CHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ DIARY

Personality of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's personality is very impressive due to his intense intelligence and supernatural bravery. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's body was slim and elastic since childhood.

Even in adulthood, the body remains slim. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's complexion was fair, nose pointed, height five and a half feet and weight as an adult was 72.57 kg. The speed and clarity of speech, the impressive personality of walking fast, the kings made an impression on the person in front of them in an instant.

Endowed with the virtues of intelligence, curiosity, bravery, tact, argument,  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj did not indulge in any addiction in his life and did not allow his young companions to succumb to any addiction either.  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj always wanted not a single moment of his life to be wasted. He liked the man who was hardworking and intelligent and careful in his work. Even if someone is favoured or related to a friend or recommended by someone, the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj does not give him a position or promotion on that basis.

When  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sat in the meeting, he used to shout that no one should do anything funny there.  he hated flattery, mockery and flattery. He never likes vulgar and obscene things. Similarly, they never allow any addict or hobbyist to come near them. His time was always spent in the discussion of war incidents, mares, weapons and foreign affairs.

He strongly urged his servants to treat each other in harmony, not to be envious or envious of anyone. If any servant tried to tell the misfortune of another, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj would not give him that balu.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's work and achievements were so influential that contemporary English, French, Portuguese, Dutch, Mughal historians, poets, travellers from all over the world have described Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's personality in abundance. Check out some of these select descriptions.

See a description of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's personality by Kosmi- the- guard. The question is still unresolved whether he substituted others for himself or whether he was a magician or devil acted in his place. Such has been said about it in India and there is much divergence of opinion as usual.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  used to ride in many places at the same time and it was heard that he was himself in each of those rides. Therefore, Gadra said that if Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent someone else to ride instead of him, if he was a magician or if some demon went on the ride instead of him, the riddle is still not solved. The same topic is everywhere in India. There is discussion and confusion of different opinions.) Bhushan Kavi has said about the personality of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Bhushan Assam Room Balkh Bukhare J.

Chinese on board the maritime ship under Sylhet

Look at all the kurtas of Umravan, where Navrangzeb Sahisirtaj pai.

They are begging without rank, but they will not go, Hazrat.

Mahabali Shivraj Pai.

(Mowgli Sardar said to the Emperor that if you say Assam is Siam but Rum Balkh is outside India, go to Bukhara, board a ship, cross the sea and go to a country like China, Silhouette, eat by begging, live without reason, but do not ask to walk on that great Shiva Raja.)

Therefore, the classes that give personality development lessons are started today in the streets, recognizing the need of the times. A contemporary poet, Jairam Pindye, has described the personality of his mother and sole mentor Jijau Saheb, who created a man of the age like Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, in such true words.

As soon as the flowers open. Good beauty to whom Jaya Jijai. Chambu of whose fame is Jambudvipala. Do the boy with Sauli Mauli.

While describing Jijausaheb's hard- working personality, Dr. Balkrishna has said in real words, 'She had the head of a man over the shoulders of a woman. She remained a guide, philosopher and friend to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj throughout her life. She anxiously watched the rising sun of the glory of her son and was fortunate to witness its climax in the form of his coronation as an independent King and an ornament of the Kshatriya race.'

(Jijau Saheb had the body of a woman but the head (diplomat) of a man). Throughout his life, Mauli remained Shiva Raya's guide, philosopher and true friend. She watched with great interest the rising glory of her son's Bhagyasurya. At mid- day Bhagyashalini (saw this body and eye.)

1664 - Description of Maharaja by Reverend Escaliot

'His personality is described by them, who have seen him, to be of mean stature (i.e. medium height), lower some what than I am (when) erect and of an excellent proportion. Actual (i.e. active) in exercise and whenever he speaks seems to smile, a quick and pierc- ing eye and witter than any of his people."

1666 description of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj written by Parakaldasa, "Ar sevaji del to hakir choto so hi kharta dis ji. Ar surti bahut ajaib gauro rang apucho raoji desau ji. Himmati mardanagi ne kharta hi asau diso ju bahut mardano himmatbuland admi cho. Sevaji ke dhahi hai. " (At first glance, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj seems to be somewhat short and slender. However, his face is fair- skinned and one can quickly recognize that he is a king even without inquiry. As soon as he sees this man, he is courageous and manly. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has a beard.) etc. According to the description written by Thevana in 1666 after gathering information from Surat, 'This Raja is short and tawny, with quick eyes that shew a great deal of wit. He eats but once a day and is in good health.' (This king is of tengana and sallow Gaur varna. The eyes are bright and show intelligence. He eats only once a day and (yet) his health is excellent.)

In 1673, the French Abbé Carré described the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as saying, "The intelligence of the Maharajas is of such a superior quality that there is nothing in the world that is incomprehensible to their intelligence. Their power of action is even superior to their intelligence. They are warriors of incomparable prowess, great diplomats. They are capable of doing it. The Maharaja does not feel any difficulty in his work, and sometimes he has carried out many missions because he was born for the establishment of self- governance. He has studied the fort's fortifications to the point where he has to be a good expert. He has prepared maps of all such regions.

It is difficult for the enemy to detect their agility or alertness. If they are here today, tomorrow they will go far in the opposite direction. Although he has complete faith in his own bravery and soldiers, the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has his spies in every king's court throughout the country. They spend huge sums of money on spies.... Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's incarnation is only to set our country on the path of glory".

This information about the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was given to Abbe Carre by a Maratha chieftain. We got it because he recorded it properly!

1674 Henry Oxendon's description of the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Henry Oxendon's view of the Maharaj on the occasion of his coronation. At the same time, the description of the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj that he kept in his mind was "a beautiful and watery face, a fair complexion compared to other Marathas, sharp eyes, a long, pointed and slightly down- turned nose, a beard trimmed and pointed under the chin, a fine moustache, quickness, determination, sternness and The qualities of awareness are evident."

The description of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj by the Portuguese writer Cosm da Gardra. A.D. In 1695 he writes, 'With a clear and fair face nature had given him the greatest perfections especially the dark big eyes were so lively that they seemed to dart rays to fire. To these was added a quick, clear and acute intelligence.' (Maharaja's face was charming. Nature had given him a face mask as it should be. Especially his dark and huge eyes were so bright that it was as if sparks of fire were coming out of them.)

There are some evidences in history that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj used to keep a diary as follows.

etc. S. In 1661, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj destroyed the Rajapur Vakhar of the British. Because we all know. Seeing that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was trapped in Panhala, the British fired guns at Panhala. Damage caused by Vakhari

The British held talks with the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's lawyer Bhimaji Pandit at John Child's house on 1 October 1673 to seek compensation. See what the English had to say about the argument there,

To all this we replied that although he argued that his master had received nothing more than four thousand pagodas, and in this case Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj himself showed Narayan Shenvi, appointed by the President and Council to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj an old notebook in which the details (of the loot) were recorded. Therefore he (Bhimaji) takes the testimony of Narayan Shenvi to convince us that he (Maharaja) did not receive anything more and even if this (i.e. that Shivaji Maharaja did not receive property worth more than four thousand pagodas from the Vakhari of Rajapur) was accepted as true, Shivaji Raja In terms of justice we should be given full compensation because if they had not looted Rajapur, the company would never have suffered this loss.

"To all which we answered that although he pleaded his master received no more than about 4000 pagodas and brings noransimy, who was employed in this affair by the president and council to severe, as a witness to persuade us that he received no more, sevagee rajah himself showing Noransimay an old book where the particulars were mentioned, which although granted to be true, yet Sevagee Rajah ought in justice to make a full satisfaction for had not he robbed rajapure the company had never sustained the lost."

"He walked among the people. None of them (i.e. the enemy) recognized him. He would take note of everything that happened on his sword. He would note down on his palm the important points that she (Enhvi) had forgotten. For that he always accompanied himself. used to carry."

- Cosm the Guard

Blood relations with Mawlas

The beginning of the swarajya  self- government of the ryots truly began in the Bara Maval Valley. During this period, Chatrapati Shivaji Mahraj’s first marriage took place with Saibai Nimbalkar from the Naik- Nimbalkar family of Phaltan. After that, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, got married to Sagunabai of Shirke family, Soyrabai of Mohite family, Putalabai, Lakshmibai of Vikhare family, Sakwarbai of Gaikwad family, Kashibai of Jadhav family, Gunwantabai of Ingle family.

Rajmata Jijau, through eight marriages of Shivaraya, became blood related to the Mawlas. Mawle Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj,'s Sage- soire was held. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj,'s first wife Saibai Nimbalkar had a son and three daughters. Saibai' Nimbalkar's elder daughter Sakhubai was married to Mahadji Naik Nimbalkar. He was from Faltan. Another daughter, Ranubai, was given to the Jadhavs in Maval. The third daughter Ambikabai was married to Harjiraje Mahadik.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj,'s second wife Soyrabai had a son Rajaram and a daughter Kamalabai married to Janoji Palkar.

Nanibai alias Rajkuvar, daughter of Sagunabai, the fourth wife, married Ganoji Shirke. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, had eight children, two sons and six daughters. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj befriended the brave Mawla, a nobleman from a common family. No dowry was given or taken in marriage. Marriage of boys and girls was done in a simple ceremony without pomp.

Important events in the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Can 1111 : Pratap Chakraborty Maharajadhiraj, a king of the Yadav dynasty, continued to rule over Maharashtra

Can 1132 : Yadavas established power over the Maval valley.

May 1240 : The glory gained by King Sinharaj went to Lyas.

A.D. 1347 : The rule of foreign Muslims continues over the whole of Maharashtra

A.D. 1365 : The Vijayanagara kingdom, the only Swakaya state in India, was destroyed by the Muslims.

A.D. 1595 : Connection of Bhosle family of  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj with Maval Valley Sunday Birth of Shahajiraje Bhosle at Verul Ghrishneshwar

2 March 1595 : Shahajiraje Bhosle was born at Verul Ghrishneshwar on Sunday

12 Jan 1598 : Rajmata Jijau was born in Shindkhedaraja.

A.D. 1600 : The Maloji Raje were martyred in the battle of Indapur.

A.D. 1603 : Malojiraje Bhosle was conferred the title of Raja by the Nizam.

A.D. 1623 : Birth of Sambhaji Bhosle, elder brother of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

31 Oct. 1624 : Shahjiraje Bhosle brother Sharifjiraj was killed in this battle

A.D. 1626 : Shahjiraje Bhosle revolt against the Mughals

Marg.Shu.5 Shak 1527 : Marriage of Shahjiraje Bhosle and Rajmata Jijau.

25 Oct. That : Battle of Bhatwadi famous in history by Shahajiraje Bhosle.

A.D. 1626 : Nizam's monstrous forces burnt the villages of Bara Maval and destroyed them.

A.D. 1626 : Marriage of Shahajiraje Bhosle with Tukabai Mohite.

