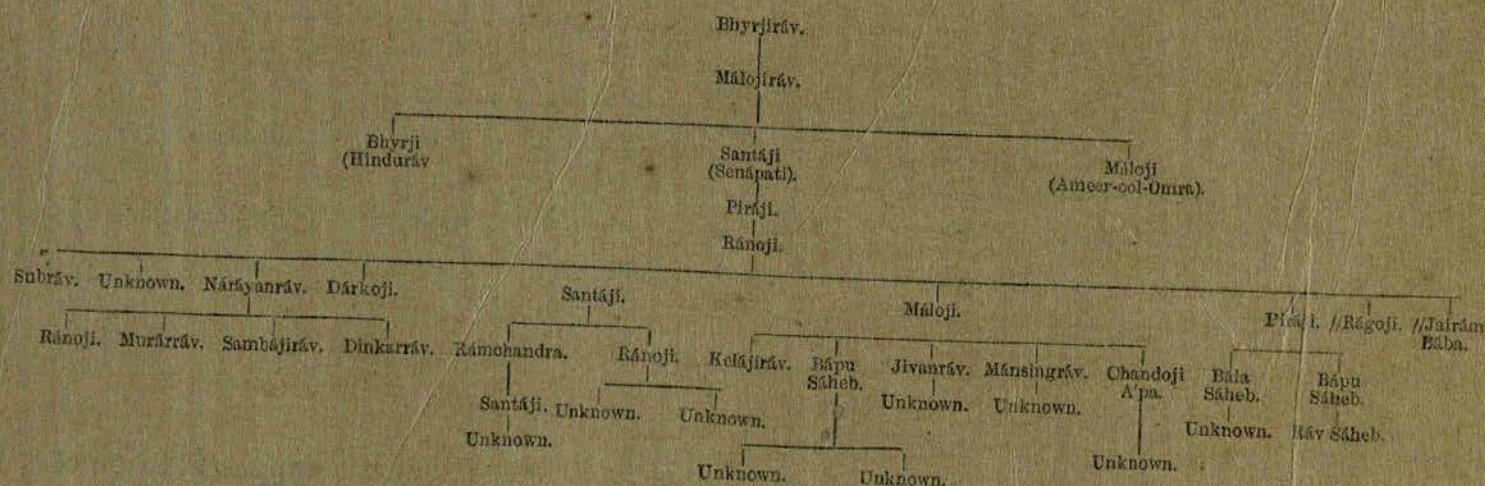
From the Nizám	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Territory conquered from Mysore and retained	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Besides Maháls on the Nizám's borders for the maintenance of 700 horse.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
							90,000
Total Rs.							6,90,000

The whole of which have from time to time been resumed by the Peshwas. The family now holds the following estate in its possession anterior to Márátha sovereignty:—

Gajendragad	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Sondoor (disputed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
							20,000
Total Rs.							45,000



I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory account of the origin of the greatness of this family, but its antiquity is sufficiently borne out by the generally received opinion, that the founder of the family received the title of Hinduráv from the kings of Delhi 700 years ago, a period anterior even to the establishment of the Delhi sovereignty. This branch of the Hinduráv Ghorpade received the title and office of Senápati or General of the Rájás of Kolhápúr nearly a century since, for the support of which it holds in inám the town of Kápsi near Kolhápúr, valued at Rs. 8,000, and is dependent solely on that principality.



BHONSLA GHORPADE (AMIR-UL-OMRA).

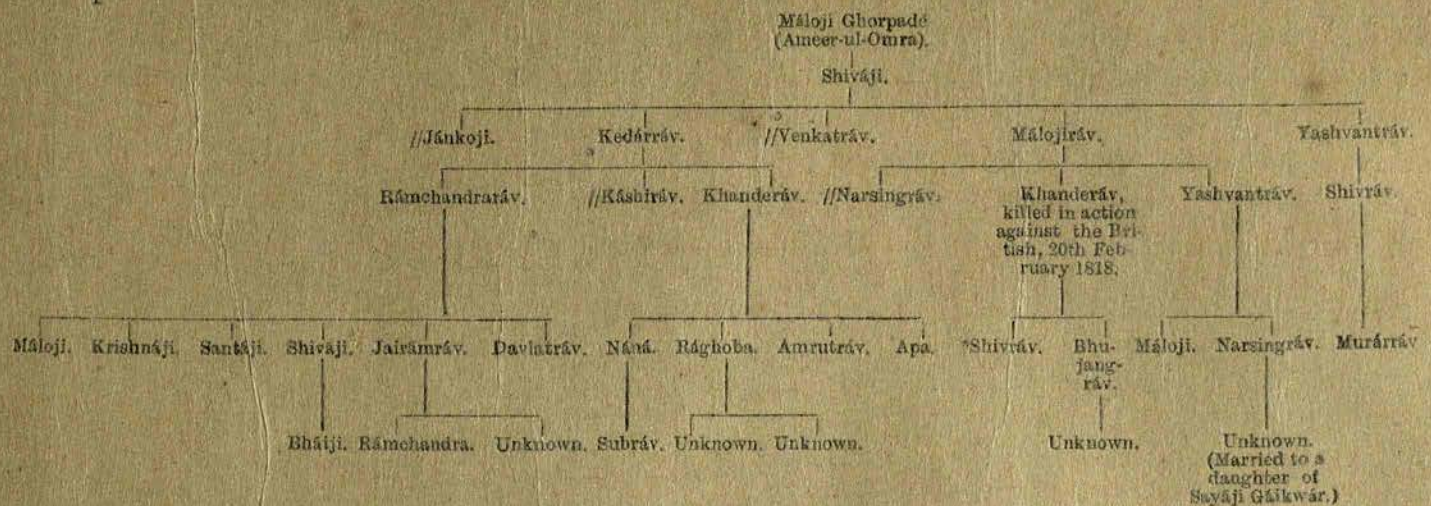
This is the youngest branch of the family bearing the title of Hinduráv, which is confined, however, to the elder line. It bears by way of distinction the title of Ameer-ool-oomra; but I have not heard from whence it derives it. The members of this branch served under the elder line of Hinduráv of Gajendragad, from which it received the village of Dutwar near Miraj in inám, valued at Rs. 12,000, which it holds at the present day. Of these, Yashvantráv served under Murárráv in the war against Hyder, and subsequently forming an intimacy with Surjiráv Ghatgia, was appointed ambassador on the part of Davalatráv Sindia in 1803 to the Duke of Wellington previously to the formation of the treaty of Surji Anjungaon. He subsequently held the office of Resident from Sindia at Poona, but was superseded by Dájiba eshmukh. He afterwards got a pension of Rs. 1,000 monthly, evinced great attachment to the cause of the English Government, and his natural children in particular have distinguished themselves in action under British officers. Yashvantráv died shortly after the war broke out, his family instantly espoused the cause of the English Government against Bájiráv Sáheb, these services they have received since the war a pension of Rs. 12,000 and the following

	Rs.
Berug	14,000
Saptsagar	7,000
Total Rs.	21,000

Besides a share of Dutwar.

áv the son of Khanderáv, of this family, asserts that the great Murárráv after the son Hinduráv adopted him into the Hinduráv branch, and it is certain that Venkat- and uncle of Shivráv, managed the estate of Sondur for Murárráv. On the death

of Venkatráv the estate fell into the hands of Shivráv, who now holds it on the plea of his adoption by Murárráv, but which is disputed by the Hinduráv family, who assert that Subráv was adopted.



*Shivráv possesses the district of Sondur disputed by Subráv of the family of the Hinduráv Ghorpadé of Gajendragad.

BHONSLA SÁKREKAR.

No individual of this family is so much distinguished in the Marátha annals as to deserve any particular notice. Somáji, the Pátíl of Phaltan, the ancestor of the present Bhonslas of Sákre, united with other Chiefs in the service of Shiváji Rájá, and at an early period had part of Báglan, estimated at Rs. 78,000, assigned for the maintenance of 150 horse and for personal establishment.

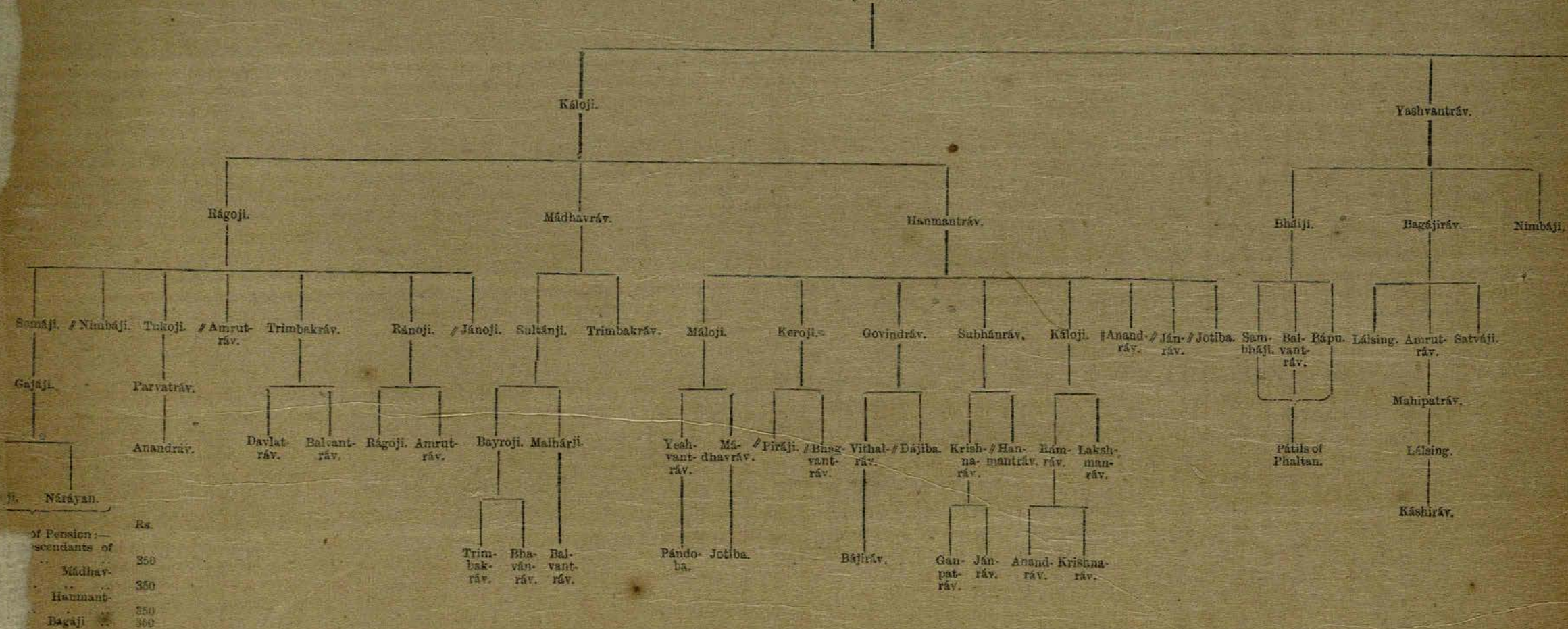
The Sákrekars always accompanied the Peshwas and did their duty, by which they retained their service till 1813, when Bájiráv Sáheb included the resumption of their estates with the rest of most of his petty jághírdárs, leaving them literally nothing to live on. They have since been pensioned by the British Government on a stipend of Rs. 1,500 annually.

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Semaji Bhonsla.





GENEALOGY OF THE MARÁTHA CHIEFS.

DA'BHA'RE', SENA'PATI.

The first of this family, Trimbakráv Dábháré, derives no dignity from his ancestry, but he was created Senapati or Commander of the Forces by Sháhu Rája of Sátára, and under his auspices the Mokássa of Khándesh was first established. The elevation of Báláji Vishvanáth to the office of Peshwa laid the seeds of jealousy in the Senapati's mind, which grew into open rebellion in the time of his son, Bájiráv Peshwa, when, having sustained several defeats, he was eventually completely overthrown by Nána Sáheb Peshwa near Talegaon, after which he never attained any power. The family holds the Tarf of Talegaon, yielding Rs. 25,000 annually, other perquisites to the amount of Rs. 75,000 being resumed by the late Bájiráv. The present representative of the family is a young man of 25 years of age, and was married to a daughter of Davlatráv Sindia, since dead.

Trimbakráv Dábháré.

Khanderáv.

Yashvantráv.

Manyáharáv
(Bápu Sáheb).

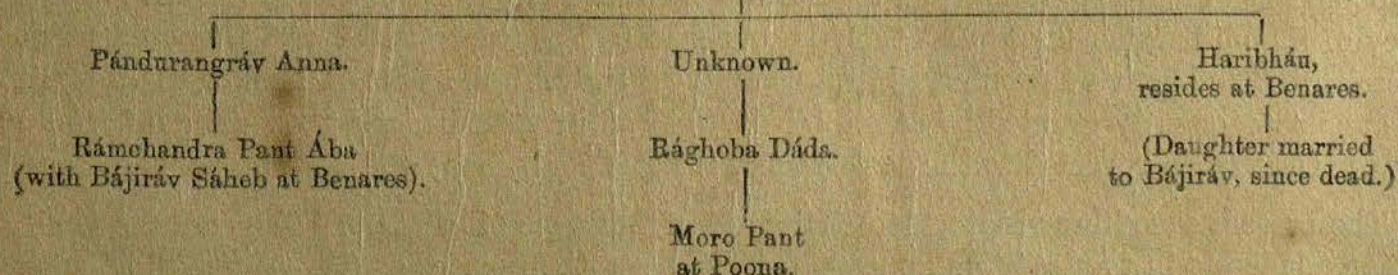
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DEVDHAR, CALLED DHAMDHE'RE'.

The family of Devdhar held the situation of Yekberizi, a department in the accountant's office at Poona. The late Peshwa having intermarried in the family, and Pándurang Anna his wife's uncle becoming a great favourite, he and his relatives received estates, which have been continued under the British Government as follows:—

	Rs.
To Pándurang Anna	20,000
„ Rámchandra Pant	10,000
„ Hari Bháu	3,000

Rámchandra Pant Devdhar,
commonly called
Dhamdhéré.



DAFLE, CHAVHA'N.

Satváji Chavhán, the head of the present family, is a lineal descendant from the Pátíl Daflápur in the Jat Pargana, from whence he obtains the name of Daffé. I have been able to procure no information of him previous to the time of Aurangzeb. The earliest document in possession of the family (probably) is an original letter in the handwriting of Aurangzeb without date, inviting Satváji Daffé to come in and acknowledge allegiance to him. I consider this letter must have been written at the same time with another by Chinkullichkhán the



grandfather of the present Nizám, who was left in charge of Bijápur after its capture. This document bears date 42nd year of Aurangzeb, A.D. 1703. In the following year we find a letter from Mooneem Khán to Báváji, the son of Satváji, inviting him to join his father in his allegiance; and at the same time is a Firman written in the Emperor's name bearing the seal of Aurangzeb, granting a free pardon to Báváji if he will join his father and abandon his associates in rebellion. The sanads for the jághír to Satváji probably alluded to his former situation, as the Daffés are mentioned by Kánfecakhán and the writers of the times, as being among the most active of the light troops of the Marátha Government who harassed Aurangzeb during the siege of Sátára; but those sanads were long ago pawned for debts contracted by his descendants, and I have been unable to procure them.

