

Abstract.

Transferred by the Honourable Company to the Punt Suecho	Rs. 32,340 1 09
Transferred by the Punt Suecho to the Honourable Company	„ 32,740 1 09
Balance in favour of the Punt Suecho to be paid annually in cash	„ 400 0 0

ARTICLE 2.

The country producing revenue to the above amount of Rs. 32,340-1-09 has thus been transferred, in full sovereignty, by the Honourable Company to the Punt Suecho, in lieu of revenue belonging to that Chieftain, amounting, as above, to Rs. 32,740-1-09, and the balance Rs. 400 is to be paid annually in cash to the Punt.

Settled on the part of the Honourable Company by L. R. Reid, Esq., Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Konkan, and on that of the Punt by his Vakeels, Ragho Appajee Mokuddum and Pandoorung Gungadhur Gunpoole, and signed this 18th of Shawul, the 5th of Chintru Vud, Shuke 1752 (the 12th of April A. D. 1830).

(Sd.) L. R. REID, *Principal Collector.*

„ RAGHO APPAJEE MOKUDDUM.

„ PANDLOORUNG GUNGADHUR GUNPOOLE.

PAPER containing the PARTICULARS of the TRANSFER OF TERRITORY alluded to in Article 1 of the AGREEMENT.

Schedule of villages of Turrufs Palee and Shee Mehal, in which the Honourable Company's rights have been made over to the Punt Suecho in entire sovereignty.

MAMLE PALEE.

1. The Kusba or town of Palee.

Turruf Huweelee.

2. Mouza Oodhur.	7. Mouza Wawe.
3. „ Targaon.	8. „ Rasul.
4. „ Pursore.	9. „ Ambhole.
5. „ Khandpolee.	10. „ Dapore.
6. „ Bhymo.	11. „ Waghosee.

Turruf Asre Adharne.

12. Mouza Ghotnore.	16. Mouza Mongaon Khoord.
13. „ Wawe.	17. „ Muzre Sawe.
14. „ Wasonde.	18. „ Bheleew.
15. „ Mongaon Boozoorg.	19. „ Phulian.

Turruf Antone.

20. Mouza Jhamp. 1 21 Mouza Wawlolee.
22. Mouza Boorinbalee.

TURRUF SHEE MEHAL.

Turruf Asree Adharne.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mouza Kondgaon. | 14. Muzree Hednolee. |
| 2. " Ambegaon. | 15. Mouza Wurur. |
| 3. " Wanrosee. | 16. " Kurchonde. |
| 4. Muzree Nuogur. | 17. " Nanose. |
| 5. Mouza Kanhiwlee. | 18. " Purgholee. |
| 6. " Tiwree. | 19. " Amnoree. |
| 7. " Pernlee. | 20. " Duhigaon. |
| 8. " Kansul. | 21. " Gondao. |
| 9. Kusba Asree. | 22. " Chindurgaon. |
| 10. Mouza Moolshee. | 23. " Hatond. |
| 11. " Kulumb. | 24. " Mahagaon. |
| 12. " Hurneree. | 25. " Purlee (inam). |
| 13. " Kistwur. | 26. " Dhokshet. |

27. Muzree Dondiwlee.

Turruf Antone.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 28. Mouza Kursamle. | 40. Mouza Nandgaon. |
| 29. " Nennalee. | 41. " Gomasee. |
| 30. " Pimplolee. | 42. " Potluj Khoord. |
| 31. " Nagove. | 43. " Potluj Boozoorg. |
| 32. " Nagshet. | 44. " Adoolsee. |
| 33. Kusba Antone. | 45. " Bharje (inam). |
| 34. Mouza Kulenbosee. | 46. " Ambnolee. |
| 35. " Bulke. | 47. " Amtnonee. |
| 36. " Chinchaolee. | 48. " Sideshwur Khoord. |
| 37. " Kandule. | 49. " Sideshwur Boozoorg. |
| 38. " Gondule. | 50. " Pooee. |
| 39. " Googoolwara. | 51. " Khendsnee. |

52. Mouza Narsoor.

Turruf Huwelee.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 53. Mouza Oosale. | 59. Mouza Kuvelee. |
| 54. " Chive. | 60. " Wafegur. |
| 55. Muzree Jumboobara. | 61. " Virsnee. |
| 56. " Bhilpara. | 62. " Kurnujgur. |
| 57. Mouza Aondhe. | 63. " Khnolee (inam). |
| 58. " Koombhargur. | 64. " Murhalee. |

ABSTRACT.

Mamle Palee	Villages	22
Turruf Shee Mehal	"	64
		86

SOUTHERN KONKAN; }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
11th November 1829.

(Sd.) L. R. REID,
Collector.



Made over by the Punt Sucheo to the Honourable Company :—

The Punt's share of the revenue in turruf Nagotna	Rs. 18,375 2 52
The same in turruf Ashtumee	" 13,122 3 22
The same in 12 villages in turruf Shee Mehal	" 1,023 2 68

Rs. 32,522 0 42

Balance in favour of the British Government " 34 2 41

SOUTHERN KONKAN ;
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
12th November 1829.

(Sd.) L. R. REID,
Collector.

NO. LXIX.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY
and the PUNT SUCHEO, dated the 3rd February 1839.

The late Punt Sucheo Rughoonath Rao having on his death-bed adopted the son of his half-brother, Ramjee Appa, as his heir, which adoption, after a full consideration of the case, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India has been pleased to recognize, and orders having been received to this effect from the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as well as that the present heir, Chimnajee Rughoonath, being of tender years, a Karbaree should be appointed to manage the affairs of the jaghire, a communication was transmitted to Bhor on this subject, and in accordance with this communication, Damodur Moreshwar, Venkajee Rungnath, and Sudasheo Khundi Rao, having waited on the Resident with full powers to make the arrangements pointed out by Government, the following Articles are hereby agreed to by the undersigned on the part of Chimnajee Rughoonath Punt Sucheo :—

ARTICLE 1.

By the 1st and 2nd articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo, under date the 22nd April 1820, the Punt is bound to provide for the establishment, in his jaghire, of a good police; as also that whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to the officers of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In elucidation of this Article, it is now also agreed that the Punt fully recognizes the right of the officers of the British Government to enter his territory in pursuit of offenders and stolen property; that he will aid these officers to the utmost of his ability in the performance of this duty; and that all such offenders and stolen property will be given up without demur to the British Government. All such evidence, etc., also as may be required for the trial of British subjects before British Courts, for crimes committed in the Punt's country, are immediately to be forwarded, as pointed out by the British authorities.



ARTICLE 2.

It is also hereby understood and agreed to by the Punt that the entire jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the village of Payet, of the Poona Zillah and of the kusba of Neeghoz, of the Ahmednuggur zillah, shall be ceded to the British Government. These two villages being surrounded by the Company's territory, and quite detached from that of the Punt Sucheo, justice will henceforward be administered according to the rules and regulations in force in the British territory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas for the promotion of trade and commerce, the British Government has abolished all transit duties, the Punt Sucheo, with the same object, consents to abolish those levies within his territories. The Punt also hereby agrees to adopt the same system as may be adopted by the British Government with respect to the compensation to be granted to all parties possessing hulks on the duties to be abolished by this Article.

ARTICLE 4.