25 July 1629 : Rajmata Jijau  father Lakhuji Jadhavrao and three brothers were killed for supporting Shahajiraje Bhosle who was trying to establish self-government in Nizamshah's court.

19 February 1630 : Birth of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  at Shivneri Fort.

A.D. 1631 : Venkoji Raje Shahajiraje Bhosle was born

1630 to 1632 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Shivneri Fort.

16 June 1633 : Nizamshahi collapsed

10 May 1634 : An official letter from Bijapur stating that Shahajiraje Bhosle annual income was twenty lakhs and seventy five Today (20,00,075 \* 60,000)

1632 to 1635: Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stayed at Sindkhedaraja

1635 to 1636 : For a long time stayed at Pune Mahuli along with Shahajiraje Bhosle .

A.D. 1637 : At Khedebare and settled in Pune.

A.D. 1637 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj became Mokasdar of Maval in Pune Jahagiri.

February 1639 :  Rajmata Jijau and Shatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left for Bangalore to Shahjiraje Bhosle. All the military and administrative education of Maharaja was done here.

16 May 1640 : Marriage of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj with Saibai Nimbalkar

A.D. 1642 : The marriage of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj with Soyrabai Mohite was performed by Jahagiri Shahajiraje bhosle at Pune Pargana in the name of Shivaji Maharaj and assigned the Peshwa and other officials to work under him.

A.D. 1642 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was sent to Pune for the establishment of Swarajya by giving independent flag, seal and naubat.

April/May 1642 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj reached Pune. Immediately started studying 12 Maval and made a plan to capture it.

29 May 1642 : A village was awarded to Rohideshwar.

1642-43 : Taking possession of the barren hill of Murum Deva, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started the activities for the construction of Rajgad.

15 April 1644 : In the temple of Raireshwara, in the presence of Shambhumahadeva, by cutting the little finger and anointing it with blood, he resolved to establish Swarajya.

A.D. 1644 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj captured Rohida fort.

17 Jan 1645 : Wrote a letter offering refuge to Dadaji Narasprabhu.

January 1645 : On the grounds of badamal (molestation), the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ordered the confiscation of the patilki of Ranze village and the punishment of amputating him. This punishment became famous in history by the name of Chowrang Karna.

A.D. 1646 : On the day of Amavasya, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj conquered the Torana in Kanand Valley.

A.D. 1646 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Pune to listen to the kirtan of Tukaram Maharaj.

AD 1646-47 : Thane of Shirwal and Subhanmangal fort were captured.

A.D. 1647 : Death of Daulatrao More, Bararao's era behind the curtain

AD 1647 : Siddi Amber Wahab's help to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  to win Kondhana

A.D. 1647 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj conquered Murumbadev's mountain and named it Rajgad.

A.D. 1647 : Krishnaji Baji Chandrarao More with the consent of Mankai More made the adoption act.

10 March 1647 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started to carry out the responsibility of Pune Jahagiri independently.

March 1648 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj captured Sinhagad fort.

25 July 1648 : Wazir Mustafa Khan Arrested Shahjiraje Bhosle at Jinji  on suspicion of supporting Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

2 August 1648 : Thane of Shirwal was again captured by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

6 August 1648 : Fort of Purandar entered Swarajya. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj himself took the initiative and captured the fort.

August 8 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj defeated Fateh Khan under the patronage of Purandar and made a small escape.

15 March 1649 : The Charapati Shivaji Maharaj Wrote a letter to Deccan Subhedar of  Mughals Musadabaksh to put pressure on the Adil Shahi.

17 March 1649 : Afzal Khan came to Bijapur with Shahajiraje Bhosle.

16 May 1649 : Shahajiraje Bhosle was released with honour by Adil Shahi.Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  political diplomacy was a huge success.

May 1649 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in return for the release of Shahajiraje Bhosle, Sinhagad Fort and Bangalore by elder brother Sambhaji Raje Gave up possession of Jahagiri and Kandarpi fort.

May 1649 : Konhoji Naik Jedhe for further movement of Swarajya In preparation, Shahajiraje Bhosle went to Pune.

May 1649 :Construction of Rajgad started.

May 1649 : Afzal Khan cleverly thwarted the conspiracy of Afzal Khan to frighten the Kanhoji Raje Jedhe by playing Javali politics.

May 1649 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent a letter to Muradbaksh demanding Rasdeshmukhi of Junnar and Nagar.

June 1649 : Constables admitted to Chakan Province and Fort Swarajya By Firangoji Narsalkar.

June 1649 : Afzal Khan got the governorship of Wai.

July 1649 : Afzal Khan wrote to Konhoji Raje asking him to attack Javali.

July 1649 : Kanhoji Raje letter to the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

A.D. 1650 : At the age of 50, Tukaram Maharaj Mahaparinirvana

June 1650 to 1653 : Jahagiri system and established law and order. Planting of gardens and construction of dams started.

August 9 : Purandar Fort was handed over to Netaji Palkar

Netaji Palkar Fort of Purandar

1655 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj s letter to Haibatrao Shilamkar

1655 : Letters of commendation to Niloji Mahadji Saranaik Chandra Rao Morya

15 Jan. 1656 : Jawli was won and taken over.

15 Jan. That 30 March 1656 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj settled in Jawali and organised the region and recruited new troops.

6 April 1656 :Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj laid siege to Raigad by marching to Raigad.

14 May 1656 : Raigad came under Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's control. Chandrarao More surrendered and Murarji Deshpande, his servant, entered the service of Swarajya.

May 1656 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's occupation of North Konkan and Prabalgadi account check work

15 August 1656 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj marriage to Sakwarbai is confirmed.

September 1656 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj killed Chandrarao More who was running away and defeated the conspiracy to get Adil Shah.

4 Sep 1656 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave new names to the forts that came under Swarajya.

24 Sep 1656 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj imprisoned Sambhaji Mohite and captured the fort of Supya.

Oct. 1656 : Arjeji Yadav, a well- known construction expert, was ordered by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to build Pratapgad.

Oct. 1656 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started to strengthen and repair the fortifications of Raigad fort.

Nov. Dec. 1656 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's elder brother Sambhaji Raje was treacherously killed by Afzal Khan during the siege of Kanakagiri by not sending Kumak.

4 Nov 1656 : On the death of Muhammad Adil Shah, Ali Adil Shah ascended the throne and the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took advantage of this opportunity to raid Masur.

Jan 1657 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built his own Peth named Sambhapur in the village of Mandaki on the bank of river Nira in memory of Sambhaji Raje.

10 Jan 1657 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's marriage with Sakwarbai is complete.

21 March 1657 : Shilimkar's land dispute was resolved unanimously by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sitting at Lal Mahal.

29 March 1657 : Bidar Fort under Aurangzeb's control.

8 April 1657 : Marriage of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  with Kashibai.

15 April 1657 : Marriage of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  with Gunwantabai.

23 April 1657 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's letter to Mulfat Khan, Mowgli Subedar of the city.

30 April 1657 : The Charapati Shivaji Maharaj raided the Junnar Thana of the Mughals and captured one and a half million rupees, diamonds, pearls and seven hundred horses.

30 April 1657 : Minaji Bhosle's print on Sri Gonda.

14 May 1657 : The Berth happened to Shambhu Raje at 10 am, by Saibai Nimbalkar ’s womb at Purandar fort.

4 June 1657 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj raided the city, defeated Nausir Khan and captured 700 horses and some elephants.

31 July 1657 : Rajapuri under the control of the Marathas

13 August 1657 : Admitted to Kondhana Swarajya.

28 Sep 1657 : For the judgement of Timaji Khanderao, Chatrapati Shivaji  Maharaj held a Gotasabha in Pune.

3 Oct 1657 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Kalyan and toured the region.

23/24 Oct. : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj bid farewell to Dadoji Bapuji Ranjekar Patal who was sent on the mission.

24 Oct. 1657 : Kalyan Bhiwandi was won by Ranjekar Patal and entered Swarajya.

24 Oct 1657 : In Kalyan, Bhiwandi Swarajya, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj laid the foundation stone of Durgadi Fort. And Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj found immense wealth.

A.D. 1657 : Purandar Fort Netaji Palkar appointed as Commander-in-Chief.

10 Nov. 1657 : Khan Muhammad Khan was killed by Afzal Khan in Bhar Durbar of Bijapur.

28 Nov 1657 : Under construction of Durgadi Fort near Kalyan Port, part of Chaul was conquered.

A.D. 1657 : Shamrao Ranjekar and Baji Gholap were entrusted with the first expedition on Janjira.

9 Jan 1658 : The fort of Mahuli entered the Swarajya.

14 Jan 1658 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Rajgad. Raghunath Korde was sent to Aurangzeb to negotiate a treaty.

A.D. 1658 : Shah Jahan fell ill.

5 February 1658 : captured the forts of Kangori, Bhorap, Tung, Tikona etc.

14 Feb. : A reply was received from Aurangzeb to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaja's letter.

February 1658 : Surgad Birwadi Fort entered the Swarajya.

February 1658 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started the first independent Maratha armoury in the country.

1658 :  In the rainy season Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stayed at Purandar.

30 August 1658 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent Sonopant Dabir to Delhi with a farewell message to Aurangzeb.

A.D. 1658 : An army of 700 Pathans from Adil Shah under Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

\* There is an entry in a Persian manuscript. The daughter-in-law of Kalyan subhedar Mulana Ahmed, who was abducted by the minister Abaji Sondev, was sent to Bijapur respectfully, treating her as his sister. On the same day, Mulana Ahmed swore to all his sons and colleagues with the testimony of the Quran that those who consider such foreign women as my sisters will never take up arms against Shivaji Raja. And motivated by this incident, 700 Pathans of Bijapur got employed by the Maharaja and remained honest till the end.

Oct. 1658 to

 Jan. 1659 :  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's Raid on Terdal Pargana in Karnataka

March 1659 : Afzal Khan left from Bijapur to get news of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

April 1659 : Afjal Khana's first stop was Torve village where Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj killed his target elephant, Fatehashkar.

5 March 1659 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  sold a European (Portuguese) sword to Kudala for 300 hon (Rs. 1050).

 May 1659 : Bajaji Naik Nimbalkar was released from Afzal Khan's captivity by the  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj by paying a ransom of 60,000 hon.

13 May 1659 : Baji Prabhu was ordered to repair Mohangad.

 June 1659 : Khalbat along with generals and Shiledar diplomats for Afzal Khan's patrimony at Rajgad

June 1659 : decided to fight the Khan under the shelter of Pratapgad. All officers were ordered to appear at Pratapgarh along with the army.

June 1659 : Aurangzeb ascended the throne of Delhi

 5th June 1659 : Aurangzeb sent Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj a robe of honour and a veil.