The family tradition is, that Satváji was succeeded by Báváji his eldest son, who died without issue, and that his widow, Yessubái, governed the estates for forty years, and at last adopted Yashvantráv, the son of Kánoji, her husband's illegitimate brother, from whom is descended in a direct line the late Kánoji; and that at the same time parts of the estate were set aside, by family agreement, for the provision of Rámráv, Bhagvantráv, and Makundráv, the three younger sons of Kánoji, whose descendants still continue to enjoy separately their shares. I have not been able to procure the original documents legitimatizing this family; but I have seen a copy, which is probably correct, dated A.D. 1748, wherein it appears Yessubái then adopted Yashvantráv, the ancestor of the late Kánoji Daffé.

In conformation of the adoption, however, among other papers in possession of the Daffé family is found the original sanad to Yashvantráv Daffé and his brethren, on the back of which is entered in detail the history of the jághír, which is as follows:—

Satváji Daffé was first vested by Aurangzeb in the office of Fauzdári or head of the Police to protect the parganas of Jat and Kruzgi with the pay of a Mansab of 6,000 and the command of 5,000 horse, and one Mahomedy Beg with 100 horsemen was attached to him for the garrison of the Thána of Gari Tipka. Subsequently to this, Mahomedy Beg and his party were recalled, and the pay as Mansabdár of Rs. 6,000 was provided for by a grant of the revenues of the two parganas above alluded to.

On the death of Satváji the same office was conferred by a new sanad on his son Báváji; after whom, in the administration of Hussein Allikhán, the jághír was given to Jánoji Náik Nimbálkar (who must have been of the Phaltan family). The jághír was then restored to Kánoji, the younger son of Satváji, to descend to his son Yashvantráv; but it is fair to conclude the illegitimacy of Kánoji became known at this time, because Yashvantráv did not then obtain the succession. The jághír was conferred first on Bhivji Pandý in the first of Mahomed Sháh, A.D. 1744, and subsequently granted by Asuf Jáh to Yashvantráv Sindia, and then resumed; but at what period it again reverted to the Daffé family is not clearly made out.

The present sanad bears date 11th Rajjút, 24 of Mahomed Sháh, A.D. 1738, and the family division alluded to in the tradition appears to have been then made by Government in distinct parate allotments as follows:—

To Yashvantráv Daffé, Mansab of 3,000, to serve with 1,000 horse	...	13,40,000	Dams.
„ Makundráv, Mansab of 700, to serve with 100 horse	...	1,80,000	„
„ Bhagvantráv, Mansab of 500, to serve with 50 horse	...	1,10,000	„
„ Rámráv, Mansab of 500, to serve with 50 horse	...	1,10,000	„
„ Relatives of Kánoji Daffé—Sadáshivráv, the son of Kánoji's sister,			
Mansab of 400	...	46,000	„
„ Shivráv, the son of the maternal uncle of Kánoji, Mansab of 300	...	40,000	„
„ Rámji, a relative of the above, Mansab of 300	...	36,000	„

The families of the three last individuals have long been extinct and their shares are now unknown.

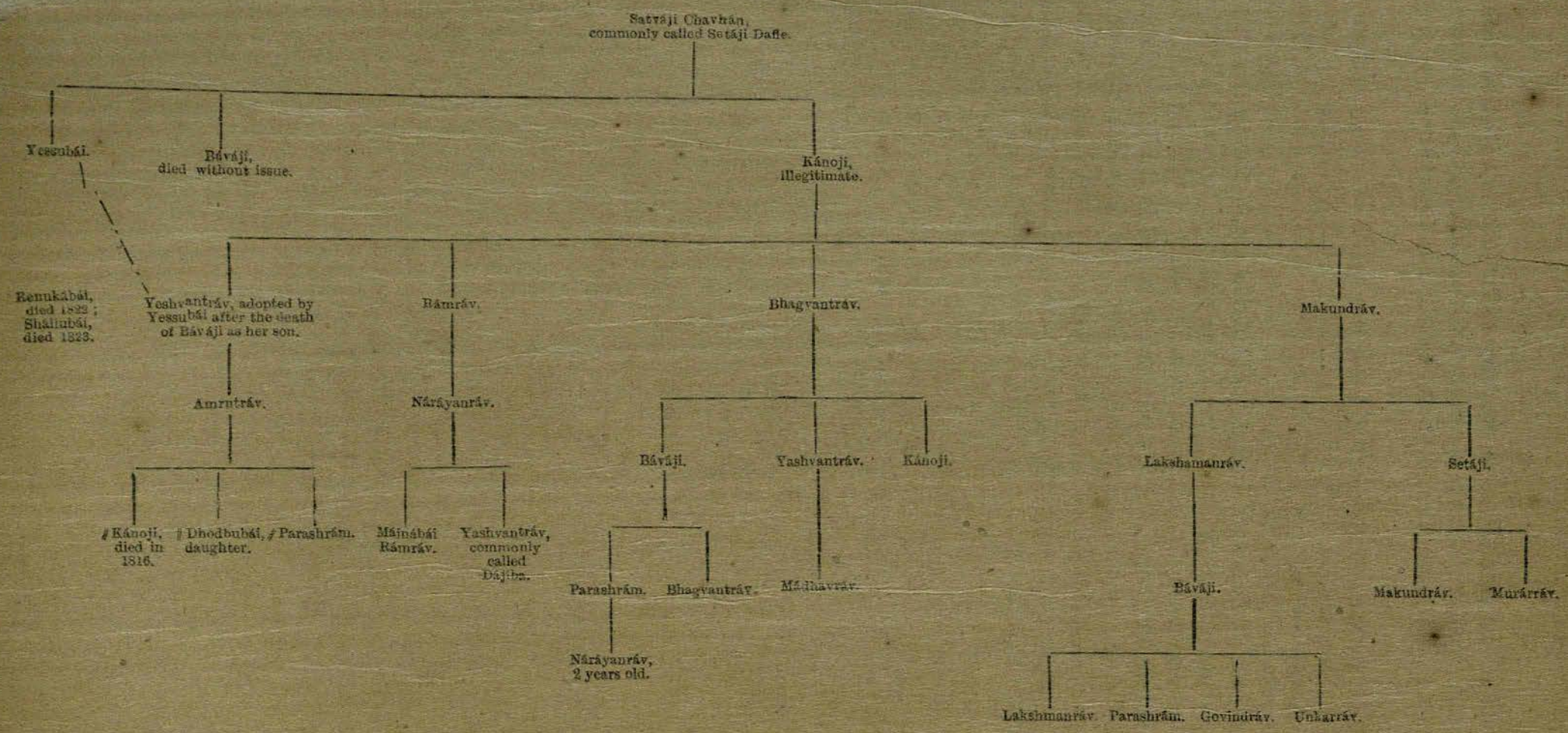
The jághír was thus divided by Asuf Jáh and the proportions of each allotted to them so far back as 1738. It remained, however, to make the assignment of villages to each, which seems to have been left to become a family arrangement, and was settled as follows:—

	Rs.
To Rámráv was assigned the Moza Hooljuttee, Pargana of Kuruzgee	... 4,500
„ Ditto of Kuruzgee, Pargana of Jat	... 1,500
„ Bhagvantráv, Kasba Oomranee	... 11,250
„ Makunráv, the revenues of Duriknoor	... Unknown.

Both Amrutráv and Kánoji Daffé served with a quota of 300 horse, during the wars of the Peshwas, in the Karnátak, Mysore, and the latter was at the battle of Karda in 1795. Kánoji died in 1816, and the estate remained with his two widows, the eldest of whom died in 1822, and the youngest in December 1823. The estate, therefore, virtually lapsed to the Rája of Sátára; but His Highness, desirous of keeping up the family, conferred it in 1824 on Rámráv, the nearest relation, granting a pension of Rs. 3,600 to Mainibái, the widow of a younger son of Kánoji who died many years since—an arrangement which raises Yashvantráv, Rámráv's younger brother, to be head of the second branch of the family.

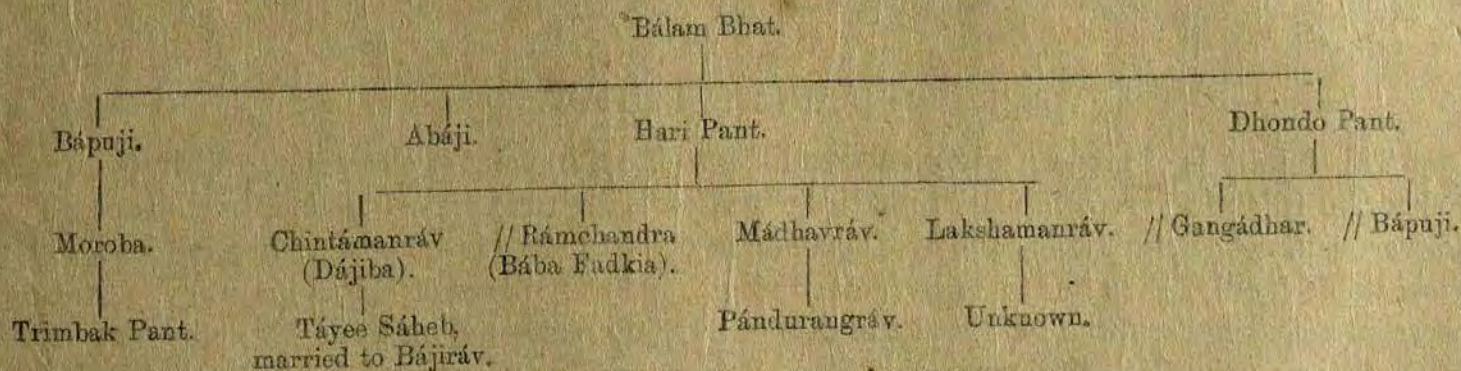
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FADKIA HARI PANT.

The most distinguished member of this family was Hari Pant, the son of Bálam Bhatt, the domestic priest of Báburáv Rám, the grandfather of the celebrated Báláji Janárdhan, commonly called Nána Fadanavis. Hari Pant, although considerably older, was the bosom friend of that eminent man. From the Fadanavis family he became the private and confidential Secretary of the great Mádhavráv, under whom he attained considerable military experience, and in the commotions which succeeded that Prince's death, and that of his younger brother, Náráyanráv Peshwa, he rose to be one of the principal officers of the Marátha Government; so much so, that we find him in the command of the army against Rághoba Dáda as early as 1774, from which time he appears always to have been considered as the Commander-in-Chief of the Marátha troops at Poona. He was present and held a principal command in the defeat of the English army at Talegaon in 1781-82, as also when the Marátha troops marched as allies to the British Government in 1791-92 against Seringapatam. Hari Pant Fadkia died in the year 1793-94, and his son Rámchandra Hari, called Bába Fadkia, having succeeded to his father's rank in the army, commanded the Poona troops at the battle of Karda, and gained over the Nizám in March 1795, and died in the year 1815. His niece, Táyeé Sáheb, the daughter of his elder brother, Chintáman Hari, was espoused by Bájiráv Sáheb Peshwa in February 1797, two months after his accession to the masnad. The only surviving members of this family are Pándurangráv, a young man of 25 years of age, who receives a pension of Rs. 3,000 annually from the British Government, and Trimbak Moreshvar, who receives a pension of Rs. 500 annually. The youngest son of Hari Pant is still living at Benáres, with a family, and has become a dependant on the bounty of Vináyakráv Sáheb, son of Amrutráv, the adopted child of Rághoba Dáda.



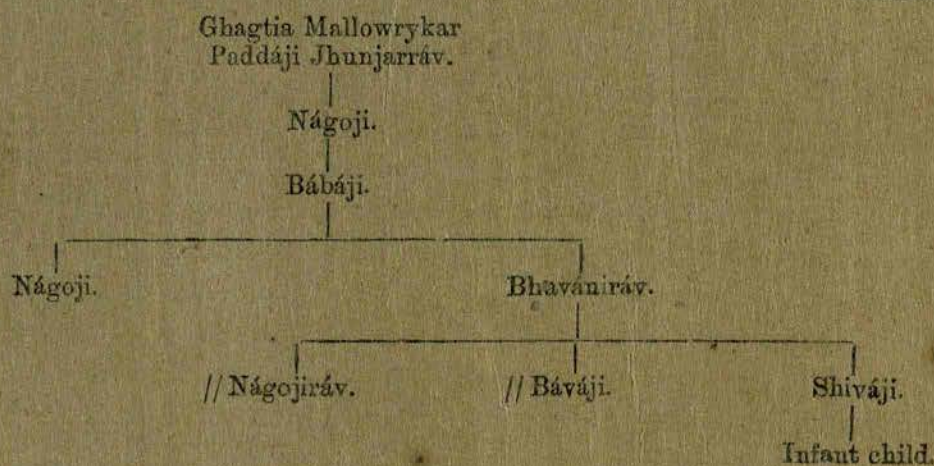
GHATGIA MALLOWRIKAR.

This family was in the service of the kings of Bijápur, from whom they received the title of Jhunjharráv, and were allowed to use a *Morchal*, one of the insignia of nobility at that Court which entitles it to exemption from *Mujra* or obeysance paid by the dependants of the Maráthas to the Rájá of Sátára. Under the kings of Bijápur they held most of the estates subsequent conferred on the Pant Pratinidhi, yielding from three to four lákhs annually. On the version of the Adil Sháhis, Jhunjharráv Ghatgia joined Shiváji against the Mogals, eventually consented to serve under the first Pratinidhi with 75 horsemen. They have not been distinguished particularly since the elevation of the house of Shiváji, but still enjoy



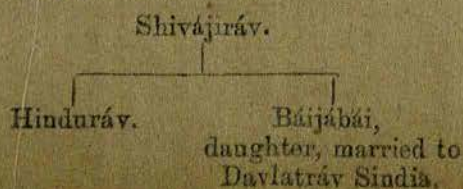
dignities under the present Rájá of Sátára, and estates which have descended to them from a long line of ancestors :—

	Rs.
Deshmukhi of Bhood Mallowry	8,000
The following villages :—	
Veerly... ..	1,800
Boty	700
Koolupzaee	1,000
	<hr/> 3,500
Eight villages conferred by the British Government on Nágojiráv during his natural life	14,000
Total Rs.	<hr/> 25,000



GHÁTGLA SURJIRÁV.