It is also understood and agreed to that the settlement made by the late Rughoonath Rao Punt Sucheo with the bankers, for the payment of the debts of the estate, is to be strictly adhered to, and that no further debt is to be contracted on any account whatever without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

It is also understood and agreed to that the annual allowances of Radha Bai and Bhuwanee Bai, the grandmother and mother of the late Punt Sucheo, are to be duly paid in the same manner as during the lifetime of Rughoonath Rao.

ARTICLE 6.

It is also hereby declared and agreed to by the Punt Sucheo that the Company's Rupee shall be the current coin within the Punt's territory in the same manner as in the Company's country.

ARTICLE 7.

The undersigned having been named by Gungabai Sucheo as Karbarees for the management of the estate, they hereby agree that they will faithfully and honestly discharge their duty so as to give satisfaction to the British Government, to the Punt, and inhabitants at large; yearly accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the jaghire are also to be rendered. And it is clearly understood that these Karbarees may be removed or changed as Government may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 8.

Finally, it is understood that the above agreement refers to the territory of the Punt Sucho within British jurisdiction.

In all, the eight Articles, as set forth, are agreed to.

Sunnat Tissa-wu-Sullaseen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, the 17th of Zilkad, the 3rd of February 1839.

(Sd.) DAMODUR MORESHWUR GANDEKUR, in his own handwriting.

„ VENKAJEE RUNGNATH, in his own handwriting.

„ SUDASHEO KHUNDE RAO, in his own handwriting.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 16th February 1839, and by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India on the 8th April following.

No. LXX.

OPIUM AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT between the POLITICAL AGENT of POONA, acting under the authority of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL on behalf of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MEHERBAN SHUNKER RAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV CHIEF of BHOR on behalf of himself his heirs and successors regarding the manufacture consumption and sale of opium in the Bhor State.

Whereas in accordance with the existing relations between the British Government and Meherban Shunker Rao Pandit Pant Sachiv Chief of Bhor the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium are prohibited in the Bhor State and no opium may be consumed in the said Bhor State other than opium on which there has been paid to the British Government the duty at the time payable to the said Government in respect of opium consumed in the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas in consideration of the covenants on the part of the Chief of Bhor hereinafter contained the British Government has agreed to relinquish the portion of the said duty on all opium that shall be hereafter conveyed into the said Bhor State for consumption therein in accordance with the said covenants.

2. The Chief of Bhor agrees with the British Government with reference to all former agreements on the same subject-matter as follows, *vis.* :—

(1) That the opium from time to time required for consumption within his territory shall be obtained in one of the three following ways only (namely) :—

(a) by direct importation from Malwa and Rajputana; or

(b) by purchase in Bombay; or

(c) by purchase at any convenient opium depôt of the British Government;

and that all opium so procured shall be imported into transported through or exported from British India as the case may require in accordance with the law and rules regarding import transport and export of opium at the time in force in the part of British India into through or from which such import transport or export is necessary;

- (2) That he will adopt such measures as shall from time to time appear to the British Government to be necessary for effectually preventing any export and any illicit import of opium across his frontier;
- (3) That the sale of opium within his territory shall henceforward be conducted by licensed vendors only or departmentally by State servants;
- (4) That opium shall not be supplied to any of the said licensed vendors except on payment of a price which is not less than the price at which at the time being licensed vendors are being supplied in the British Districts of Satara Kolaba and Poona.
- (5) That no licensed vendors in his territory shall at any time be permitted to sell opium at a price which is lower than the lowest price at which licensed vendors are at the time being authorized to sell it in the British districts of Satara Kolaba and Poona.
- (6) That the system for the vend of opium in his territory shall be henceforward assimilated in its general features to that in force in the British districts of Satara Kolaba and Poona.
- (7) That he will forthwith introduce and enforce in his territory the Regulations published under Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 7207 dated 18th September 1895 and will hereafter from time to time adopt and enforce any change in the said Regulations or any new Regulations similar in effect to any provision of the law or rules regarding opium for the time being in force in British India which the Governor in Council of Bombay shall in the interests of the British opium revenue desire him to adopt and enforce.
- (8) That he will furnish every half-year on the 1st February and 1st August to the British Political authorities of Poona in such form as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall after consulting the Commissioner of Customs Salt Opium and Abkar from time to time prescribe accurate accounts of the opium transactions of his territory.



3. The British Government agrees that so long as the Chief of Bhor duly fulfils the foregoing covenants one-tenth of the duty payable to the British Government on any opium conveyed into the territory of the Chief of Bhor in accordance with the relations between the British Government and the Chief as recited in the preamble to this agreement shall be remitted or if duty has already been paid on any such opium as if the same were to be consumed in the Presidency of Bombay then that the one-tenth of the amount of the duty which has been so paid shall be refunded to the Chief:

Provided that nothing in this Agreement shall affect the ultimate right of the British Government as paramount authority on occasion arising to alter the rate of duty or the proportion thereof to be remitted or refunded under this clause and that no such alterations shall release the said Chief of Bhor from any of the covenants performable by him under this Agreement.

4. And it is further agreed between the parties hereto that in this Agreement the word "opium" shall have the same meaning as in the Opium Act (I of 1878) or in any other law regarding opium for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay.

Dated at Bhor this thirteenth day of October 1897.

SHUNKER RAO,
Chief of Bhor.

A. R. BONUS,
Political Agent, Poona.

No. LXXI.

AGREEMENT between the POLITICAL AGENT of POONA, acting under the authority of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL, on behalf of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and RAO SAHEB MEHERBAN SHANKARRAO CHIMNAJI, PANT SACHIV of BHOR, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, regarding the surrender of lands in the Pant's Jaghir taken up for works in connection with the Nira Canal,—1897.

ARTICLE I.

The Pant, in consideration of the concessions to be made to him by the British Government in accordance with Article 4 of this Agreement, agrees

to surrender to the British Government the lands delineated in a sketch plan signed by the parties to this Agreement and deposited in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and more particularly described in the list marked "A" appended to this Agreement, and signed by the parties hereto, together with all proprietary and other rights possessed by him in and over the same.

ARTICLE II.

The Pant, at the request of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, also authorizes such officers, as His Excellency in Council may from time to time appoint, to perform the duties of Police Officers, and to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction for and on behalf of himself within the limits of the said lands.

ARTICLE III.

The Pant also undertakes that he will promptly and liberally settle all just claims of village servants useful to the State, whose lands or allowances are included in or appertain to the said lands only to the extent of the compensation received from the British Government for their claims.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government, in consideration of the foregoing particulars agreed to by the Pant, agrees that, with effect on and from the sixth day of June 1882,

- (1) the claims of Government against the Pant on account of amals, judi and other items of land-revenue in the Poona and Satara districts, to the aggregate annual amount of Rs. 3,941-10-2, which are set forth in the list marked "B," hereto appended and signed by the parties hereto, shall be remitted in perpetuity;
- (2) the kurans described in the list marked "C," hereto appended and signed by the parties hereto, from which a revenue amounting on an average to about Rs. 534-1-4 per annum has hitherto been derived by Government, shall belong exclusively to the Pant as part of his jaghir, free of all claim thereto or thereover on the part of the British Government, but subject nevertheless to the condition that the Pant shall always carefully conserve the same as forest;
- (3) the sum of Rs. 592 shall be remitted in perpetuity out of the sum of Rs. 5,276, which the Pant pays annually into the Satara treasury on account of *pilkana bab*.

ARTICLE V.