16 June 1659 : Adil Shah's threatening letter to Kanhoji Jedhe arrived.

11 July 1659 : Chatrapti Shivaji Maharaj came to Javalis with selected people.

12 July 1659 : Afjal Khan left Malwadi and came to Wai

 19 July 1659 : Aurangzeb 's robe and letter sent with honour Received by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

5 September 1659 : Saibai Nimbalkar passed away due to illness at Rajgad.

30 Sep 1659 : Afjal Khan wrote a letter baiting Kanhoji Jedhe son Shivaji Jedhe, a childhood friend, to break away.

But Shivaji Jedhe stayed with  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Oct. 1659 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered Pratapgad from Jawli

Oct. 1659 : Afzal Khan's lawyer Krishna Bhaskar met Kulkarni Maharaj at Pratapgad.

Oct. 1659 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent Gopinath Pantana to Afzal Khan as a lawyer.

9 Nov. 1659 : All colleagues were allotted work by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and given hint code words.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave 5000 to Krishna Bhaskar Kulkarni to come to Swarajya. Of course, taking this money also led to infamy.

10 Nov. 1659 : As soon as Afzal khan ,Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was betrayed by Behat Khan, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave him good Punishment, but Chatrapati Shivaji  Maharaj killed Krishna Bhaskar Kulkarni, who had fatally shot, despite being a lawyer.

10 Nov. 1659 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered Vai with the army.

11 Nov. 1659 :The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left the Vai and drove the Marathas towards Bijapur.

25 Nov. 1659 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj reached Kolhapur.

28 Nov. 1659 : Entered into Panhalgarh Swarajya.

28 Dec. 1659 : Coming from Kolhapur, Charapati Shivaji Maharaj defeated Rustomejman.

5 Jan 1660 : Adil Shah sent a threatening decree to Vithoji Haibatrao Desai Rajgad.

16 Jan 1660 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ordered Netaji Palkar from Panhala to conquer Adilshahi.

28 Jan : Shahiste Khan left for Pune from Aurangabad.

4 Feb. 1660 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's possession of Dabhol port

14 February : A reply to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's letter came from Aurangzeb.

19 February 1660 : Shahiste Khan reached the city nagar

25 Feb. 1660 : Shahiste Khan left the nagar city and moved on.

January to March 1660 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's siege of Miraje's Bhuikota.

2 March 1660 : To suppress Siddhi Johar, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took shelter in Panhala.

2 March 1660 : Siddi besieged Panhalgad.

3 March 1660 : Shahiste Khan entered Sonavadi village at the foot of Purandar.

March 3 : Adil Shah wrote a letter to Venkoji Raja threatening him not to help Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

2 April 1660 : Revington Mitchell Gifford and Welji four British officers left Rajapur for Panhala with guns and ammunition.

10 April 1660 : The British reached the base of Panhala with a cannon.

3 March 1660 : Shahiste khan entered Swarajya.

9 March 1660 : By Kedarji Khopde and Gondaji Pasalkar

A reply to the letters sent to Adil Shah came from the firm.

22 March 1660 : Adil Shah sent letters to Kedarji Khopde Desai Kille Rohida and other Deshmukhs to help Adil Shahi.

 5 April 1660 : Shahiste Khan reached Baramati, when he was sure that the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was trapped in Panhala, he turned back to make a tour.

10 April 1660 : Siddi Johar's siege of Panhala became more difficult.

16 April 1660 : Shahiste Khan left Indapur and came back to the village of Hol on the banks of the Nira river.

1 May 1660 : Shahiste Khan left Saswad and came to Rajewadi.

7 May 1660 : He went towards Pune. Shahiste Khan 's army had fasted for four days due to the Marathas attacking the logistics.

9 May 1660 : Shahiste Khan reached Pune, Shahiste Khan completed the journey from Aurangabad to Pune in only three and a half months as the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was still at Panhala.

21 June 1660 : Shahiste Khan came to Chakan.

Sangramdurg fort was besieged.

March to 12 July 1660 : Under the siege of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Panhala.

12 July 1660 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left Panhala with 1000 Mawls and left for Vishalgad.

13 July 1660 : In the morning, Siddhi Masood reached the Chatrapati Shivaji  Maharaj at Gajapur pass.

13 July 1660 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ordered 300 Bandlas to fight for the pass under the leadership of Shambhu Singh Jadhavrao and left for Vishalgad.

13 July 1660 : In the Evening Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Arrived at Vishalgad

13 July 1660 : Bandal Deshmukh and Bajiprabhu phulaji prabhu and Shambhu Singh Jadhavrao sacrificed  along with 300 Mavals.

July-August 1660 : Khandoji Khopde ordered to be amputated by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj for betraying Swarajya.

A.D. 1660 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  sent  Sawai Pasalkar against Siddhi Johar’s army.

June 1660 : Shahiste Khan attacked Sangramdurga of Chakan with twenty thousand troops.

14 August 1660 : Khan blew up the bastions of Sangramdurga by laying tunnels.

15 August 1660 :  Sangramdurg was in possession of Shahiste khan.

17 August : Adil Shah himself reached Miraje from Bijapur to take care of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

2 Septembar 1660 : An ailing Kanhoji Jedhe Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj wrote a letter of affection.

22 September 1660 : In order to focus on one front, the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj pacified Adil Shah's side by giving Panhala to Siddhi Johar.

October 1660 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent Sonopanta to Pune to negotiate with Shahiste Khan.

18 December 1660 : Chatrapati shivaji maharaj Wrote letters to all deshmukhs to give a proper lesson to shahiste khan.

December 1660 : Sultanji Jagdale's widow was judged by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

1660 : After all, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's guide and the faith of Swarajya. Death of Kanhoji  Jedhe.

2 January 1661 : Moropant Pingale was made Mujumdar of Swarajya.

January 1661 :  Shahiste khan was blockaded in Pune.

24 January 1661 : Khan appointed Kartallabkhan on the Konkan campaign.

31 January 1661: To get news of Kartallabkhan Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj leaving Rajgad.

1 February 1661 : In the evening, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Netaji Manaji came to Uberkhind.

2 February 1661 : Kartalbakhana was forced by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to surrender unconditionally by showing off the Maratha sword, a world record for surrendering 20,000 Mughals to just 1,000 Marathas i.e. twenty times the enemy.

3 February 1661 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Rajgad.

1661 : The second mission of the Janjira was entrusted to Vykoji Datto.

February : Campaign to conquer Chiplun, Sangameshwar Devrukh, Rukhpali, Prabhanvalli

February to March 1661 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj raided Nizampur. Sent an envoy to Shringarpur to Suryarao.

Asked Tanaji Malusare to repair the road with the Sangameshwari army.

March 1661 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Come to Rajapur and remove the Bystander of British who are helping Sidhi Johar.Henry Revington was captured and sent to Songad.

March 1661 : Provided Balaji Avaji a post of Chitnis.

15 March 1661 : Historic Program of Untouchability at Fort Pratapgad.

March 1661 : VijayDurg Fort was Captured.

29 April 1661 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Conquers Palawan Shringarpur.

April 1661: Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Builds Mandangad for Settlement Of Kokan.

10 June to

12 June 1661 : Welfare of the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj - Expedition to Bhiwandi Kavji sent Kondhalkar to lift the Mogli siege of Dehurigarh.

July 1661 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Returned to Rajgad.

21 August 1661 : Peshwa was given to Narahari Anandrao and Wakenvisi to Anaji Datto.

24 August 1661 : Sakwarbai get motherhood(Girl)

5 September 1661 : Gave a Kaul to Kedarji Khopde.

7 September 1661 : Birth of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's daughter Nanibai.

October 1661 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Stayed at  Shrivardhan Fort.

October 1661 :  On the payroll of prisoner Henry Revington who fell ill.

November 1661 :Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Returned to Rajgad.

November 1661 to

March 1662 : A record of the Mughal Maratha conflict Yalgaar.

March 1662 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj raid on pen, attack on Namdarkhan, In this battle Krishnaji Babaji was killed and Waghoji Tupe was Injured.

3 April 1662 : Reshuffled the cabinet. Moropant Pingal was given Peshwa Pad  from Mujumdari, Nilopantana was given Mujumdari.

17 March 1662 : Tulja Bhawani was enshrined at Pratapgad.

April 1662 to

June 1662 : Marathas clashed with Shahiste Khan's forces.

25 May 1662 : Namdar Khan and Netaji Palkar had a major clash near Pune.

16 August 1662 : Surnishi was given to Annaji Datto.

23 October 1662 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj wrote a letter to Baji Jedhe instructing him to move the ryots to a safe place and warn the Rohid Khore against the Mughal attack.

17 January 1663 : The release of Gifford and other English prisoners.

January 1663 : Won the recognition of the Vijapur ‘s for the conquered territory in the Kokan.

End of March : News to the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj that Sinhagad Betrayal  plot is brewing.

3 April 1663 : To break Betrayal Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj immediately reached Rajgad from Raigad.

4 April : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Sinhagad from Rajgad

5 April : Preparing to teach Shahiste khan a lesson.

5 April 1663 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj raided the Lal Mahal.

6 April : Three of Shahiste khan's fingers were amputated in the early hours of the morning.

6 April : Maharaj came to Rajgad.

8 April 1663 : Fearing the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Shahiste khan left Pune and fled to Aurangabad.

13 April 1663 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came down from Rajgad for the Kudal campaign.

20 April 1663 : News to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj about the threat of Betrayal  thrown by Shahiste Khan to capture Sinhagad.He sent a Letter To Moropant Pingle and Nilopant about Betrayal.

April 1663 : Shahajraje Bhosle was again arrested by Vijapurkars.

April 1663 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Kudal via Rajapur.

8 May 1663 : When Aurangzeb got the news of Shahiste Khan's defeat, the emperor ordered Khan to go to Bengal as punishment.

June 1663 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Returned to  Jawali after winning some areas of South Kokan.

1663 : Monsoon- Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ’ s realistic Persian letter to Mughal officials.

1663 Dassehra : Assigned Bahirji Naik to get Information About Surat.

1 December 1663 : Shahista Khan left Aurangabad and left for Bengal, i.e. he propagated the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's prowess straight to North East India.

1663 : Janjira Third Mission - Raghunath Ballal Atre entrusted to him.

6 Decembar 1663 : Jaswant sinha besieged Kondhana.

6 December 1663 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj descended from Rajgad to go to Surat.

31 December 1663 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came from Trimbakeshwar  to Nashik.

4 January 1664 :  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  Reached Ghandevi place at night.

5 January 1664 : On getting the news that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had come near Surat, Confusion ensued.

6 January 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj reached the village of Udhna.

6 January 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj arrested the messenger sent by Inayat Khan to instruct to return Done and kept with.

6 January 1664 : Around 11 in the morning, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj arrived at the gate of Surat. Selected traders sent a message to come to the meeting and resolve the issue through discussion.