This family is of modern origin and has little to boast in point of character. Vishvásráv and Sakhárám Ghátgia were originally Silládárs of ten horse each and served under Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan. At length the Rájá of Kolhápúr anxious to see his daughter married into some respectable family, gave her to Vishvásráv Ghátgia, and the village of Kágál in dowry. On this occasion both brothers who inherited the title of Surjiráv conferred on their father by the Rájá of Kolhápúr who left the service of the Patvardhan, and engaged in that of the Rájá. Sakhárám attained considerable influence at the Court, but his brother Vishvásráv and the Princes both dying, Kágál came into the hands of Sakhárám, who eventually quitting Kolhápúr entered the service of Davlatráv Sindia, to whom he gave his daughter Báijábái in marriage. Some time after this event Parashurám Bháu met his death in action against the Kolhápúr Rájá, and the circumstance was made a plea for Sindia's battalions to invest Kolhápúr. From this dilemma Sakhárám Surjiráv persuaded the Rájá he would release him by procuring the troops to be withdrawn, on which occasion the Rájá gave to him and his posterity for ever the village of Kágál, valued at Rs. 50,000. Sakhárám Surjiráv attained great influence over Davlatráv Sindia, but came to an untimely end in the presence of his master, who witnessed his assassination by the mutinous soldiers of his army. Báijábái had two daughters, one married to a Dhábháde, and the other to the son of Mánsingráv Páthankar, both of whom are since Surjiráv has also left a son, Hinduráv Ghátgia, who possesses considerable influence and sits at the Court of Davlatráv Sindia.

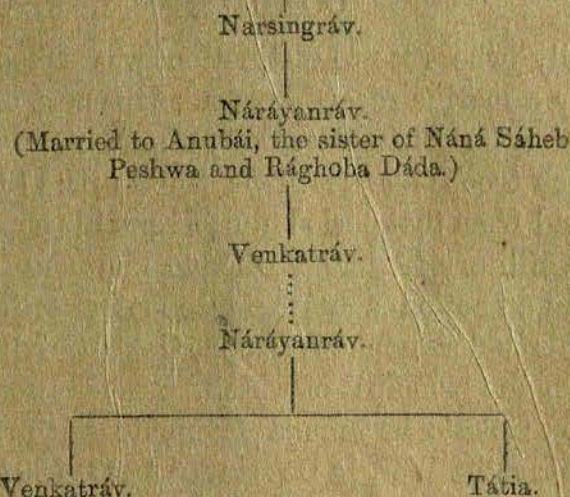


GHORPADE ICHALKARANJIKAR.

Naráyanráv, the first of this family, a Chipluni Bráhmaṇ, distinguished himself in the service of the Kápsikar Ghorpades, on which account he received the village of Ichalkaranji near Kolhápur. At a subsequent period a member of the family having married a daughter of Bajiráv Ballál Peshwa, obtained estates, which are now held by their descendants:—

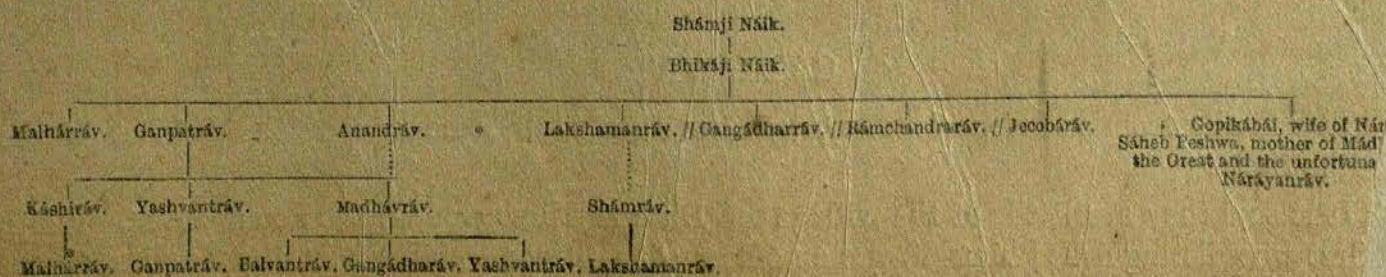
Ichalkaranji ... }
Arrug ... } Rs. 75,000
Munerajoory ... }
Moza Achra ... }

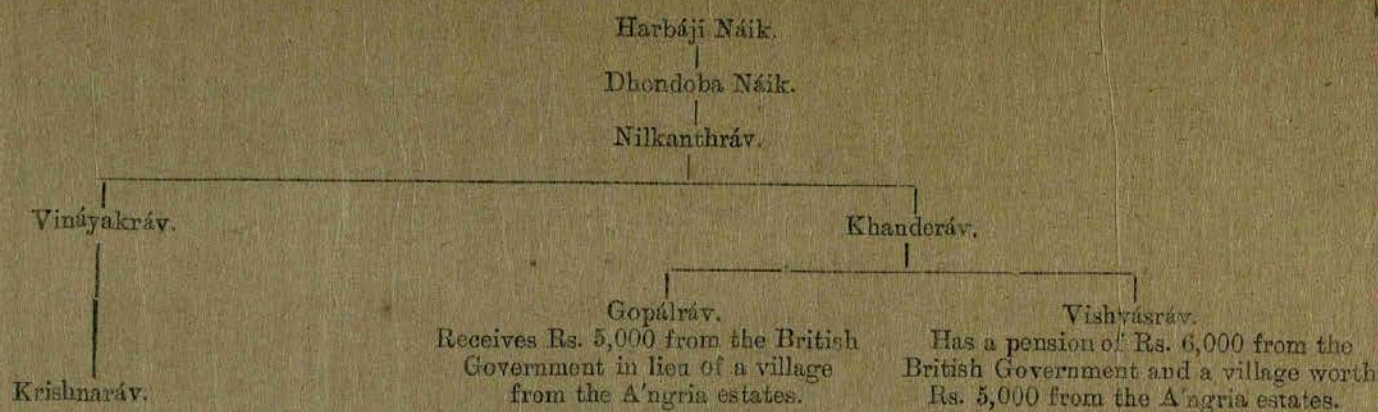
Ghorpade Ichalkaranjikar Náráyanráv Joshi.



GOKHLA RÁSTIA.

The family name of this house is Gokhla: the ancestors of the present Rástiás were Konkani Bráhmaṇ Kulkarnis or hereditary registrars of the village of Wilneshvar, Táluk Anjanvel. It is not quite clear whence they derived the name of Rástia, though a tradition exists, that during the wars of the Bijápur sovereigns with the Great Mogal, Shámji, and Harbái two brothers, the ancestors of the present Rástiás, so distinguished themselves in procuring supplies for the Bijápur armies and garrisons, as to obtain the appellation of Russudy, signifying "the conveyor of supplies". The family obtained its first power under the Marátha Government owing to Gopikábái, one of the daughters of Bhikáji Náik Rástia, being married Bálájiráv Peshwa, entitled Náná Sáheb. She was the mother of the Great Mádhav. During his non-age she supported him against his uncle Rághoba Dáda, and although she retired from public life during his reign, she has the credit of instigating her second son, Náráyanráv, when Peshwa, to throw off the shackles his uncle had imposed on him, and to adopt a line of conduct, which producing irritation on the mind of Rághoba Dáda, eventually led to Nárayanráv's assassination. Of this family Mádhavráv, the descendant of Shámji Náik, is now living at Wái, and has personal estates of Rs. 60,000 annually in the Southern Márátha Country. Before the war the estates estimated ten lákhs.



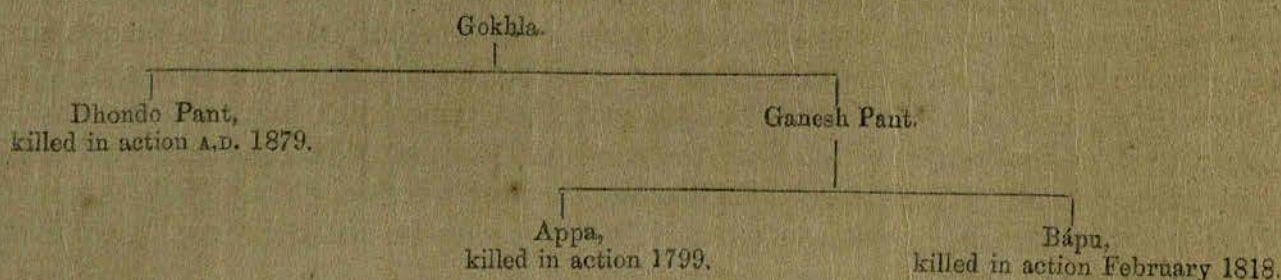


GOKHLA.

The first of this family who rose to distinction was Dhondo Pant Gokhla, a Chipluni Bráhmaṇ. He was originally a marine record-keeper at the port of Vijayadurg on the sea-coast, and on the occasion of Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan marching with the Peshwa's auxiliaries in conjunction with the British troops against Tipu Sultán in 1791, Dhondo Pant accompanied the army to Seringapatam, and from that period himself and his nephews, Appa and Bápu, became distinguished as respectable military leaders. Dhondo Pant and his nephews conducted themselves with great gallantry in an action against a freebooter called Dhondji Wág in 1799, on which occasion both he and his elder nephew, Appa Gokhla, fell in battle, and Bápu Gokhla received several wounds, from the principal of which, a sabre wound in the face, he was ever afterwards remarkable. Bápu Gokhla became a favourite with the Duke of Wellington, and accompanied him during the Marátha War, in Deccan, of 1803, 1804 and 1805; he afterwards rose to be the principal military chieftain of the late Peshwa, and closed his career in a desperate and gallant charge on the British cavalry on the 17th February 1818. His estates for the support of his quota of troops in the Karnátak were estimated at thirteen lákhs and fifty thousand rupees. He left behind him no children but a widow (Yamnábái, the daughter of Rágho Pant Abhyankar of Náringray, in the Pargana of Sálsee, in the Konkan).

This lady resides at Wurroot, close to Sátára, and holds the following estates:—

In the táluks of Navalgund for personal subsistence	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Hereditary ináms Korigaum Kuroly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Malekunar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rs.							25,000



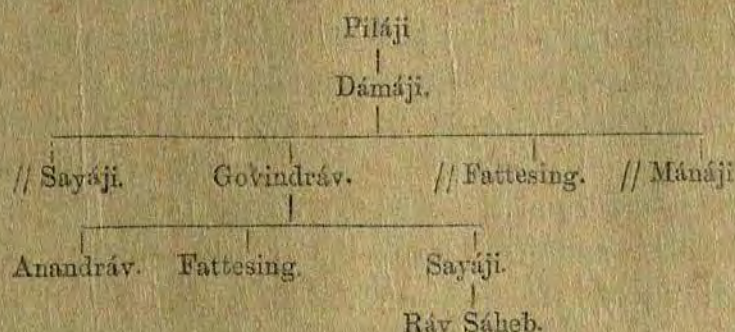
GATKAWAR.

This family from an inconsiderable origin has risen to become one of the Princes of the Mátha State.

It is said they are Pátils of the village of Dháwri Nimbgaon in the Poona Pránt. Piláji, first who distinguished himself, was an officer with fifteen retainers in the service of the

Kadam Bandi brothers, whose flag the family still uses. After the first or second inroad into Gujarát, the Rája of Sátára, not conceiving the Kadams calculated to establish themselves permanently, deputed Piláji with a large army, which assembled in the first instance at Máhuli near Sátára, and thence marched to the north. The success of Piláji was complete; Piláji commanded a division in the battle of Pánipat, and died shortly after his return at the village of Sowli near Baroda of a fever. He was succeeded by his son Dámáji, who had long before been distinguished, but some hesitation occurring in sending the clothes of investiture from Sátára, Dámáji repaired to Court with an army estimated at 1,00,000 men. He was induced by the solemn oaths interchanged between the Rája and himself to disband his army, but having been plundered by the Peshwa¹ at the instance of the Rája on his return, he swore he would never pay the compliment of salaming with that hand which had been pledged in that of his Prince's in a false oath; since which period the Gáikawárs assume the peculiar privilege of saluting with the left hand.

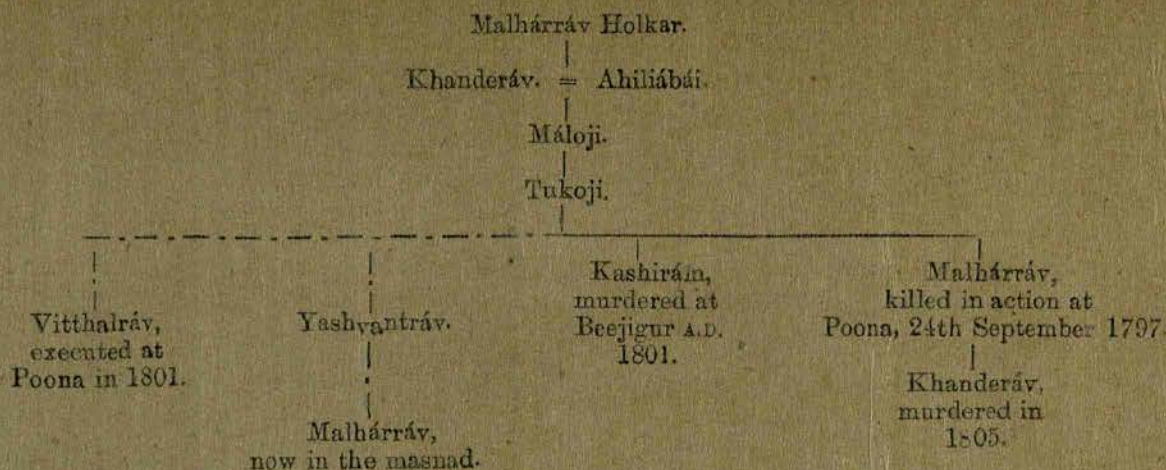
Dámáji died at Bhavée Pattan in Gujarát in the reign of the Great Mádhavráv, leaving four sons, of whom Sayáji¹ the eldest was an idiot. The part which Govindráv the second son took in favour of the exiled Rághoba Dáda prevented his acceding to the masnad till after the death of both his younger brothers, Fattésing and Manáji, who had successively reigned. He sat on the masnad only three or four years, when he died, leaving three legitimate children, who have each reigned in succession, the youngest, Sayáji, being now on the Gádi.



HOLKAR.

Malhárráv Holkar the first member of this powerful family was the son of a Shepherd weaver of *kámlis* in the village of Holé, Pargana of Phaltan, from whence he derives his name. At an early age he enlisted as a horseman in the troops under Amrutráv Kadam Bandi subsequently having raised a small troop of his own, gained distinction under the banner of the Kadams, which his descendants continue to use; now they have attained to the eminence of Princes. Sir John Malcolm in his history of Málwa has supplied all the information required of the exploits of the first Mulhárráv, the administration of his extraordinary daughter-in-law Ahilyábái, of the character of Tukoji, and of the feats of Yashvantráv his illegitimate and youngest son, whose illegitimate offspring, the sole but disjointed descendant of the house, now sits on the masnad at Indore and rules over the half of Málwa, yielding a revenue of 25 lákhs rupees.

¹Rághoba, who held the reins of government, though his nephew, Mádhavráv, was actually Peshwa.



KADAM BANDI.

