

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.
FAMILY TREE OF THE GAERWADS.
(MAIN PORTION ONLY.)
(The Roman numerals show the order of succession.)



APPENDIX II

LIST OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AT THE BARODA COURT TILL THE ACCESSION OF SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD III

	From	To
Major A. Walker.....	11 July 1802	1809
Captain J. Rivett Carnac (<i>acting</i>)	1809	...
Colonel A. Walker.....	1810	1810
Major J. Rivett Carnac	1810	May 1820
Mr. C. Norris (<i>acting</i>)	1 June 1820	May 1821
Mr. J. Williams...	May 1821	Nov. 1837
Mr. J. Sutherland	Nov. 1837	June 1840
Mr. W.S. Boyd...	June 1840	Aug. 1844
{James Williams, James Sutherland and W.S. Boyd were also Political Commissioners of Gujarat from 1 December, 1830 to August, 1844}		
Mr. T. Ogilvie, 1 st Assistant in charge and Mr. Remington... ..	July 1844	July 1845
Sir R.K. Arbuthnot... ..	July 1845	April 1846
Mr. W. Andrews (<i>acting</i>)	April 1846	May 1847
Colonel J. Outram... ..	May 1847	Oct. 1848
Captain P.T. French (<i>acting</i>)	Oct. 1848	May 1850
Colonel J. Outram... ..	May 1850	Jan. 1852
Mr. J.M. Davies... ..	Jan. 1852	June 1853
Mr. G.B. Saton Karr (<i>acting</i>)	June 1853	Mar. 1854
Colonel J. Outram... ..	Mar. 1854	May 1854

		From	To
Major D.A. Malcolm	...	May 1854	Nov. 1855
Major C. Davidson...	...	Feb. 1856	Mar. 1857
Sir R. Shakespeare...	...	Mar. 1857	May 1859
{Colonel James Outram, Major D.A. Malcolm, Major C. Davidson and Sir Richmond Shakespeare were Residents under the Government of India from March 1854 to May 1859}			
Colonel R. Wallace (till 17 Nov. 1860)		Aug. 1859	Jan. 1866
Colonel J.T. Barr...	...	Jan. 1866	May 1867
Colonel E.P. Arthur (<i>acting</i>)	...	May 1867	Nov. 1867
Colonel J.T. Barr...	...	Nov. 1867	April 1872
Colonel A.G. Short (<i>acting</i>)	...	April 1867	Mar. 1873
Colonel R. Phayre...	...	Mar. 1873	Dec. 1874
Sir Lewis Pelly...	...	Dec. 1874	Apr. 1875
Sir R. Meade...	...	Apr. 1875	Nov. 1875
{Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir Richard Meade were Residents known as Agents to the Governor General and Special Commissioners}			
Mr. P.S. Melville, C.S.I., Agent to Governor General...		Nov. 1875	

APPENDIX III

LIST OF DIWANS OF THE BARODA STATE TILL THE ACCESSION OF SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD III

Devaji Takapir and Mahadji Govind Kakide, St. 1800.

Mahadev Nimbaji Vanikar.

Ramachandra Baswant.

Balaji Yamaji (acted while his cousin Ramachandra Baswant was in confinement at Poona with Damajirao Gaekwad II.)

Gopal Naik Tambvekar.

Antaji Nagesh, St. 1834.

Ramachandra Bhaskar, St. 1844.

Raoji Appaji, the first of the “Diwans” came to Baroda with Govindrao Gaekwad in December 1793 and died in July 1803.

Sitaram Raoji, his adopted son, succeeded him immediately and continued in power till 1807. The *sanad* of Diwanship was granted to him and to his family when he was dismissed in 1807; the title and emoluments were continued to him and his family (with certain changes) till the death of Ganpatrao, the infant son of Narayanrao, the son of Sitaram, in about 1842.

Babaji Appaji, the brother of Raoji, was *karbhari* and *hasgiwala* from St. 1863 to St. 1868, when Fatesingrao Gaekwad II acquired the full powers of Regent. Babaji, however, continued to be *hasgiwala* till his death on 28 November, 1810, and then his son Vithalrao Bhau was *hasgiwala* for two years. After that his work became merely nominal, and as such was handed on to his son Bhaskarrao Vithal, who lost his guarantee in 1856.