Inayat Khan immediately sent a reply to  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's letter. Unexpectedly, the Marathas started to rob Surat. Arrest of Anthony Smith Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's treatment of virtuous Father Ambrose and Abhay

7 January 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  asked Nicholas Calostro to send a message to the Dutch.

7 January 1664 : An assassin sent by Inayat Khan to negotiate with the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj with a betel nut of murder attempted to kill the  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

7 January 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's bodyguard Somaji Naik cut off the attacker's hands and beheaded him.

8 January 1664 : The Abyssinian lawyer redeemed himself by offering the Najrana  that he had brought for Aurangzeb to the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

9 January 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Got a News that Mughals moved from Bhadoch.  In the night, the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  tied up all the property.

10 January 1664 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left Surat and started his return journey with speed.

23 January 1664 : Shahajiraje Bhosle died after falling from his horse at Hodigare.

February 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was admitted to Rajgad.

5 February 1664 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj offered a Respect on the tomb of Shahajiraje Bhosle.

14 April 1664 : Jaswantsinh tried to conquer Sinhagad by attacking Sultan Dhawa. The Marathas destroyed it enough.

28 May 1664 : Jaswantsinh 's siege of Sinhagad was unsuccessful.

30 May 1664 : Jaswantsinha was often defeated by the Marathas. He got Bored,  raised the siege of Sinhagad and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj went  to praise Mawla.

1 June 1664 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj felicitated the brave Mawla of Sinhagad.

To 1664 : Marathas raided the Nagar city.

30 Septembar 1664 : Mirza Raje Jaisingha on the order of the Emperor got Recruitment for Self-Government post.

October 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Rajpur. Khavas Khan came to Swarajya Jijausaheb's letter indicating that.

10 to 28 October 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj attacked Mudhol and killed Baji Ghorpade and shocked Khawas Khan.

Novembar 1664 : Chatrapti Shivaji Maharaj went straight to the Kudal  and defeated Lakham Sawant. He fled to Goa. Maharaja conquered Fonda fort.

Invasion of the Portuguese, the Portuguese made a treaty.

 Lakhm Sawant surrendered. With a generous heart, the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj granted him conditional asylum by giving him the land of the Kudal.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's raid on Khudavantpur.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Malvan.

25 Novembar 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came back. In his presence he started to build the sea capital fort Sindhudurg.

Novembar 1664 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came back to Fonda.

December 1664 : Destroyed the Dutch fortress of Vengurla.

A detachment left to plunder Hubli.

Suvarnadurg was built.

December 1664 : Mirza Raja marched from Delhi.

January 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj reached Pratapgad.

6 January 1665 : Rajmata Jijau ’s Suvarnatula happened At Mahabaleshwar.

9 January 1665 : Mirjaraje crossed Narmada through Handia Ghat.

19 January 1665 : Mirjaraje left Burhanpur and started travelling towards Aurangabad.

25 January 1665 : Death of Sonopant Dabira.

31 January 1665 : Mirjaraje reached Aurangabad.

February 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj reached Maland.

8 February 1665 : The first sea campaign against Basrur was led by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj himself. Three large boats and 85 small galleys participated in the expedition. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was recorded in history as the only king of India who carried out a sea campaign using indigenous armour.

10 February : Mirjaraj left Aurangabad.

13-14 February 1665 : Raid on Basaru

22 February 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Karwar. Sher Khan's message to the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj camped outside the village by the river. The merchants paid goods to the Maharaja.

23 February 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left to go to Bhimgad.

February 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj travelled to Gokarna, Mahabaleshwar, Ankola Karwar.

3 March : Mirjaraje reached Pune.

6 March : Jaswantsinha handed over the charge to Mirjaraje and left for Delhi.

14 March 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stayed at Bhimgad for the next two weeks.

March 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad.

Strategies were devised for resistance to Mirjaraje Jaisingh.

13 March 1665 : Mirzaraja's forces besieged Purandar under Diler Khan.

15 March 1665 : Mirjaraje Jaisingh came to Loni Kalbhor from Pune to untie the noose of Swarajya. He started repairing the fort there.

30 March : Mirjaraje Jaisingh again came to Saswad with an army.

13 April : The ramparts and bastions of Vajragad fell due to cannon fire.

25 April : Dawood Khan escaped by burning the region from Rohida to Rajgad.

14 April 1665 : Vajragarh was captured by the Mughals.

30 April 1665 : The Marathas defeated the Mughal attack on the Rajgad.

April 1665 : On Assistance of Murarbaji, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent Rasad And Kumak to Purandar.The fort of Purandar kept the fort fighting till the end and did not give Diler Khan a victory till the end.

April To June 1665 : Marathas under the auspices of Purandara Defeated Mughals.

10 May 1665 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Javali to settle the fierce resistance.

15 May 1665 : Murarbaji and Dilerkhana with logistics to help Purandar, Murarbaji and 300 Maratha died, They all come From Chivewadi.

They belonged to the same village at the foot of Purandar.

(40)

From 20 to 25 May 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent Raghunath Korde to Mirzaraja for discussion.

May 1665 : A historical letter was sent to Mirzaraja, forcing him to do self-reflection. At the same time with Bijapurkars Bandhan was built.

2 June 1665 : The loft and five towers of Purandar Fort were conquered by the Mughals.

9 June 1665 : On a visit from Mirzaraja Jai ​​Singh, Raghunath returned to the throne by taking an oath that the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's life would not be harmed.

11 June 1665 : Entered the camp of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to Mirzaraja. Discussion of the treaty and initiation of negotiations

11 June 1665 :Diler Khan attacked Purandar again

12 June 1665 :  Gave the keys of Purandar Fort to Syed Muhammad Jawar and handed over the fort to the Mirzarajyas.

13 June 1665 : The historical treaty of Purandar was concluded. Maharaja met Diler Khan.

13 June 1665 : With the news of Purandar's treaty, Army immediately left for Delhi

14 June 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj met Dawood Khan along with Kirat Singh.

14 June 1665 : Kirat Singh came to Kondani to take control of Kondani.

15 June 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned safely to Rajgad

17 June 1665 : Shambhuraje left Rajgad with Ugrasen to go to Mirjaraja's camp, staying at Sinhagad.

18 June 1665 : Shambhuraje entered Mirzaraja's camp.

18 June 1665 : Indraman bundela, brother of Raja sujansingha, Rohida the fort was taken over.

23 June 1665 : Aurangzeb got the news of Puranders's victory.

23 July 1665 : Abdula shirazi took control of Mahuli, Palasgrah, Bhhandargarh.

July-Sept. 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj war with Adil Shah in Talkonkan. Defeated Adil Shah.

5 Sept 1665 : The Emperor's order approving the Treaty of Purandar was issued.

27 sept 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Mirzaraja's camp to accept Aurangzeb order.

30 sept. 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj accepted the order.

30 Oct. 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to the Rajgad.

19 Nov. 1665 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered Jai Singh's camp with 9000 troops for the Bijapur campaign.

December 1665 : By winning Phaltan, Tathwade Khatav, Mangalvedha, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj won the trust of Mirzaraja.

5 Jan 1665 : Bijapurkars defeated the Mughal army.

11 Jan 1666 : Diler khan plotted to kill Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

16 Jan 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj pretended to attack Panhala fort.

17 Jan 1666 : Netaji Palkars sent to help the Bijapurkars on the pretext of laxity in the work in a planned manner.

22 Jan 1666 : Shahajan died.

Jan - Feb 1666 : The Marathas created chaos in the vicinity of Vijapur.

15 Feb 1666 : Aurangzeb setted in Agra.

5 March 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj went to Agra  along with Shambhu Raje.

6 March 1666 : Aurangzeb's letter offering refuge to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

11 March 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj visited Shri Jagdamba at Tuljapur.

March 1666 : Ranubai Saheb Kaki Bhosale's visit to Mungi Mukkami.

20 March 1666 : Netaji Palkar entered Mogli camp to control Moghal to maintain Swarajya.

20 March 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj reached Aurangabad. Safshikankhana, who was eager to come to welcome the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Was shown his place. After reading the royal decree that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj should be treated like a prince, mouth turned and straightened up.

April 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left Aurangabad.

5 April 1666 : Raghunath Korde proceeded to Delhi as Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj lawyer went and informed Aurangzeb of the Maharaj's departure.

6 April 1666 : Aurangzeb's letter of welcome was received by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Handia.

10 May 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came and stayed on one floor from Agra stopped at Mulukchanda's School of Religion, Ramsingh's clerk, Munshi Giridharlal came to see the visit of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

11 May 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took eight elephants from Imamvardi Khan on lease for 15000 rupees,also on credit, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj used a credit card for the first time in the world at Agra. Because it was not affordable to carry an elephant from rajgad to Agra. And the Marathas had no need to keep elephants so took this credit.

12 May 1666 : Aurangzeb's 50th birthday. In the morning Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered the city of Agra, in afternoon Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Diwan-e-Khas. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj self-respecting arrows were introduced to the world. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shiv Garjana  became famous and propagated all over the world. Maharaj's decision to send Shambhu Raje to the court in the evening.

13 May 1666 : The Emperor inquired about the health of the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj from Ram Singh. In the evening, the emperor honoured Shambhu Raje in the court and presented clothes, necklaces and pearl necklaces as gifts.

14 May 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was put under house arrest.

14 May 1666 : The emperor's relatives insisted on punishing Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Ram Singha told the Emperor about ordering the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to be sent to the haveli of Rajandajkhana. The Emperor asked Ramsingha for bail.

15 May 1666 : Jahaara Begum, Jafar Khan and Raja Jaswantsi, listened to Aurangzeb about punishing the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

15 May 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave Ramsingh a solemn promise that he would not leave Agra and went to his house.

15 May 1666 : Ramsingh and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  had a consultation in Ramsingh’s den.

16 May 1666 : Aurangzeb asked Ramsingh for another bail. Commanding the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to go on the Kabul campaign

16 May 1666 : The emperor forbade Ramsingh to meet the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

17 May 1666 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj negotiated through the vizier and plotted to kill the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the name of a campaign. The plot was foiled.

18 May 1666 : In return, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj visited Wazir Jafar Khan at his house. Gave a big look.

19 May to 29 May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's public relations campaign in the city of Agra, distribution of gifts to the Minister of Commerce, created public opinion.

19 May 1666 : Aurangzeb withdrew the decision to send the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on the Kabul campaign

25 May 1666 : A shaken Aurangzeb sent a steel mill to surround the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's residence.

31 May 1666: Poladkhana complained to the emperor that people were complaining to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj about the emperor.

31 May 1666 : The emperor ordered Muhammad Amin Khan to inquire about Imamvardi Khan's renting of elephants to the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

5 June 1666 : Ramsingh's men started a constant vigil to save the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's life. Responsibility to Sukh Singh Nathavat, Arjun Singh, Kachhwaha and Tej Singh.

5 June 1666 : Released in exchange for surrender of all the forts by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. A new order to kill Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was proposed to the emperor, but the emperor withdrew due to Jahanara Begum's intervention.