The Pant agrees to receive the remission of the said sum of Rs. 592 annually in lieu of a supplementary cash payment of Rs. 11,844-12-6, on which it represents interest at the rate, approximately, of five per centum



per annum. The said supplementary cash payment is calculated to be due to the Pant as follows, *viz.* :—

	R	a.	p.
(a) On account of compensation payable to him for items not covered by the concessions made by the British Government as per clauses (1) and (2) of Article 4	7,749	1	8
(b) On account of five per centum of the sum of R81,913-10-4 (that being the aggregate of the compensation which, it is calculated, would be payable to the Pant, if he were to receive a cash payment for the whole of his claims in respect of the lands surrendered by him under this Agreement)	4,095	10	10
TOTAL	11,844	12	6

ARTICLE VI.

The Pant agrees to receive such portion of the said annual remission of R592 as represents interest at five per centum per annum on the said sum of R4,095-10-10 in complete satisfaction of all errors and omissions which may have occurred in calculating the amount of compensation payable to him in respect of the lands aforesaid.

ARTICLE VII.

The British Government agrees that the ferries and boats in use by the Bhor State on the Bhatgar Reservoir shall remain as hitherto uninterfered with by the British authorities.

ARTICLE VIII.

The British Government also agrees that the ways and paths now in use for fetching water from the Reservoir for drinking purposes and for the village cattle shall be open as hitherto.

Executed at Bhor this fifth day of July 1897.

(Signed) RUHANET,
Political Agent.

SHUNKER RAO,
Pant Sachiv.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
*Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department.*

CALCUTTA;
The 18th December 1897. }

Here follow Lists A, B and C.

No. LXXII.

AGREEMENT regarding the ABKARI ADMINISTRATION of the BHOR STATE between JOSHUA KING, ESQUIRE, POLITICAL AGENT of SATARA, acting under the AUTHORITY of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL on behalf of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT of the one part and MEHERBAN SHANKAR RAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV, CHIEF of BHOR, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors of the other part,—1885.

ARTICLE 1.

With a view to assimilating the system of Abkari administration in the Bhor State to the system in force in the adjoining British districts of Poona, Satara and Kolaba and thereby preventing loss to the revenue from Abkari as well in the said State as in the said British districts, the Pant Sachiv agrees that the law from time to time in force in the said British districts regarding Abkari shall also have force so far as may be in the Bhor State.

ARTICLE 2.

In furtherance of the same object the Pant Sachiv agrees to continue the farm of the Abkari revenue of the Bhor State to the British Government until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four on the conditions:—

(a) That the annual sum of rupees twelve thousand four hundred and forty-eight annas thirteen and pies eight comprising the following items shall be paid to him by the British Government in equal half-yearly instalments on the tenth January and tenth July (namely):—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Amount paid annually to the Pant Sachiv as per his agreement of twentieth April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	11,902	5	6	
<i>Now added—</i>				
Amount of compensation to be paid annually by the Pant Sachiv to Inamdars and Hakdars in the Sudhagad Mahal for the relinquishment of their Abkari rights	170	4	2	
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Value of liquor customarily supplied by contractors to the State	15	10	0	
Add twenty-five per cent. on do.	3	14	6	
		19	8	6
Value of liquor customarily supplied by contractors on account of the Bhorai deity	4	3	6	
Add twenty-five per cent. on do.	1	0	11	
		5	4	5
On account of the loss of import duty on Mowra flowers	281	2	6	
Add twenty-five per cent. on do.	70	4	7	
		351	7	1
TOTAL	12,448	13	8	

(b) That the above sum of rupees twelve thousand four hundred and forty-eight annas thirteen and pies eight includes compensation on account of toddy in the Sudhagad taluka only, and therefore whatever sums are realized by the British Government on account of trees tapped in the other talukas shall be paid to the Pant Sachiv from time to time in addition to the annual payment named in clause (a) of this article.

(c) That the British Government will be prepared to consider claims for compensation on account of any item of Abkari revenue which may hereafter be found to have been overlooked at the time of the execution of this agreement.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government agrees that during the term of the said farm the Abkari administration of the Bhor State shall be conducted under the orders of the Governor in Council of Bombay in accordance with the law aforesaid and subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) That the rates of the taxation of liquor in the Bhor State shall be the same as in the aforesaid British districts.

(b) That the same reasonable facilities shall be afforded to the inhabitants of the said State to obtain liquor for their consumption as to the inhabitants of the said British districts.

(c) That the retail selling prices of liquor shall be the same in the Bhor State as in the said British districts, and there shall be no prohibition of the sale of liquor in shops in the said State to British subjects or *vice versa*.

(d) That the Pant Sachiv shall be consulted from time to time as to the number and position of the liquor shops to be licensed in the State, the fitness of the person to whom it is proposed to give retail licenses and such like details of the Abkari administration.

(e) That if the farm of the Abkari revenue shall be sublet to a third person, the Pant Sachiv shall be furnished with a copy of such sub-farmer's agreement with the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The farm of the Abkari revenue to the British Government for the period aforesaid shall not be deemed to confer upon the said Government any proprietary right to the palm and other toddy-producing trees or to the land in which such trees are growing, but the juice produced from all such trees shall be subject to the farm as an item of Abkari revenue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Pant Sachiv engages cordially to co-operate with the officers of the Bombay Government in giving effect to the provisions of the Abkari law and rules from time to time in force and will use every endeavour himself and



through the subordinate officers of the State to prevent the illicit manufacture, sale, transport or possession of liquor or the unlawful possession or use of any material or implement for manufacturing liquor or any breach of any of the provisions of the said law or rules.

ARTICLE 6.

All offences against the said Abkari law and rules committed in the Bhor State shall be cognizable by the ordinary Criminal Courts of the State.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government agrees that during the term of the said farm a separate account shall be kept of the Abkari revenue of the Bhor State and that a copy of the account shall be given, if required, annually to the Pant Sachiv for his information.

ARTICLE 8.

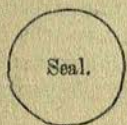
On the expiry of the term of the said farm on the 1st August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Bhor State shall revert to the Pant Sachiv, but the Pant Sachiv agrees that on and after the said date:

(a) The same Abkari law and rules which are in force in the adjoining British districts of Poona, Satara and Kolaba shall be maintained in the State.

(b) The rates of the taxation of liquor in the State shall be the same as in the aforesaid British districts.

(c) The Abkari administration of the State shall be in every way so conducted as not to cause injury to the Abkari revenue of the adjoining British districts, and the Political Agent shall be consulted, when necessary, with a view to preventing any such result. But nothing in this article shall be deemed to require the Pant Sachiv to make any arrangement injurious to the legitimate interests of the Bhor State, and the British Government undertakes that the Abkari administration of the adjoining British districts shall be so conducted as not to cause injury to the legitimate interests of the said State.

Executed at Bhor this twenty-fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.



(Sd.) J. KING,
Political Agent, Satara.

(Sd.) SHANKAR RAO,
Chief of Bhor.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.
Fort William, the 29th January 1886.



No. LXXIII.

BHOR AGREEMENT,—1890.

No. 1040.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Pol.—20, dated the 15th January 1890—Submitting, as required by paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 2898 of the 26th April last, a letter No. Pol.—10, dated the 9th January 1890, from the Political Agent, Poona, who forwards the following agreement with the Pant of Bhor:—

"Article of Agreement for the removal of restrictions on free trade in the Bhor State under the Poona Political Agency."