The family of Kadam, from whence these Chiefs descend, hold the office of Pátíl in the village of Wargaoon on the Bhima. They had long been officers under the Bijápur sovereigns, when the Maráthás under Shiváji first began to be raised to distinction, and five brothers, of whom Amrutráv was the eldest, left the Mohomedans and united with their countrymen. Little is known of their earliest exploits; but they boast they were the first leaders who crossed the Godávári and levied Chauth on the Mogal districts in Khándesh. Acting under the Dábháde Senápati they received half the Mokása of their conquest, estimated at Rs. 60,000, for the support of 200 horse in the first instance. Amrutráv the elder brother fell in action while besieging Oomrána, a village lying between Chándur and Málegaon in Khándesh. After this event the other brothers were nominated to the Subhádári of Gujarát by Dábháde Senápati, and on two occasions levied Chauth at the head of an army of 25,000 men, and became so famous that Sháhuji the Rája of Sátára conferred his daughter, the Princess Gajrábái, on Malharráv the son of Rághoji, one of the five brothers. They derive the surname of Bandi from using a square flag, now adopted by the Holkars, who owe their elevation from being dependants of the Kadam.

In the administration of Bájrav Ballál the Kadam fell into disgrace with the Peshwa, who appointed Piláji Gáikawár, one of their own dependants, to the office of Subha of Gujarát. The Kadam retired on Khándesh, where they were allowed to hold the Mokása and two ináms, viz., Runnala and Turkeira in inám.

The pride of the Kadam wounded by this insult, induced them to unite with the Senápati Dábháde in rebellion against the Peshwa; but their united forces were defeated by Dámáji the son of Piláji Gáikawár, who not only gained a victory over them, but succeeded in detaching some of the Kadam from the Senápati, who fixing treachery on Trimbakráv Kadam, put him to death.

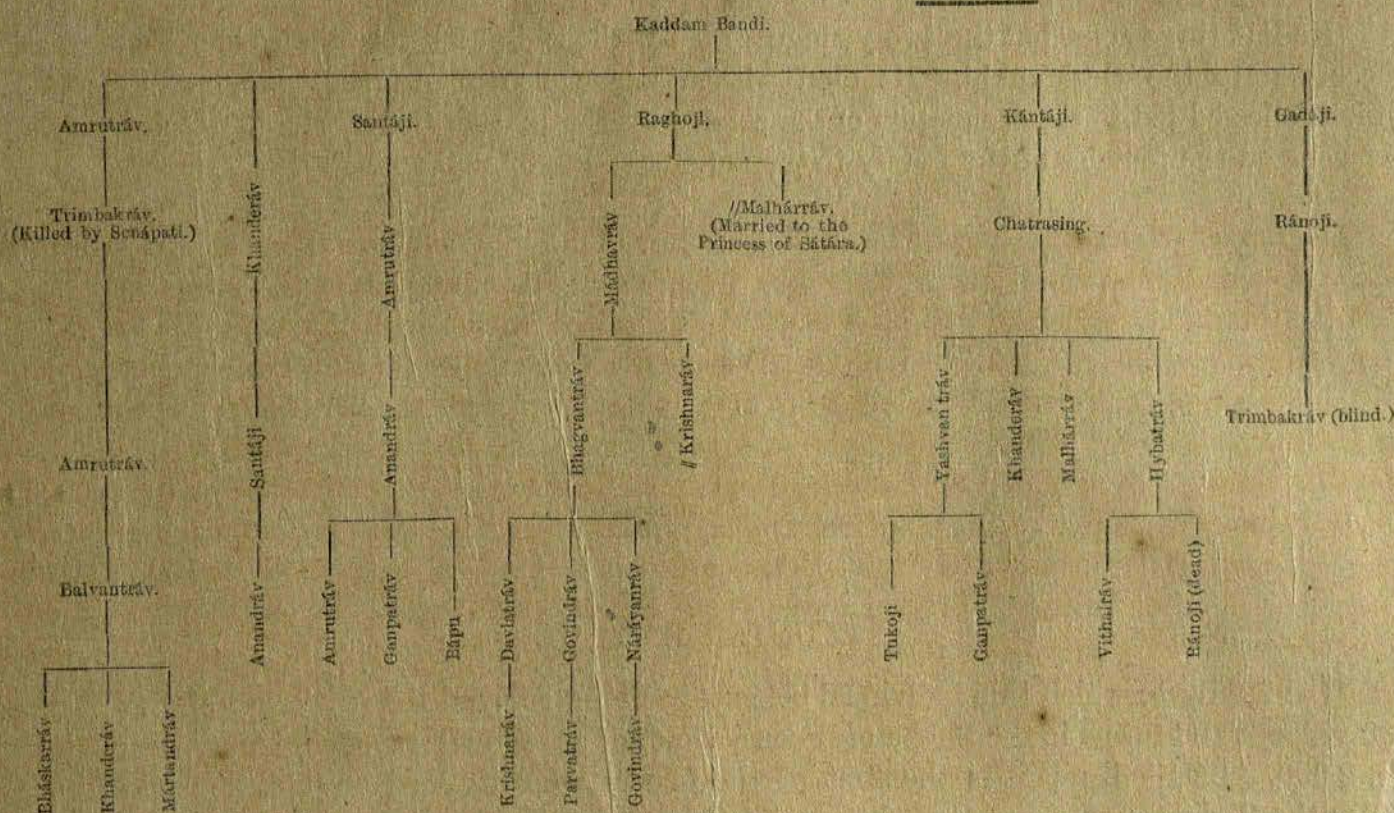
The Mokása amáls were at this time taken from the Kadam; but Amrutráv the son of Trimbakráv received the villages of Kopreil and Thána in inám, and the Parganá of Warsa and Oomrpatt in Báglana as a Saranjámi maintenance for thirty horse from the Peshwa; while appointing Gáikawár the son of Dámáji married the daughter of Mádhavráv Kadam, and Sayáji, another son, espoused the daughter of the late Trimbakráv.

The nature of this biography does not admit of our going further into detail regarding this family, enough has been said to prove its antiquity, and its former importance. The small inám of Warsa and Oomrpatt was resumed in the general resumption of small jághírs by the Peshwa in 1813-14; and the inám villages even were subject to invasion and attack by the several armies which passed through Khándesh between 1798 and the war in 1817, at

which time the Kadam possessions had fallen into the hands of freebooters and others acting without special authority, but after they were evacuated on the approach of the British troops in 1818, they were restored to the ancient family from which they had lately been violently wrested. The value of the estates are as follow :—

Runnala	...	...	...	*
Turkeira	...	...	...	*
Kopreil	...	...	...	*
Thána	...	...	...	*
Total Rs.				*

360



KITTURKAR DESAI.

The first we know of this Chief is that during the sovereignty of the Mahomedan k of Bijápur one of the ancestors of the present family acquired the title of Shamshe Bahádúr, and the Deshmukhi of the pargana of Kittur in the Karnatak, consisting of el villages in inám and the perquisites of the office, yielding altogether about Rs. 1,25,000 nually. After the extinction of the Mahomedan dynasty of Bijápur, the Desáis withheld revenues from the Maráthás, but unable to resist their power entirely, were in the habit paying them nearly the whole amount according to circumstances under the head of tribute; nor was the Kittur Pargana ever subjected to the administration of a Government Mámlatdár before the time of Mádhavráv II., when Tipu invading the Southern Marátha Country carried off Mallápa the Desái, and established his authority over Kittur. Mallápa escaped from confinement, and for the first time made his appearance in Hari Pant Fadkia's camp, who recovered Kittur, and placed a Mámlatdár in the pargana dependent on the Subha of Dhárwár 1792-93. The death of Savái Mádhavráv and the contentions for the Peshwaship proved favourable conjuncture to enable the Desái to expel the Government officer, which he did 1796.

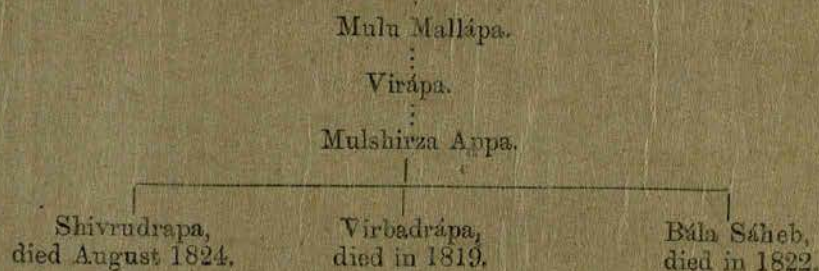
In the year 1802 he professed obedience, through the agency of the Duke of Wellin and was authorized to entertain 300 horse for service, for the maintenance of which h

* No figures are given in the original MSS.

authority to realize the chauth of Gudwal District from the Nizám. The Desái, however, either made no effort to do so, or was unsuccessful in his attempt, and at all events he realized nothing from his new office. In the year 1813 Mallápa Desái came to Poona and remained there a whole year, during which he made a show of settling the balances of his accounts with Bájiráv, taking credit out of the revenue for the maintenance of the 300 horse and leaving a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 payable to the Peshwa. On this occasion he received the title of Pratápráv, having previously obtained that of Shirza from the Rája of Kolhápúr, thus assuming in his letters the triple dignity of Shirza, Pratápráv, Shamsheer Jang Bahádúr. Mallápa died in 1814, fifteen days after his return to Kittur.

He left three sons, but the two youngest died without issue before their elder brother, who succeeded to the Deshmukhi. He died without issue also in August 1824, and the results which followed led to the occupation of the estates by the British Government, which conferred pensions on the females of the family to the amount of Rs. 30,000 annually.

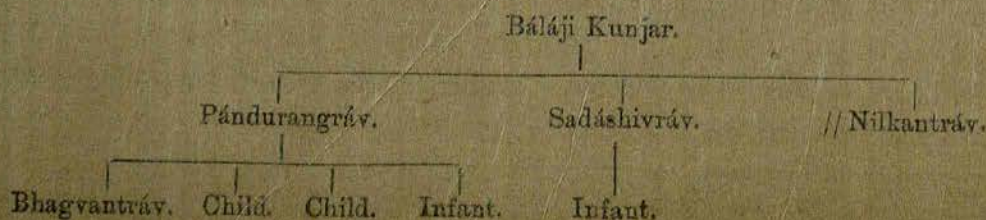
The first members of the family are unknown.



KUNJAR BA'LA'JI.

The family to which this individual belongs has long enjoyed the privileges of Sar-Pátíl of 60 villages and towns in the Subha of Poona, yielding an annual revenue from perquisites of Rs. 2,000. Báláji Kunjar is the first of the family who attained any particular eminence under the Peshwas. He was brought up in the house of Aba Purandhare as a sort of humble companion, and was employed in collecting revenue in Khándesh in the Pargana of Nasirabad. He was first brought into notice by becoming a sort of orderly officer or Aid-de-Camp attached to Bájiráv by Parashurám Bháu on his first arrival at Poona from Junnar, and recommended himself, particularly on one occasion, by advancing Rs. 8,000 to Bájiráv when he was in great distress for money for his personal expenses.

During the intrigues which succeeded the arrival of Bájiráv at Poona, Báláji Kunjar was employed in Sindia's camp by his master, who subsequently conferred on him the office of Minister with a salary of Rs. 30,000 a year. On the defeat of Bájiráv at Poona in 1802 Báláji Kunjar strongly urged the Peshwa to accept of the alliance of Sindia instead of that of the British Government; and even after the treaty of Bassein, he remained in Davlatráv Sindia's camp, and was encouraged to hold the same language. But failing in all his views, he continued with Sindia, and remained at Gwálor till a short time before his death, when coming to the Deccan, he visited Pandharpur on a pilgrimage, and there died A.D. 1816. His family enjoys a pension of Rs. 10,000 from the British Government, besides the Sar-Pátelki of Poona and some small villages given to him in inám by the Pant Sachiv.



LIMAYE KHÁSGIWÁLA.

In giving some account of this family it has been thought necessary to carry the genealogy further back than the individual who first became eminent in it, as another branch has also been allowed to participate in the duties and perquisites of the office and has also been pensioned.

The first person on whom was imposed the duties of Khásgiwála was Shivrám Pant Limayé, a Bráhmaṇ, inhabitant of Keradi in the Konkan. He was selected by Bájrāv Ballál, the second Peshwa, to superintend all his private concerns under the denomination of Khásgiwála. This comprised not only the domestic disbursements, but also the general control of all disbursements connected with buildings, repairs, construction of gardens, purchase of horses and elephants, &c., as well as all ordinary and extraordinary receipts. The duties were performed by the Limayé family down to the accession of the late Bájrāv in 1797, since which, the office falling into decay, they have had neither duties nor emoluments.

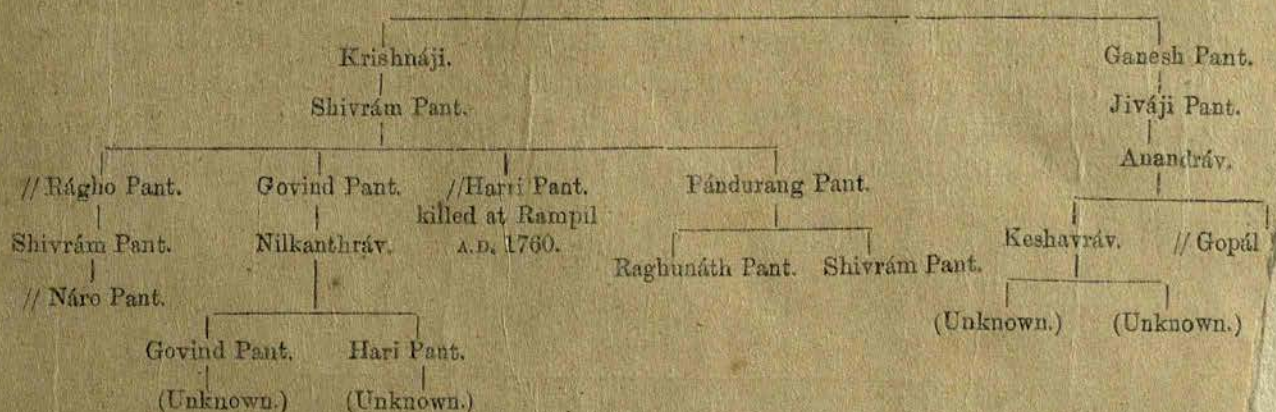
At present the family has the distribution of the revenues of the village of Kowtli, Pargana Mungulwara, for the maintenance of a religious establishment formed by the family in Pandharpur, and they receive the following pensions from the British Government:—

Descendants of Shivrám Pant, viz.:—

	Rs.
Govind Nilkanth	1,000 Rs.
Hari Nilkanth	1,000
	—2,000
Raghunáth Pándurang	750
Shivrám Pándurang	750
	—1,500

Descendants of Jiváji Pant—

Keshavrāv	2,000
	—2,000
Annually	5,500



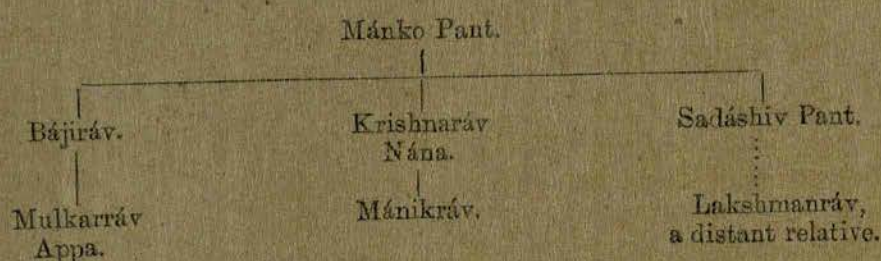
MA NKESHVAR.

