

CHAPTER . IV

SUCCESSOR OF SHIVAJI-II AND
THE ENGLISH 1813 TO 1838

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- (I) Sambhaji-II alias Abasaheb : 1813 to 1821, and
- (II) Shahaji alias Buwasaheb : 1822 to 1838.

SAMBHAJI-II ALIAS ABASAHEB

AND THE ENGLISH : 1813 to 1821 :-

Shivaji-II who ruled for about fifty years, from 1762 to 1813, died on April 24, 1813¹ leaving behind his two minor sons, Sambhaji alias Abasaheb and Shahaji alias Buwasaheb. Shivaji had thirteen wives in all and from these wives, he had eight children, of these six were daughters and two were sons. The two sons were Sambhaji alias Abasaheb who was born to Sundarabai on March 8th, 1801 and Shahaji alias Buwasaheb, who was born to - Kamalajabai on January 22nd, 1802. As stated above before his death Shivaji-II had placed his two minor sons in the care of Ratnakarpant Rajadnya, whom he had charged to carry on administration for the time being. Nevertheless when Shivaji-II died, Babamaharaj and Haibatrao Gaikwad took it upon themselves to send urgent letters to Elphinstone at Poona.

Soliciting British recognition to the succession of Abasaheb as the new Maharaja. They also specifically mentioned that administration was in their hands and requested that it should be continued with them.

On April 28, 1813 the Kolhapur emissaries called on the British representatives in Poona, Mountstuart Elphinstone and Colonel Close. This was only four days after Shivaji's death and at this meeting, the talk centered around the question of succession. In answer to Close's question, the Kolhapur emissaries told him that of the two princes, Abasaheb was thirteen years old and Buwasaheb nine, that both were promising and intelligent children and that Abasaheb, being the older, would according to custom, succeed to the gadi and finally a boy of thirteen, Sambhaji Chhatrapati who was popularly known as Abasaheb had become the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Appa Desai and the Peshwa had both placed claims on the territories of the Raja of Kolhapur but Elphinstone dealt with firm hand and the situation was eased.

This event is described by Graham as follows :-
In Kolhapur itself, a boy of thirteen, Shambhu Chhatrapati,

who was popularly known as Abasaheb, had become the Maharaja.

"Of a mild disposition, this prince was averse to the dangers and excitement of war and somewhat endeavoured to curb the turbulence of his feudatories and to impart a more peaceful tone to the nation."²

The administration of Kolhapur ~~Konkan~~ persistently requested the Company's Resident at Poona to hand over to Kolhapur the area which was wrongfully taken by the Sawants of Sawantwadi and Sidhojirao Nimbalkar of Nipani. Meanwhile in the war with Peshwa in 1817 Abasaheb cordially sided with the British Government and reward for his services the district of Chikodi and Manoli which in former years had been wrested from Kolhapur by the Nipanikar were restored.³

The year 1817 was a landmark in the history of Marathas. On November 17th, 1817 the British Flag was first hoisted on the Shaniwarwada, the Peshwa's palace in Poona; six months later on June 3rd, 1818 Bajirao II the last Peshwa surrendered to the pursuing British force at Dholkote near Asirgarh and abdicated all his powers.⁴ The British are now the supreme and -
unchallenged masters of the land and proceeded in a

businesslike manner to regulate their relationship with the erstwhile Indian rulers and also some of those who claimed to be rulers as a part of this process in 1819 the British representative Mountstuart Elphinstone who was now called, The Governor, called up the prominent Deccan Chieftains to Poona with a view to assessing their claims. One of the Chieftains who made out a claim for special consideration was Babasaheb Ghorpade of - Ichalkaranji. As in the past he contended that he was a Chieftain of the Satara Kingdom and not of the Kolhapur Kingdom and thus had come under the Peshwa. Now Peshwa had gone and his rule replaced by British rule, he was entitled to come directly under the British. The Kolhapur emissary at Poona took strong exception to this - contention of Ichalkaranji and insisted that Ichalkaranji's Ghorpade were vassal Chieftains of Kolhapur since their estate were mainly derived from the grants made from time to time by Kolhapur to its Senapaties (The Ghorpades of Kapashi) which grants were then passed on by the Senapati family to the Ichalkaranji Ghorpades.