6 June 1666 : The Emperor rejected the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj proposal to move from Ramsingh's seat.

7 June 1666 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj asked to be released from bail, but Ram Singh refused to do so.

8 June 1666 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj asked for permission to send unnecessary servants to the south in order not to burden the emperor in Agra.

16 June 1666 : The Emperor rejected Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj request to go to Banaras to become a fakir.

17 June to 24 July : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj asked for a dowry loan of 66 thousand rupees from Ram Singh.

17 June to 24 July : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent a new request to the emperor to allow him to go south to take control of all the forts in the south. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj selected a congregation with licence to Agra After leaving the city, they sat down on the Rajgad road.

22 July 1666 : Aurangzeb received a list of Raith men from Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Other details requested.

23 July 1666 : To move Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to Vitthaldasa's Castle. Aurangzeb's secret advice came to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ears

24 to 27 July 1666 : Maha Singh Shekhawat and other princes of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Appreciated his valour and courage by telling the importance.

13 Aug 1666 : Aurangzeb sent more troops and tried to imprison the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj more firmly.

13 Aug 1666 : A frightened Ram Singha refused to visit the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

14 Aug 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started to distribute sweets by firecrackers and the rumours of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj illness became stronger

15 August 1666 : Rajmata Jijau conquered the fort of Rangana on his own. Recorded in history as a fort that was conquered when Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was outside Maharashtra and that too in captivity

15 August 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent his jewels and wealth to the south through Mulukchand gold maker.

16 August 1666 :The Emperor through Ram Singha pressured the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to accept the gift. When Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj went to the south, he made a new appearance by saying that he would accept the gift.

17 August 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj escaped from Agra in disguise. The first attempt in the world to escape with 260000 troops was recorded in the name of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Aurangzeb could not find even a single human being of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

18 August 1666 : Poladkhana noticed that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had disappeared from Agra.

19 August 1666 : The Emperor sent an order to the Mirzarajas. By Ram Singh Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was allowed to escape and you said to punish him properly.

23 August 1666 : Poet Parmanand was captured by Mughal soldiers at Dausa.

23 August 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj crossed the Chambal with the help of a boat showing royal knock Parkal Dasa's letter to Kalyanadas.

23 August 1666 : Fidai Khan told lawyer Giridharilal that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj crossed the ghats of Narwar with five horsemen ahead and 300 horsemen behind him. The emperor reduced the Bribed of Faujdar Ibadullah Khan of Narwar by 500 horsemen on the charge of not checking the knock properly.

29 August 1666 : Mistaking them as Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj servants, the Mughals arrested three men near Gholpur.

2 Sep 1666 : Ramsingha, who had set out to find the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, was called back by the emperor while crossing the Chambal. Because of the fear that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj will go and get it

12 Sep 1666 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj along with Shambhu Raje reached Rajgad safely.

Sep 1666 : Netaji Palkar was imprisoned by Mirjaraj on the orders of Aurangzeb.

25 Oct. 1666 : Diler Khan left for Delhi with Netaji Palkar.

Oct - Nov : Due to extreme fatigue, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj falls ill at Rajgad.

Dec 1666 to Feb 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent a letter of reconciliation to Aurangzeb, who was staying at Manohar Fort for rest, and peace was maintained.

15 Feb 1667 : Netaji was forced to change his religion. Also renamed as Muhammad Qulikhan.

4 March 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj appeared suddenly to raid this place along with Hirapur in Kalbarga Pargana.

17 March 1667 : Aurangzeb gave Netaji Palkar a bribe of three thousand jats and two thousand horsemen and stopped him from campaigning in Kabul.

21 March 1667 : The construction of Sindhudurg Fort was completed. Offering the fort to Swarajya

End of March : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Manohargad with the loot.

March 1667 : Aurangzeb took away the Mirjarajas' southern subhedar and appointed Mujam as the southern subhedar.

April 1667 : Aurangzeb made a treaty with Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. His problem was the revolt of the Pathans. Marathas broke the siege of Rangana Fort by Vijapurkars.

24 August 1667 : The emperor killed Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Burhanpur by using poison. Treaty with Adil Shah.

Monsoon 1667 : The Portuguese met the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Raigad for a treaty.

9 Sept 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took up the campaign of Kudal.

9 Oct 1667 : Aurangabad along with Prata Prao Gujar to accept Shambhu Raja Moghal's.

5 Nov 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Bardesh - Goa - left for attack.

10 to 12 Nov 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj attack on Bardesh.

13 Nov 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stay at Dicholi

17 Nov 1667 :  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent a lawyer to the Portuguese

27 Nov 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Portuguese signed a treaty

End of Nov : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Raigad

2 Dec 1667 : The Portuguese accepted Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj terms and accepted the treaty.

Dec 1667 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Rajgad. Marry Shambhu Raje with Yesubai Shirke.

(50) Done

(51)

9 March 1668 : Aurangzeb bestowed the title of Maharaja on Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

8 to 10 March 1668 : Surrendered the Portuguese to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

16 April 1668 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave refuge to Maral Deshmukh

21 April 1668 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj gave shelter to Vithoji Haibataravas.

8 Oct 1668 :  Adil Shah made a new treaty with Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

6 Nov 1668 : Viceroy of Goa dies

13 Nov : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj plan to capture Goa was foiled due to the cunning of the Portuguese.

13 Nov 1668 : Due to the collapse of the Saptakoteshwar temple, repairs were made on the insistence of the citizens.

Nov 1668 : Visit of French traders staying at Rajapur

Nov 1668 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Rajgad.

2 April 1669 : Aurangzeb reinstated Ziziakar.

9 April 1669 : The temple of Kashi Vishweshwara, where the rape incident took place, was demolished by the Rajputs.The queen of Kutch was raped by a relative of Gagabhatta who was the priest of this temple. The history that was created to hide this incident is that Aurangzeb demolished the Kashi Vishweshwara temple.

May 1669 : The fourth mission of Janjira was assigned to Moro Pingale

6 Nov 1669 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj led a march against the Moguls.

December 1669 : Aurangzeb's intention to imprison Prataprao and other Marathas in the camp of Aurangabad came to Prataprao's knowledge, overnight all the Marathas disappeared from the camp and came to Rajgad.

6 Jan 1670 : Me. Delaney noted Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  secularism.

January 1670 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj campaigned along the coast from Surat to Goa.

29 Jan 1670 : Sultangarh was conquered by the Marathas

4 Feb. 1670 : Sacrifice of Tanaji Malusare, Sinhagad Fort entered Swarajya

5 February 1670 : Suryaji Malusare Awarded by the governorship of Sinhagad.

10 Feb. 1670 : The Portuguese entered into an agreement with the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  to allow the free movement of small boats in the armada of Swarajya.

24 February 1670 : Rajaram Maharaj was born at Rajgad.

8 March 1670 : Re-entered Purandar Swarajya

15 March 1670 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj re-conquered Kalyan Bhinwadi

19 March 1670 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Purandar

25 March 1670 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ride on Chandwad

March 1670 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj attacked Mahuli fort

April 1670 :  It was rumoured that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  would raid Surat again. Subhedar of Gujarat to maintain the settlement of Surat Bahadur Shah camped with five thousand troops for four months Sat and went back as there was no movement..

May 1 to May 8 : 51 in Parinda, Nagar, Junnar of Mughals by Marathas rode on the palaces.

11 May 1670 : Aurangzeb fired seventy cannons against Swarajya ,Carts and ammunition sent.

13 May 1670 : Admitted to Lohgad Swarajya

15 June 1670 : Hindola Fort entered the Swarajya

Oct. Nov. 1670 : Trimbakgad, Anlag, Kulang, Triganthwadi, Ashwingad,Achalgad fort entered the Swarajya

1670 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj selected the right place for the construction of the fort after inspecting Khanderi and Underi islands

17 Nov previously : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Nagaon via Raigad

Nov. Dec. 1670 : Ahiwantgad, Achalgad, Markandgad, Ravla near the fort, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered Swarajya, raided Karanja city, stayed in Karanja for three days.

3 Jan 1671 : Aurangzeb appointed Mahabat Khan as the commander of the south against the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, along with Jaswantsinh.

5 Jan 1671 : Saler Fort was won by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

9 Jan : Aurangzeb orders Bahadur Khan to march against the Marathas

10 January : Mahabat Khan and Jaswantsinh reached Aurangabad. Diler Khan also came and got it.

AD 1671 : Haibatrao Shilamkar from Kanand Valley was invited by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to Swarajya.

At the end of January, Dawood Khan Qureshi besieged the Ahiwant fort and after fighting for a month, the fort was captured.

January 1671 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad.

26 Jan 1671 : Independent governance was entrusted to Shambhu Raja

28 Jan 1671 : During Purandar's stay, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj visited Sonaji Sanad of Patilki of Ranjhe village.

13 Feb. 1671 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to a village 3 km from Raigad for the festival of Holi.

13-14 Feb. 1671 : Siddhi snatched Danda-Rajapuri from the hands of the Marathas. Killed during the festival of Holi. Rangpanchami Swarajya came to the fore

March 1671 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj prepared a budget for the repair of the forts, provided for the treasury for the new year

April May 1671 :  The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj took decisions to encourage trade, made a new law to strengthen the administrative system. At Alandi Saswad, arrangements were made for lamps and offerings.

June July 24 July 1671 : Chhatrasal Bundela and the Maharaja's visit to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent Rs.

Oct. 1671 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stayed at Sivapattana

27 Oct. : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad

1671 end : Mughal siege of Salher

January 1672 : Diler Khan destroyed Pune

AD 1672 : Four squads of Mughal cavalry (4000 horsemen) joined Shiva Raya's army to support Diler Khan.

Feb. 1672 : Salher again entered Swarajya. 80,000 Mughals against 40,000 Marathas, the largest open field battle in Maratha history. 20,000 Mughals had a throat bath.

March- May 1672 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj himself came to visit Salhermulher.

 4 April 1672 : Ramdas wrote his first letter to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj expressing his regret that he had not met him yet. Praised Maharaj. This letter begins with the words Nishya Mahameru and the last words are very humble that it should be written without occasion and should be forgiven. This historical letter is dated 15 Kadavya

1st week of May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj visited Ustik (English lawyer).

21 May 1672 : Niraji Raoji took ransom from Qutub Shah 66000 Came to Raigad with Hona.

May 1672 : Chamundagad, Harishchandragad, Mahishagad, Adsargad Jeevdhangad Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj won.

A.D. 1672 : Karad and Satara entered into Swarajya

5 June 1672 : First independent military campaign of Yuvraj Sambhaji Raja,Jhawar won.Gatrabhaki

9 June 1672 : Sambhaji Raje conquered Ramnagar, Khambayat on Gujarat border.Viman

June - July 1672 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad

21 July : Abraham Lefebvre met a Dutch lawyer

Oct. 1672 : Siddhi Hilal came to Swarajya

 Oct.-Nov. : Skirmishes between Mughals and Marathas

 24 Nov 1672 : Death of Ali Adilshah,

29 December 1672 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj set out on a mission to settle Siddi and the coast.

