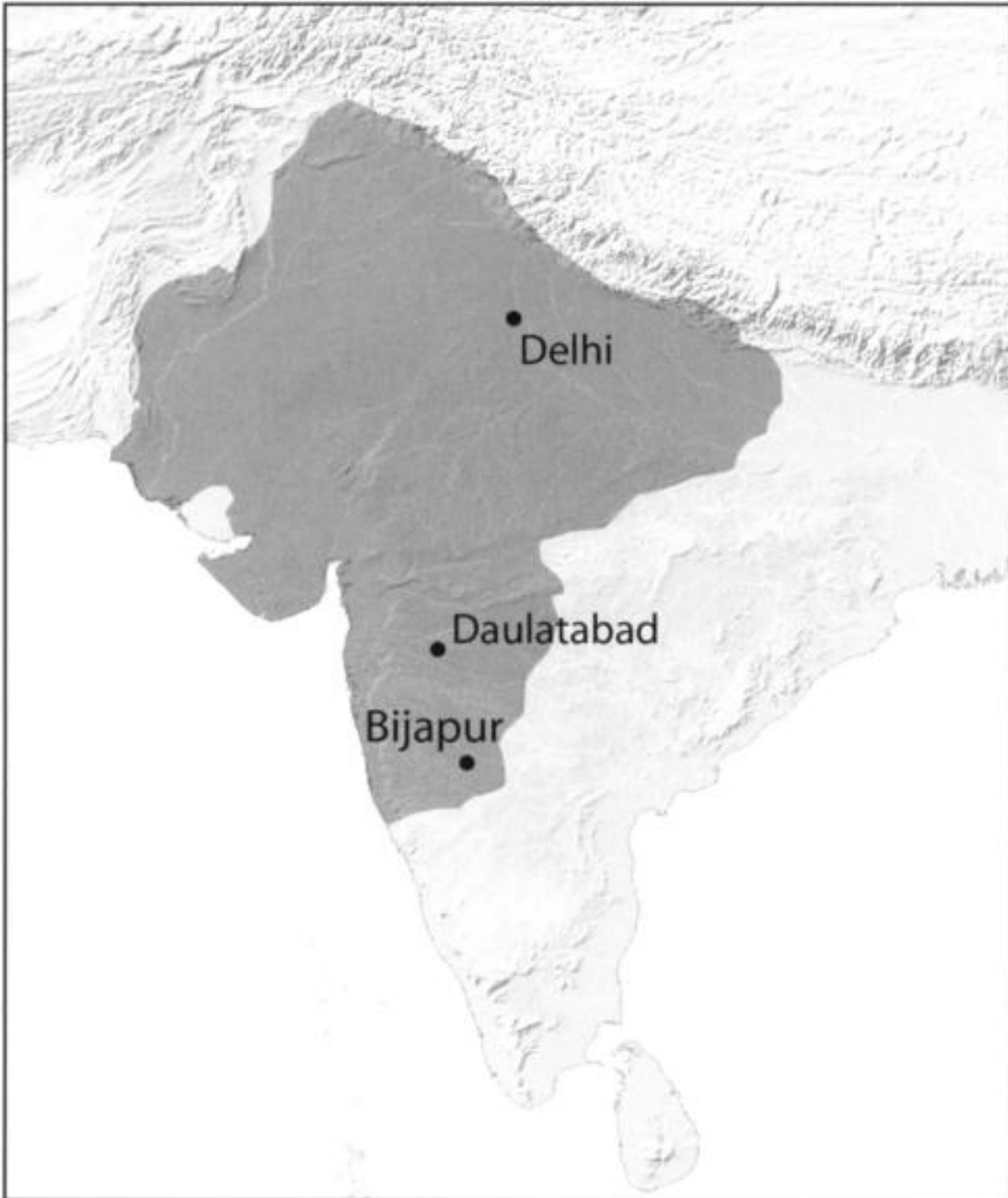


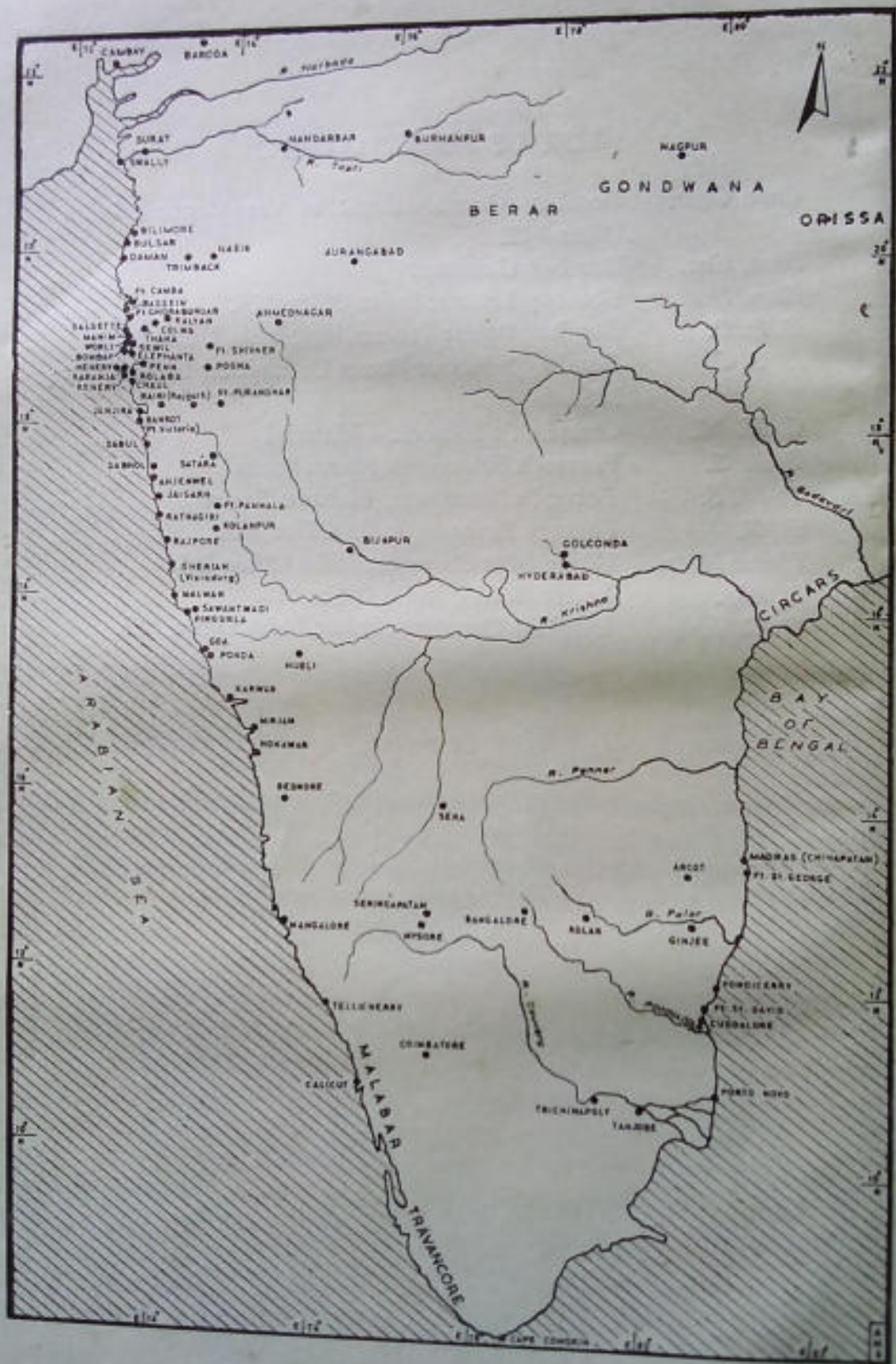
Khilaji Area





**MUGHAL EMPIRE
UNDER AKBAR**







Deh Heer SEVA GI.