The Kolhapur arguments were accepted by the Governor and the Ichalkaranji territory was admitted to be a vassal State (A Jagir) of Kolhapur.⁵

This decision did not, however, settle the issue when Abasaheb Chhatrapati went to with his troops to take over possession of the Lat and Rangoli villages (1810) .

The local Ichalkaranji guards resisted. In the skirmish that ensued Jivajrao Shinde of Nesari was killed. Once again the Chief of Ichalkaranji sought a British intervention in the conflict with Kolhapur but was advised by the British that he should try and achieve an amicable settlement by presenting a 'Nazar' (Gift) to the Raja. Finally on September 19th, 1820 an agreement was arrived at between two parties and Ichalkaranji became Jagir under Kolhapur. Like Ichalkaranji other Jahagirdars especially Bawada, Arjunwad and such other feudatories of Kolhapur claimed to be directly under the Company but Elphinstone refused their claims and they were declared to be subordinates to be the Chhatrapaties of Kolhapur.¶

Sidhoji Nimbalkar was not ready to hand over Manoli and Chikodi Taluka to the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur because at first he had very cordial relations with the British, but later on the British had become thoroughly disillusioned with their erstwhile ally Sidhoji Nimbalkar. Meanwhile Abasaheb sided the British with their war against Bajirao - II and finally Chikodi

and Manoli Taluka were returned to Kolhapur in about 1818.⁷ About two weeks later (Mid August, 1818) the Collector of Dharwar wrote, "Mukeri, Chikodi and Manoli as complete Talukas have been made over to the Chhatrapati and no further for complaint (on his part i.e. Sidhoji Nimbalkar) remains."⁸ Two months later the transfer was actually put into effect by formal renouncements on the part of the British and the Maharaja was informed that these Talukas together with the villages of Raibag, Vallabhagad and Solapur, were transferred to the Jurisdiction of the Kolhapur State.

Thus, the Kolhapur State won back a valuable tract of land (yielding an annual revenue of 3 lakhs of rupees) that had been in the subject of almost incessant dispute for over forty years. The Governor, Mountstuart Elphinstone, wrote to congratulate the Maharaja, "The fact that the Raja's domain has been extended by the addition of these two Talukas is a matter of great pleasure to the Company's Government."

The end of Abasaheb came in a tragic manner. One Sayaji Mohite claimed certain amount from him. As he did not get it back he went to the Palace on July 16, 1821 with only six men and demanded immediate payment. In the scuffle that followed one of his men

shot Abasaheb who died after about four hours.⁹ Thus, the reign of this Chhatrapati came to an end and a new Chhatrapati ascended on the throne of Kolhapur. The next Chhatrapati was Shahaji alias Buwasaheb.

The Kolhapur State turned from Kingdom to princely state. Day by day the English were increasing their demands and Kolhapur like other states in India succumbed to the changed situation.

On the very next day of the murder, the bereaved mother, Sundarabai sending the former announcement of Abasaheb's death to the British Commissioner Chaplin,¹⁰ "Rajarshi Raje Abasaheb Chhatrapati was killed as the result of an attack by Silecar Mohite the pistol shot went right through his body. Rajarshi Abasaheb has left this world. I have asked Bapuji Shivram to communicate this to you. (July 17th, 1821)."

(II) SHAHAJI ALIAS BUWASAHEB (1822 TO 1838)

AND THE ENGLISH

At the time of unfortunate Maharaja Abasaheb's death his only surviving son and heir Shivajir or Balasaheb was only 5 year old. But the brother Buwasaheb who was then sixteen year old was very ambitious and played his own cards to succeed on the throne of Kolhapur

with the help of some leading personalities in the Kolhapur Darbar.¹¹ He completely succeeded in his mission. British also took the side of Buwasaheb and placed on the Gadi of Kolhapur as next Chhatrapati. Before Elphinstone's consent for the succession of Balasaheb was received Balasaheb died of measles on January 3, 1822 and Buwasaheb was now the rightful heir. But later on he also did not maintain good relations with the English.

