

CHAPTER – III

PROFILE OF

KOLHAPUR AND SATARA DISTRICT

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INTRODUCTION:

This chapter deals with profile of Kolhapur and Satara districts. Because researcher has undertaken these archive centers for study purpose. Both the cities have historical background and developed archival centers. They have collected all types of rare materials and manuscripts and its archives.

3.1. : PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT:

LOCATION AND AREA :

Kolhapur District⁴ lies between 15°-43' and 17°-17' North latitude and 73°-40' and 74°-42' East longitude. It falls on Western Maharashtra. It is bounded on the north by Sangli district, on the west by Ratnagiri district and on the south and east by Belgaum district of Karnataka State. The district lies in the Krishna-Pancha-ganga basin and is fed by a large number of tributaries which originate in the western hill tops and flow over the slope of Sahyadri towards the eastern part of the district, except two minor streams in Bavda tehsil, like Sukh river and the Tillari which drain into the Arabian Sea in the west.

Total area of the district is 7685 sq. kms. The district headquarter is located at Kolhapur.

HISTORY :

History of Kolhapur district can be broadly divided into three periods, early Hindu period, partly mythic and partly historic reaching to about A.D. 1347, Muslim period lasting from A.D. 1347 to about A.D. 1700, and Maratha period since A.D. 1700. Kolhapur is one of the oldest cities in the country. In the history¹ Kolhapur spread over the last few millenniums, the single continuing factor which has moulded and influenced the social and economic life of the residents of Kolhapur city is the famous temple of "Mahalaxmi", which made it a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus from all over India. It also indicates that the city was the centre of learning, art and culture. The massive temple of "Mahalaxmi" has been built over a thousand years ago during the Chalukya's rule. It represents the best Hindu architectural model of its kind.

The heroic conquests by Shivaji of various forts held by Adilshah of Bijapur in the neighbourhood of Kolhapur, like Panhala and Vishalgad in 1659, increased the commercial and also political Importance of Kolhapur. Vishalgad and Panhala however, continued to be as theatres of war for a number of years between Shivaji and Adilshah of Bijapur, and yet the sacredness of the Mahalaxmi temple remained unviolated and continued to provide a centre for trade and commerce. After the death of Shivaji, Aurangzeb captured Panhala and Vishalgad at the beginning of 18th century but he could not hold them for a long time because the second son of Shivaji the great and who had succeeded his father after the death of his elder brother Sambhaji, took up Panhala fort which was, for many years, the virtual capital of Kolhapur State. But at the turn of the last century, to be precise in A.D. 1834, the Kolhapur throne was received by Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati when- he was only ten years old. That laid the foundation of a new modern era. His authority extended, to higher

levels of socio-economic activities. During his rule, he touched every aspect of social and economic life of his subjects.

In 1884, Kolhapur as a state had six sub-divisions namely Karvir, Panhala, Shirol, Ajra, Gadhinglaj and Bhudargad. In addition, it had two petas Raybag under Shirol and Katkol under Gadhinglaj. The state was merged in the year 1948.

In 1949, 956 villages together with five villages from the former State of Kurundwad, one village from the State of Miraj and seven villages from Belgaum district, were formed into the new district of Kolhapur. Raybag and Katkol were transferred to Belgaum district, now in Karnataka State. 'The new district consisted of the following Taluka and mahals, Shahuwadi, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad and Gadhinglaj taluks and Panhala, Bavda and Ajra mahals, Taluka Chandgad was transferred from Belgaum district in 1956. With the reorganisation of states, the district was included in the Bombay State In 1956. Since 1960, it forms a part of Maharashtra State.

3.1.2 : PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR ARCHIVES:

The Kolhapur Archives maintains the rare document mainly relating to the administration of the former Kolhapur state. There are around 40 Lakhs of papers as old as in AD 1700 to till the latest in 1947. The papers are in different scripts such a Modi, Devanagari and English as well.

The Kolhapur archives maintains all these documents as their historical relevance is well known. Some of these documents are in the regime of respected Chhatripti Shivaji Maharaj who lead the foundation of the first of its kind of independent state ideologically known as

“Hindavi Swarajya” in the history of India. The rare documents pertaining to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj: are preserved in what is known as “Bawada Daptar” of Kolhapur Archives. The succeeding rulers after Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj also contributed to the Hindavi Sawarajya. Amongst them the main rulers were Maharani Tarabai. She took over after the sad demise of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj When Chhatrapati Shahu was in prison. But due to various pressures and the prevailing public opinion, the moghal emperor Aurangazeb was forced to release Chhatrapati Shahu from prison. After the release of Chhatrapati Shahu the state was divided with two parts having namely Karveer and Satara. The entire historical evidences in the from of document are found to be mentioned at Kolhapur archives.