The first and only person of this family who rose to eminence was Sadáshiv Pant, commonly called Bháu Máńkeshvar. He was a Deshasth or Marátha Bráhmaṇ, and his family had for many generations the respectable hereditary office of Deshpándé of the Pargana of Temburni near Pandharpur. Sadáshiv Pant Bháu was first brought into notice by Govindráv Pingle, an officer of the Peshwa's Court, during the administration of Nána Fadanavis. In the year 1800 he was appointed ambassador on the part of Bájrāv at the Court of Hyderabad, and was there when the Peshwa was expelled from Poona by Yashvantráv Holkar.



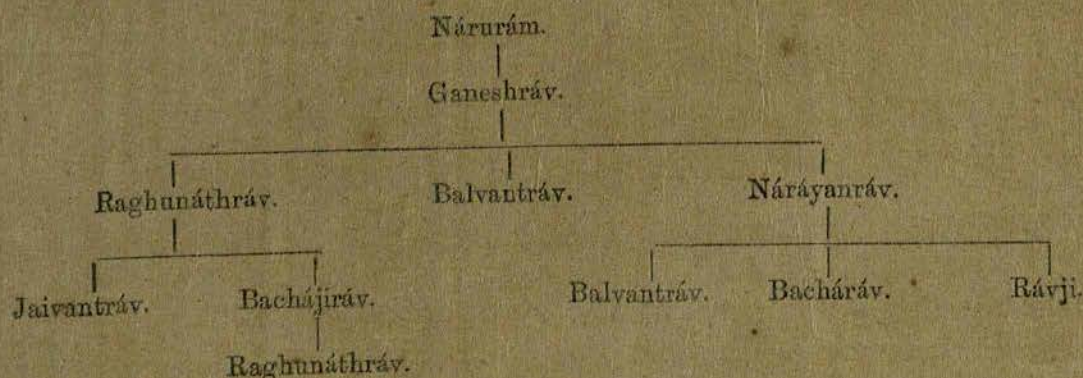
On Bájiráv's restoration Sadáshiv Pant became one of his chief officers of State, and gradually attained to the situation of Prime Minister with a Saranjám to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 annually, which he held with fluctuating influence according to the humour of his master till his death, which took place in 1817, just as the war broke out. He left behind him no sons, but considerable wealth, which devolved on Lakshmanráv, a distant relation adopted by his widow on the death of her husband. Lakshmanráv Mánkeshvar holds the personal estate of the late Sadáshiv Pant in the neighbourhood of Bārámati, valued at an annual income of Rs. 31,000 Rs. 31,000

He has also the village of Temburni in inám from the Nizám, valued at 5,000
During his administration, also, he secured the Deshmukhi of Itta in the Kháná-
pur Táluka in the Sátára territory worth about Rs. 1,000 Annually 1,000
Rs. 37,000



MANTRI ASHT PRADHAN.

Nárurám, the eldest of three brothers and founder of this family, was a Chipluni Bráhmaṇ and hereditary Registrar or Kulkarni of the village of Kochry near Málvan in the Konkan. He had the good fortune to be one of the first persons of family who met Sháhuji in Khándesh after his escape from the great Mogal in 1708, and was created Pant Ráj-adnia, then a high office in the Sátára Government, in the year 1713, on a salary of 7,000 Hons or Rs. 28,000 annually. In the year 1717 he was raised to the office of Mantri or astrologer. At the same time that Báláji Vishvanáth was created Peshwa, the Mantri's salary was increased to 8,000 Hons or Rs. 32,000 annually, to which was added the Sardeshmukhi Amal of Bijápur, edar, &c., being a tenth of the revenue of those districts. The death of Nárurám in 1746, and the increasing power of the Peshwas, subsequently enabled them to resume most of the requisites without doing away with the office itself, and the present Mantri Jaiwantráv, the great-grandson of Nárurám, has only one estate left him at Bágni, estimated to yield about 8,000 annually.



NANA FADANAVIS.

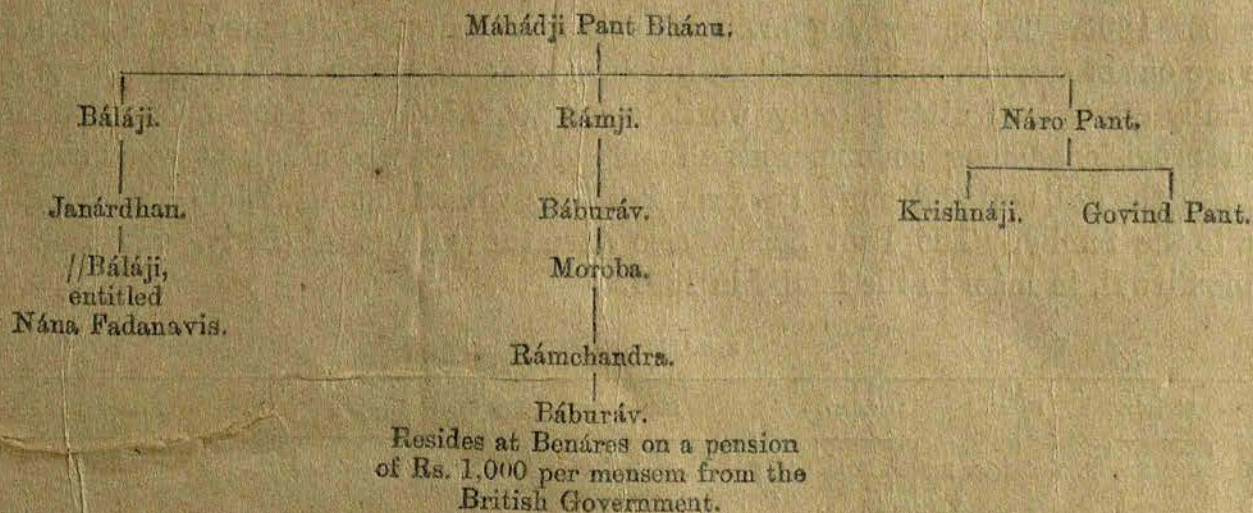
The ancestor of this great Minister was Mádhóji Pant Bhánu, a Chipluni Bráhmaṇ, the Máhájan of the village of Velláss in the táluka of Bánkot. He first left his native village and

came to Sātara in consequence of an invitation from the first Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth, whose brother, Jānu Vishvanáth, had found protection in his house after his defeat by the Habshis near Shrivardan. The three sons of Mádhoji Pant obtained service at Court, and the elder, Báláji, was raised to the office of Fadanavis and died at Delhi, whither he had accompanied the Peshwa. His sons, Janárdan Pant and Bábúráv, succeeded to his office; the former died before the latter, leaving an only son, Báláji, who flying from the battle of Pánipat, escaped to Poona, and, in conjunction with his uncle Bábúráv and his son Moroba, filled the office of Fadanavis.

It is unnecessary here to enter into any particular history of Báláji Janárdan, better known by the appellation of Nana Fadanavis. He succeeded to the supreme control of the affairs of the whole Marátha Empire in 1774 and exercised his power with a sagacity and conduct rarely met with. On the death of Savái Mádhavráv in 1795 and the subsequent contention for the throne he lost much of his power, and expended the whole of a fortune, amounting, it is said, to nearly five millions, in his endeavour to regain it. He died of a fever in 1800, leaving a widow, Jivu Báí, who enjoys the following income:—

	Rs.
Pension from the British Government	12,000
Deshmukhi of Verul (Ellora)	500
Inám village of Menowli near Wái	1,000
Mahájunki and Koteky of the native village of the family Velláss in the táluka of Bánkot	200
Income Rs.	13,700

Management of the revenues of the religious establishment of the Bel Bagh at Poona producing Rs. 5,000.



NIMBA'LKAR SAR-LASHKAR APPA DESAI.

Sidojiráv, commonly called Áppa Desái, is the first of the family who has attained eminence. His ancestors performed military service in the family of the Rája of Kolhápúr, whom they obtained the two inám villages of Nipáni and Nundi, including Deshmukhi and office of Sir-Náiki of the pargana of Hukeri, which devolved on him at his father's death. During the life of Áppa Desái the Rája of Kolhápúr has conferred on him two other villages. It was in this service he formed that intimacy with Surjiráv Ghatgia which introduced him to the notice and favour of Bájiráv, the late Peshwa, who conferred on him the title of Sar-Lashkar, and having first accompanied the British army under the Duke of Wellington in 1803-4, Áppa Desái was subsequently employed by Bájiráv to wrest Chikodi and Munoly,

valued at seven lákhs of rupees, out of the hands of the Rája of Kolhápúr, but refusing to give them up after taking possession, he was compelled to restore part of them in 1817, just before the late war broke out, and he enjoys under the protection of the British Government the same estates as he then held.

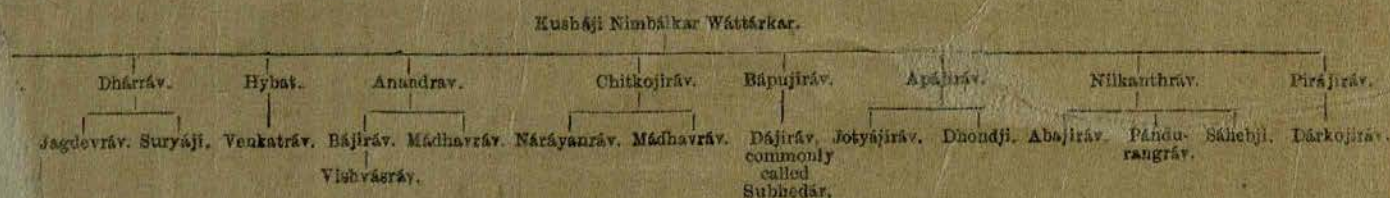
	Rs.
Nipáni and Nundi	10,000
Other two villages in Saranjam, names unknown	10,000
Sar-Náiki of Hukeri	200
Parts of the Chikodi and Mundi districts, &c.	2,50,000
	<hr/>
Rupees.	2,70,200

Sidojírāv Nimbálkar Sar-Lashkar.

A daughter of 4 years of age.

NIMBÁLKAR WATTÁRKAR.

The first of this family which gained distinction under the Marátha Government was Kusháji, the hereditary Deshmukh and Pátíl of Watár, who entered the military service of the great Mádhavrāv. During his own lifetime most of his sons became military leaders under some one of the great Marátha Chiefs; but they appear all to have been more famous for the exercise of civil talents than as soldiers. Some of them became renters of districts, and others bankers, by which they accumulated great wealth, much of which is probably now dissipated by their children. As an instance of their wealth it is only necessary to mention that Appájírāv, the 7th son, when Jághírdár of Byaval in Khándesh, advanced to Davlatráv Sindia, in a few days' warning, 24 lákhs of rupees, after his defeat at Assaye by the Duke of Wellington on the 23rd September 1803. Excepting Jagdevráv, who is now a leader of horse in Sindia's camp, the whole are out of employ, and it is said are involved in debts, which they are unable to discharge. The family estate at Wattár is only worth about Rs. 2,500 per annum, and this affords but small provision among so numerous a family of cousins, who all claim equal shares. They have also the village of Kunti, Pargana Phaltan, valued at Rs. 2,500 more, granted by Sindia to the family. The Pant Sachiv also gave the village of Body, valued at Rs. 1,000, Pargana Sirwal, in inám to the family in 1801.

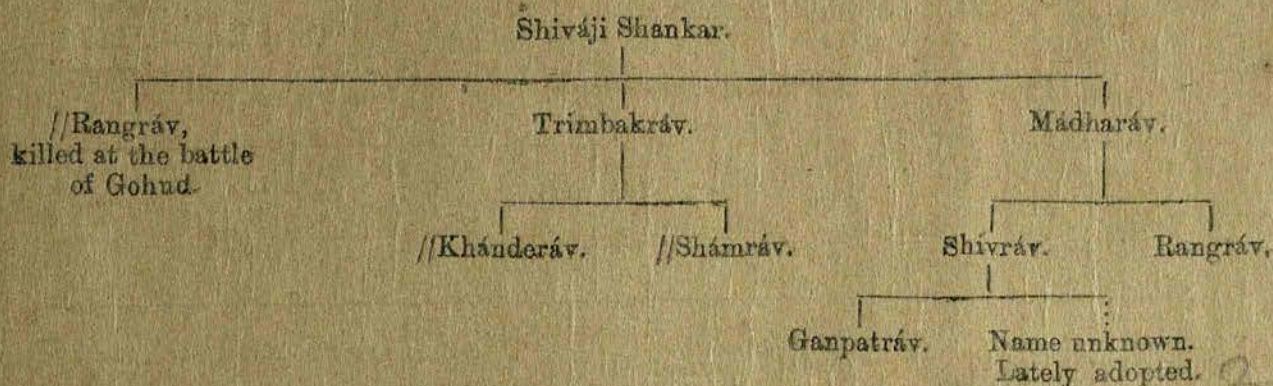


ORYKAR.

The first individual of this family was Shiváji Shankar, a Bráhmaṇ of the village of Rohera, situated in the extreme easternmost point of the Chándur range of hills. Shiváji was the Diván of Yashvantráv Powár of Dhar in Málwa, and subsequently served in a similar office under the first Malhárráv Holkar. He also served as a commander of horse during several campaigns under the first Bájrírāv.

Shiváji had three sons: Rangráv, killed in the battle of Gohad fighting under the first Bájrírāv, Trimbakráv the second son received estates from Rághoba Dáda in Hindustán to the amount of seven and a half lákhs of rupees, which were confirmed by the Great Mádhavrāv on

account of his distinguished gallantry at the battle of Rákshasabhuvan, fought 16th August 1763, but none of these estates remain to the family; the third son, Mádhavrát, served as his father's deputy, and on his death succeeded as principal Diván to the Powár family; but the office has long since fallen into the hands of others, and nothing remains to the descendants of Shiváji Shankar but the inám village of Ory near Násik, worth Rs. 4,000, from whence the family derives its appellation of Orykar.



PANSE.