उजवाती शिवाजी महाराज

मूल वर्ष १९५५ इ. सं. प्रथम वर्ष चिखळाले प्रत्यक्ष पाठून काढलेले शिवा



एक दिने उजवाती शिवाजी महाराज यांचे शिवाजी महाराजांच्या
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उजवातीने भोगले यांचे गावकांकून व देशमुख यांची वध
 (सं. १० नोव्हेंबर १९५३)

सहाजीराजे भोसले



सहाजीराजे भोसले



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 १५ फेब्रुवारी १९००



शिवाजी महाराज
 विद्या भूषण...



शिवाजी महाराज
सुभाषचंद्र बोस १९०६



शिवाजी महाराज
सुभाषचंद्र बोस १९००

शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राज्याचा विस्तार



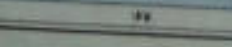
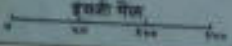
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	१६४४ ते १६५३	शिवाजीने संपादन केलेले राज्य
	१६५४ ते १६६३	
	१६६४ ते १६७३	
	१६७४ ते १६८०	

० १२५ २५० किलोमीटर



महाराष्ट्राचा नकाशा

- राज्याची जहागीर
- शिवाजीचे राज्य (सत्तात्मक)
- महाराष्ट्र
- दुसरी माल



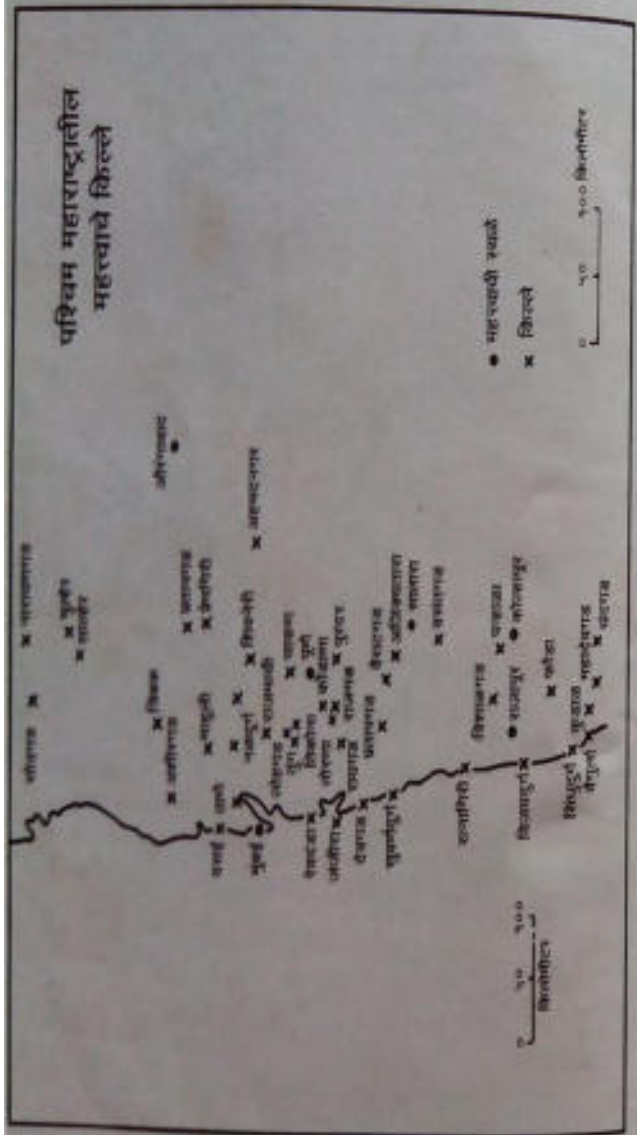
कोकण किनाऱ्यावरील सत्ता (१९६०)