"PREAMBLE.

"Whereas the Chief of Bhor declared on the 1st August 1887 his intention to abolish the duties on export and import known as Sthalmood and Stalbharit, and whereas it is considered by the Governor of Bombay in Council desirable to obtain an engagement from the Chief of Bhor that he will continue this policy in regard to free trade, the following article in this view is agreed upon between Meherban Shankarrao Pandit, Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor, on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors on the one part, and W. A. East, Esquire, Political Agent of Poona, for the time being, on behalf of the British Government on the other.

ARTICLE I.

"The Pant Sachiv engages to abolish within his territory from henceforth all taxes or imposts on the import, export or measurement of commodities other than snuff, sulphur and poisonous drugs: Provided that nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent the levy of any tolls on bridges, roads, ferries, canals or causeways for the repair or maintenance of the same, or of any Octroi levied upon articles consumed within Municipal limits or of any taxes constituting the Abkari revenue.

"Executed at Bhor this 22nd day of October."

States that the Chief was also desirous of adding the words "and Forest" between "Abkari" and "revenue" in the last line of the document, and that it appears the Chief is in the habit of levying dues on forest produce from private lands exported from the State which the Chief thought might be taken as precluded if not specially excepted from the agreement; observes that he thought it better to inform Government separately of the Pant's



wishes than to insert in the agreement words which might be quoted hereafter as implying the tacit approval of Government to a form of revenue of the legitimate nature of which he is not persuaded; and mentions in this connection that the Pant's claims to a share in forest produce on private lands have been for some little time a bone of contention between him and his rayats and are in some instances of doubtful validity. The Commissioner considers that the Political Agent acted judiciously in declining to allow the proposed addition to the agreement.

Resolution.—The action of the Political Agent in advising the Chief not to insert the words "and forest" in the agreement is approved. A fuller report should be submitted regarding the Chief's claim to dues on the forest produce of private land.

2. The agreement should be kept on the records of Government.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

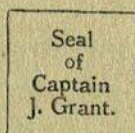
To

The Commissioner, C. D.

The Collector and Political Agent, Poona.

No. LXXIV.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY
and the PUNT PRITHEE NIDHEE, of SATARA, dated the 22nd
April 1820.



TERMS fixed by CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT SAHIB BAHADOOR, on
the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, for RAO SAHIB
MUSHFUK MEHERBAN PURASHRAM PUNDIT PRITHEE
NIDHEE.

The possessions of the Punt Prithee Nidhee came into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country; but in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, they have been freely restored in the same manner as they were held up to the period of the war. But as the greater part of the country of the Prithee Nidhee is within



the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the Prithee Nidhee therefore is placed under the government of His Highness.

The British Government is the guarantee, and the terms fixed are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the inhabitants of the country under the Prithee Nidhee may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers. Should justice not be honestly dispensed, and thefts and robberies, from the inefficiency of the police, become so frequent that people may be obliged to complain; in the event of such being the case, the Government of His Highness will, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, issue directions on the subject which must be attended to.

ARTICLE 2.

An efficient police must be established, so that no inhabitants of the country under the Punt Prithee Nidhee may commit thefts or robberies within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness. Should at any time stolen property be found, or thefts traced by Magistrate within the country of the Punt Prithee Nidhee, the thief and stolen property must be made over to whichever government may demand them. People of either government, who may enter the country of the Prithee Nidhee for the purpose of apprehending criminals and other offenders must have every assistance given to them. If this is not attended to, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 3.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to give aid or assistance to any one. This article is the basis of the present agreement, and a departure from it will occasion the forfeiture of all advantages possessed by virtue of this agreement.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be entertained or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship, and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but information must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, who will represent the affair to the government of His Highness, and such decision as, with his advice, shall be given, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 5.

In the event of disputes taking place regarding items of revenue possessed by the Prithee Nidhee within the districts of the Putwurdhun or others, information of the particulars must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, when a settlement will take place in consequence ; but no separate communication is to be made.

ARTICLE 6.

As the country of the Prithee Nidhee adjoins the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it may be necessary to make exchanges for the purpose of correctly defining the boundary, or on account of police arrangements, but such exchanges shall be made in a manner not injurious to the interests of the Punt.

ARTICLE 7.

The sum of rupees two thousand (2,000) formerly paid yearly by the Prithee Nidhee to the Punt Suchoo has been made over by him to the government of His Highness, to whom it must, accordingly, be paid annually.

ARTICLE 8.

All allowances in the country of the Prithee Nidhee, such as doomala, dhurmadao, inams, wurshasuns, dewasthan, rozindar, nemnook, duruk, and others of the like kind, must be continued as they at present exist : there ought to be no complaints on this head.

ARTICLE 9.

As the British territories and those of His Highness adjoin the country of the Prithee Nidhee, it is necessary that in all cases of disturbance occurring in them, assistance shall be rendered on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Punt Prithee Nidhee must appear in personal attendance on His Highness yearly at the festival of the Dusserah. All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed shall be continued to the Punt.

In all 10 Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated at Satara, the 22nd April 1820, corresponding with 8th Rujjub Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, or Arabic year 1220.

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

AGREEMENT between the RAJAH of SATARA and the PUNT
PRITHEE NIDHEE,—JULY 1820.

Seal of
His Highness
the Rajah
of Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of
SATARA respecting RAJESREE PURUSHRAM PUNDIT PRI-
THEE NIDHEE, to whom these commands are issued.

The country formerly possessed by you has been freely restored and bestowed through the liberality of the British Government, and an agreement, consisting of 10 Articles, has been made out and delivered to you by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the British Government. The greater part of your country has come within the limits of the territory made over to His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, and the terms fixed by the British Government having been approved of, the Hoozoor, for the purpose of confirming you in possession, has determined as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

Should any disturbances take place in the territories of His Highness or of the British Government which adjoin your country, aid must be afforded by sending all the disposable police in your districts on requisition from the mamlutdars of either government.

ARTICLE 2.

All wuttun and other allowances hitherto possessed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued, and in like manner all items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government within your country must be continued to be paid. All doomalla villages and land, wurshasuns, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, duruk, and all other allowances hitherto enjoyed within your country must be continued without interruption, and should at present any investigation be carrying on respecting the rights or possessions of those holding them on government deeds, decisions must be given upon the fairest principles of justice, so that no complaints may be made. Should persons holding inheritances of the above-mentioned descriptions raise or excite disturbances, or commit offences against the public peace, or should persons possessed of such inheritances die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may be fit and proper, which must be conformed to.



ARTICLE 3.

That the inhabitants of your country may be protected, justice must be honestly administered, and a proper police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if unjust decisions are given, and no good police kept up, so that thefts and robberies become of frequent occurrence, and people in consequence may be obliged to bring forward complaints; in the event of such being the case, whatever orders may in consequence be issued by His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, these must be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be levied or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to government, when such orders as may be sent on the subject, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be considered binding.

ARTICLE 5.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chief, such as Bajee Rao Sahib or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one, or to become concerned in the assemblage of any troops whatever. This article forms the basis of the present agreement, and if it is departed from, with the advice of the British Government, your possessions shall not be continued.

ARTICLE 6.