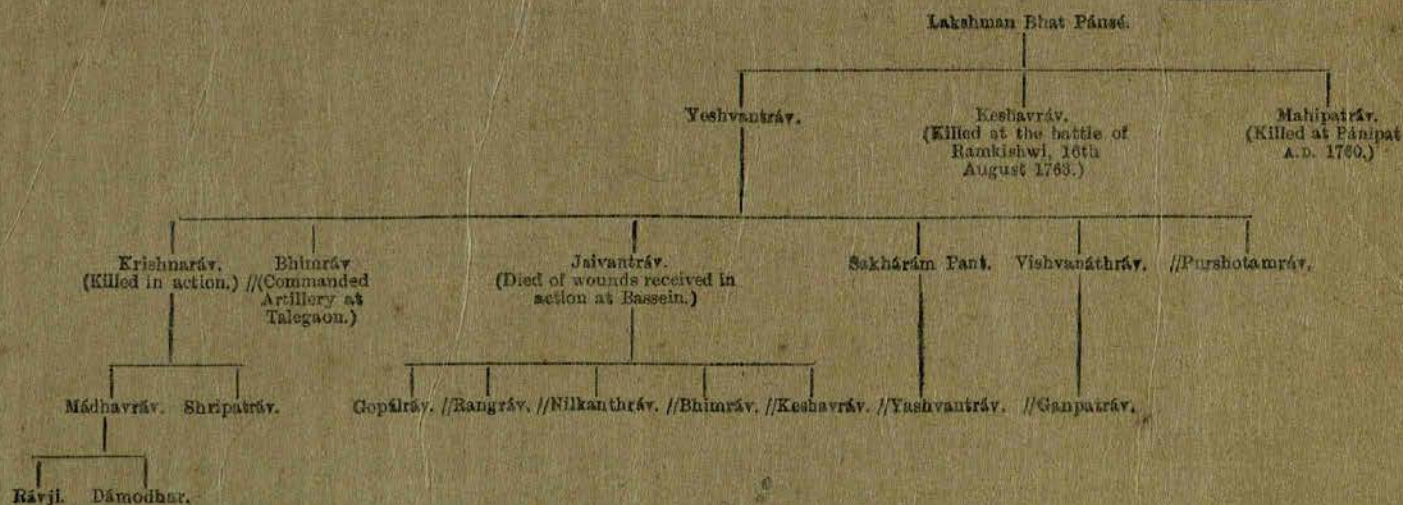
This family, originally Deshpándes of the Pargana of Pángaoon, was first brought into notice when the Marátha Court was held at Sátára, at which time Khánderát Shiváji Panse had a Saramjám of Rs. 15,000, which was resumed at the death of Sháhu Rája. His cousin Yashvantrát and four other brothers joined Bájirát Ballál Peshwa's army in Hindustán, and heaving charge of the artillery, then an inferior branch of the Military Department, was the means of bringing it into greater importance, and the Panses succeeded each other as commandants of artillery till the end of the war. They were principally brought into notice after the battle of Tallegaon, when they received personal jághirs to the amount of Rs. 65,000 and the revenues of the Pangaum, Mehmedápur and Hulsingí Parganás, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, for the maintenance of 300 cavalry.

The claims of the family were forfeited at the end of the war by not coming in within the time prescribed by the proclamation of Sátára; but they still enjoy the following estates and pensions:—

The descendants of Krishnarát Panse, Saranjam village of Sonory, Tarí Kurry Puttar, apportioned as follows:

	Rs.	Rs.
Rátji Mádhav	3,300	
Dámodhar Shripat	1,700	
		5,000
Two widows of Gopálráv the son of Jaivantrát...		2,000
Also the village of Sangwe, Pargana of Sandus, under sequestration till a family dispute can be settled	1,000	
The widow of Rangráv the son of Jaivantrát		1,000
The females of Sakháram Pant, family pension	2,700	
Village of Wunpuri near Jejuri	500	
Half village of Tuljápuri, Pargana Nevása	600	
		3,800
Carried over		11,800

			Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward	...	...	11,800
The widow of Ganpatráv, pension	...	...	2,000	
Village of Sawurdarey	...	...	400	
Half of Tuljápur, Pargana Nevása	...	...	600	
Sindia's village of Nánowli	...	...	400	
				3,400
	Total Rs.	...	15,200	

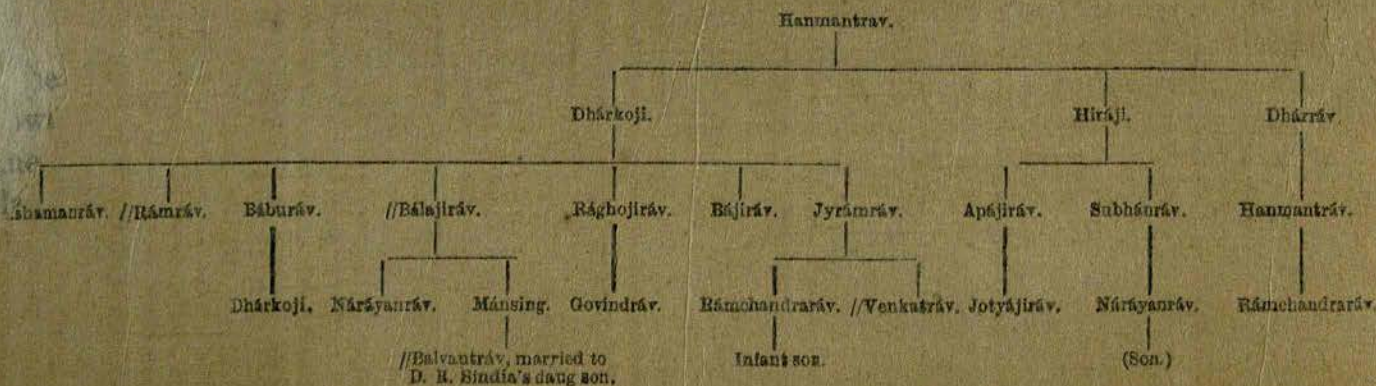


PA'TANKAR SALUKY.

The first person of this family who is known in Marátha history is Hanmantrav Pátankar, the Deshmukh of Pátan, who distinguished himself under Shiváji and accompanied Venkoji to the conquest of Tánjore. In the year 1692 Rájáram the son of Shiváji conferred on Hanmantrav Deshmukh the district of Pátankohra, containing 40 villages, in inám, which has been held by the family up to the present period without interruption. The Pátankars served in the subsequent period of the Peshwa's sovereignty as mercenary soldiers, and on some occasions brought several thousand men under their standard into the field. The family is now remarkable, principally on account of its connection with Davlatráv Sindia.

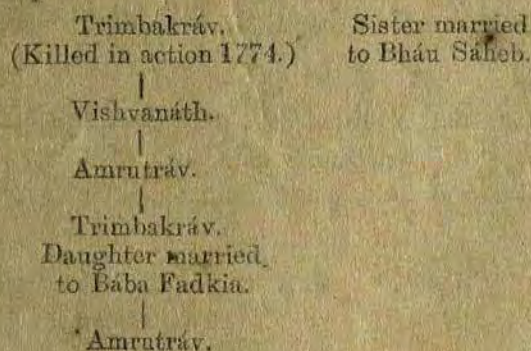
The daughter of Bájirav bin Dárkoji Pátankar was married to Sakháram Ghatgia, whose daughter, Báijábái, espoused Davlatráv Sindia in 1798, by whom he had two daughters, but no sons. One of these married into the family of the Dábháde Senápati, and the other was given in marriage to her cousin Balvantrav the son of Mánsingrav Pátankar, who has considerable influence with his relative, Davlatráv Sindia, and holds a high office under his Government.

In addition to the hereditary property in the Pátankohra, the late Bájirav Peshwa conferred the village of Tambwa in Phaltan-desh on Bájirav and Jyámrav after their quitting the office of the Rája of Nágpur, in lieu of which they received a pension of Rs. 6,000 annually from the British Government.



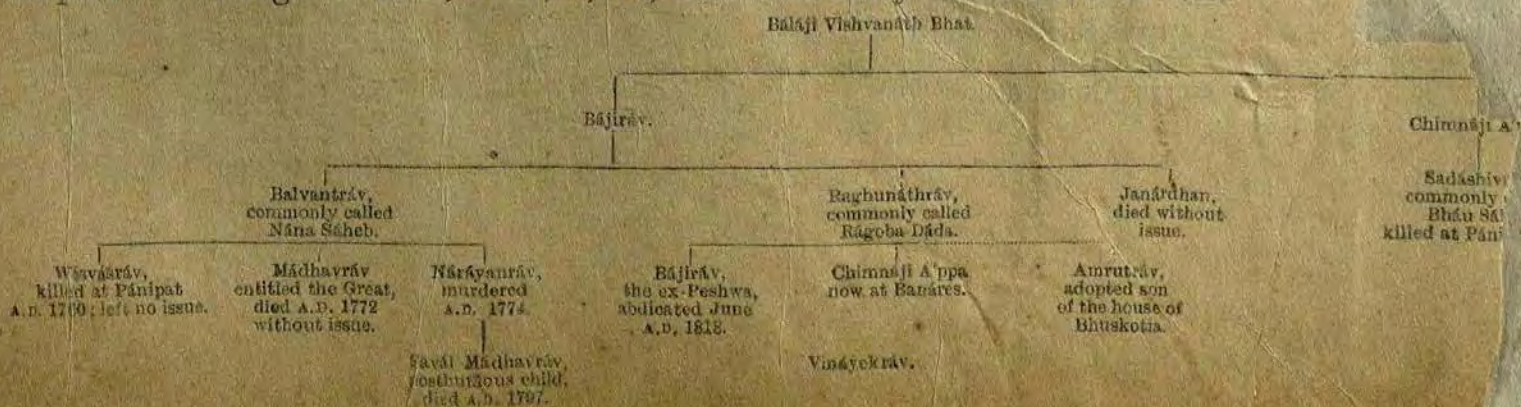
PITTY.

Trimbakráv Vishvanáth, an inhabitant of Guhággar in the Southern Konkan, first obtained importance by the intermarriage of his sister with Sadáshiv Pant, commonly called Bháu Sáheb, the first cousin of Nána Sáheb Peshwa, and killed at Pánipat in 1760. From this connection Trimakráv received the appellation of Māma or uncle in the Peshwa's family. He was distinguished as a soldier, and eventually fell in action while commanding an army in support of the Ministerial party in 1774 against Rághoba Dáda near Pandbarpur. His descendants gained no eminence in subsequent times, but a lineal descendant, Trimbakráv, now resides in Poona, living on his private property and a pension of Rs. 2,000 annually from the British Government.



PESHTWA.

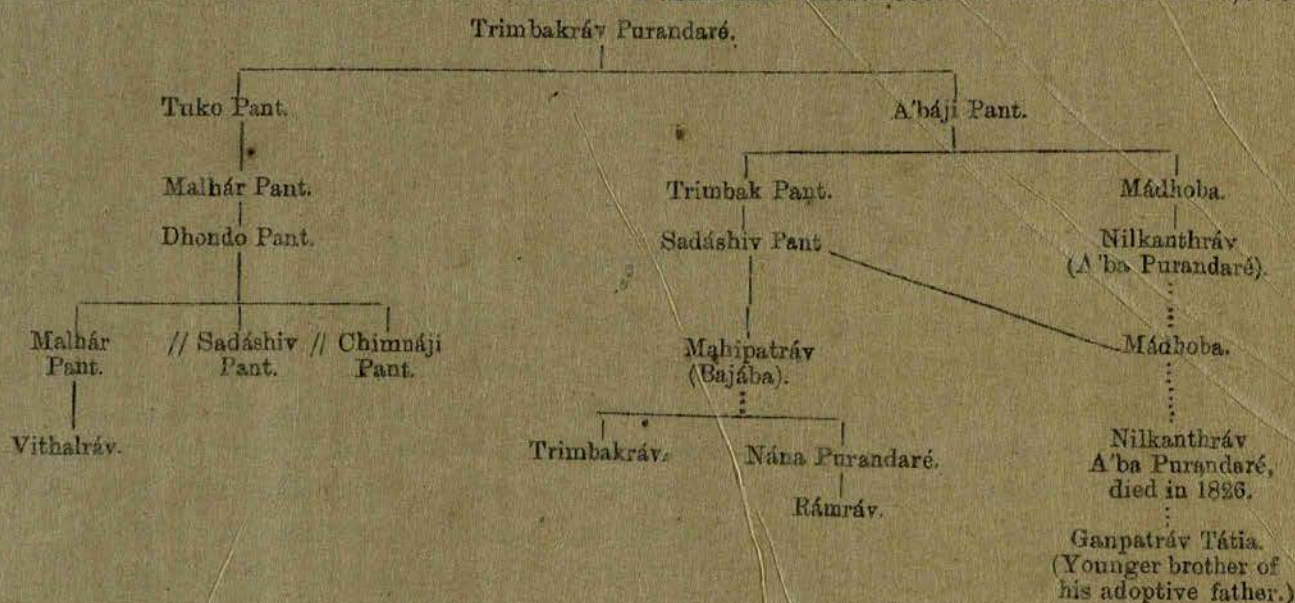
The founder of this family, Báláji the son of Vishvanáth, a Chipluni Bráhmaṇ, was the hereditary Deshmukh or Zamíndár of Srivardhan on the sea-coast of the Southern Konkan; he so recommended himself by his ability and energy at the Court of Sátára, that he was nominated to the office of Peshwa in 1717, and was succeeded at his death in 1720 by his eldest son, Bájiráv. Under this Chief the power of the Peshwaship became supreme, and the Rája of Sátára was satisfied to continue a mere pageant. Bájiráv was succeeded in the year 1740 at his death by Balvantráv, entitled Nána Sáheb, during whose rule Sháháji the Rája of Sátára died without issue, and from that date the Peshwa was acknowledged as Chief and exercised the power of sovereign of the Marátha Empire. His Lieutenants carried their conquests over the whole of Hindustán and Gujarát, levied heavy tribute from the Nizám, wrested the empire from the Mogal, and raised contributions in Bengal and conquered Cuttack. Nána Sáheb died in 1761 and was succeeded by his second son, Mádhavráv called "The Great." He died in 1772 at the age of 28, after giving great promise of his talents and vigour. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Náráyantráv, who was murdered in 1773 in his palace at Poona in the presence of his uncle Rághoba Dáda. Náráyantráv was succeeded by his posthumous child Savái Mádhavráv during whose minority the State was ruled by his Minister Nána Fadanavis. On the death Savái Mádhavráv in 1795 without children, he was succeeded by his relative Bájiráv eldest son of Rághoba Dáda, who, expelled from his dominions after a desperate effort to recover all the power of his ancestors which he had forfeited by his imbecility, abdicated his sovereignty on 3rd June 1818 in favour of the British Government, on condition of receiving an Rs. 8,00,000. His brother, Chinnáji Áppa, receives a pension of Rs. 2,00,000, and Amrutráv adopted son of Rághoba Dáda, Rs. 7,00,000, which has lately descended to his son.



PURANDHARE'.

At the time when Báláji Vishvanáth was appointed Peshwa he nominated one Abáji Pant, a native of Sápúr near Poona, to the office of Diván or record-keeper of expenses, and his elder brother, Tuko Pant, also shared with him the duties of the office. These duties were transferred to those of the Fadanavis on the accession of the Great Mádhavrát; and although the office was not again renewed by any of the Peshwas, yet during the late reign of Bájirát Sáheb the descendants of Abáji, commonly called Nána Purandharé and Aba Purandharé, enjoyed his favour, and were treated with much consideration. The former held estates up to the war, valued at Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 15,000 were restored by the British Government, and the latter enjoyed estates chiefly in the vicinity of Poona, valued at Rs. 60,000, which were continued to him after the war.