The Kolhapur archives contain 53 rumals consisting of 15160 documents. It has also in its custody 73 files containing 8000 pages. The descriptive catalogue of Chhatrapati Rajarshri Shahus records was complied by distributing the work at three centers namely Bombay, Pune, and Kolhapur.

The publications of Kolhapur archives are as follows :

- Konkananchy Itihaschi Sadhane. (Sources of Konkan history).
- Niwadi Daftaratil kagadpatrianchi suchi (catalogue of Papers in Niwadi Daftar).
- Parasnisi Daftaratil kagad patrianchi suchi (Catalogue of papers in Parasnisi).
- Chitnisi Daftaratil kagadpatrianchi suchi 1 khand. (Papers in Chitnisi)
 - Descriptive catalogues of papers relating to Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, Volume 1 and 2.

- **Rajarshi Shahu Maharajanchae Aadesh — 2 Volumes.**
- **Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharajanchae Nivadak Aadesh Bhag 1**
(Ready For Publication)

The documents selected for this project exhibit Shivaji III and Jijabaikalin and Rajarshi Shahus personality from all the perspectives as an ideal ruler with lots of constraints from 1700 to 1840 A.D.

Niwadi Daftar is part of the Kolhapur Record Office with 154 rumals. They contain historical documents pertaining to the 17th to 19th century. There are about 19,600 documents and they have been indexed and one line intonation is given for each.

Most of the Kolhapur Records came out of the office of the Dewan or Prime Minister and subordinates the Sarsubha and the Sarnyayadhish. They relate to the administration the territory comprising the old Kolhapur State Altogether the number of the old non-current, records that came to the Directorate of Archives is 2397 bundles, period from 1720 A.D. and 1884 A.D. They deal with relations of the Kolhapur with neighbouring States. The papers would throw a considerable light on the economy of the region.

*"To the Kolhapur State Records were added old records of (the Jagirdars of) Bawada, Vishalgad, Ichalkaranji, Kagal, and of the Sarlashkar and Himmat Bahadur. There are 1734 bundles of records of accounts of the Jagirs, revenue of villages and some letters and dispatches. The period covered by the Jagir records is about the same as that of the main Kolhapur records. (1720-1884)."*²

2. Kolhapur, Kolhapur Archives Manual of Niwadi Dafter, 1980.

There are about 4200 bundles of old records in Kolhapur Record Office, out of 154 bundles of the Niwadi Daftar have been catalogued.”⁴

Cataloguing of records in this section is done without disturbing arrangement of pudkas in each rumal. Documents in each bundle or pudka have been arranged chronologically and numbered. They are all in Modi.

This section is formed of the records drawn from all other sections.

In the first rumal there are two bundles with 154 documents of the period from 1699 A.D. to 1800 A.D. Perhaps the documents in each rumal are not arranged chronologically. But care has been taken to arrange documents in each bundle or pudka chronologically.

This section contains very few papers pertaining to ‘the times of Chhatrapati Shivaji the Great and his successors Sambhaji and Rajaram. However there are some papers period from-Tarabai (queen of Rajaram) onwards.

A part of the records consists of the correspondence of the Kolhapur Government with the – Chhatrapati of Satara, the Peshwa, the Patwardhan, Sawant of Wadi, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Portuguese, the British, Haider, Tipu and other Nawabs and chiefs in Karnatak. The papers cover the period from 1645 A.D. to 1870 A.D.

At about 1812 the Pathan employees of the State rose in revolt demanding arrears, of their pay and set fire to the Palace building thus causing considerable damage to the, valuable old records.

The contents of the papers during the regimes of successive Chhatrapaties of the Kolhapur is follow —

Shivaji II came to the throne in 1710 The *Sanads* and *Adnyapatras* issued in his name were actually issued by Tarabai.

Adnyaptras issued to the Peshwas and the Senapati shows the administrative capacity and dominating will of Tarabai.

A lady of her stature would not tolerate any one showing disrespect to authority. She issued orders to various Sardars including Ramchandra Pant Amatya warning them not to act independently.

Adnapatra issued in the name of Tarabai's son upto 1713 have come to the notice. This shows that then joint rule of Shivaji and Tarabai lasted till the end of 1713. They were overpowered by Rajas Bai and Sambhaji with the help of Ramchandra Pant in 1714.