Gangadhar Shastri was in power from 1813 to 19 July, 1815 (when he was assassinated) and bore the title *mutalik*.

Dhakji Dadaji was chief minister from 12 October, 1819 to January 1820 or a little later.

Vithalrao Bhau was then for a short time nominally minister, but *Vithalrao Diwanji* was joined to him in the office even in 1820 and in 1822 became sole minister. In 1828, he was dismissed by Sayajirao Gaekwad II.

Gopal Atmaram Devdhar (Gopalpant Dada) was *karbhari* from 1829-1833 but during that time and in the interval between 1828 and 1829; Veniram Aditram and Bhau Puranik were Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad II's confidential advisers.

Veniram Aditram was *karbhari* from 1833 to 28 November, 1839, when he was dismissed at Sir James Carnac's request.

After this time there was no accredited *karbhari* till some months after the death of Sayajirao Gaekwad II. Ganesh Sadashiva Oze, Assistant in the Fadnavis department, was, during the greater part of this time, a sort of secretary to His Highness. The confidential advisers were Bapu Argade, Baba Nafada, Bhau Puranik, Gopalrao Mairal, and Sakharam Pandurang Rode.

Bhau Tambekar (*Vithal Khanderao*) was *karbhari* from 1849 to 1854.

Ganesh Sadashiva Oze and *Govindrao Pandurang Rode*, the brother of Sakharam, then became joint *karbharis*, though the latter of the two was the chief. They took office in 1855 and continued to be called *karbharis* till their *sanad* of Diwan was granted to them on the 28 March, 1857. Oze was dismissed in March 1861, and Rode continued as sole Diwan till 10 November, 1867, when he too was dismissed (died 10 January, 1868).

Bhau Shinde, with the high title of Dhurandhar Nidhi, (pillar of the State) was Diwan from 17 November, 1867 to 24 November, 1869, when he was dismissed at the instance of the Bombay Government, but remained Khanderao Gaekwad's private adviser.

Nimbaji Dada (Dhavle) then became officiating Diwan from 25 November, 1869 to a fortnight after Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwad's death, which occurred on 20 November, 1870.

Hariba Dada was then Diwan for about four months, and was assisted by Bhikoba (Gaekwad) Anna.

Gopalrao Mairal was next appointed Diwan on 22 March, 1871, and unlike his predecessors, retained the office till his death in 1872. The Naib Diwan for four months was Balwantrao Bhikaji Rahurkar.

Sayaji (Nana Saheb) Khanvelkar, brother to Maharaja Malharrao Gaekwad's first wife, was Diwan from 5 March, 1873 to 4 August, 1874. He was then requested to be removed by the Resident, but was promoted to the post of Pratinidhi.

Dadabhai Naoroji was then Diwan from 4 August, 1874 to 7 January, 1875.

Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao was appointed minister on 10 May, 1875 and held the post till 1882.

APPENDIX IV

Territories obtained by the Gaekwad on the “Partition of Gujarat”.

First—In the *A'mali mahals*, i.e. the country which had been fully reduced, he obtained—

1st—In the Surat *Atthavisi*—

Pargana	Swaraj	Mughlai	Jama	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vasrai	64,000	...	64,000	
Mandvi	30,500	...	30,500	
Tadkeshwar	6,500	...	6,500	
Kamrej	30,000	14,000	44,000	
Choryasi	1,05,000	32,500	1,37,500	
Balesar	60,000	25,000	85,000	
Kadod	500	...	500	
Temba	...	500	500	
Teladi	66,500	6,000	72,500	
Maroli	40,000	2,500	42,500	
Galha	50,000	9,000	59,000	
Navsari	15,000	2,000	17,000	
Gandevi	46,500	18,500	65,000	
Bisanpur	12,000	...	12,000	
Mahuva	36,000	5,000	41,000	
Anaval	3,000	...	3,000	
Khadke	3,000	...	3,000	
Patmahali	6,000	...	6,000	
Mhasret	3,000	...	3,000	
Rajpipla (comprising 5 districts)	70,000	...	70,000	
Total	6,47,500	1,15,00	...	7,62,500