The descendant of Tuko Pant called Vitthalráv Purandharé holds estates valued at Rs. 10,000.



PRATINIDHI.

The first person of this present family who succeeded to this office was Parashurám Pant Pratinidhi, Kulkarni of the village of Kinnye, 12 miles east of Sátára. He was raised to this dignity by Tárábái (the Dowager of Rájarám, Rája of Sátára,) in the year 1695, and during his lifetime had influence to procure the same office for his eldest son at the Court of Kolhápúr. On the death of Parashurám Pant in the month of June 1718, he was succeeded by his second son, vípatráv.

The third son, Jagjivanráv, succeeded his brother and survived all his other brothers, but without issue in the month of September 1754. The office then devolved on Shrinivásráv, grandson of the elder branch of the family, and his son, Parashurám Pant now holds the office personal estates as follows:—

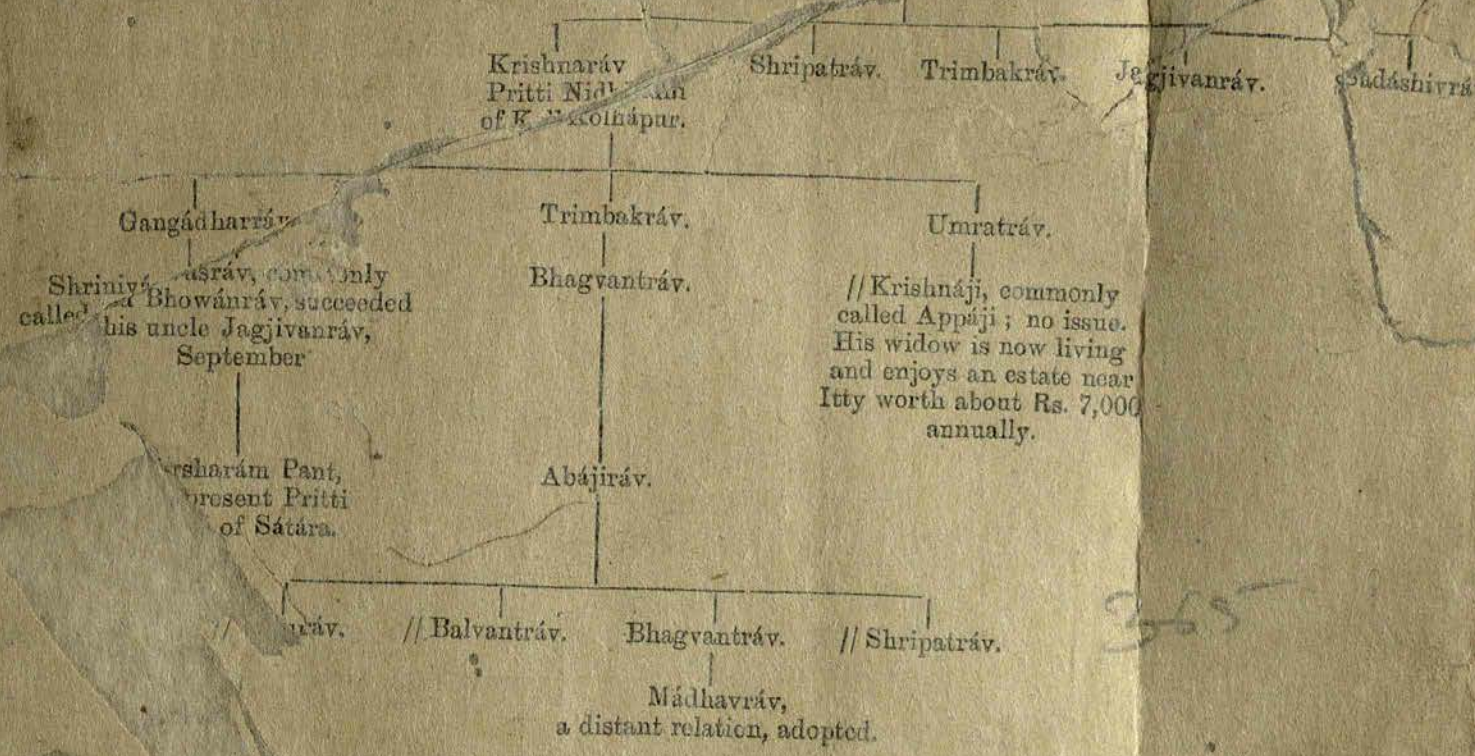
					Rs.
In Pránt Karád	...	...	...	...	22,289
Babti of Pránt Bijápur	...	...	...	...	51,389
Pargana Bágevádi 2	...	...	...	...	61,610
Pránt Atpari	...	...	...	...	51,979
Kuryat Ound, &c.	...	...	...	...	12,733
Total ...					Rs. 2,00,000



GENEALOGY OF THE MARATHA CHIEFS.

The present collections do not exceed Rs. 8,000.

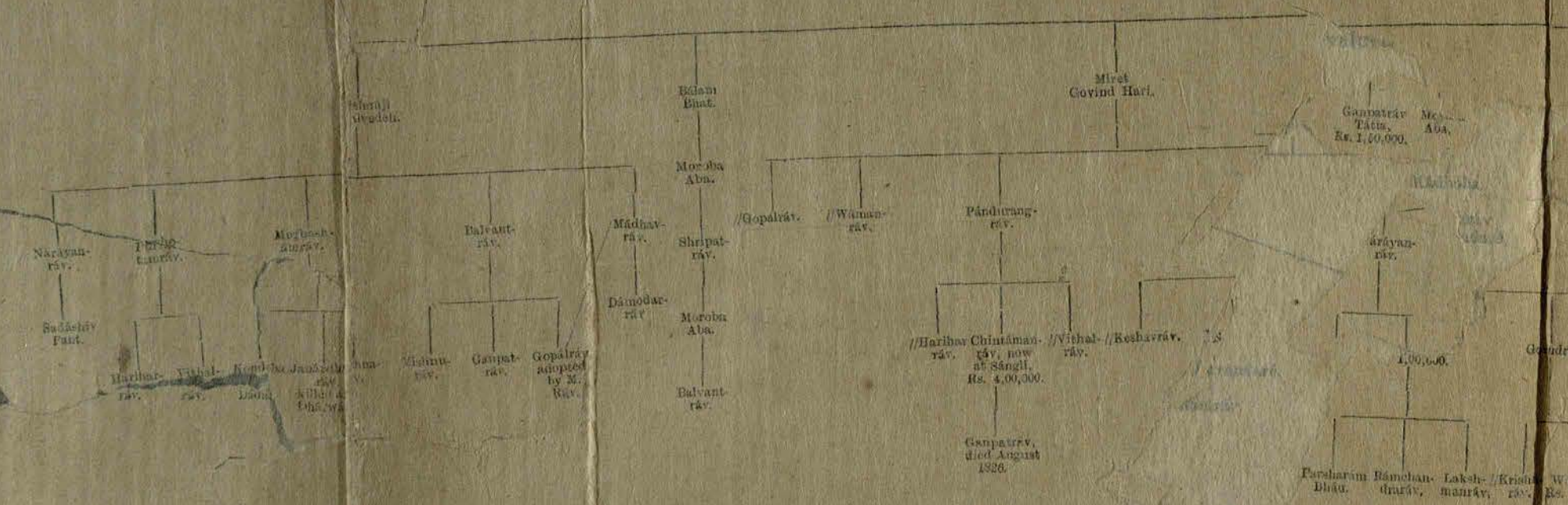
Parsharam Pant Pritti Nidhi.



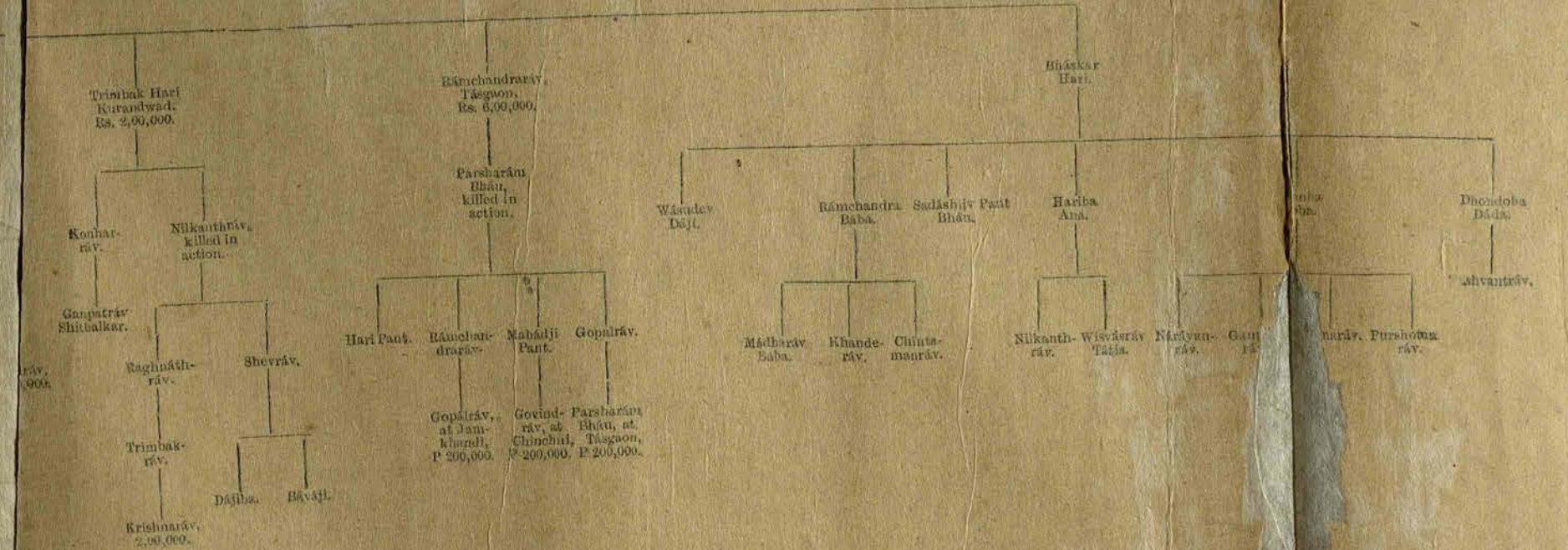
PATWARDHAN.

The founder of this family is Harbhau, a Chipluni Brahman, and Kulkarni of the village of Ratoura in the taluka of Ratnagiri. He was the Upadhia or domestic priest of Narayanrao Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji, who married Anubai, the sister of the first Bajirao, through whose patronage he obtained an eminence. Of his six sons, Govind Hari, Trimbak Hari, and Ramchandra Hari rose to distinction as military leaders; and Gopalrao and Parashuram, his grandsons, were among the greatest chiefs of the Maratha Empire under the Peshwa. The family estates, valued at six and a half lakhs of rupees, all lie in the vicinity of the Kolhapur Raja; and the aggression of the Peshwas at several times have frequently called forth the vengeance of that little principality. Parashuram Bhau and two of his sons lost their lives in the feuds that arose out of these contentions, and many of this family have fallen on the field of battle.

Har Bhau Paton



The founder of this family is Harbhau, a Chipluni Brahman, and Kulkarni of the village of Ratoura in the taluka of Ratnagiri. He was the Upadhia or domestic priest of Narayanrao Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji, who married Anubai, the sister of the first Bajirao, through whose patronage he obtained an eminence. Of his six sons, Govind Hari, Trimbak Hari, and Ramchandra Hari rose to distinction as military leaders; and Gopalrao and Parashuram, his grandsons, were among the greatest chiefs of the Maratha Empire under the Peshwa. The family estates, valued at six and a half lakhs of rupees, all lie in the vicinity of the Kolhapur Raja; and the aggression of the Peshwas at several times have frequently called forth the vengeance of that little principality. Parashuram Bhau and two of his sons lost their lives in the feuds that arose out of these contentions, and many of this family have fallen on the field of battle.



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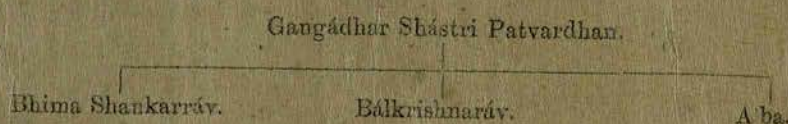


PATWARDHAN GANGADHAR SHASTRI.

This person of the family of Patwardhan was born at the town of Wái near Sátára, where his ancestors had for many years resided, having long left their original village in the vicinity of Guhíghar in the táluka of Anjanvel in the Southern Konkan. Gangádhar Bhatt having been educated as a Shástri or expounder of the Shástras, became the domestic priest of Hari Pant Fadkia. He enjoyed no situation of distinction under the Poona Government, but was first brought into public employ by Mr. Duncan, then Governor of Bombay, and having been recommended to Colonel Walker, Resident at Baroda, he rose to so great distinction as to become Minister to the reigning Prince Fattesing Gáikawár, by whom he was deputed, in the year 1815, to Poona on an embassy at the instance of the British Government to negotiate for a settlement of the Peshwa's claims on the Gáikawár State, when he fell a victim to the intrigues of the Poona Darbár, having been assassinated on the 20th July of the same year at Pandharpur.

The family receives an annual pension through the British Government of	Rs. 10,000
and from the Government of Baroda	60,000

Total Rs. 70,000



RAJA BAHADUR.

In the reign of Sháhuji, Rája of Sátára, the first of this family whose name was Náro Shankar Dány (of the sect of Rugvedi Bráhman) nominated by Nána Sáheb Peshwa to collect the revenues of Jhánsy in Hindustán. He held the office for fourteen years without contributing one rupee to Government, and eventually assumed a Nowbut as a military leader, for which reasons he was recalled to Poona, and on his entry he not only caused his Nowbut to be beaten throughout the city, but came directly to the Peshwa's palace, where he claimed apartments. Having sufficient address to satisfy the Peshwa of his conduct, he was henceforward rated as one of the great military chiefs of the empire, and known by the name of Motiwála on an enormous pearl which he wore.

His Saranjám was fixed at six lákhs of rupees of territory, part in Banda in Bundelkhand, and part in Khándesh and Gangthadi. The Banda estates were transferred to the British Government by the treaty of Bassein, and the Khándesh and Gangthadi estates are still held by his descendants.