Sambhaji (1715 to 1760):

Sambhaji II continued the policy of Tarabai in opposing Shahu and did not hesitate in joining hands with the Nizam. Lands and Inams were invariably bestowed in recognition of services rendered to the cause of the State. Sanads for continuing old watans and charity. Inams granted on lunar solar eclipse and for Jotishi Vritti, were common. The Saranjamdars like Senapati Ghorpade and Ichalaranjikar were given additional Vatans and Inams besides those that were held previously. The correspondence shows the difference of Kolhapur Government with Satara the extreme. They were fighting occasionally. Sonda in Karnatak was under Kolhapur in the days of Sambhaji. The system of Ghassana was peculiar to the Marathas and a reference to this institute is found in many Adnyapatras in the records. Niwadi Daftar shows that relations between Sambhaji and Shahu after the treaty of Warana were cordial.

Shivaji III (1760 to 1813)

Sambhaji died without leaving a male issue. His spirited Queen Jijabai adopted a boy from the Khanvelkar Bhosale family inspite of the opposition from the Peshwa. The correspondence relating to period which was disastrous for Kolhapur is varied. The Peshwa established the powerful Patwardhans on the eastern frontier in order to keep it in check with a large saranjam of 1800 horse. Afterwards suspecting Kolhapur's connections with the Nizam and Haider Ali the Peshwa deprived the state of the two districts of Chikodi and Manoli and he bestowed them on the Patwardhans. These 4 districts were later restored to Kolhapur. But the districts frequently changed hands during the succeeding half a century.

There are few papers regarding the Peshwa's troops encamping on the Krishna and communicating devastation in the Eastern District of the Kolhapur territory. Kolhapur Trimbak Patwardhan's hostilities towards Kolhapur carried Yeshwantrao Shinde the minister incharge of administration in enemy's camp. He entered into negotiations with Haider Ali of Mysore and sided openly with Raghunath Rao in his claim for Peshwaship.

At the same time the Raja induced the Peshwa to withdraw his troops from the Krishna and routed Patwardhan. instigated by the Court of Poona the Chiefs of Kagal, Bavada and Vishalgad in 1777 rose in revolt against Kolhapur. But the Kolhapur Raja secretly aided by Haider Ali with money, defeated them. In this section we find orders issued by the Chhatrapati and officers of Rajmandal to subordinate administrative authorities in different parts of the State. Such orders pertain to a number of items as –

- (i) Orders issued in connection with the Administration of the State. Amongst the various types of such orders the following may be mentioned—
- (a) The feudatory Saranjamdars and Sardars like Himat Bahaddar, Sarlaskor, Kagalkar etc. were often summoned to attend the Huzur either with their forces or alone. They were also to keep the Huzur informed about movements of their forces. Orders were passed to the different officers in charge of many out posts to be vigilant and alert.
 - (b) Grants of Land and villages in Inam for services rendered or for religious purposes, were common.
 - (ii) Adnya Patras or written orders were often issued to persons to encourage trade within the territories of the State or habituating a deserted village.
 - (iü) Adnya Patras are orders issued to the village officers and others on the state affairs, relating to boundary dispute, confiscation of Vatan and confiscations of grant of Vatandars and Saranjamdars acting in defiance of the State.
 - (iv) Orders to village officers for grant of Lands to menial personal attendants (Huzare, Pyade, Khashardars).
 - (v) Orders requiring parties civil or criminal litigation to be produced before the Mahal or Huzur Nyayadhishi.
 - (vi) Papers and letters etc. giving information regarding the Jagirdars like 'Vishalgad, Bavada and Kagal.
 - (vii) Correspondence between the Peshwa, the East India Company Bombay Government, Sawantwadikar and the Portuguese on the one hand and the Kolhapur Darbar and other.

3.1.3 : PROFILE OF SATARA DISTRICT:

LOCATION AND AREA

Situated in the river basins of Bhima and Krishna rivers, the Satara district extends between 17°- 5' and 18 °- 11' North latitude and 73 °- 33' and 74 °- 54' East longitude. It is flanked by district Pune to the north, Solapur on the east Sangli on the south and districts of Raigarh and Ratnagiri on the west. Total area of the district is 10480 sq. kms. The district headquarter is located at Satara.

HISTORY :

Inscriptions as old as 200 B.C. reveal that probably the oldest known place in Satara district is Karad (mentioned as Karhakada). It is also believed that Wai in Satara district is the "Viratnagri" where Pandavas lived in the 13th year of their exile.

In the Deccan, the Mauryan Empire was followed by the rule of Satavahanas. For about two centuries (between 550 A.D. to 750 A.D.) Satara as also the western Maharashtra, was ruled by 'Chalukyas' of Badami and was later by Rashtrakutas. Silaharas and Yadavs of Devgiri, the Bahamanis, Adil-Shahi, Shivaji (Maratha rule), Shahu Ram Raja and Shahu II Pratapsinh. Princely State of Satara came under British rule on 10th February, 1818. ³

3. Bhatt, S.C. : The Encyclopedic District Gazetteers of India : Western Zone Vol. 7, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House, 1998. P.565.