The practice of obtaining the stamps of British approval to a succession in an Indian State seems to have become already well established and Buwasaheb lost no time in sending a man Anantrao Trimbak who was the Administrator of the Estates Narayanrao Patankar - Sarlashkar to wait upon Governor Elphinstone in Bombay. Ultimately, Elphinstone declared that Buwasaheb was the rightful successor and informed Sundarabai that she would do well to let the estate be ruled by him. Thus, beginning as a favoured friend of the British he gradually became increasingly more hostile towards them.

Buwasaheb became the new Chhatrapati but he held a new Darbar. He invited the British Governor to Kolhapur to hold a formal Darbar. Accordingly, in October, 1822, Mountstuart Elphinstone paid a visit to Kolhapur State. A Darbar was held at Shirol,¹² where the Maharaja and the

Governor met, and since Elphinstone expressed a wish that someone of prestige and influence should be sent over to him to explain the State of affairs in Kolhapur.

At this camp in Shirol, Sundarabai and her advisors were also present, and it is possible that they may have made some effort to prevail upon the Governor to disallow Buwasaheb's succession. But Governor - Elphinstone explained the principle of primogeniture to Sundarabai and bluntly advised her in the following terms :-

"The Raja is the Master of his inheritance. That he should succeed to the Gadi, and carry on the rule is wholly acceptable to us. Bhaumaharaj and the people of his faction are misguiding you and creating unnecessary bitterness and conflict in the State. You should pay no need to such people."¹³

Buwasaheb who has been described by Major Graham as a "bold and impetuous rider", then displayed his special hunting skill before the British guests by spearing and killing a black buck from horseback, which performance was greatly appreciated by the Governor.

Buwasaheb Maharaj who was proverbially impetuous, took it upon himself to chastise these chiefstains and

the ruler of Sawantwadi and thereby brought upon him. The displeasure of the British for having resorted to warfare instead of seeking their arbitration. Elphinstone the Governor of Bombay was also displeased with the behaviour and activities of Buwasaheb.

Elphinstone met the Raja of Kolhapur and writes that, "He was less careful of his dignity and his people more at ease but still awkward and embarrassed." In the evening they had a long private interview. Further Elphinstone wrote to Lord Hastings on 30th December, 1822, "The Raja of Colapore is a stupid, awkward, silent creature with us, when at his ease he is a thoughtless riotous boy who pays no regard to his own dignity or other people" He was also known to drink and visit the city every night in disguise. Before Elphinstone left Bombay, both Kolhapur and Satara problems of their own. The Kolhapur affair continued to worsen so that by 1825, Elphinstone had to prepare for a war with the Raja.¹⁴

Thus, the relations between the East India Company and the Chhatrapaties of Kolhapur worsened. Throughout his reign Buwasaheb could never reconcile himself to the changed circumstances. The State of Kolhapur had always claimed complete independence, it had always

resisted the claim of the Peshwa for superior power. In the new settle the British had become the overlords of Kolhapur.

In the good old style Buwasaheb tried to settle the affairs of his feudatories like Ichalkaranji by the use of force. The British would not tolerate this attitude and Buwasaheb had to eat an humble pie. In 1824, Rani Chhannamma of Kittur rebelled against the British.¹⁵ Buwasaheb marched with an army of 5,000 towards Belgaum to help her. In a short war the British defeated and captured the Rani and Buwasaheb had to return. But his action was sufficient to arouse suspicion about him.

He also carried on campaigns in area around about Shirdon and Kagal. On this the British marched on Kolhapur. After a few skirmishes Buwasaheb surrendered, and signed a treaty in 1826. By the treaty of 1826 Buwasaheb agreed to reduce his army to its peace establishment and to attend the advice of the British Government in all ~~mat~~ matters affecting the public peace; to respect the - rights of certain Jagirdars and never to grant an asylum to rebels.

The following are the articles of treaty of 1826.

Articles of Agreement concluded between Shajee Chetterputty Maharaj Curveer, the Rajah of Kolhapur, and The British Government on January 24th, 1826.

PREAMBLE :-

Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Kolhapur on the 1st of October, 1812, and whereas certain misunderstandings have since arisen, with a view to the removal of these misunderstandings, and to confirmation of the alliance, the following articles have been agreed on between the two Governments :-

- (I) Such parts of the former treaty concluded on the 1st October, 1812 as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.
- (II) The Rajah of Kolhapur to reduce his army to the peace establishment not to raise or assemble such a force as shall be likely to endanger the public tranquillity "within or without his territories" without British consent, and to accept British advice on all measures calculated to public tranquillity. But this article is nonwise to diminish the independence of the said Rajah as a sovereign prince.