2nd—In customs from 5 districts

(Panchmahals to the north of the Tapi)	33,000	
Do. from Vyara	12,000	
Total	...	45,000

3rd—In districts to the north of the Rewa and south of the Mahi including customs—

	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	5,00,000	
Bharuch	2,25,000	
Koral Bandar	40,000	
Vaghodia	25,000	
Sankheda	25,000	
Total	...	8,15,000

4th—In the loyal districts (*Rasti mahals*) north of the Mahi including customs—

The Dascroi <i>pargana</i> and <i>haveli</i> of Ahmedabad, exclusive of half the city	1,00,000	
Half Petlad <i>pargana</i> , including the <i>thana</i>	3,00,000	
Dholka	2,50,000	
Matar	50,000	
Nadiad	75,000	
Mahudha, including Umreth	75,000	
Total	...	8,50,000
Grand Total	...	24,72,500

We must, for a moment, leave the consideration of the Gaekwad's possessions to briefly exhibit what was the half share of the Peshwa.

1 st —In the Surat <i>Atthavisi</i> he obtained Hansot, Ankleshwar, Olpad, Sarbhon, Supa, Perchot, Balesad, Bhutsar, Parnera, Vasda, Buhari, Bardoli, Balvad, and customs worth Swaraj 8,15,500, Mughlai 88,200	Total	9,03,700
2 nd —Between the Rewa and Mahikanthas Dabhoi, Dahajbare, Jambusar, Savli, Amod, Bahadurpur	...	7,15,000
3 rd —In the <i>Rasti mahals</i> north of the Mahi: half the Dascroi, Ahmedabad, Borsad, Dhanduka, a share in the Cambay customs, Thamna, Mahmudabad, Viramgam	Total	8,50,000
	Peshwa's grand total	24,68,700

Seventeen villages worth Swaraj 77,051, with Mughlai 3,807, total 80,918 rupees were not included in the partition.

Secondly—In the *Amali mahals* there were set aside for the maintenance of the Gaekwad family the following districts worth 3, 00,500 rupees. The reason of this setting aside is not discoverable.

Surat Atthavisi

Name of Pargana	Swaraj	Mughlai	Jama
	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
Vyara	11,000	...	11,000
Temba	31,000	9,000	40,000
Kadod	29,000	1,000	30,000
Mota	9,000	1,000	10,000
Kasa	3,500	...	3,500
Raner	10,000	...	10,000
Chikhli	51,500	15,500	67,000
Vanavada	11,000	...	11,000
Dhamed	3,000	...	3,000
Variav	16,500	8,500	25,000
Total	1,75,000	35,000	2,10,500

Between the rivers Narmada and Mahi

Sinor, worth	85,000
Tilakwara, worth	5,000
	90,000
Total	3,00,500

We have now passed under review the districts reserved for the Gaekwad in the partition of the already conquered portion of Gujarat. In the text it is stated that the Gaekwad really did manage to get districts which were more valuable than those selected for the Peshwa. The reason stated was that the Gaekwad knew a great deal more about Gujarat than his rival. It may be as well, however, here to remark that many persons do not hold this view. The Marathas were not quick at discovering the real value of the districts they looted, but the Gaekwad, far into the eighteenth century, retained the friendship of many of the great hereditary officers of Gujarat, the *patels* of the country, and they advised him in his selection.

We have stated that Damajirao Gaekwad II and the Peshwa agreed to divide between themselves the portion of Gujarat already wrested by the former from the Mughals and then conjointly to turn the Mughals out of the then unconquered portion. After conquest the land was to be equally divided between them.

But first we must premise that the Gaekwad's share of the *zortalabi mahals* or districts held by force of arms was as follows:—

Half of the city of Surat	
Half of the city of Ahmedabad	
Pargana Thasra	
Pargana Vadasinor	
Pargana Vijapur	
Pargana Prantij	
Pargana Modasa	
Pargana Palanpur	
Pargana Harsol	
Pargana Kheralu	belonging