In 1848, the Satara (earlier called as Satara Province) was comprised of eleven sub-divisions namely – Bijapur (now a part of Karnataka State), Jaoli, Karad, Khanapur, Khatav, Koregaon, Pandharpur, Satara, Tasgaon, Valva and Wai in 1856, twelve new mahals were formed and these were Pimpade in Koregaon, Khandala in Wai, Bamnoli in Jaoli, Kole in Karad, Shirala and Peth in Valva, Helvak in Tasgaon, Mayni in Khanapur, Natepute and Pusegaon in Khatav, and Sangola and Bhalvani in Pandharpur. The boundaries of sub-division were again overhauled in the year 1862 and the then Satara district included the sub-divisions of Bijapur, Jaoli, Karad, Khanapur, Khatav, Koregaon, Malshiras, Man, Pandharpur, Patan, Satara, Tasgaon, Valva, Wai and Khandala Peta in Wai and Shirala Peta in Valva. In the same year Bijapur sub-division was transferred to Belgaum district (now in Karnataka state).

Tasgaon taluka was transferred to Satara district from Belgaum in 1863 and Pandharpur was transferred to Solapur in 1864. Tasgaon sub-division got abolished in 1867. Malshiras was transferred to Solapur in 1875 and Malcompeth Peta (later named as Mahableshwar) was formed in 1884, Khandala Peta was abolished in 1927 and was re-constituted in 1947. Consequent upon the merger of former Indian States, the district received parts of Phaltan, Jamkhadi, Akkalkot, Bhore, Aundh, Sangli and one village from Pune district. A new taluka of Phaltan was created in 1949. In the same year the district was bifurcated into two; North Satara and South Satara. The South Satara with its headquarter at Sangli included four taluka namely – Khanapur, Tasgaon, Valva and Shirala Peta.

The remaining portion of the district was called as North Satara district. In 1958, one village from Khanapur taluka of South Satara district was transferred to Karad taluka of North Satara district. With the reorganisation of States in 1956, both the districts were included in Bombay State. Since 1960, they form part of Maharashtra State and in the same year i.e. 1960, the name of North Satara district was changed to Satara District and that of South Satara to Sangli district.

3.1.4: PROFILE OF SATARA ARCHIVES:

Satara Archives is one of the oldest archives in Maharashtra. Hon. King Pratapsingh Maharaj had been helped in this archives.

All the revenue documents and its detail work; during the period 1895 to 1975 has been mentioned available. It is possible to prepare 85 years record of economical and social life of Satara which will help the document of revenue details of the year 1895, and it can be considered an important document for the country. All these records are available in the controller office Satara and now it has been transferred under the Collector Office.

Satara revenue daftar content 456 rumals. It has historical document which has serially arranged pertaining to the 1895 to 1975. More than 35000 documents and which has been indexed in one line information. Satara archives contents different documents such as (1) Enquiry letters (2) Payment notice letters and warrant fees letters. (3) Permission letters, (4) Complaint letters, (5) Statement report - Inam village.

3.2 : Criteria for Selecting Documents for Preservation and Conservation at Kolhapur and Satara Archives:

3.2.1 : Documents selected from Kolhapur Archives :

3.2.1.1 : Documents in the period of 1759 to 1840 A.D.:

It is worthwhile to state why only the documents at (Kolhapur and Satara) Chhatrapati Sambhaji - II to Chhatrapati Shivaji- III (9 documents) and Queen Jijabai (4 documents) and British Government period to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj period (4 documents) have been selected as rare documents for this work. It is well known that Shivaji – III, Queen Jijabai and Chhatrapati Shahu was a social reformer and he had far fetched vision to promote the common man by improving their life style. His contribution is well known in the context of socio-economic aspects which formed a role model of the state to be followed by his contemporaries. This is the reason for selecting such documents for the study because this period made a great impact on socio-economic development of the region. The selected documents contain the following:

A 1. Rumal – 73: Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 11653.

This complaint letter written on 1759-60 to 1839-40 by Raghunathrao Gaikwad village Hedawade to Karveerkar Chhatrapati. People from Tulajapur forcefully collected revenue from Hedawade villagers so people from Hadawade ran away by leaving their village.

2. Rumal – 48 : Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 7597:

This tharav was written on 6th March 1819 from Kille Manohargad, Sir Political Bahaddur to Ramchandrapat, Jaysingpur and Lawyer Bachchaji Anant Ranganekar Sundarwadi Regime, for collection of revenue and regarding expenses and profit.