All offenders and criminals from your country who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness shall be delivered over to you, and in like manner all offenders and criminals from within the territories of His Highness, or of the British Government, who may enter your country, shall be given up and delivered to whichever government they belong. Assistance must be rendered to people of both governments who may enter into your country in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

Whilst you remain and perform the conditions of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your possessions shall be continued without interruption on the part of His Highness's government, and on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government approves of and agrees to.

ARTICLE 8.

३०१ All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued, and all requests forwarded by you shall be attended to, and, if reasonable and proper, they will be granted, but if otherwise, rejected.

ARTICLE 9.

As your country adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary in consequence to effect exchanges either for the purpose of defining boundaries for police arrangements, or for settling revenue matters, therefore such exchanges shall be made with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

ARTICLE 10.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dusserah, as well as on all occasions of ceremony and congratulation when His Highness may require you to be present in person. Whenever the establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance, you must on such occasions be present and accompany His Highness.

ARTICLE 11.

The Punt Sucheo receives from you a yearly payment of Rupees two thousand (2,000), which is now agreed to be transferred to His Highness on account of the elephant establishment, and you must accordingly pay this sum annually to His Highness's government.

No. LXXV.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the DUF-LAYKUR, dated 22nd April 1820.

Seal
of Captain
J. Grant.

TERMS fixed by CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT SAHIB BAHADOOR on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY BAHADOOR for USMUT PUNA RENOOKA BAI DUFLAY DESHMOOK of JUT and KURZGEE, by which the JUT and KURZGEE Pergunnahs are made over to her.

These districts were formerly held as a personal and military jaghire, and having come into the possession of the British Government along with



the rest of the country, they are now freely restored in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held as formerly in personal and military jaghire. But as these districts came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Renooka Bai Duflay is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government.

The following articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Renooka Bai Duflay:—

ARTICLE 1.

The districts of Jut and Kurzgee having been possessed as a jaghire up to the period of register, they are now freely restored and confirmed. During the government of the Peishwa these districts were held as an allowance for four hundred and fifty (450) horse under Rasteea, but afterwards the number was fixed at three hundred (300), and because the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded, and the number finally fixed at two hundred. That Renooka Bai Duflay may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, Government have remitted three-fourths of that number, and fixed the present contingent at fifty (50) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good. The horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400 to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed without delay or remonstrance wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 per each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster, but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories



of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamlutdar of either government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Renooka Bai Dufay within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be continued, and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's Government may be within the jaghire district shall continue to be paid; all doomala villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, durruk, and such like allowances within the jaghire must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on government deeds are not to be interfered with: such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received from the British Government are to be examined and the claims justly settled.

Care must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In cases where any of the above-mentioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what appears really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That inhabitants of the jaghire territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects and their decisions must be attended to. And further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from Government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of

family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance, by joining the troops of any one, to be given. This article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Renooka Bai Duflay after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government and by him communicated to the British Government or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Renooka Bai Duflay to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you, Renooka Bai Duflay, shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Renooka Bai Duflay shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided



they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredar, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all twelve Articles, as above, which must be observed,

Dated 22nd April A. D. 1820, corresponding with 8th Rujjub Sunnat Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf or Arabic year 1220, at Satara.

Signature of
Captain
J. Grant.

AGREEMENT between the RAJAH OF SATARA and the DUF-LAYKUR,—July 1820.

Seal of
His Highness
the Rajah
of Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH OF SATARA respecting RENOOKA BAI DUFLAY, DESHMOOK OF the Pergunnahs of JUT and KURZGEE, to whom these commands are issued.

The pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzgee having been for a long time past possessed by you in jaghire, therefore the British Government have in their liberality freely restored and bestowed the same on you according to terms fixed by Captain James Grant Bahadoor on their part consisting of 12 Articles.

The country of the jaghire having come within the limits of the territory of His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, an agreement in consequence has been made out and delivered to you on the part of the British Government, which has been approved of by the Hoozoor, and for the purpose of confirming you in the above-mentioned jaghire the Circar has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzgee are to be held as a personal and military jaghire on condition of furnishing fifty (50) horse, completely equipped, to be kept constantly present in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good; the horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400 to be kept constantly ready in the



service of His Highness, to be mustered whenever so ordered, and to proceed wherever their services may be required without delay or remonstrance. Should any deficiency in the number appear at muster, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, to be calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing this demand His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war on requisition by the Agent of British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be either killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of compensation shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowances.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire country, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever wuttun or other allowances have hitherto been enjoyed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued, and all items of revenue belonging to His Highness within your districts shall continue to be paid. Within the jaghire country all doomalla villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, and such like allowances must be continued as they at present stand. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the above-mentioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should such persons die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when



His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jaghire country may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and unjust decisions given, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to. And further in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted; but the matter is to be represented to government, when such orders as may be given, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, and who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness shall be delivered over to you; all criminals from within the territories of His Highness or of the British Government shall be delivered up to their respective governments, and every assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may enter your country in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you continue to perform the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption on

the part of the Circar ; on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government agrees to.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and all customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on your part which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As your jaghire adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of land or items of revenue, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or for police arrangements, therefore such exchanges shall take place with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

ARTICLE 13.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dusserah, and also attend on all occasions of ceremony or congratulation when your attendance may be required by His Highness. You must also be in personal attendance whenever the establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance.

No. LXXVI.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the DESHMOOK of PHULTUN, commonly called the NIMBALKUR, dated the 22nd April 1820.

Seal of
Captain
J. Grant.

TERMS fixed by CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT SAHIB BAHADOOR on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY for RAO SAHIB MEHERBAN JAN RAO NAIK NIMBALKUR, DESHMOOK of PHULTUN, by which the PERGUNNAH of PHULTUN is made over to him, as he enjoyed the same formerly in personal and military jaghire.

This district, along with the rest of the country, having come into the possession of the British Government, it is now freely bestowed as a military

jaghire in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family; but as, according to the terms of the Treaty concluded with His Highness the Rajah of Satara, this jaghire is within the limits of his territory, therefore Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government.

The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Jan Rao Naik :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Phultun pergunnah having been possessed up to the war as a personal and military allowance, in like manner it is now restored and confirmed. During the government of the Peishwa, the contingent was fixed at three hundred and fifty (350) horse, but in consequence of the country not being in a flourishing state, service to the full amount of this number was not insisted upon.

That Jan Rao Naik may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up his contingent in the most complete state of equipment and readiness for the service, Government have fixed the amount of it at ninety (90) horse, of which number seventy-five (75) must always remain in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, and the remaining fifteen (15) with the Naik.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's government. Wherever their services may be required, they are to proceed without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any of the number deficient, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories



of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the Governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, etc., have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness, and all items of revenue of His Highness, which lie within the district of the Naik, shall be paid to His Highness's government. Within the jaghire territory all doomalla villages, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nem-nook, daruk, and such like payments, must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowances shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritance or allowance raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the subjects of the jaghire territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect thefts and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra-troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of



family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or correspondence by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire territory, and who may take shelter in the dominions of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Jan Rao Naik to their respective governments, and assistance must also be rendered to any public servants who may be sent for the apprehension of such persons.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst Jan Rao Naik shall continue to fulfil the terms of his service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, the jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is the guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Jan Rao Naik shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary or on account of arrangements in the police, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, having previously ascertained



that they will not be injurious to the interests of Jan Rao Naik, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all 12 Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated at Satara, the 22nd April 1820 (or 8th Rujjub Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, or Arabic year 1220).