Gopálráv having possession of the Pargana of Nembeit, estimated in land revenue	Rs. 22,000
Customs of Málegaon	7,000

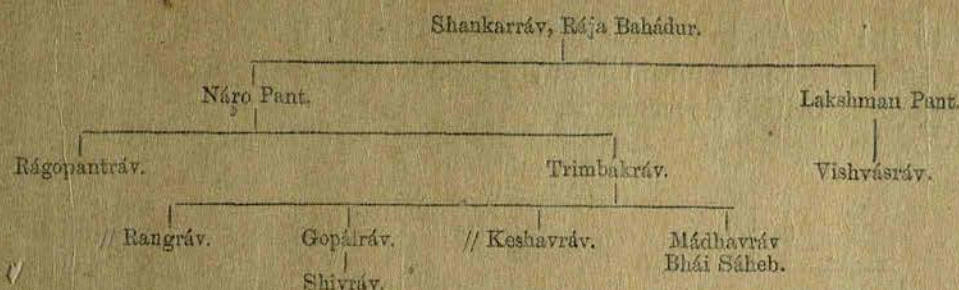
Total.. Rs. 29,000

Mádhavráv, commonly called Bhái Sahib, holds the Koralli District, &c., &c., in the Táraf of Dehpur, estimated at	Rs. 36,020
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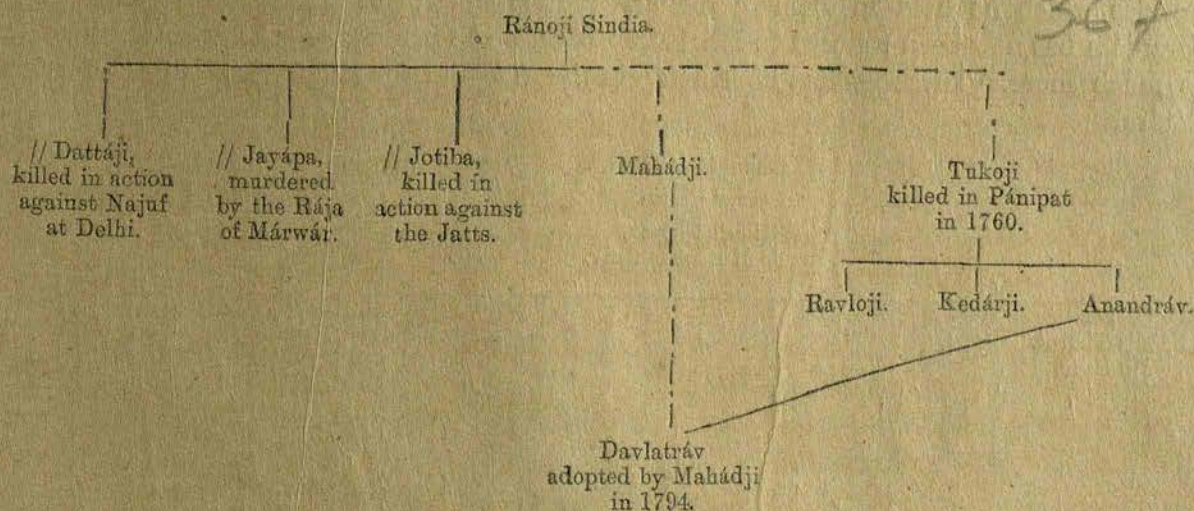
GENEALOGY OF THE MARÁTHA CHIEFS.

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SINDIA.

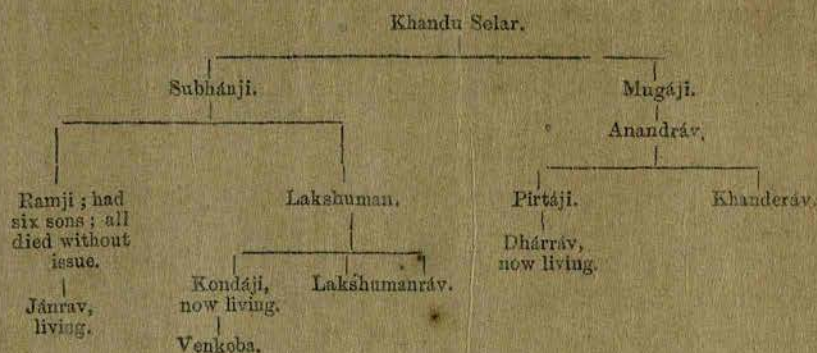
The first of this family who rose to distinction was Ránoji Sindia, a Marátha, the son of the Pátíl of Kanerékehr near Sátára. He was originally a menial attendant of Bájiráv Ballál, the Peshwa at the time; and it was his particular duty to take charge of his master's slippers. Assiduity in this humble employ gained his master's favour, and in the year 1732 he was raised to the command of a body of horse. From that period he and his five sons, two of whom were illegitimate, and his grandson, Jankoji, were distinguished as the most gallant soldiers of the day. Of these persons Mahádji alone survived their father, the rest having fallen in battle. On the death of Ránoji he was succeeded by Mahádji, who obtained for himself the independent principality now held by the family. Mahádji died in 1794 and was succeeded by his relative, Davlatráv, then 22 years of age, who now sits on the masnad at Gwálor.



SELAR.

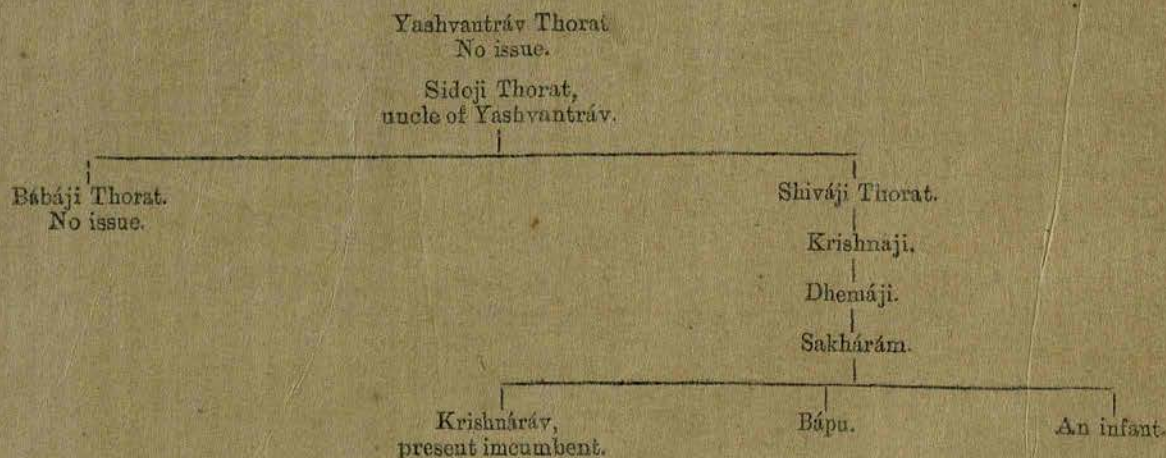
This Marátha family was distinguished in the time of Sháhu, Rájá of Sátára, as Silledárs (or horsemen riding their own horses) and supplying others to Government. The two sons of Khandu Selar behaved with much gallantry in the battle of Talegaon, fought by the Peshwa Báláji Vishvanáth against Dábháde the Senápati, in which action Mugáji, the younger of the Selars, lost his life. In consequence one-half the Mokássa of Bhurgaum, the whole of the Mokássa of Bahádarapura, and the whole of the Mokássa of Bhokardhun were made over to the family to enable them to support 60 horsemen, with which they were bound to serve when called on for duty. Anandtráv, the son of Mugáji Selar, also lost his life in battle, and some

addition was made to the estates in the Peshwaship of Báláji Bájiráv. In the late reign of Bájiráv the whole estates were resumed, but a pension of Rs. 1,200 annually has been conferred on the family by the British Government.



THORAT WALVAKAR.

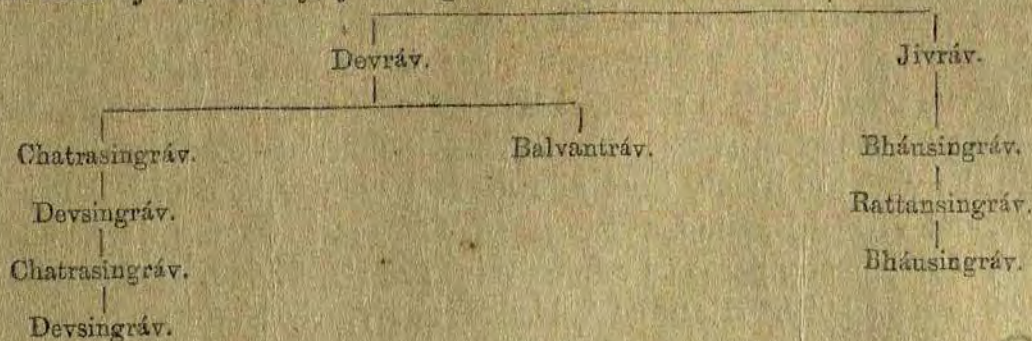
Yashvantráv Thorat, the Pátíl of Karwá in the pargana of Karád, was the first of this family who attained distinction. He was an officer of cavalry in the service of the Rájá of Kolhápur, and his Saranjám estates amounted to Rs. 75,000 per annum. Having died without issue, his corps of horse was transferred to his uncle, Siddaji Thorat, by the Rájá. The estate and the strength of his party were reduced, the former to a Saranjám of Rs. 35,000 annually. Besides which he held in inám hereditary estates worth about Rs. 10,000 annually. The Saranjám has now been reduced to Rs. 10,000 besides the hereditary estates amounting to about as much more. These estates lie chiefly in the neighbourhood of Wálva in the territory of Sátára.





TOHKE ABHUNIKAR.

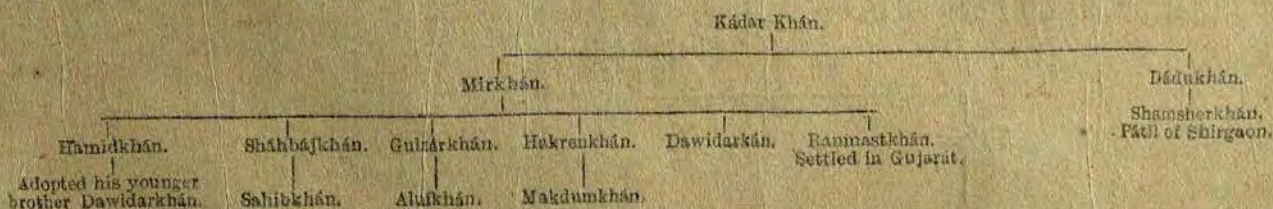
In the reign of Aurangzeb two brothers of the tribe of Rajput came from Jypur and enlisted with a number of followers in the service of the Imperial Amil of Galna. They were so useful in suppressing the insurrections of the Bhils and Mowassias in Baglana, that the Emperor granted them 19 inám villages in the parganás of Kunnássi and Koráli in Khándesh, which are still held by the family, yielding annually about Rs. 8,000.



TOHKA LAFOREKAR.

Kadurkhán, the first of this family who is known, came from Kábul to India, and is represented as settling at Chundur; after which his son Sheer Khán entered the service of a Rajput Chief of Abhuma, of the family of Tohka. As the Hindu family fell from its power, so did Sheer Khán become a powerful Marauding Chieftain, and attracting the notice of Bájrav Ballál, by several proofs of enterprise, he was reclaimed from being a freebooter to become the chief of a body of horse in the service of the Peshwa. The town of Lassur in the pargana of Chopra in Khándesh, was assigned to Meer Khán in inám, and district in the vicinity yielding Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance of troops.

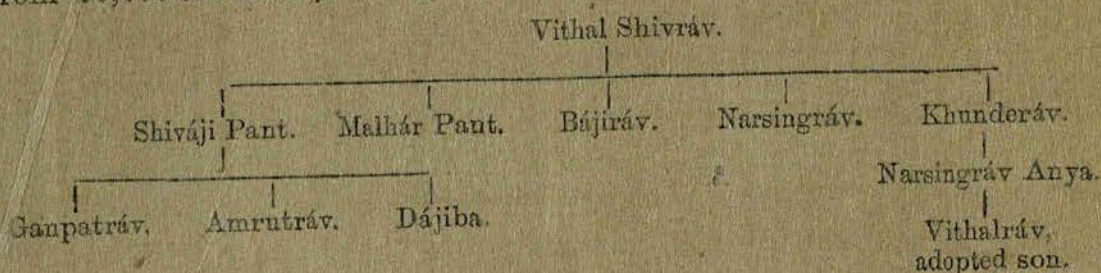
Meer Khán dying left two sons, of whom Gulzárkhán alone resisted with effect the powerful bands of marauders which sprang up in Khándesh after the death of Savái Mahádhavráv unsupported by the Peshwa, and the sport of all the lawless banditti which devastated the country. Goolzárkhán defended his patrimony and taking advantage of the times is said to have joined in the general plunder. His family established claims on the British Government by affording an assylum to Sháh Nawázkhán, a native officer deputed to obtain information by the Duke of Wellington, and this act seems likely to have led to the resumption of the Lassur jághír estates by Bájrav, which actually took place; some time after Gulzárkhán obtained Lassur till his death; but the mismanagement of his son Aluf Khán, a silly and debauched old man, led to British Government assuming the temporary management of the inám to pay off his debts and provide for the rest of the family.



GENEALOGY OF THE MARÁTHA CHIEFS.

VINCHURKAR.

Vitthal Shivdev, the first of this family who rose to distinction, was the hereditary Kul-karni of the village of Nigree, Tarf Sátára. He is one of the few Deshasth Bráhmans who have attained eminence under the Peshwas, their predilection being in favour of Konkanasts. Vitthal Shivdev frequently distinguished himself as a soldier under Chinnáji Appa, the brother of Bájirav Ballál, particularly during the celebrated long siege of Bassein. He and his sons and grandsons were most of them great military leaders, and held large tracts of country for the maintenance of troops. The Vinchurkar's quota was however most increased under the late Peshwa, when the landed estates exceeded 13 lách of rupees. The whole management of the affairs of the family was exclusively in the hands of Báloba, a distant relation of the present chief, who, before the war, had hardly been allowed to have any control. Báloba retired with Bájirav to Bitlur, and Vitthal Narsing, a young man of 25 years of age, enjoys, under the protection of the British Government, personal estates valued at Rs. 55,000, besides hereditary ináms worth from 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. His usual residence is at Vinchur between Násik and Chandore.



WÁIKAR SHEIKH MEERAN.

Sheikh Meeran, a Mahomedan inhabitant of Wái, was Jamádár of sixty-four infantry soldiers in the service of the Rájás of Sátára. On the return of Sháhu Rája from imprisonment in 1707 his aunt, Tárábái, refused to acknowledge him, or even to receive him into the fort of Sátára, to which Sháhu Rája laid siege. After a short time, owing to dissensions among the garrison, Sheikh Meeran was deputed to visit the Prince and to report accordingly. He did so, and being convinced of the identity of Sháhu Rája, returned to the fort, and seizing the person of Parashurám Pant Pratinidhi, who commanded and who opposed the Prince's reception, delivered Sátára into Sháhu Rája's hands, on account of which service he received the inám village of Pusurni, a pension of Rs. 1,800 monthly, and was raised to the rank of a commander of 60 horse, for the maintenance of which he held Mokása amals to the amount of Rs. 40,000.

The pension ceased with the first Sheikh Meeran, and the Mokása has since fallen off to about Rs. 18,000, which with Pusurni is still enjoyed for the performance of service to the Rája of Sátára with 10 horsemen.





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APPENDICES.