A - 7597

Mauje - Shirasinge

Mauje - Verle

Mauje - Panpoli

Mauje - Upawade etc.

3. Rumal – 4 : Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 6015:

This is a letter from Sakho Bhimaji Thanekar written on 16th June 1822. The letter has sent from Ajara Mahal regarding the Gomantak Mangoes which have sent to Karveerkar Chhatrapathi. 50 mangoes have sent and Jasud Naik came from Ichalkaranji regime for discussion with Ajarekar and Jasud Naik had all the information regarding this discussion. And the order is the summit should be held with Gopalpant Ichalkaranjekar.

4. Rumal – 65 : Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 10728

This letter is written on 22nd Jan. 1626 by Sir Danlope to take a permission from Chhatrapati for visiting Mahalaxmi Temple by Bhau Maharaj. In this letter he said that, when Bhaumaharaj was not feeling well, he wished for his health in front of God and I wish Chhatrapati will grant us a permission so I am disclosing this letter through Lawyer Naro.

5. Rumal – 65 : Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 10729

This letter is written on Bhau Mharaj had sent a letter for visiting Mahalaxmi temple through his lawyer. So Chhatrapati granted a permission and disclosed through Lawyer Naro Giriyaji and for visiting temple granted a permission through lawyer Balkrishna Baburao.

6. Rumal – 49: Pudka No. 2: Document No. 7765:

This is a letter complaint written on 13/2/1835 from Banabai Desai village Chinchali, Raibag Prant to Chhatrapati. She has written complaint of illegal entering in her house and making trouble from Bapurao Desai.

Bapurao Desai with 100 people from Ugar and Ingali villages entered in Chinchali village. Some people from Chinchali questioned them and asked about order letter and convinced them and for discussion taken them in their home. But Bapurao Desai and 100 people did not convince by them and cursed them and made violence with swords.

Banabai Desai has sent this complaint letter with her son Appa Desai to Karveer Chhatrapati.

7. Rumal – 8 : Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 7597:

Diary Date – 10th Dec. 1838.

Collection of letters regarding Trip of Chhatrapati to Tuljapur and some other issues.

8. Rumal – 8 : Pudka No. 1 : Document No. 934:

This is order written on 6/4/1840 from Karveer Government to Kille Bhudargad. To manage property properly, tharav has sanctioned and list of tharav containing Five sections has declared and it should be followed as per order.

9. Rumal – 32 : Pudka No. 3 : Document No. 4794:

The list attached herewith contains the detailed information regarding collection of revenue of Manoli Taluka, Total amount of money according to the name of people listed here, collection revenue from that people and remaining revenue. The total of revenue which should be collect is Rs. 19442, but actual collection of revenue is Rs. 14166/-, and remaining revenue is Rs. 5276/- according to names listed.

3.2.1.2 : Documents selected from Jijabai Period :

Archives at Karveer State Queen Jijabai period of 1760 to 1813:

1. Rumal 88 Document No. 3 : Date 30.3.1760.

The writer of this letter requests the Peshwa to appreciate the services of Dadambhatji who at the court of Kolhapur as his agent. He refers to the fickle policies of the Royal Court and says that Dadambhatji steered clear of the difficulties by following a wise and sagacious course of action.

2. Rumal 90 Pudaka no. 1 Document No. 42 :

Date : 20/1/1761.

After the death of Sambaji, Narayan Venkatesh Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji had sent a letter of condolence to queen Jijabai. In reply she expresses her distress and

surprise, as the Peshwa sent no letter of condolence, but instead ordered his army to confiscate Sambhaji's Kingdom. Further she expresses her anger, as Narayan Venkatesh being a feudal of Kolhapur had not come personally to Kolhapur to pay his homage to the memory of the departed King.

3. Rumal 90 Pudaka no. 2 Document No.58: Date: 8/1/1762.

Raghoba Dada had requested Jijabai and King Shivaji to send the robes of Peshwai and the office seal to Madhavrao. He had assured her that they would serve faithfully. Jijabai writes to Damodar Shankar to consult on her behalf Udaji Chavan on this matter and let her know his views.

4. Rumal 94 Pudaka no. 2 Document No. 155 -Date 6.11.1763:

Shivaji III orders the officers of Wadgaon to maintain the Watan of Jayset Mahajan, which was given to him for his loyal services.

3.2.1.3: Four documents selected from the period of Shahu Chhatrapati. Shahu Maharaj Period :

1. Rumal – 9 – Document No. 1551:

This is a letter from A.M.T. Jackson (English Official) written on 21st April 1900. In this letter Jackson congratulates Shahu for Shikar. He also reports famine conditions in Katkol and other talukas. He states that 2/3 of the revenue had been collected and 1200 persons attended the relief work. He also praise Shahu for his personal interest in famine relief work.