- (III) The Rajah of Kolhapur engages never to molest Hindoo Rao Ghatkey Kagalkar or Narain Rao - Ghorepurey Echuleurenjeecur in the enjoyment of their respective lands and rights according to ancient custom.
- (IV) The districts of Chikoree and Manowlee were transferred to the English of Kolhapore by a sunnad under the signature of Major General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K. C. B., but have not yet been mentioned in any Treaty or Agreement. The Honourable East India Company now acknowledges them to be ceded to the Rajah of Kolhapur in full sovereignty, the Rajah engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the Zemindars, enamdars, and wuttundars of the said districts.
- (V) His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby - recognizes the award of the British Government made in 1822 relative to the half umuls in the Sawant Warree territory, and engages to respect the rights of the Warree State conferred by that award. He also consents to the territorial arrangements of assigning to him an equivalent in land in such part of the Carnatic Collectorate as may be allotted to him by the British local authorities.¹⁷

(VI) The Rajah of Kolhapore engages never to grant an asylum to the enemies of the British Government, nor to the rebels. The Rajah also promises, robberies or other offenders issuing from his territories shall commit robberies or other - offences in those of the British Government or of other States. His Highness will apprehend them and deliver them up; and Highness further consent that in case he shall not fully restrain such offenders, the British Government shall give due notice to the Rajah and shall after such notice be competent at all times to send its troops and police into His Highness's territories for the apprehension of the said offenders, and His Highness shall afford any necessary assistance to the troops or police to enable them to discover and apprehend the objects of their pursuit. If any persons who have committed offences in the Rajah's territory shall take refuge in that of the Company, the British Government will, after due investigation adopt such measures in regard to the said offenders as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting, at the same time, every means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territories of the Rajah.

- (VII) The Rajah of Kolhapore promises to continue to Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj their respective lands and rights agreeably to the schedule annexed.

The guarantee of the British Government to the enjoyment of the above lands and rights shall only continue during the life time of the above - mentioned persons, but the rights of their descendants, as founded on sunnud or custom, shall not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee.¹⁸

- (VIII) The Rajah having given his unqualified assent to the demand upon him for the injuries occasioned to the several individuals whose possessions and rights he had invaded, according to the schedule annexed, hereby agrees to pay such sums as may be adjusted after a full investigation into the extent of the losses actually incurred; and in failure thereof, within sixty days after such final - adjustment to transfer to the British Government such portions of the pergunnah of Chikoree and Manowlee as were formerly ceded to the Kolhapore Rajah, for such terms of years as may be necessary

to collect a sum equal to the amount due; the principal collector and political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected, and expenses of management during the occupation of those pergunnahs.

This agreement, agreed to at Kolhapur on 30th of December, 1825, between T.H. Baber, Esquire, Political Agent, on the one part, and by Krishna Rao Girdey and Jowa Rao Jadava, Havildar, on the other, is confirmed, with certain modifications, by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 24th of January, 1826, and will be binding in Council of Bombay on approved by the Governor General in Council. ¹⁹

As per the treaty of 1826 Buwasaheb accepted to cut the size of his army, he had to accept to allow the Jagirdars of Kagal and Ichalkaranji to carry on their traditional wages. He had condiscated a number of Vatans without the permission of the Governor. He had to consent to give them back and to pay damages to ensure the payment of the complete took over Chikodi and Manoli. Both Kagal and Ichalkaranji were taken by the British under their wing.²⁰ A stiff fine was imposed, in payment of which the district of Chikodi and Manoli were again

taken back by the British till such time as the amount was recovered from their revenue. These Two Talukas never came back to Kolhapur. Including these two - Talukas the Kolhapur territory at this time comprised 1633 villages.²¹

Further Buwasaheb clashed with the British. Undoubted by these reverses, Buwasaheb Maharaj continued to act in a manner calculated to provoke the British, and thereby brought upon himself even more restrictive impositions. No sooner was the treaty signed, then he, "employed his gathered force in bringing away the ordnance which formerly belonged to the Fort of Malwan (Sindhudurg) and these guns, to the number of 200, which had been secreted among the jungle below the Phonda Ghat were carried up the rough face of the western and transported to the arsenal of Kolhapur."