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

AGREEMENT entered into in July 1820 by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA with the NIMBALKUR.

Large Seal of
His Highness
the Rajah of
Satara.

AGREEMENT on the part of HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA respecting RAJESHREE JAN RAO NAIK NIMBALKUR, DESHMOOK of the PHULTUN PERGUNNAH, to whom these commands are issued.

The pergunnah of Phultun having been for a long time past possessed by you as a personal and military jaghire, the British Government, therefore, have in their liberality freely bestowed and restored the same to you according to terms fixed by Captain James Grant Bahadoor on their part. The country of the jaghire having come within the limits of the territory of the Hoozoor, by the Treaty with the British Government, it has accordingly been placed under it, and an agreement on the part of the British Government has been made and delivered to you, which has been approved of by the Circar; and, for the purpose of confirming you in the abovementioned jaghire, the Hoozoor has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Phultun is to be held as a personal and military jaghire, on condition of furnishing ninety (90) horse, seventy-five (75) of which, completely equipped, and the horses good, are always to be kept in the service of the Hoozoor, and the remaining fifteen (15) to remain with you.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses at the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's Government. Wherever their services may be



required, they are to proceed without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any of the number deficient such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place ; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, etc., have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness ; and all items of revenue of His Highness which lie within the district of the Naik shall be paid to His Highness's government. Within the jaghire territory all doomalla villages, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, and such like payments must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with ; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with

the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the subjects of the jaghire territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to. And further in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or correspondence by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and if what is above written be departed from, by the advice of the British Government, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire territory, and who may take shelter in the country of the Hoozoor, shall be delivered over to you, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government, or of His Highness, shall be delivered up by Jan Rao Naik to their respective governments, and assistance must also be rendered to any public servants who may be sent for the apprehension of such persons.



CSL

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, the jaghire shall be held without any interruption on the part of the Circar; on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which is agreed to by the Circar.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and all customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on your part which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or on account of arrangements in the police, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, having previously ascertained that they will not be injurious to your interests, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

ARTICLE 13.

You must appear in person every year at the festival of the Dusserah, and also attend, whenever requested so to do, on all great occasions of ceremony and congratulation; and when His Highness with his establishment may proceed to any great distance, you must also be in personal attendance.

Small Seal
of His High-
ness the Ra-
jah of Satara.

Dated—July 1820.

No. LXXVII.

AGREEMENT concluded with SHEIKH MIRA WAEKUR, dated the
3rd July 1820.

Seal of Cap-
tain J. Grant.

TERMS fixed by CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT, on the part of the HON-
OURABLE COMPANY, for SHEIKH MIRA WAEKUR, by which
the jaghires, etc. (with the exception of PERGUNNAH DURYA-
PORE, PRANT WURAD, MOUZA BHOLEE, PERGUNNAH SHIR-
ALLEE, MOUZA PULSEE, PRANT WAEK) are made over to him.

These jaghires, etc., were formerly held by you as a personal and military
jaghire; but having come into the possession of the British Government
along with the rest of the country, they are now restored, in consideration of
the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held, as formerly, in
personal and military jaghires. But as these jaghires, etc., came within the
limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, according to
the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Sheikh Mira Waekur is to
be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the
guarantee of the British Government. The following Articles are agreed to
on the part of the British Government and Sheikh Mira Waekur:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Yerndole, Prant Khandesh, and the pergunnahs in
"Swudesh" (Peishwa's territory), were granted after fixing the "khundnee"
(tribute). Formerly you had to furnish 63 horse to the Peishwa's govern-
ment; but as pergunnah Duryapore, etc., were attached, and as the country
was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded.
That Sheikh Mira Waekur may live in comfort and affluence, and also be
enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment,
government have fixed the present contingent at ten (10) horse, which must
be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of
the value of Rupees 300 to 400, to be always present in the service of



His Highness, and to proceed, without delay or remonstrance, wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster; but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Sheikh Mira Waekur within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be continued; and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire shall be continued to be paid. All doomalla villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, etc., within the jaghire must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on government deeds are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled; care must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In cases when any of the above-mentioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what appears really just, when His Highness's government, with

the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jaghire territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect theft and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is written above be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Sheikh Mira Waekur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Sheikh Mira Waekur to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you, Sheikh Mira Waekur, shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredars, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above 12 Articles must be observed.

*Dated the 3rd July 1820, corresponding with the 21st Ramzan
Ahdee-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf.*

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT.

L. S.

TRANSLATION of a YAD executed by His Highness the RAJAH
of SATARA respecting SOOJAYUT SHAAR SHEIKH MIRA
WAEKUR, to whom these orders are issued.

The whole of the jaghire, etc., enjoyed by you have, with the rest of the country, reverted to the British Government; but as that government has been pleased, in consideration of the antiquity of your family, to guarantee to you the villages held up to the war, excepting pergunnah Duryapore, Prant Wurad, mouza Bholee, pergunnah Shiralee, and mouza Pulsee, Prant Waee, by a Yad of 12 paragraphs executed to you by Captain James Grant, the British Resident, whereof having been constituted a jaghiredar of this State during the pleasure of the British Government, you are to conduct yourself towards it like the other jaghiredars mentioned in the Treaty, and as

a Yad has been executed to you by the British Government, His Highness approves of the same, and for the continuation of the villages to you determines as follows, *viz.* :—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Yerndole, Prant Khandesh, and other possessions in the Deccan are hereby continued and confirmed to you. Formerly you had to maintain a contingent of 63 horse for the service of the Peishwa's government; but as pergunnah Duryapore, etc., has now been resumed, and as you have sustained loss in the remaining umuls, His Highness, to enable you to support yourself and to keep the horse and men of your contingent in good order for service throughout the year, reduces the contingent to 10 horse, which you are always to maintain for the service of the Satara State.

ARTICLE 2.

The contingent is to be efficient, the horses to be of the value from Rupees 300 to 400, and the men in a complete state of equipment; the contingent to be always kept present for the service of His Highness; they should attend muster when ordered, and proceed to whatever place directed without delay or remonstrance. Should it appear, however, on muster that any number of the contingent is deficient, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Government, oblige you to refund in the proportion of Rupees 300 per annum a horse for the whole period of such deficiency, according to the terms of the agreement entered into with you.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war by His Highness with the concurrence of the British Resident, no remuneration on account of the wounded and slain will be granted; but all such risks and casualties, as well as the supply of ammunition, are included in the grant.

ARTICLE 4.

You are to defray the expense of your civil establishment as well as of the contingent. Should any commotion or disturbance occur in the districts either of His Highness the Rajah or of the British Government, you are, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, to aid and co-operate with them with the police in your districts.

ARTICLE 5.

The villages, umuls, and wuttuns, etc., in His Highness the Rajah's country held up to the war will be continued to you; the government also retaining its umuls in your lands. All doomalla villages, doomalla inam lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrats, and nemnooks, etc., as well as the rights of darukdars, are to be continued to the

several parties as heretofore without objection, together with the lands held by virtue of Sunnuds, although they may have been on certain grounds placed under attachment. Should any of the parties enumerated above act improperly, or die intestate, you are to report the same to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Government, will award punishment to the offender, or direct the resumption of the land, as may appear expedient. If any jemadar creates a riot, or raises rebellion in your country, or refuses to acknowledge your supremacy, or if a wuttundar dies intestate, you should attach the wuttun and report the matter to government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue such orders as may appear expedient, and to which you are to conform accordingly.