Pargana Vijapur Pargana Radhanpur Pargana Samajpur	to the Babis
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We are aware that the arrangement about the division of the Babi *mahals* was subsequently modified. On the surrender of Ahmedabad the Babis were solemnly confirmed in their possessions. Nevertheless Damajirao Gaekwad II was soon at war with them, and after the great disaster of the Marathas at Panipat, the Muslims and, among others, the Babis endeavored to eject the Marathas from Gujarat. Eventually this led to the expulsion from nine *mahals* of the Babi lords, Sami Radhanpur alone being left them. According to one statement, the nine districts were to be thus divided; to the Gaekwad were to come Kheralu, Vijapur, and Rajanpur and, instead of Samajpur, Dhamni and Maujpur; to the Peshwa were to come Patan, Vadnagar, Visnagar and Siddhpur. In 1163 A.H. a *sanad* from the Peshwa granted Damajirao Gaekwad II all the nine districts as *saranjam*. The Gaekwad was to pay 1 lakh an year for them, and he did once pay 1 lakh and on another occasion 25 thousand rupees. But the Gaekwad pleaded that the difficulty of conquering and retaining these turbulent districts justified him in refusing to pay any money for them. This point he seems to have gained in the end.

It should be noticed with regard to the conquest of the hitherto unacquired districts of Gujarat that the arrangement was that the armies of the Peshwa and Gaekwad should act conjointly in expelling from them the Muslims. The tribute for any unsubdued country was however to be divided in proportion to the relative number of troops employed by each government (*domas*), but after complete reduction the territory was to be equally divided.

The unsubdued *mahals* were—

Taluka Mohan Revapur.
Taluka Gohilwar.
Sarkar Sorath including Junagarh, together with the mint and 62 <i>mahals</i> .
Taluka Islamnagar or Nawanagar.
Taluka Surai Rajwara.
Taluka Kutch Bhuj and Sindhu Sagar, and Nagarthatta.
Taluka Jatwara Santalpur.

Taluka Shri Dwarka.
Taluka Diu.
Taluka Danta.

In addition to the division of territory there was the partition of the rights to send *mulukgiri* expeditions into Sorath, Halar, Gohilwar, and Kathiawar. The *mulukgiri* collections reserved for the Gaekwad were held to be:

Pargana	Value
	Rs.
Morvi and Malia	43,000
Abarona	5,000
Dharola	17,250
Badipane and Jadia	1,625
Balambe	1,600
Labitpur Lalubpur	1,000
Bhanwar and Bhagol	13,500
Dhanoli and Khadpur	500
Gawhana	500
Gola	650
Rawal	750
Mipanibandar	675
Barda Ranpur	7,500
Amreli	30,000
Balser	3,000
Kansari	4,300
Dharali	2,000
Avbik	7,500
Daulatabad	500
Viral and Patan	20,000
Kodinar Mota Bandar	12,000
Salja Mai Bandar	10,000
Moha	1,000

Khatwara	200
Dhongar	200
Dhatarwara	200
Rann Govind	200
Malikpur	500
Nagsari	1,000
Gadia Dhavpalitana, Mandvi, Satrajgarh	32,500
Kalyan	20,000
Chhabad or Damnagar	5,000
Kothi	2,000
Hastani Chowk	4,000
Buikhe	4,400
Junagarh (0.5)	10,000
Dharoni	30,000
Maneli	15,000
Kala	5,000
Total	2,55,300

Besides these 39 *mahals*, the Gaekwad was to hold jointly with the Peshwa:

1. Shri Jagat Dwarka Bandar
2. The city of Junagarh together with Sagar, Hamsal, Dandfurai, faujdari, kotwali, &c. of that *qasba*
3. Diu Bandar

APPENDIX V

The districts which were at first granted to the Gaekwad and subsequently withdrawn by the Peshwa on the score of the first partition having been unfairly made in his favor were:

	Swaraj	Mughlai	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Teladi	66,500	6,000	72,500
Maroli	40,000	2,500	42,500
Galha	50,000	9,000	59,000
Bisanpur	12,000	...	12,000
Moha	36,000	5,000	41,000
Vaghodia	25,000	...	25,000

These districts are generally described as being worth 2, 54,000 rupees and not as is made out in this note, 2, 52,000 rupees. The discrepancy cannot be explained.