Thus, after agreeing to cut down his army to "its peace established," Buwasaheb was busy adding more guns to his arsenal.

Mr. Modak's history describes this formidable operation vividly :-

"The Maharaja set up camp above the ghat near Walwan on the border to Kolhapur, and with only a few selected followers, went down to Phonda, below the ghat. During his stay there, he managed to recover two hundred field pieces which had been earlier hidden. Big logs were hollowed to cradle these cannons and the logs then dragged up the sheer cliffs by manual labour. In those days, there were no roads, but only mountain paths, and to transport the guns. Over these paths must have involved such expenditure as would today be difficult to imagine."²³

Again Buwasaheb came in conflict with the Pratinidhi of Vishalgad. The Pratinidhi complained to the British about the activities of Buwasaheb towards him, and demanded their intervention and the - Commissioner at Dharwar, Babler pointed out to Buwasaheb that he had acted contrary to the spirit of the treaty of 1826, by which he had agreed not to retain and unnecessarily large army. Mr. Baber then proceeded to advise the Raja that whatever differences had arisen between him and the Pratinidhi, they should be - amicably settled, by discussion and not by resorting to arms and that, if they were still unresolved, British arbitration should be sought.

A further cause of serious annoyance to the British was Buwasaheb's quite puzzling advance towards Satara. "During the year 1826" reports Major Graham :

"The Rajah moved with a large force to the frontier of Satara territory without any Communication with the British and, as suspected by His Highness of Satara, with hostile intent."²³

Before, however, the British were moved to take counter-measures, the Chhatrapati, equally inexplicably turned in his tracks and returned to Kolhapur. And finally once again the companies authorities protested and compelled Buwasaheb to accept a new treaty of 1827. The following were the Articles of the Treaty of 1827.

Articles of Agreement concluded between Raje Shah Chettreputty Curveerkur, Rajah of Kolhapore, and the British Government - 1827.²⁴

Preamble :- Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore of the 24th January, 1826, and whereas His Highness has lately committed several acts in direct violation of the said Treaty

and in hostile opposition to the British Government; the following Articles for repeating, altering and confirming respectively the conditions of the said Treaty, and providing for others of a new nature, have been agreed on between the two Governments :-

- (I) In the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty, His Highness Chetterputty Sahib engaged "to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as should be likely to endanger the public tranquillity, within or without his dominions, unless with the previous consent of the British Government," notwithstanding which His Highness lately collected a large army, and in spite of all advice from the British Government, proceeded to commit a variety of excesses : it has, therefore, become requisite to limit the number of His Highness troops, and His Highness hereby engages not to keep more than 400 horses (including khas pagah surinjamee, shesundee, etc.) and 800 of infantry, exclusive of moderate garrisons for his forts, as per annexed list. His Highness further engages never to be accompanied by guns without the sanction of the British Government.

(II) In the 4th Article of the above Treaty, the British Government "ceded the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee in full sovereignty to His Highness, he engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zamindars enamdars and wuttundars of the said districts." When this grant was made by the British Government, it was hoped that peace and good will would have subsisted for many generations between the two Governments; but instead of this, His Highness has uniformly evinced a total disregard of the friendship of the British Government, and, in violation of the above conditions, has repeatedly infringed the rights of the enamdars and wuttundars of these talooks. It therefore, becomes necessary that His Highness should give back to the British Government the said talooks in the same State in which he received them, and His Highness hereby agrees to do so.

(III) In the 7th Article of the said Treaty the possessions of Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj were guaranteed to them for the terms of their respective lives only (provision being made that the rights

(III) Contd...

of their decedents as founded on Sunnad or custom, should not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee). As, however, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib has never ceased to annoy and distress these persons by seizing their villages and other property, it has been deemed necessary to extend the guarantee of the British Government to their descendants, and His Highness accordingly engages never to molest them.

(IV) Maharaja Chetterputty Sahib having on the death of Wiswas Rao Chatey resumed all but two of the eight and a half villages held by him in the Kagal talook, now engages to restore the whole to the heir of the deceased and never again to interfere with them.