8 March 1673 : Kondaji Farzada won Panhala with the help of only 60 mavals and entered Swarajya.

9 March 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj went to Panhala to praise Kondaji.

15 April 1673 : A successful blockade by Prataprao Gujar at Umrani led to the surrender of Bahlol Khan. A promise not to take up arms again against Swarajya and hence a life sentence from Prataprao

March-April 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Panhala via Mahad-Poladpur-Pratapgarh.

March-April 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stayed at Panhala and collected tribute from the Bijapuri region to settle the conquered territory.K-Haad Chandan-Vandan, Nandgiri entered Kolhapur Swaraj

1 April 1673 : Parli fort entered the Swarajya .Order to Prataparao to settle Bahilol Khan

15 April 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad

April-May 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj distributed the work of Ashtapradhan Mandali. Ramachandrapanta was made amatya.

End (60)

Page 61

AD 1673 : All the royal families settled in Raigad and Pachad.

20 May 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Mahabaleshwar.

21 May 1673 : Tomas Nickels reached the foothills of Raigad.

23 May 1673 : Shambhu Raje allowed Tomas to come to Raigad.

2 June : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad from Pratapgad.

3 June 1673 : Visit of Tomas Nicholas.

27 July 1673 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj conquered Satara.

August September : Adil Shah, Qutub Shah and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj of Raigad Consultative negotiations with the British authorities.

10 October : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left for the campaign of Bankapur.

October 13 : Stay at Satara.

13 Oct 1673 : The Marathas conquered Pandavgarh near Wai.

December : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj’s ride in areas of Hubli, Kada, Karwar, Bankapur.

Page 62

24 February 1674 : Chief Senapati Prataprao Gujjar's encounter with Bahilol at Nesri resulted in his sacrifice.

March 1674 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj told Anandaravas (Hansaji Mohite) about Prataparao's work.

19 March 1674 : Death of Kashibai Saheb (Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's Wife).

3 April : Narayan Shenvi met Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started preparations for the coronation.

8 April : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's visit to the military camp of Chiplun.

24 April 1674 : Kelanja added to Swarajya.

April May 1674 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's stay at Chiplun.

9 May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad.

9 May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sent a check draft to the army at Halwarna.

19 May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  came to Pratapgad to offer Greetings to Devi Bhawani.

19 May 1674 : Henry Oxendon arrives at Pachad.

21 May 1674 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad.

24 may 1674 : Tomas Nicholas came to Raigad and met Shambhu Raje.

26 may 1674 : British Company officer Oxendon to His Majesty(Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj) gift submitted.

26 May : Henry met Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

2 June : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad from Pratapgad.

5 June 1674 : Coronation program begins.

Page 63

6 June 1674 : Early in the morning there was enthronement, king darshan and then procession. It was in this procession that Shambhu Raje thwarted the attempt to kill the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Trimbak Wadkar, brother-in-law of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj’s minister Annaji Datto, was its facilitator. In order not to reveal this conspiracy, Vatkar created the false story and published it in the history as Hansa and defamed Shambhu Raje on the contrary.

6 to 10 June : Hospitality of guests from the country and abroad.

17 June 1674 : At the age of 77, Jijau’s death at pachad.

June 1674 : Kanun Jabata of Swarajya (Event) Shivrajbhushan Book was prepared.

June to August : Order to the Portuguese. By raiding the Bahadurgad at Pedgaon Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaja got wealth of 1 crore hona. Letter to the British not to help Siddhi.

Last week of August : The Maratha attack on Fonda fort failed due to Annajipant’s stupidity.

24 Sep 1674 : The second coronation of Chhatrapati Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the Shakya system was done by Nishchalpuri Gosavi.

6 Oct : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Pali through Kalyan. From there to Climbing in the region of Ramnagar.

Page 64

18 January 1675 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad.

18 January 1675: Jivaji Vinayak of Padmadurg who was a lazy officer was sent a letter stating “no one, regardless of being a brahmin, deserves a special treatment or pampering”.

4 Feb. 1675 : Shambhu Raje ceremony of thread initiation.

February 1675 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's stay at Purandar Fort.

March 24 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Rajapur. Travelled to Fonda Fort via Kudal.

8 April 1675 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's siege of Fonda fort.

17 April 1675 : Fonda Fort was won by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Campaign in Karwar province.

11 June 1675 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came back to Raigad via Rajapur.

June 1675 : Rejected Bahadur Khan's treaty proposal.

June to September : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started the construction of armour in full force, new recruitment also started. The British were asked to supply guns and ammunition.

6 to 15 September : Meanwhile, Austin met the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Raigad.

25 Sep 1675 : The Sanad of Patil was given to Bakaji.

10 Oct 1675 : Got sabha of Karbhari Patils at Subha Kacheri in Sinhagad done.

11 Nov 1675 : Satara was again won by the Marathas.

Page 65

Nov. 1675 to Jan 1676 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Becomes ill on Satara fort due to ministers poisoning him.

18 Jan 1676 : Wrote a letter to Venkoji raja.

1 Feb 1676 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Pali.

Feb to May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj’s stay at Panhala for rest. Bakaji Farjand plundered the Belgaum province campaign.

First week of May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad.

15 May : Ramnagar won.

13 June : fight between Mughal and Bijapurkar.

19 June 1676 : Netaji Palkar Sarnaubat back to Hinduism respectfully taken back.

August 1676 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj felicitated Lai Patla who put ladders on the chain. Tambi for laziness to Moropant Pingle who failed to carry out the fifth campaign. After this affair, Pingle was not given any mission by the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

6 Oct 1676 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj left for the campaign of Dakshin Digvijay.

Nov. 1676 : Shambhu Raje came to stay at Sringarpuri.

December 1676 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Patgaon to see Mouni Baba. From there by traveling Satara Nimsad-Maini proceeded towards Bhaganagari.

Page 66

4 March 1677 : Qutub Shah met Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Bhaganagari.

5 March 1677 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's visit to Madanna's house. Had Lunch.

March 1677 : Treaty with Qutub Shah, stay at Bhaganagari.

10 to 15 April : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Srisailam.

4 May 1677 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Tirupati Balaji.

9 to 14 May : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's stay at Peddapuram. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj doubts that he is being poisoned again. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj asked for antidote medicines from the British.

20 May 1677 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj won the Jinji. Rayaji Nalge was appointed the fort keeper.

25 May : Siege of Vellore fort.

June 25 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Jinji again.

June 26 : Defeat of Sher Khan at Tiruvadi, Sher Khan flees.

28 June 1677 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's attack on Bhuvanagiri fort, Beladur, Tegawapattan and other forts were conquered.

July 5 : Surrender of Sher Khan

6 July 1677 : Meeting of French diplomat and Shivaji Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Visit and Treaty of Nayak Chaukka Nath of Madura. Appointment of Raghunath Hanamante as Nayak's court advocate.

July 17 : Arrival of Nayak S lawyer from Madurai at Tirumalwadi. 1 lakh hona given as extortion money to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Page 67

12 to 23 July : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj’s stay at Tirumalwadi.

16 to 23 July : Visit of Venkojirao at Tirumalwadi.

23 July : Venkoji Raja returned to Thanjavur.

24 July : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Valigundapuram. Won the fort there.

August-Sept. : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established the administrative system of the Karnataka province.

August 2 : The Marathas captured the fort of Yelwansore.

Before 2 Aug 1677 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Tundumgurti. Darshan of Shiv Shankar at Vriddhachalam.

August 3 : Stay at Vriddhachalam.

4 Sep 1677 : Sambhaji Raje blessed with baby girl. The name was kept Kamalja.

September 26 : The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj commissioned the British to rebuild Jinji , engineers were requested to be sent.

October : Raghunathpanta was given the responsibility of Chandi.

End of October : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ’s departure from Jinji.

30 Oct. : Thiruvannamalai Shiva temple was restored by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

16 Nov 1677 : Encounter of the Marathas with the forces of Venkoji raja.

23 Dec. 1677 : Bahlol Khan, the Wazir of Bijapur, died.

December 1677 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj resided in the province of Torgal, A letter of understanding was sent to Venkoji raja.

Page no. 68.

February 1678 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's attempt to capture Bijapur failed due to the mischief of Masud Khan.

April 1678 : Defeat of Savitri Desai from Belwadi. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Panhala via Rajapur.

11 May 1678 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj returned to Raigad via Satara-Pratapgad.

May 1678 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj conquered Gadag.

22 July 1678 : The Marathas conquered the fort of Vellore.

Sept. 1678 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj came to Panhalgad.

13 December 1678 : According to the pre-planned plan, Shambhu Raje went to Kurkumbh and met Dilerkhana.

Page 69

March 3, 1679 : The fort of Koppal was won by the Marathas.

10 March to 18 March

April 1679 : Dodda Balapur, Bahadur Binda was captured.

2 April 1679 : Aurangzeb again made up the deficit in the treasury by again imposing jhijhiya tax.

3 April 1679 : Diler Khan captured Bhupalgarh fort.

August 1679 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj dug fresh water springs and constructed wells on Khanderi Underi.

4 Sep 1679 : British besieged Khanderi.

11 Sep : Daulat Khan rushed to help Khanderi along with Maratha force.

13 Sep 1679 : The British got more money/loot.

September 19 : The forces of the Maratha and British ran into the sea.

24 September : Again the Marathas clashed with the British army.

7 October : British general Kejwin came to Khanderi.

18 October : The Great Battle of the British and Maratha forces.

October 22 : Marathas provided logistics to Khanderi, ignoring the British.

September 1679 : In order to protect the people of Bijapur, the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj made a treaty beginning of Khanderi-Underi war with the British.

Oct. 1679 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj 's decision to enter Bijapur was changed due to the cunning of Masud Khan.

15 Nov. 1679 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj camped at Jalna market for 4 days to break the economic logistics of the Mughals.

Page no. 70.

Nov. – Dec. : Stay at Pattagad (Vishramgad).Maratha powerful at Khandesh – Baghlan varhad areas

19 Nov 1679 : Dilerkhana's stay at Athni.

Nov. - Dec. 1679 : Diler Khan's siege of Bijapur.

December 1679 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj immediately left for Panhala. Marathas captured Ahiwant and Nahwa forts. The mulher was besieged.