ARTICLE 6.

You should endeavour to make your subjects happy, distribute justice impartially, and adopt measures for the prevention of theft, murder, and other crimes; if these are not done, and if justice is not administered properly, and complaints are made to this government, His Highness, in conjunction with the British Resident, will enquire into the complaints, and issue such orders as may appear necessary, to which you are to conform; but if you do not do so, and the country continue in a state of misgovernment, and crimes are of frequent occurrence, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Resident, adopt such preventive measures as may appear expedient to him.

ARTICLE 7.

You should not, without the knowledge of this government, muster a force and engage in hostilities with any person: if any dispute arises among you respecting "bhow puna" rights, etc., you should quietly refer the matter to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue the necessary orders in the case, and to which you are to conform.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of the subjects of this government, you are to hold no intercourse nor to carry on correspondence with Bajee Rao Rughoonauth or any other Prince or Chieftain, etc.; if you do, your country will be resumed.

ARTICLE 9.

Should an offender from your country take shelter within the territories of His Highness you are to report the same to this government, when measures will be taken to apprehend the offender and make him over to you. In like manner, offenders from the territories of His Highness or of the British Government taking shelter within your jaghire should be immediately apprehended and delivered up by you to whichever government they may belong.



Further, you are to aid and assist the officers of either government who may enter your jurisdiction in pursuit of offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

So long as you continue in good faith and render faithful service, your jaghire villages, etc., will be continued to you uninterruptedly by this government, for which you have the guarantee of the British Government, and which is agreed to by His Highness.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. You are to represent all your affairs to this government; such requests as are reasonable will be granted, and such as are not will be refused.

ARTICLE 12.

As the territory of His Highness and of the British Government adjoins your jaghire, it might be necessary at a future period to effect certain territorial exchanges, with the advice of the British Resident, for the good of the country and for the purpose of defining distinctly the boundaries of the two governments; care being taken to secure you from loss; you are required to agree to this arrangement.

ARTICLE 13.

You are to attend on His Highness annually at the celebration of the Dusserah festival, as also at other times when your presence may be required. You are also to accompany His Highness whenever he may proceed on a long journey.

The circumstances contained in the foregoing 13 paragraphs are confirmed.

Dated Satara, 21st Ramzan Sunnut Ahdee-wu-Ushreen-wu-Myatein-wu-Ulf, corresponding with the 3rd July A. D. 1820.

(Signed.)



VII.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGENCY.

. KOLHAPUR.

The Rajas of Kolhapur are the representatives of the younger branch of the family of Shivaji, as the Rajas of Satara were of the elder. After the death of Rajaram, Shivaji's younger son, who was the head of the Maratha power during the captivity of his nephew Sahuji, his widow, Tara Bai, placed her son Shivaji in power. He died in 1712, and was succeeded by Sambhaji, son of Rajaram's younger widow. The Kolhapur family, supported by Ram Chander Pant Amatya, Sarje Rao Ghatge of Kagal, and other powerful Chiefs, long struggled to retain the supremacy among the Marathas, but were compelled to yield precedence to Sahuji, who by treaty * in 1731 recognised Kolhapur as a distinct and independent principality.

** Partition Treaty of Satara, dated 26th April 1731.*

ARTICLE 1.

The following Treaty, drawn up between His Majesty Aba Sahib (Shahu Raja) and Sambhaji Raja, has been agreed to on the part of the latter, as hereafter specified.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to receive, as my share of the dominion, that part of the country lying to the southward and eastward of the Krishna river below its junction with the Warna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary, and all claims whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.

The whole of the country lying south of the junction of the two rivers aforesaid as far as the junction of the Tungabhadra and Krishna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole of the tract lying south of the fort of Viziadrug.

ARTICLE 5.

I agree to cede the fort of Ratnagiri, and to receive the fort in Kopal in lieu thereof, and I will destroy the post at Wargam according to agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

I agree to relinquish the posts in the districts of Mirch and Bijapur, now in my possession.

ARTICLE 7.

I agree to receive the half of any conquests to be made between the river Tungabhadra and Rameshwar.

ARTICLE 8.

I agree to attack any State which shall engage in war against Satara, and, in like manner, the Raja of Satara agrees to make war with any State attacking this house.



On the death of Sambhaji in 1760, the direct descendants of Shivaji became extinct. A member of the Bhonsla family was adopted as his successor under the name of Shivaji, and the widow of Sambhaji conducted the administration during the minority. Under her administration the greatest irregularities prevailed both by sea and land.

The prevalence of piracy compelled the British Government to send an expedition against Kolhapur in 1765, which resulted in the conclusion of a commercial Treaty (No. LXXVIII), dated the 12th January 1766. The conditions of this treaty, however, were never observed. The payments which Kolhapur had agreed to for the expenses of the expedition were not made; piracy was not suppressed; and in 1792 another expedition was prepared. The Raja thereupon signed another Treaty (No. LXXIX), in November 1792, engaging to give compensation for the losses which the merchants had sustained from the year 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malwan and Kolhapur.

The Rani died in 1772. After her death, the young Raja was long engaged in war with other Maratha powers, more particularly the Patwardhan family, the Sawant of Wari, and the Nipanihar, and his government was weakened by internal factions. On several occasions, during these struggles, the British Government declined to interfere between the parties. But in 1811, during a war between the Nipanihar and Kolhapur, when the British Resident at Poona was engaged in the settlement of the southern Maratha country, a peace was negotiated between the contending parties, and the Raja of Kolhapur concluded a Treaty on the 1st October 1812 (No. LXXX) with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain forts, he was guaranteed against the aggression of all foreign powers. He also engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all his disputes with other States to the arbitration of the British Government.

Shivaji died in 1812, having ruled fifty-three years. He left two sons, Shambhu or Aba Sahib, and Shahaji or Bawa Sahib, and was succeeded by the former. In the war with the Peshwa in 1817 Aba Sahib cordially sided with the British Government, and in reward for his services the districts of Chikori and Manoli, which in former years had been wrested from Kolhapur

ARTICLE 9.

I agree to entertain no person discarded from the service of the Raja of Satara, nor is he to entertain any person discarded by me.

The above nine Articles, being stipulated and mutually agreed on between both parties, shall in nowise be departed from in the least on my part.



by the Nipanikar, were restored. In 1821 Aba Sahib was murdered. His infant son died the following year, and the succession devolved on Bawa Sahib, who proved an oppressive and profligate ruler. Three times between 1822 and 1829 the British Government was obliged to move a force against him in consequence of his aggressions on other Chiefs, in which he did not respect even British territory, and of the spoliation of his jagirdars, which drove them to rebellion.

In 1826 he signed a Treaty (No. LXXXI), by which he agreed to reduce his army to its peace establishment, and to attend to the advice of the British Government in all matters affecting the public peace ; to respect the rights of certain jagirdars, and never to grant an asylum to rebels. On the last occasion on which a force was moved against him, in 1827, in consequence of his infraction of the 2nd article of the treaty of 1826, he signed a preliminary Treaty (No. LXXXII), which was modified about two years afterwards in 1829 (No. LXXXIII). By this his army was limited to 400 horse and 800 infantry ; he was stripped of the districts of Chikori and Manoli and of Akiwat ; he was compelled to admit British troops into his forts ; to pay Rs. 1,47,948 compensation to certain jagirdars ; to cede lands as security for the payment ; and to accept a minister appointed by the British Government.