(V) It having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the number of robberies committed on the surinjamadars and other persons under the protection of the British Government by the inhabitants of Akewat, and of its being a place of general resort of robbers, that it should be given upto

the British Government the Maharaja hereby engages to cede the same, together with lands adjoining, to the value of Rupees 10,000 per annum.

(VI) His Highness chetterputy sahib having compelled the British Government, by various acts of - aggression, committed in direct breach of the above Treaty, to have recourse to arms, it has been deemed necessary, as security for his future good conduct, that he should admit British garrisons into the forts of Kolhapur and Panallaghur, and His Highness hereby accordingly agrees to do so, and further engages to pay the expense of such garrison.

(VII) His Highness chetterputy sahib having hitherto neglected to afford redress to Govind Rao Sahib Putwardun, Appajee Rao seetole, Bhow Maharaj, and Baba Maharaj, for the injuries done to them in 1826, as agreed with the late political agent, Mr-Baber, and having recently committed still more serious aggressions against these and other chieftis under the protection of the British Government. His Highness hereby engages to pay, as per annexed Schedule; the sum of Rupees onelakh forty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty eight (1,47,948) the same being the aggregate amount of claims - admitted, after a full investigation, to be due to

the injured parties; and His Highness further agrees to transfer to the British Government, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt, territory yeilding an annual a revenue of Rupees 50,000; the principal collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected and ~~exp~~enses of management during the occupation of the said terrrioty.

(VIII) The British Government deeming if necessary to appoint a chief minister for the future management of the Rajah's government, His Highness chetterputy Sahib hereby engages to be guided by his advice in all matters relating to the administration of his state, the British Government having the sole power of appointing or removing the said Minister as they may see fit.

(IX) Such parts of the former Treaty, concluded on the 24th day of January 1826, as are not affected by the provisions of the present Agreement, shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

This Treaty, agreed to at Kolhapur on the 23rd day of October, 1827, between Josiah Nisbet, ESQ; Political Agent, on the part, and Rajah such chetterbutty, Rajah of Kolhapure on the other, and confirmed by the Honourable the Governor in Concil of Bombay on the fifth day of November 1827, is here finally ratified.

The next impetthem treaty was concluded in 1829 between Buwasaheb and the East Indian Company by which Kolhapur State lost its status and this treaty marks the final eclipse of the Kolhapur Power.

The following humiliating articles were imposed on Kolhapur Darbar.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN RAJE SHAH
CHETTERBUTTY GURVEER KUR, RAJAH OF KOLHAPUR AND -
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT - 1829.²⁵

PREAMBLE :

Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapure on the 24th of January 1826; and where has His Highness having committed several acts in direct violation of the said Treaty and

in hostile opposition to the British Government, a preliminary Treaty for repealing, altering, and - confirming respectively the conditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and providing for others of a new nature, was agreed to at Kolhapore on the 24th of October A.D. 1827, between Raje Shah Chatterputty Maharaj, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the part and Josiah Nisbet, Esquire, political agent on the other; and whereas it has been deemed advisable to modify certain parts of the said preliminary Treaty, the following Articles are now finally agreed on by the two governments :-

- I) In the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty His Highness chhaterputty sahib engaged " to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as should be likely to endanger the public tranquillity, within or without his dominions, unless with the previous consent of the British Government " notwithstanding which His Highness lately collected a large army, and in spite of all advice from the British Government. proceeded to commit a variety of excesses- it has therefore, become requisite to limit the number of His Highness's troops, and His Highness hereby engages not to keep more than 400 horse (including " Khas pagah, surinjamee, shetsundee ", etc.) and

800 infantry, exclusive of moderate garrisons for his forts, as per annexed list. His Highness further engages never to be accompanied by guns without the sanction of the British Government.