2. Rumal No.15. Document No. 2725 A

This is a letter from Shahu to Diwan written on February 1906. In this letter orders him to collect the evidence in support of complaints made against Gholkar. He further asks Mr. Sowani, the Public Prosecutor to investigate complaint and seek the help of the Chief Police officer. He orders Mr. Sow to submit the report within two months through the Chief Judge and to get Gholkar's work assigned to Mr Waingankar.

3. Rumal No.18-Document No. 3509 :

This is a letter from Shahu to George Clarke written on 16th March 1909. In this letter he expresses a hope that Wallinger will be successful and assures to work in harmony with him. Shahu further proposes to get an expert for tank work but complains that the contractors are neither doing work not leaving the work.

4. Rumal No. 48- Pudka 2- Document Nos: 1330.5-1330.6 :

This is a letter from Shahu to W. Merewether written on 7th August 1921 Here Shahu writes about his intention to educate his widowed daughter-in-law. Karveer Sarkarache Gazette.

3.2.2: Information about the documents selected from Satara Archives :

3.2.2.1 Documents from the period 1895 to 1975 :

1. Rumal No. 72 Document No. 379:

This is a letter written on 28th February 1896 by Mr. J. Monteath. Acting Secretary Government to The Collector Belgaum. Memorandum from the Commissioner S.D. dated 29th January 1896 – submitting together with subsequent correspondence a letter No. 4794 dated 19th October 1895 from the Collector of Belgaum and observing gynecological tree recorded.

2. Rumal – 27 : Document No. 112:

Notice for Gawlair Darbar dated 17th August 1916 to the Collector of Satara. It mentions the objections of The Maharaja of Gawliar being addressed as Chief of Gawliar State.

3. Rumal – 27 : Document No. A 45:

Letter from Lt. Col. F.W. Woodhouse President Kolhapur to the Collector of Satara dated 28th September 1920. Stating the visit to Kagal before the date of Government Resolution No. 774.

4. Rumal – 11 : document No. LWB/PWD – 82.

This is Enquiry written on 4th August 1922 by Executive Engineer Satara District to The Collector of Satara forward under instructions of the Superintending Engineer Central Division Poona a copy of the revised rules for the lifting of Government building used as residences and to requestEnquire letter.

5. Rumal – 61 : Document No. A 152.

This is an intimation letter to the President Satara City Municipality regarding the election dated the letter 5 September 1927. Information about the electoral roll to be prepared under Bombay Act of 1901.

6. Rumal – 60 : Document No. 91/A:

Letter regarding of lease of Queens Cottage dated 27th April 1938 from Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar to the Collector of Satara. It mentions about the extension of renewal of lease.

7. Rumal – 19 : Rack 1:

It is a application written on the application No. 228 on date 16th November 1948 from the chief Inspector certified School Bombay.

8. Rumal – 19 : Rack –1 : document No. JBSR – 38 List Sr. No. 6.

It is an application written on 16th November 1948 by Chief Inspector certified Schools Bombay to Superintendent Shree Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House Satara. Forwarded with compliments to the Direct Magistrate Satara for favorable consideration.

The Shri. Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House, Satara is a certified school and admits children committed under the Bombay Children Act. As milk is an essential for young children, the institutions request for granting land to maintain a dairy farm.

9. Rumal – 60 : Document No. A -18:

Letter dated 10th April 1975 A.F.L. Brayne. Superintendent land reward and registration to the Commissioner regarding statement report. It says the Superintendent has an honour to submit proposal for original settlement of to Inam Villages.

3.3 : Preservation and Conservation Methods adopted by Kolhapur and Satara Archives for Rare Material

In the Kolhapur and Satara archives stress is laid on proper housing of such documents. Old rare documents are stored in a two floors stack area, each floor having a racks at a height of 12 feet. The stack area is fitted with steel shelves and some of the shelves are adjustable. All shelving is supported on steel columns right from the ground floor to the top.

Documents are stored in acid-free file covers and in document boxes or cloth Rumals or tied as bundles. The storage of boxes or cloth rumals or bundles is horizontal. Some cloth rumals and bundles are in good condition volumes are stored vertically. Photographs are kept in acid free folders, made out of glassine paper and then kept in acid-free covers. Folders made from polyethylene and polypropylene have also been used Photographic prints are stored in flat albums.

Maps are stored in flat folders and are placed inside cabinets. Big maps are kept in rolled form. For such maps horizontal storage is preferred.

The entire stack area is free of insects. The ground floor is fully air-conditioned. Environmental conditions are conducive to conservation i.e. temperature $22^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ} \text{C}$ and relative humidity $50\% \pm 5\%$ are maintained throughout the year. There is a provision for air-washing.