Jan. 1680 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj entered Panhala. Dilerkhana suffered from all round attacks. The siege of Bijapur was lifted. Adil Shah's recognition of the territory was won from Jinji. British Surrendered to the Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

13 Jan.1680 : Meeting of Shambhu Raje and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

10 March 1680 : Munj of Rajaram Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

15 March 1680 : Marriage of Rajaram Maharaj.

22 March 1680 :  Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj became seriously ill due to continuous travel.

3 April 1680 : Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's return to Raigad due to poisoning by ministers.

27 April 1680 : Sacrifice of Putalabai.

(till 70)

Commander-in-Chief of Shivaji Maharaj

The first commander of Shivaji Maharaj was Tukoji Chor and the last commander was Hambirrao Mohite. Sambhaji Maharaj's first general was Hambir Rao Mohite and the last general was Mholji Ghorpade (Santaji Ghorpade's father).

This is the term of office of the commanders of Swarajya.

Netaji Palkar               1658 to 1666              09 years

Prataprao Gujar         1666 to 1673              08 years

Hambir Rao Mohite      1673 to 1687              14 years

Mholji Ghorpade       1687 to 1689              03 years

Cavalry standard

        There were eighty thousand riders in Maharaja's special page and twenty five thousand riders in Shiledar page. There were a total of one hundred and five thousand riders. Names of Sardars of Khas Page were Hambirrao, Sarnaubat, Anandrao, Netaji Palkar, Manaji (Mansingh) More, Swaroopji (Rupaji) Bhosale, Godaji Jagtap, Khandoji Jagtap, Santaji Jagtap,

             Dhanaji Jadhav, Netaji Katkar, Dadaji Kakade, Niloji Kathe, Santaji Ghorpade, Telangrao Pagesardar, Tukoji Nimbalkar, Venkoji Khandelkar, Jumledar Nimbaji Patola, Shamankhanpani, Gangoji (Ganoji) Shirke.

                  Maloji Nimbalkar, Krishnaji Pawar, Dharmaji Nigde, Agnoji Bhalekar, Dhanaji Shigda, Sambhaji Hambirrao, Buaji (Udaji) Powar, Parsoji Bhosle, Krishnaji Ghatge, Banaji Birje, Parsoji Bhosle, Maloji Machale, Kanoji Diwekar, Appaji Tambe, Nimbaji Patole, Baluji Bhatkar , Shamrao, Raghuji Shirke, Bhawanrao, Savji Mohite,

                   Sabaji Bhosle Shingnapurkar, Jay Singh Palkar, Anandrao Nimbalkar, Baji Mohite, Padaji Katkar, Ramoji Shirke Harji Raje Mahadik, Mahadji Naik Nimbalkar, Khandelrao Dabhade, Khandoji Atole, Ganoji Darekar

                  Kanhoji Angre, Baji Nalge, Maloji Nalge, Sambhaji Kavoji Bujbalrao, Bahirji Ghorpade, Sambhaji Katkar, Suryaji Katkar, Raiji Gadghe, Devji Bhoke, Keruji Pawar, Gumaji Naik Pansambal, Santaji Bhosale, Mahadji Naik Pansambal, Makaji Anandrao, Pilaji Shirke, Tanaji Shirke , Sambhaji Shirke, Jaisingh Palkar,

              Achloji Raje Mahadik, Tukoji Palkar, Yesaji Thorat, Nemaji Shinde, Mudoji Khajankar, Somvanshi Tanaji Bhadalkar, Bahirji Bandge, Krishnaji Gadge, Krishnaji Pawar, Hiroji Shelke, Khapana, Bahirji Bandge, Balwantrao Devpate, Parsoji  Shitole, Raiji Nalge, Yesaji Khandekar, Amdoji Pandekar, Amritrao Nimbalkar, Bhawanrao Devkante, Kakade, Kadu, Kokate, Dhamdhere, Bande and Uphe.

Infantry Standard

                The infantry forces of Mawle and Hetkari totaled about one lakh. The names of the Sardars in this infantry were Yesaji Kank Sarnaubat, Suryaji Malusare, Ganoji Darekar, Murbaji Benmana, Malsawant, Vithoji Lad, Indroji Gawde, Javaji Mahanlam, Nagoji Prahlad, Pilaji Gole, Dattaji Idilkar, Pilaji Sanas, Javaji Paye, Bhikji Dalvi, Kondaji Vadakhle, Trimbakji. Farchand, Mudhoji Sondev, Krishnaji Bhaskar Kalghode, Heroji Marathe,

         Ramaji More, Hiroji Bhalkar, Tukoji Kadu, Ram Dalvi, Yesji Darekar, Balajirao Dalekar, Sondalvi, Changoji Kadu, Kondalkar, Dhavlekar, Tansawant Bhosale, Tanaji Malusare, Jiva Mahala, Son Mahala, Rajpatil Yashwantrao, Ramaji Vishwasrao, Krishnaji Naik, Tukoji Lad , Eyes, Jawaji Parle, Mudhoji Hunkane, Vithoji Kadu, Indraji Gord, Jawaji Mohne, Hiraji Bhangire, Mudhoji Khanvelkar, Subanji Naik, Bajirao Pasalkar, Bajiprabhu Deshpande (Hirdus Maval) Bajimurar Deshpande (Mahadkar),

           Hiroji Farjad, Nagoji Farjad, Naik, Harbaji Farjad Parthe, Thakur Dhmale, Dadaji Bapuji Deshpande, Chimanaji Babuji Deshpande, Bagrao, Dinkarrao Tulaji Farjad, Krishnaji Bhosale, Ranoji Darekar, Harji Naik, Jasud, Khandoji Naik Jasud, Ganoji Kawle, Somaji Naik Banki, Suryaji Kale and Bapuji Mandhare.

Wealth of Swarajya – Account

Calculation of the wealth of Swarajya

There are a total of fourteen divisions of Mulkha in the Maharaja's possession. How many forts are included in each of these sections is mentioned.

1) Maval Province Sahyadri : It includes Maval, Saswad, Junnar and Khed talukas of Samprat. There were a total of eighteen forts in this province. Their names are as follows.

1) Rohida, 2) Sinhagad, 3) Narayangad, 4) Kunwari, 5) Kelna, 6) Purandhar, 7) Daulatmangal, 8) Morgiri 9) Lohgad, 10) Rudramal, 11) Rajgad, 12) Tung, 13) Tikona 14) Rajmachi, 15) Torna, 16) Dategarh, 17) Visapur, 18) Basota and 19) Shivneri

2) Province Satara Wai : has eleven forts. As they come 1) Satara, 2) Vardhangad, 3) Parli (Sajjangad), 4) Pandavgad, 5) Mahimangad, 6) Kamalgad, 7) Vandangad, 8) Tathwada, 9) Chandangad, 10) Nandagiri 11) Vairatgad

3) Province Karhad : It had four forts namely 1) Vasantgad, 2) Machindragad, 3) Bhushangad, 4) Kasba Karad.

4) Province Panhala: It had thirteen forts. Their names are 1) Panhala, 2) Toylan, 3) Vishalgad, 4) Pavangad, 5) Rangana, 6) Bhudargad, 7) Gajendragad, 8) Madangad, 9) Bhivagad, 10) Bhupalgad, 11) Gagangad, 12) Bawda.

5) province of Konkan Bandhari and Jaladurg : It had a total of fifty-eight forts. Their names are 1) Malvan, 2) Sindhudurg, 3) Vijaydurg, 4) Jaydurg, 5) Ratnagiri, 6) Suvarnadurg, (7) Khanderi, 8) Underi, 9) Kolaba, 10) Rajkot, 11) Anjanvel, 12) Revdanda. ,

13) Raigad, 14) Pali, 15) Kalanidhigad, 16) Arnala, 17) Suranggad,

18) Mangad, 19) Mahipatgad, 20) Mahimandan, 21) Sumargad, 22) Rasalgad,

23) Karnala, 24) Bhorap, 25) Ballalgad, 26) Saranggad, 27) Manikgad,

28) Sindgad, 29) Mandangad, 30) Bahgad, 31) Mahimantagarh, 32) Lingana,

33) Prachitgad, 34) Samagad, 35) Kangori, 36) Pratapgad, 37) Talagad,

38) Ghosalgad, 39) Birwadi, 40) Bhairavgad, 41) Prabalgad, 42) Avachitgad,

43) Kumbhagad, 44) Sagargad, 45) Manohargad, 46) Subhangad, 47) Mitragad,

48) Pralhadgad, 49) Mandangad, 50) Sahangad, 51) Sikeragad, 52) Virgad,

53) Mahidhargad, 54) Rangad, 56) Setgagad, 57) Makarandgad, 58) Bhaskargad,

59) Mahuli and 60) Kavanhi.

6) Province Trimbak : It had twenty five forts. Their names are 1) Trimbak, 2) Bahula,

3) Manohargad, 4) Thalagad, 5) Chavdans, 6) Mrigad, 7) Karola, 8) Rajpehar,

9) Ramsej, 10) Masanagad, 11) Harshan, 12) Chaibagad, 13) Chandwad, 14) Sablagad,

15) Awdha, 16) Kankai, 17) Gadgad, 18) Siddhagad, 19) Manranjan, 20) Jeevdhan, 21) Hadsar, 22) Harindragad, 23) Markandeygad, 24) Patagad, 25) Tankai, 26) Siddgad,

7) Province Baghlan : It had seven forts. Their names are 1) Saleri, 2) Nahava, 3) Harsal, 4) Muleri, 5) Kanera, 6) Ahivantgad and 7) Dhodap.

8) Province Vangarh etc.: It includes most of Dharwad district. Overall in this

There were twenty-two forts. Their names are 1) Vangad, 2) Gahangad, 3) Chimdurg, 4) Naldurg, 5) Miragad, 6) Srimantadurg, 7) Srigadangad, 8) Nargund, 9) Mahantagad,

10) Kopalgad, 11) Bahadurbinda, 12) Venkatagad, 13) Gandharvagad, 14) Dhakagad,

15) Supegad, 16) Parakramagad, 17) Kankadigad, 18) Brahmagad, 19) Chitradurg,

20) Prasannagarh, 21) Hadapsargarh, 22) Kanchangargarh, 23) Achalgirigarh, 24) Mandangarh

9)Province Fonde Bidnoor : It had twelve forts named 1) Kodfonde, 2) Kot Kahoor, 3) Kot Bakar, 4) Kot Brahmanal, 5) Kot Kadwal, 6) Kot Akole, 7) Kot Kathar, 8) Kot Kalberge, 9 ) Kot Shiveshwar, 10) Kot Mangrul, 11) Kot Kadnar,

12) Kot Krishnagiri

10) Province Kolhapur, Balapur : It had twenty seven forts. their names

1) Kolhar, 2) Brahmagad, 3) Vadannagad, 4) Bhaskargad, 5) Mahipalgad, 6) Mrigamadgad, 7) Ambeniraigad, 8) Budhla Kot, 9) Manikgad, 10) Nandigad, 11) Ganeshgad, 12) Khalgad, 13 ) Hatmangalgad, 14) Manchagad, 15) Prakashgad, 16) Bhimgad, 17) Preiwargad, 18) Somesekhargad, 19) Medchirichengad, 20) Srivardhangad, 21) Bidnurkot, 22) Malkolharkot, 23) Thakurgad, 24) Sarasgad, 25) Malhargad, 26) Bhumandalgad, and 27) Birutkot.