A memo in the handwriting of H.H. Raghunath Rao, signed by Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao, mentions them as “districts of my share to be taken from the Gaekwad”. It may be that the Gaekwad bestowed them on Dada Saheb on condition that all future conquests should be made by the Gaekwad for his own exclusive benefit. When these districts were annexed by the Peshwa, it is probable that the benefit to accrue from the original cession was disallowed. As mentioned in the text, these districts were restored to the sons of Damajirao Gaekwad II on condition of their paying 2, 54,000 rupees more of tribute every year.

When the six *mahals* were returned to the Gaekwad by the Peshwa, the latter retained Sattara-gong, and the three villages of Dabhoi, Pasre and Omran for Durbar kharch.

APPENDIX VI

TRIBUTE AND NAZARANAS DUE AND PAID BY THE GAEKWAD TO THE PESHA UP TO THE REIGN OF GOVINDRAO GAEKWAD

		Rs.
1	As <i>tribute</i> there had been owed by Damajirao Gaekwad II	26,25,000
	by Govindrao Gaekwad	23,37,000
	by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	38,87,002
	by Manajirao Gaekwad	23,37,000
	by Govindrao Gaekwad	54,53,000
	Total	1,66,39,002

		Rs.
2	As indemnity for not doing military service there had been owed by Sayajirao Gaekwad I	6,75,000
	by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	11,12,500
	by Manajirao Gaekwad	13,50,000
	by Govindrao Gaekwad	47,50,000
	Extra	25,000
	Total	78,62,500

		Rs.
3	As <i>nazarana</i> for succession to the post of <i>Sena Khas Khel</i> there had been owed	
	by Govindrao Gaekwad	17,50,001
	by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	5,00,000
	by Manajirao Gaekwad	33,13,001
	by Govindrao Gaekwad	56,38,001
	Total	

Under no particular head		42,74,429
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To bankers and others		1,50,000
For the Babi <i>mahals</i>		1,25,000
Grand total due after deductions	Rs.	4,02,51,934

	Rs.
The following sums were paid in	
About 1770 by Damajirao Gaekwad II	36,95,136
About 1770 by Damajirao Gaekwad II	10,50,000
About 1770 by Govindrao Gaekwad	18,00,000
About 1771 by Govindrao Gaekwad	25,00,000
About 1772 by Govindrao Gaekwad	14,00,000
About 1773 by Sayajirao Gaekwad I	14,85,884
About 1778 by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	6,00,001
About 1779 by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	10,50,000
About 1782 by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	4,00,001
About 1788 by Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	28,79,000
About 1791 by Manajirao Gaekwad	5,00,001
About 1795-98 by Govindrao Gaekwad	78,33,212

Including some other small sums, there had been paid a total of Rs. 2, 96, 98,644.

The following *remissions* had been made by the Peshwa:—

	Rs.
To Fatesingrao Gaekwad I	5,70,500
To Govindrao Gaekwad	60,00,000
Total	65,70,500

The balance therefore due by Govindrao Gaekwad to the Peshwa after the Settlement of 1798 was Rs. 39, 82,789. After this time the Gaekwad paid the Peshwa little or nothing; attempts were made to bring about a fresh Settlement, but these proved ineffectual; and finally, the Peshwa, soon after agreeing to take a yearly sum in lieu of all claims, was deposed, when naturally all relations between him and the Gaekwad came to an end.

APPENDIX VII

CLAIMS OF THE PESHWA UPON THE GAEKWAD

Schedule of the sums due to the Poona State from the Gaekwad's Government

		Rs.
Balance of an account settled in 1798 (<i>Vide</i> Appendix VI)	...	39,82,789
	Rs.	
On account of presents	7,79,000	
On account of troops (3000) not maintained	6,75,000	
	14,54,000	
<i>N.B.</i> —These sums have been accumulating for ten years	...	1,45,40,000
Damajirao Gaekwad II conquered the country of the Babi upon condition of assuming half and delivering the other half to the Peshwa; and that a <i>karkun</i> on part of the Government should settle this: and a memorandum be given in of the division, and the places were to be given up in the year 1740, and whatsoever was due before this period was to be remitted. This was never carried into effect (<i>vide</i> Appendix IV., p. 8). In the year 1771, the Gaekwad paid one lakh of rupees and in the next agreed to pay Rs. 25,000; and when Fatesingrao Gaekwad I should come then it should be executed. This was settled in 1765, but was never carried into effect: therefore a lakh of rupees per year was due for 37 years	...	37,00,000
In the year 1793, the dignity of <i>Sena Khas Khel</i> , <i>Shamsher Bahadur</i> was granted to Govindrao Gaekwad, besides lands, for which 56, 38,001 rupees were given. He died, and the same honors and lands were granted to his son, for which he was to pay	...	56,38,001