On the first and second floors during summer, desert-coolers are used to avoid dryness and lower the temperature inside the area. This is coupled with air-conditioners. It helps to maintain uniform temperature and humidity inside the storage areas.

There is provision for both fire detection and fire fighting extinguisher. The former smoke detectors and for the latter carbon-dioxide gas cylinders coupled with water under pressure are used.

All incoming records are vacuum fumigated and air cleaned prior to storage inside the stack area. For fumigation, carbon-dioxide gas – a mixture of carbon-dioxide and ethylene oxide is used. Facilities are available for fumigation with paradichlorobenzene insects-infected records and thymol for fungus-infected records. A mixture of paradichlorobenzene and thymol also been successfully used.

All windows are fitted with metallic wire-mesh and glass panels. Entry to the stack area is restricted. Records are moved using trolleys both inside and outside the stack area.

Adopted Methods In Use:

3.3.1: i) Preventive Measures (ii) Curative Measures

- a) **Preventive Measures** include all kinds of housekeeping adequate caretaking, dusting, cleaning, periodical supervision of the storage. Preventing the possibility of damage by other physical, chemical and biological factors etc.
- ii) **Curative Measures** were applied only when all kinds of preventive measures fail in protecting the library materials. These measure comprise mending repairing, strengthening, rehabilitation, deacidification, fumigation, lamination and other jobs required for considering the physical condition of individual documents.

3.3.1.1: Chemicals used for Stabilizing Paper :

Deacidification or Neutralising of text paper and ink. The techniques used for rare documents and old paper deacidification are :

- i) Dry powder is used (alkaline chemical salts).
- ii) Aqueous or non aqueous alkaline solutions.
- iii) Alkaline vapours or gases are is used.

The selection of deacidification process depends on the physical condition of the document and the quality of the ink e.g. water washable/resistant. Chemicals used are mild alkaline chemicals. e.g. Calcium hydroxide and Methy Magnesium, Morpholine, Magnesium Methoxide, Borium hydroxide, Ammonia (Dilute) Cyclohexylamins Carbonate, Diethylzinc.

Termites make tunnels which run parallel with mud covered edges, while Bookworm make pinhole galleries deep down into the pages of text and rare documents.

3.3.1.2: Chemical Used For Protecting Water Washable Writing:

The chemical such as soluble nylon, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, polyamides and Acrylic esters are emulsions used to protect water washable writing.

These emulsions do not react with the paper but it can modify the surface properties such as glare opacity smoothness etc.

The following chemicals are used for different purposes to preserve and conserve rare materials in Kolhapur and Satara Archives.

a) Chemical used for Preventing Damage by Biological Pests:

Fungicides, Poisonous dusts, fumigants and liquid emulsions are used to prevent biological damage of books.

These preparations are safe for in the libraries and used generally in lab.

- b) Fungicides:** Thymol, Formalin, Orthophenyl phenol licylanilide etc.
- c) Fumigants :** Thymol, Paradichlorobenzene, Formaldehyde, Ethylene dichloride, carbon tetrachloride, carbondioxide. Ethylene oxide, Methyl bromide.
- d) Insect Repellent :** Camphor, Naphthalene, Paradichlorobenzene etc.
- e) Repair and Reinforcement Chemicals and Materials:**
Different techniques are used for repair and reinforcement of chemicals and materials.

- f) **Tissue paper :** While tissue paper with substance of 9-12 gsm. and pH than 6.0 is suitable. It should be free from waxy oil etc.
- g) **Waxed/Oil butter Paper:** This should be resistant to water penetration and should not contain any oil..

3.3.1.3: Chemical used for Stain Removal and Bleaching:
Inert organic solvents are used to remove stain and for bleaching. Dry chemicals used are Acetone, benzene, Petroleum ether, Trichloroethylene etc. Bleaching is done to remove stain. Many chemicals used for glazing varnishing covering the books to protect and decor the book.

3.3.2 : Chiffon : Used

Handmade paper or High Grade Sound paper : pH of this paper should not be cellulose. Acetate or Polyester Film are also used.

3.3.3: Binding of Manuscripts:

"The essential prerequisite of ^{binding} manuscripts is strengthening. This falls within the purview of the Archivist. Earlier, the process consisted of fastening piece of fine silk-net over the surface by means of carefully prepared chemical-free paste made of corn-flour. But now a days the process of strengthening of manuscripts has been totally replaced by the lamination process using cellulose acetate film."

4. Horton, John, *Cleaning and Preserving Binding and Related Materials*, ed.2, Chicago: American Library Association 1969 p. 104.