11) Province Srirangapatna -: had twenty two forts. their names. 1) Kot Dharmapuri, 2) Harihargad, 3) Kot Garud, 4) Pramodgad, 5) Manohar Gad, 6) Bhawani Durg, 7) Kot Amarapur, 8) Kot Kusur, 9) Kot Talegiri, 10) Sundargad, 11) Kot Talgonda, 12) Kot Atnoor, 13) Kot Tripadpure, 14) Kot Dutaneti, 15) Kot Lakhnoor, 16) Kalpagarh, 17) Mahindigarh, 18) Ranjangarh, 19) Kot Alur, 20) Kot Shamal, 21) Kot Virade, 22 ) Kot Chandmal.

12) Province Karnataka-: Province Jagdevgarh had eighteen forts. Their names are –1) Jagdevgad, 2) Sudarshan Gad, 3) Ramangad, 4) Nandigad, 5) Prabalgad, 6) Bahirvagad, (7) Warungad, 8) Maharajgad, 9) Siddgad, 10) Javadigad, 11) Martandgad, 12) Mangalgad, 13) Gagangad, 14) Krishnagiri, 15) Mallikarjungad, 15) Kasturigad, 17) Galgapaligad and 18) Ramgad.

13) Province Velur : It includes the Arcot fort of Samprat. It had twenty-five forts. Their names are - 1) Kot Arkat, 2) Kot Lakhnoor, 3) Kot Palanapattan, 4) Kot Trimal, 5) Kot Trivadi, 6) Kot Palle, 7) Kot Trikondurg, 8) Kailasgad, 9) Chanjiwara Kot, 10) Kot Vrindavan, 11) Chetpavali, 12) Kolbalgad, 13) Rasalgad, 14) Karmatgad, 15) Yashwantgad, 16) Maingad, 17) Garjangad, 18) Mandvidgad, 19) Mahimandgad, 20) Pranagad, 21) Samargad, 22) Peregargad,

23) Gojragarh, 24) Dubhegarh, and 25) Anurgarh.

14) Province Chandi -: had six forts. Their names are 1) Rajgad, 2) Chengad,

3) Krishnagiri, 4) Madonmatt Gad, 5) Akhlugad, 6) Kalakot.

                 Apart from these forts, names of forts are found in other Bakhri lists. As in - 1) Ghangad, 2) Kot Lavat, 3) Kot Kecher, 4) Vallabhagad, it 5) Yelbergigarh, 6) Salobhagad, 7) Kot Kushtagi, 8) Naubatgad, 9) Kot Halial, 10) Tanwada, 11) Thakrigad, 12) Harushgad, 13) Kurdu alias Mandargad, 14) Kedarkot, 15) Koragad, 16) Kasegad, 17) Koljagad, 18) Kohimgad, 19) Kothargad, 20) Kankanigad, 21) Kulagad, 22) Kaihat Kot, 23) Kudal Kot, 24) Kadwarigad, 25) Kardigad, 26) Kochnagad, 27) Nagirigad, 28) Tarugad, 29) Devgad, 30) Gunwantgad, 31) Dhalgad, 32) Chandragad, 33) Chaturgad, 34) Rastragad, 35) Rajhansgad, 36) Sudhakargad, 37) Suganagad, 38) Samtragad, 39) Sergagad, 40) Vyendragad, 41) Varupgad, 42) Vindavindgad, 43) Visvisi, 44) Ishwarkot, 45) Shargagad, 46)Shewalgad, 47) Kangrigad, 48) Mahagad, 49) Manadgad, 50) Mattgad, 51) Mrgangad, 52) Mahogad, 53) Mahitaligad, 54) Makarandgad, 55) Bhorgiri, 56) Bhilwadi, 57) Bhadragad, 58) Parashgad, 59) Pahargad, 60) Veerkot, 61) Balraj Kot, 62) Patakagad, 63) Padmagad, 64) Kothalagad, 65) Kamargad , 66) Mayorgad alias Niwalgund, 67) Patgad, 68) Songad, 69) Kunjargad, 70) Warugad, 71) Subkargad, 72) Nakgad, 73) Lonjagad, 74) Kachnagad, 75) Sidichagad, 76) Kholgad, 77) Prodhagad, 78) Baleraja, 79) Sargad, 80) Murgod, 81) Kot Yelur, 82) Nachanagad, 83) Vallabhagad, 84) Sevdagad, 85) Sevagad, 86) Kohjagad, 87) Kardagad, 88) Kot Botgiri, 89) Kambalgad, 90) Swaroopgad, 91) Dholagad, 92) Bahulagad, 93) Mahindranath, 94) Balwantgad, 95) Shringalwad Gad, 96) Pavitragad, 97) Sumangad, 98) Gambhirgad, 99) Mandargad, 100) Dahigad, 101) Mohangad, 102) Kapalgad, 103) Harishchandragad, 104) Vajragad, 105) Pipla aka Prakashgad, 106) Kot Dhakur, 107) Kot Kolarkadim, 108) Durgamgad, 109) Marasgad, 110) Ahinyujadurg, 111) Khatgad, 112) Mejkolhargad, 113) Mahipalgad, 114) Bundikot, 115) Arjungad, 116) Padvirgad, 117) Bhanjangad, 118) Mukhangadkotvel, 119) Bhatur, 120) Pathanagadnegad, 121) Kevalgad, 122) Maharajgad, 123) Shidgad, 124) Madgad, 125) Bigewalungad, 126) Bahiravgad, 127) Kosubha, 128) Mangad, 129) Vetwal alias Kemal, 130) Lalgadchandi, 131) Kot Trichandi, 132) Kot Devanapati, 133) Chintaharkot, 134) Vriddhachal, 135) Chavikot, 136) Nilsajitgad, 137) Karnatakagad, 138) Chelgadchandi, 139) Garvagad, 140) Kondarupkot, 141) Kanpur, 142) Kamkot, 143) Gokakkot, 144) Bhawanigdurg, 145) Dharapurkot, 146) Trichanapurkot, 147) Mrigankot, 148) Bagalkot, 149) Raidurg, 150) Viratkot and 151) Shirolkot. One hundred and eleven of the total forts in Navmala are said to have been built by the Maharaja in a book and a list of them is also given.

9 Balance Sheet of Swarajya

Balance Sheet of Swarajya

The balance sheet of Swarajya is the accounting list of treasury and high cloth. Calculation of gold coin.

Gambar(gadar or gabre) is one Laksha,

Mohara: Two lakhs

Statues: Three lakhs

Patshahi Hon: About thirteen and a half lakhs

Sangiri Hon: About fifty-thirteen lakhs

Achyutarai Hon: About two and a half lakhs

Devrai Hon: About three lakhs

Ramachandrarai Hon: About one lakh

Guti Hon : One attention

Dharwadi Hon: Two lakhs

Minor Coin: Three lakhs

Kaveri Hon (Pala): Fifteen lakhs

Pralakhati Hon: Two Laksas

Hon as much as palm: two lakhs

Advani Hon: Three lakhs

Jadmal Hon: Five lakhs

Tarpaulin Hon: One hundred and forty thousand

Tuti Hon : One attention

Sailyaghati Hon: Two Laksas

Elori Hone: Fifty thousand

Nishani Hon : Five Lakh

Simple Gold : No. One Lakh (Weight Sodbara Khandi.)

List of Rupee Coins:

Rupees five lakhs

Asarapadya Ten Lakhs

Dabholi graves Twenty five Lakhs

Stove graves Ten Lakhs

Basari Basari Five

Lakhs Simple Rupees and Silver Pots No. Ten Lakhs (Weigh Fifty Pieces).

The jewels should be of two coats -

Names of Jewels: Ruby, Pacha, Vaidurya, Neel, Paraj, Moti, Povle, Pushkaraj and Hira. Also different types of cloths were worth one coat.

10 Sayings of world dignitaries about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Marshal Bulganin (Hon. Prime Minister-Russia) - "Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj planted the first moment of self-government by raising a revolt against imperialism."

Prince of Wales (England) - "Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the greatest warrior. I am delighted to lay the foundation stone of his monument."

Baron Kada (Japan) - "Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was a good man. He did good to all mankind."

Antonio (Portuguese Viceroy) - "The naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj increased the sea fort. The enemy feared the naval forces of the kings."

Mr. Martin Mandmogari (French Governor) - "Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj used to pay and reward his spies richly. His sword was ever ready for success."

Mr. ANALD TYBURN (world-renowned historian) If kings like Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had been born in our country, we would have danced happily with the eternal memory of them on our heads.

Dr. Delon (a European traveller of the Shiva period) "Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is very intelligent and knowledgeable and tolerant of all religions."

As soon as Ibrahim - Lee- Friend (Dutch Governor) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj sat on the golden throne on the occasion of coronation, all the Indians roared "Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ki Jai" with great love.

Warren Hastings (Viceroy General) - "Only followers of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are awake and alive in all India. This is the result of Chhatrapati Shiva Raya's deeds."

Prabodhankar Thackeray - " Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is so great that before him 330 crores of gods fall."

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Kranti Singh Nana Patil, Bhagat Singh, Umaji Naik- "We got the inspiration of the freedom movement from the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj."

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil (Shikshan Maharshi) - " if the occasion arises, I will change the birth father's name but I will never change the name of  Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj given to the college."

Grand Duff (England) -" Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was not only a warrior but also a politician with good social and economic sense. It was only because of their clever planning that the helpless Bahujans came to power."

Father of the Nation Mahatma Jyotirao Phule (Father of Indian Education) - "Kulwadi Bhushan sings Pavada of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Bhosale"

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose says, " Only Chhatrapati Shivaji in the history of India

Maharaj's brilliant character has remained bright in my heart like the midday sun. I have not seen anyone else with such a bright character as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja. At present, the ideal of this great man's heroic character is our guide

is This ideal of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj should be kept before all India."

Sahityaratna Annabhau Sathe "First Motherland. Chhatrapati Shivba Charana. Smroni Gato Kavana."

Denis Kinkend (European Historian) - "Wealth is necessary to protect culture for the welfare of relatives, so Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was not a robber but a great rebel." - (Grand Rebel)

Architect of Indian Constitution Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar "The work and character of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was great. The Swarajya established by him was damaged by the Peshwas."

Po. Viceroy Antonio the Melu the Kashchu 14 January 1664. "Shivaji is an industrious and mighty king."

British historian Grand Duff compares the king of the Maratha Empire with the world conquerors Alexander and Napoleon Bonaparte.

London Gazette 1672- " Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj  has left the Mughal Empire in shambles, and has created a great threat to the entire British Empire.... He is in fact the King of India."