- II) In the 4th Article of the above Treaty the British Government " ceded the districts of chikoree and Manowlee in full sovereignty • to His Highness ", he engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars "enamdars", and "wuttundars" of the said districts. When this grant was made by the British Governments, it was hoped that peace and good-will would have subsisted for many generations between the two governments; but, instead of this, His Highness has uniformly evinced a total disregard of the friendship of the British Government, and in violation of the above conditions has repeatedly infringed the rights of the "enamdars" and "watundars" of those talooks; ~~at~~ therefore, become necessary that His Highness should give back to the British Government the said talooks in the same state in which he received them and His Highness hereby agrees to do so.
- III) In the 7th Article of the said treaty the possessions of Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj were guaranted to them for the terms of their respective lives only (provision being made that "the rights of their

descendants, as founded on sunnad or custom, should not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee")

As, however, His Highness Chetterputty sahib has never ceased to annoy and distress these persons by seizing their villages and other property, it has been deemed necessary to extend the guarantee of the British Government to their descendants and his Highness accordingly engages never to molest them.

- IV) Maharaj chetterputty Sahib, having on the death of Wiswas Rao Ghatkey, resumed all but two of the eight and a half villages held by him in the kagul talook, now engage to restore the whole to the heir of the deceased, and never again to interfere with them.
- V) In having been deemed necessary in consequence of the number of robberies committed on "Surinjameedars" and other persons under the protection of the British Govt. by the inhabitants of Akewat and of it's being a place of general resort for robbers, that it should be given up to the British Government, the Maharaj hereby engages to cede the same, together with lands adjoining, to the value of Rupees 10,000 per annum.



- VI) His Highness chetterputty Sahib having compelled the British Government, by various acts of aggression committed in direct breach of the above Treaty, to have recourse to arms, it has been deemed necessary as security for his future good conduct, that he should admit British garrisons into the forts of Kolhapore and Panallaghur, and His Highness hereby accordingly agrees to do so, and further engages to pay the expense of such garrisons.
- VII) His Highness chetterputty Sahib having hitherto neglected to afford redress to Govind Rao Sahib Putwardun. Appajee Rao setole, Bhaw Maharaj, and Baba Maharaj for the injuries done to them in 1826, as agreed with the late political Agent, Mr. Baber, and having recently committed still more serious aggressions against these and other chiefs under the protection of the British Government His Highness hereby engages to pay, as per annexed schedule, the sum of rupees one lakh forty seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight (Rupees 1,47,948), the same being the aggregate amount of claims admitted, after a full investigation, to be due to the injured parties, and His Highness further agrees to transfer to the said debt, territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 50,000; the principal

collector and political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected and expenses of management.

VIII) The British Government of deeming it necessary to appoint a chief minister for the future management of the Rajah's government, His Highness chetterputty Sahib hereby engages to be guided by his advice in all matters relating to the administration of his state, the British Government having the sole power of appointing or removing the said minister as they may see fit.

IX) Such parts of the former Treaty, concluded on the 24th day of January 1826 as are not affected by the provisions of the present agreement, shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

This definitive Treaty, agreed to at Kolhaore on the 15th of March 1829, between Raje Shah Chetterputty curveer kur, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the one part, and Josiah Nisbet, ESQ; political Agent, on the other is now confirmed by the Governor in council of Bombay on the 15th of July 1829, the Preliminary Treaty of the 24th October 1827, above referred to, having been previously confirmed in like manner.

By the treaty of 1829 His Highness was obliged to disband his extra soliders, and reduce his effective military force to 400 horse and 800 infantry, to discharge his Arab gards, to cede Chikodi and Manoli Dist. permantantly in payment of the expenses incurred in the expedition, to surrender to mountain fortresses of Panhala and Pavangad and to permit~~ed~~ a British regiment to be quartered to it Kolhapur. Thus the most galling restriction was the curb put on the ruler's powers.

By forcing the chhatrapati to accept to nominee for a Chief minister over whom he had no ultimate control, the raja had virtually been made to abdicate even administrative powers, and to remain merely a nominal head of the state. Thus began an era of direct British intervention in the internal affairs of Kolhapur. A British garrison came to Kolhapur many senior officials of the state were summarily removed from office.

The British even provided him with a personal military guard of 50 soldiers. In the year 1830 at the New Governor of Bombay Sir John Malcolm accompanied by the political Agent Nisbet, visited Kolhapur.²⁶

In future the relations between Buwasaheb and English were worsening from day to day. Thus in the year 1830 the Master of the state of Kolhapur was still removed from real power. Thus the last treaty of 1829= signed by Buwasaheb marks the final eclipse of the Kolhapur power. An expert rider and noted hunter

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