After strengthening, the edges of the manuscripts are guarded by putting strips of fine cloth; on which stitching is done. Thereafter the manuscripts are provided with laced-on paper-board covers and the boards given a suitable covering, as in the case of reinforced binding of books.

Fungus and book worm are more harmful for books since these species make their nests inside the book, where they reproduce and grow causing damage. The feeders like cockroach or Silver fish hide outside the book and cause damage from the surface.

In Kolhapur and Satara Archives many maps are available. These maps were binded. These are rare maps. In the real sense maps are not bound. These are rather mounted and protected. Mounting is done by the use of linen or strong Muslin, and often laminated with cellulose acetate film or simply vanished. Large, mounted map sheets for convenient consultation are often folded and pasted on the board cover which is cut into a convenient size. The map is laminated and large map sheets folded and pasted on a board. This helps for further researchers/students.

Barnishi, Applications, orders lists, letters. Tharav (Resolution) Circulars are rare documents available in Kolhapur and Satara. Digitalization increase the life span of the rare documents. These documents should be digitalized for further research purpose.

3.3.4 : Good House Keeping and General Hygiene:

Good House keeping or maintenance of optimum storage conditions means avoiding dampness. Stagnant air, high temperature and high relative humidity. Keeping temperature in the range of 20-25°C and the relative humidity between 45-55 per cent is considered ideal for preservation of books and other library materials. This can be attained by a successful air-conditioning system operating for 24 hours throughout the year.

While planning of air-conditioning the following points are kept in mind.

- Maintenance needs of the plant.
- How long the plant is likely to remain out of commission.
- Running cost of the plant.

3.3.5: Use of Chemical Repellents:

A variety of chemical insect repellents e.g. naphthalene, camphor, paradichlorobenzene and electronic or ultrasonic wall mounted type insect repellents or trappers are available. While naphthalene is a safe domestic preservative paradichlorobenzene leaves a pungent smell. Commercially available pellets are admixed with paradichlorobenzene and fragrances and are good for library environment. The concentration of naphthalene are not be more than 400/500 gms. Per 1.5-2 Ku.m. space.

A suitable repellent can be prepared by mixing paradichlorobenzene, and creosote in benzene (1:1:1). This liquid can be kept in Chinaware or enameled cups in the corners of the stack room.

3.3.5.1: Use of Poisonous Chemical Dusts and Liquid :

Liquid insecticidal sprays e.g. Pip Baygon, linden etc. is used for incidence of silver fish and cockroach is observed in the room. The spray of these chemicals were restricted to the places where the insects hide, e.g. walls corners, behind and below almirahs and shelves. In no case these sprays were directed towards the books. The use of rattraps were done for the rat's and rats baits were used wherever necessary.

3.3.5.2 : Use of Chemical Fumigants :

The use of fumigants and smoke generating chemicals are used for general sterilization of environment of library - stacks, books, and rare documents having active fungus infection of book. Rare document were subjected to the fumes of a toxic chemical in an enclosed vault out of contact with air. However the first step taken to control these infection was to segregate the infested materials so that does not spread further.

Only those chemicals were recommended which do not have any effect on book materials and do not cause any staining or closure change.

3.3.6: Disaster Management :

Definition:

"A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human materials or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope of its own resources".³

Increasing natural and human-caused disaster, including armed conflicts, is causing extensive loss of life, damage to property and harm to the environment. Natural disasters like, floods, earthquakes, hurricane, landslides, volcanic, eruptions and drought also cause for tremendous devastation. Libraries and archives collections are not unaffected by their devastating impact.

A protective stance to reduce the toll of disaster in the reason required of more comprehensive approach that encompasses both pre-disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery. And this is evident in the case of documentary and cultural heritage also.

Fire :

Fire disaster are often even more destructive than those caused by water alone. Causes of fire includes natural phenomena such as lighting and earthquakes, old or defective wiring or heating equipments, accumulations of combustible materials etc.

3.3.7: Cleaning :

Generally books and other library collection were soiled and developed stains. Cleaning of these material was necessary after the infected materials has been fumigated.

Few simple techniques of cleaning used are –

1. Removal of mud and hard crushed of dust mechanically with brush or blunt knife.
2. Removal of foreign deposits with cotton moistened with water.

3. Removal of fungus spores with cotton dipped in ethanol.
4. Use of mild steam, get to softened hardened crust.
5. Drying damp materials under air curtain in shade (Direct, sunlight not to be used).
6. This cleaning operation were carried in a separate room and not in library stacks.

3.3.4 : Conclusion:

After detailed study, it is observed that in both the libraries and archives maximum care has been taken to preserve such material.

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