The whole amounting to Rs.	...	2,78,60,790
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In the year 1796, it was agreed that 3,000 horsemen should be furnished, and upon a requisition 4,000; and that one of the Gaekwad's relations should remain at Court; and that the troops should at all periods be in readiness, and, if not necessary, that a sum of money should be given in lieu.

Ahmedabad is under two authorities, but the same arrangements continue as under Madhava Rao II, and if any deviation should have been admitted, let it be abolished.

You agreed, in the year 1792, to give the Sarkar 3 of your best elephants and 5 horses, but it has not been done; therefore fail not to do it now. In the year 1793, you borrowed, through our intervention, the sum of one lakh of rupees, for which we were securities, and agreed to pay the bills drawn upon you, but this has not been done; therefore do so now, and pay the interest.

You were also bound to present a lakh of rupees worth of jewels, but this has not been done; do so now, and adhere to the engagements which were concluded in the time of Madhava Rao II.

You owe *Sahukar* Balaji Naik Bhora a sum of money, for which Government became security. Liquidate this at the rate of one lakh of rupees per annum, and so treat Malhar Rao Gaekwad and his family as to prevent his complaints reaching Government.

	Rs.
In addition to this, engagements were also made in which you admitted the sum of...	78,33,212
But only paid...	28,13,325
So that there is still a balance of...	50,19,887
Let this be settled	
You have held the village of Rani, in the <i>pargana</i> of Sandi for these thirteen years, which was worth 2,000 rupees per annum. Pay this money, and deliver up the village to the <i>kamavisdar</i> ...	26,000
	50,45,887

And wherever the villages have been assessed let the money be returned.

Several of the papers having been destroyed or laid aside during the irruption of Holkar, accounts cannot be completely made out; but, as the records are found, other items shall be inserted.

In the year 1796 bills were drawn upon you: let an account be furnished.

Fatesingrao Gaekwad II, Regent of Baroda, put forward certain claims he had on the Peshwa.

1. He had been unjustly deprived of Bharuch. If the revenues of Bharuch were computed at between 8.5 and 9 lakhs, and the Gaekwad was entitled to two-thirds of this sum, the claim would amount to two crores and a half.
2. He had waged war against Aba Shelukar at the Peshwa's request. The cost of the war was Rs. 1, 65,000.

There were other lesser claims of which no mention need be made.

APPENDIX VIII

TRIBUTES ACCRUING TO THE BARODA GOVERNMENT

(The list of tributes from neighboring States given below is approximately correct)

No.	Names	No. of villages	Ghasdana	Jamabandi	Total Amount	Remarks
			MAHIKANTHA			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Zilla Vatrak	9	8,679	...	8,679	Only rupees have been calculated all through
2	Pargana Bahiyal	23	7,094*	29,026*	36,120	
3	Zilla Sabarkantha	12	19,987*	8,902*	28,889	
4	Zilla Rehevar	4	6,987*	...	6,987	
5	Zilla Nahani Marwar	11	39,819*	...	39,819	
6	Zilla Katosan	18	5,564*	3,982*	9,546	
			79,452	41,911*	1,30,042	
7	Zilla Palanpur	26	4,180* 50,000	1,604*	55,784	Collected by Political Superintendent
8	Thasra Panch Mahals	...	8,174	...	8,174	Collected by Collector of Kheda
9	Sanoda and Parantej	...	6,554*	...	6,554	Collected by Collector of Ahmedabad
			90,187*+66,853	43,515*	2,00,556~	

No.	Names	No. of villages	Ghasdana	Jamabandi	Total Amount	Remarks
			REWAKANTHA			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Tilakwara Pargana	20	14,396	...	14,396	*The*