Bawa Sahib died on the 29th November 1838, and was succeeded by his son, Shivaji, then a minor. A council of regency was formed, consisting of Shivaji's mother, his aunt, and four officials. Soon after the members of the regency quarrelled, and the young Chief's aunt, Diwan Sahiba, assumed the entire control of the State. The misrule was so great that the British Government, under the provisions of the treaty, interfered and appointed a minister of its own, Daji Krishna Pandit. The efforts he made to reform the administration resulted in a general rebellion, which extended to the neighbouring State of Sawantwari. After the suppression of the rebellion the direct administration of the State was assumed by the British Government during the minority of the Raja, and until he should be fit to be entrusted with powers of government, and the country could be given over to him in a settled and improved condition. The forts of every description were dismantled, and the system of hereditary garrisons was abolished. The military force of the State was disbanded and a local corps entertained in its stead, and the Kolhapur State was required to pay the expense of suppressing the rebellion. In 1862 the management was restored to the Raja, with whom a new Treaty (No. LXXXIV) was concluded in that year. By this treaty the Raja is bound, in all matters of importance, to be guided by the advice of the British Government.

During the mutinies of 1857 the Raja remained faithful in his allegiance to the British Government, but his younger brother, Chima Sahib, joined the rebels. He was subsequently imprisoned, and died in confinement.

Raja Shivaji, who had received the right of adoption in 1862 (No. XLIII), died in 1866, when the succession of his nephew and adopted son, Rajaram, then sixteen years of age, was recognised by the British Government. During the minority of the young Chief the administration of the State again devolved upon the British Government, and a British officer was appointed to superintend his education until he should attain the age of nineteen.

In 1870 Raja Rajaram proceeded on a tour through Europe, but died at Florence in November of that year without leaving any issue. There was no near blood relation of the late Chief eligible for adoption, but Government declared its willingness to recognise as his successor any person who might be selected as most fitting and acceptable to the family and the principal persons of the State, even though he might not fulfil all the conditions required by Hindu law and the custom of the Kolhapur family. Their unanimous choice fell upon Narayan Rao Bhonsle, son of Dinkar Rao, the head of the Khanvat Bhonsles and next of kin to the Kolhapur family, and it was confirmed by the British Government. He was accordingly installed as Raja of Kolhapur in October 1871, and took the name of Shivaji.

In October 1880 the Kolhapur State entered into an Agreement (No. LXXXV), prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in Kolhapur territory, and the import of opium into the State.

Raja Shivaji had begun to show signs of insanity in 1879, which unfortunately developed; and in 1882 a committee of medical officers pronounced him incurable. A council consisting of the Chief of Kagal as regent and three members was thereupon appointed to conduct the administration. Raja Shivaji died in December 1883, and was succeeded by Yeshwant Rao Baba Sahib Ghatge, the eldest son of the regent, whose adoption by Anandibai Sahiba Rani, Shivaji's widow, was sanctioned by Government. The young Raja assumed the title of Sahu II (Shahaji) Chhatrapati, and the administration continued to be conducted by the regency council. On the death of the Kagal Chief, which took place in March 1886, the Political Agent, under the orders of Government, took his place as president of the council for a few months, till in November of that year Government appointed the diwan to be president.

The oppressive export and import duties known as 'sthalbharit' and 'sthalmod' were abolished in 1886; and in the same year the State agreed (No. LXXXVI) to a larger measure of free trade. By this agreement the whole of the southern Maratha country jagirs, as well as the State of Kolhapur, were ultimately placed on the same footing as British districts, and a large accession of traffic to the Southern Maratha railway and its feeders was secured.

In 1887 the State ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, short of sovereign rights, over the lands occupied by the Kolhapur State railway.

On the 2nd April 1894 Sahu Chhatrapati was formally installed. In 1895 the last clause of the 7th article of the agreement of 1862 (see No. LXXXIV), by which the Raja of Kolhapur had been compelled to refer sentences of death to the authority of the Government of Bombay, was so modified as to remove this restriction on the Chief's power (No. LXXXVII).

In 1895 Raja Sahu Chhatrapati was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India; on the 23rd May 1900 he was granted, as a hereditary distinction, the title of Maharaja, and in 1903 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

In June 1903 the residuary jurisdiction in the Feudatory States, which under article 8 of the agreement of 1862 was exercised by the Political Agent, was to a great extent restored to the Kolhapur Darbar, as a mark of appreciation of Maharaja Sahu Chhatrapati's administration (No. LXXXVIII).

In January 1904 the Darbar consented to prevent the smuggling of hemp drugs from the State into British territory, by assimilating its system to that obtaining in the Bombay Presidency.

The revision survey of the Kolhapur district was completed in 1905.

The area of Kolhapur is 2,855 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1901, 910,011. The gross revenue of Kolhapur and its dependencies is Rs. 55,36,188, of which about 10 lakhs belong to the dependent Jagirdars.

The military force of the State, including its feudatories, consists (1905) of 183 cavalry, 534 infantry, 26 artillery men, 1 unserviceable and 57 serviceable guns, and 267 armed police.

The State is liable to the operation of the nazarana rules.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur receives a salute of 19 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th June 1867.

In early times the internal government of the State was modelled on



that of Shivaji; and most of the larger jagirs in Kolhapur are still held by the successors of the old ministers of the State, to whom they were originally granted. These Jagirdars pay nazarana to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and a money contribution at fixed rates in lieu of service. The list on the next page shows the nine principal feudatories of the Maharaja of Kolhapur:—



Statement of Feudatory Jagirdars of the Kolhapur State.

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Names of places.	Names and titles of Jagirdars.			Age.	Caste.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1901.	Gross Revenue 1905-1906.	Contribution towards the military expenses of Kolhapur of service commutation. *			REMARKS.
									Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	
Vishalgad . . .	Abajirao Krishna Pant Pratinidhi .			38	Deshastha Brahmin.	235	35,258	1,88,383	5,975	0	0	* These amounts are liable to variation in accordance with rules prevailing at successions.
Bayda . . .	Madhaorao Moreswar Pant Amatya .			48	Do.	243	44,400	1,28,894	3,420	0	0	
Kagal . . .	Pirajirao Jayasingrao Ghatge Sarjerao Vajarat Ma-ab, C. I. E.			30	Maratha .	111.8	49,233	2,91,834	2,000	0	0	
Kapshi . . .	Jayasingrao Laxmanrao Ghorapade Senapati.			30	Do.	32	13,754	60,379	3,365	0	0	
Ichalkaranji . .	Narayanrao Govind Ghorapade .			35	Konkansth Brahmin.	241	68,414	3,74,944	2,000	0	0	
Kagal (Junior) .	Dattajirao Narayanrao Ghatge Sarjerao.			31	Maratha .	17.3	6,912	1,50,866	2,154	0	0	
Torgal . . .	Murarrao Sambhajirao Shinde Senakhaskhel.			36	Do.	120	13,058	40,944	1,013	9	1	
	Udajirao Ranojirao Chawan Himmat Bahadur.			31	Do.	49	19,441	92,046	4,000	0	0	
	Hanmantrao Gopalrao Nimbalkar Sarlaskar Bahadur.			38	Do.	23	7,644	52,699	2,626	0	0	