2	Sankheda Pargana	17	5,208	...	5,208	represents a sum owing in British currency; all other sums are paid in Baba Shahi.
3	Savli Pargana	22	27,715	...	27,715	
4	Bhadarwa Pargana	1	11,876	...	11,876	
5	Dabhoi Pargana	3	1,503	...	1,503	
6	Sinor Pargana	3	853	...	853	
7	Chandod Thana	1	1,001	...	1,001	
8	Vadanvata	1	61	...	61	
9	Rajpipla	1	65,001	...	65,001	~This total includes of course payments in British currency and Baba Shahi
10	Chhota Udaipur	1	10,500	...	10,500	
11	Umeta	1	5,000	...	5,000	
12	Lunawara	1	6,501	...	6,501	
13	Three talukas of Mahikantha	3	3,427	...	3,427	
14	Zilla Kheda Balasinor	1	4,001	...	4,001	
			1,57,043	...	1,57,043	
	PRANTS		KATHIAWAR			
1	Jhalawar	1	382	...	382	The grand total of Rs. 6, 43,962 includes some British rupees. In the Administration Report 1876-77, therefore, the total is given as Rs. 6, 60,259.
2	Kathiawar	21	27,021	...	27,021	
3	Machu Kantha	2	50,390	...	50,390	
4	Halar	5	1,38,735	...	1,38,735	
5	Sorath	1	42,210	...	42,210	
6	Kherda	1	7,196	...	7,196	
7	Gohilwar	25	39,577	...	39,577	
8	Und Surveya	23	9,534	...	9,534	
9	Babriawar	1	2,956	...	2,956	
			3,13,001	...	3,13,001	

	But from this sum should be deducted					
1	Collections remitted direct from Amreli	...	20,119	...	20,119	
2	Remitted to Malia	...	1,518	...	1,518	
3	Recovered for expenses	...	5,000	...	5,000	
	Net amount, Kathiawar	...	2,86,363	...	2,86,363	

APPENDIX IX

Redistribution of territorial divisions for revenue purposes. There are four principal divisions or prants, each under a *Subah*, under whom are 10 *Naib Subahs*, to whom are entrusted sub-divisions. There are, finally, 31 talukas or *mahals* each presided over by a tehsildar: 10 of these are so large that they are again sub-divided, and the sub-taluka formed by the sub-division is entrusted to a naib tehsildar. [The list gives, first, the old curiously unequal divisions and the number of *khalisa* and alienated villages (3,706.5 in all), together with their joint revenues; secondly the present redistribution.]

No.	Old talukas	No. of villages in each taluka			Revenue	No.	New talukas	No. of villages in each taluka, khalisa and alienated	Revenue
		Khalisa	Alienated	Total					
	NORTHERN DIVISION				Rs.				Rs.
1	Dehegaum	121	5	126	3,19,753	1	Dehegaum, sub-taluka Atarumbha	172	4,04,200
2	Atarumbha	44	29	73	67,183	2	Kadi	119	3,64,900
3	Kadi	294	10	304	1,53,595	3	Kalol	88	2,72,500
4	Patan	481	57	538	14,02,096	4	Patan, sub-taluka Harija	275	5,00,917
5	Vadnagar	25	...	25	1,18,275	5	Vadaoli	130	3,44,200
6	Visnagar	33	2	35	3,64,769	6	Siddhpur	99	4,00,400
7	Kheralu	76	1	77	1,85,191	7	Visnagar	65	4,45,330
8	Vijapur	69	5	74	2,45,985	8	Kheralu, sub-taluka Vadnagar	110	2,89,700
						9	Mehsana	85	2,69,300

						10	Vijapur	109	3,65,400
		1,143	109	1,252	36,56,847			1,252	36,56,847
	CENTRAL DIVISION								
1	Baroda	173	84	257	12,70,089	1	Baroda	123	5,81,260
2	Dumala	58	26	84	1,85,616	2	Choranda	88	7,54,190
3	Khangi	72	4	76	3,78,127	3	Jarod	112	2,33,178
4	Petlad	99.5	7	106.5	9,20,232	4	Petlad, sub- taluka Shisva	107.5	9,58,310
5	Savli	44	4	48	97,052	5	Padra	60	4,57,415
6	Padra	6	1	7	72,318	6	Dabhoi	74	3,98,711
7	Dabhoi	69	12	81	4,75,136	7	Sinor	51	3,95,372
8	Sinor	35	4	39	2,78,533	8	Sankheda, sub-taluka Tilakwara	401	2,91,455
9	Sankheda	209	...	209	1,78,956				
10	Bahadurpur	34	...	34	49,002				
11	Vasna	15	...	15	19,890				
12	Tilakwara	38	...	38	43,607				
13	Chandod	...	1	1	5,577				
14	Koral	18	3	21	96,294				
	Total	873.5	143	1,016.5	40,70,491			1,016.5	40,70,491

No.	Old talukas	No. of villages in each taluka			Revenue	No.	New talukas	No. of villages in each taluka, khalisa and alienated	Revenue
		Khalisa	Alienated	Total					
	SOUTHERN DIVISION				Rs.				Rs.
1	Maroli	24	...	24	1,07,941	1	Navsari	66	3,65,293
2	Teladi	34	3	37	2,02,234	2	Gandevi	29	1,67,691
3	Navsari	5	...	5	55,118	3	Palsana	79	2,49,376
4	Gandevi	27	2	29	1,67,691	4	Kamrej	73	2,24,986
5	Balesar	70	9	79	2,49,316	5	Valacha, sub-taluka Vakal	129	3,27,958
6	Timba Kamrej	69	4	73	2,24,986	6	Mahuva	77	1,35,526
7						7	Antapur	157	1,72,207
8	Vasrai	102	2	104	2,08,991	8	Songarh, sub-taluka Vajpur	517	1,14,618
9	Variav	1	...	1	29,814				
10	Kathor	24	...	24	89,183				
11	Mahuva	49	2	51	83,950				
12	Valwara	15	...	15	24,845				
13	Vyara	54	3	57	87,956				
14	Antapur	96	4	100	84,251				
15	Kos Anaval	11	...	11	26,731				
16	Songarh	400	37	437	86,809				
17	Forts	80	...	80	27,810				
		1,061	66	1,127	17,57,626			1,127	17,57,626
	AMRELI								
1	Amreli	65	5	70	4,96,110	1	Amreli, sub-	70	4,96,110

							taluka Bhimkantha		
2	Okhamandal	49	4	53	1,05,143	2	Damnagar, sub-taluka Sianagar	38	2,10,834
3	Kodinar	59	12	71	1,87,730	3	Dhari	79	2,51,146
4	Dhari	70	9	79	2,51,146	4	Kodinar	71	1,87,730
5	Damnagar	26	...	26	1,94,839	5	Okhamandal, sub-taluka Bet	53	1,05,143
6	Sianagar	11	1	12	15,995				
		280	31	311	12,50,963			311	12,50,963

APPENDIX X

KODINAR

Extracts from translation of the Kalambandi of 1813

Memo of arrangements regarding Bahadur Khan Babi, Nawab of Sansthan Junagarh, made through Vithalrao Devaji, and Captain McMurdo on behalf of the Honorable Company Bahadur, dated Magsar Vad 13th, St. 1869.

1. (The temple of Somanath ceded to the Gaekwad)—The fort of Prabhas Patan is a seat of Hindu religion. Therefore in this place, from this time, no sacrilege shall take place. No animal shall be killed. The tax (on Hindu pilgrims) shall be abolished. A *mehta* of the (Gaekwad) Sarkar shall remain at Patan to enquire whether the sanctity of the *devasthan* (temple) and of the *tirtha* (sacred stream) is preserved.
2. (Cession by Junagarh of his share of Kodinar)—Owing to double government in the *pargana* of Kodinar, viz. the (Gaekwad's) Sarkar Amal and your (Junagarh's) *bhag* or share, the *raiyat* would not settle and the merchants could not carry on trade. The port was ruined. For these reasons, your (Junagarh's) share of Kodinar.....should be made over to the Gaekwad Sarkar. Out of the *ghanimvera* paid by *hundi* on Ahmedabad...credit will be given in the *jamabandi* deed from year to year continuously for rupees eight thousand on account of the same *pargana* of Kodinar.

Source: F.A.H. Elliot (1934), *The Rulers of Baroda*, Baroda: State Press, pp. 260-286.