दिवाजीने उभारलेले नहरांचे तट

पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील
महत्त्वाचे किल्ले



पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील महत्त्वाचे किल्ले



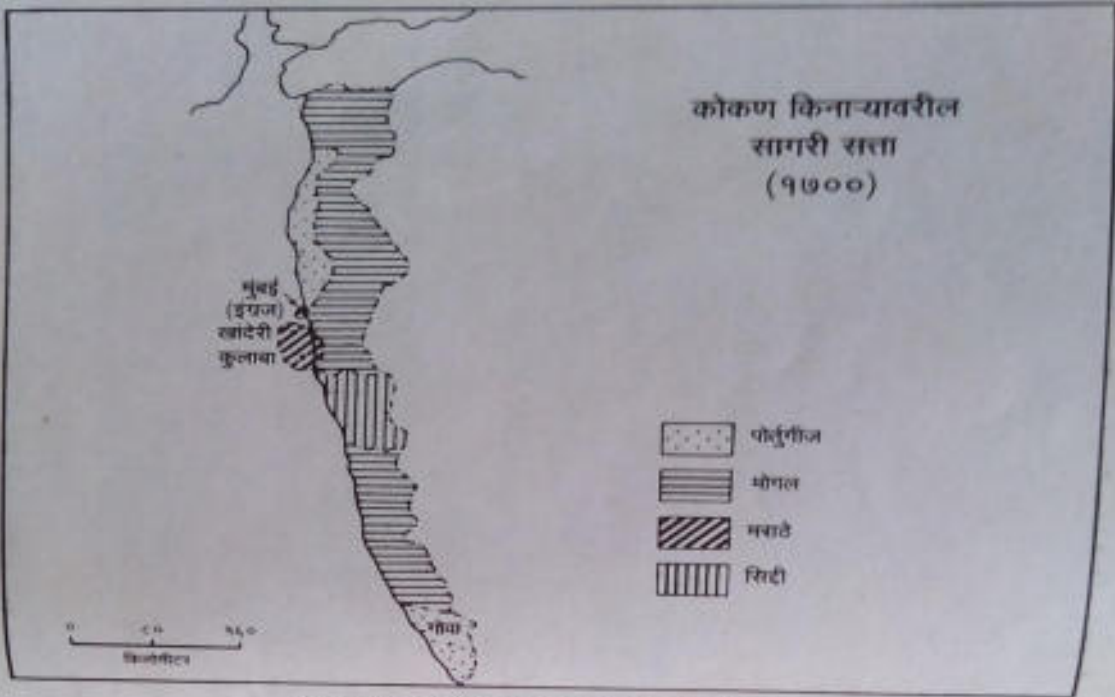
रावणड



सिंहगढ़



सिंहगढ़



कोंकण किनाऱ्यावरील सागरी सत्ता (१७००)

प्रास्ताविक लेख
विष्णुकांत गो. स. सरदेसाई





*Equestrian Portrait of Shivaji Maharaj by Mir Mohammad
Deccani School, c. 1700
Collection: Musée Guimet, Paris*

*According to Manucci, an Italian adventurer and traveller,
this is one of the portraits copied from the Mughal Palace
by Mir Mohammad. The artist was Manucci's friend and an
employee of Prince Muazzam the son of Aurangzeb.*



6. Marine Fort, Vijaynagar



8. Stone Image of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
Fort Sindkhedurg.
This figure symbolizing Shivaji as the incarnation
of Lord Shiva is worshipped by all religious
groups.



7. Main Gate of the Marine Fort, Sindkhedurg

11. Zanskar Mts., Fort Tanna

12. Saurashtra Mts., Fort Rajgad
The terrain of Western Maharashtra, with the Sahyadri range of hills, narrow valleys, and difficult means of communication provided an ideal setting for a defensive struggle.



11

49





The Three lines of Defence

The first line of defence extending from the Asheri fort in the northwest to Vishalgarh in the south passed through Purandar and was at the core of Shivaji's *nouraj*. Shivaji later reinforced this line by building several new forts.

Shivaji's second line of defence passed through newly built forts like Simhadurg and Kansa and older but strengthened forts such as Vijaydurg and Suvarnadurg. This line served two main purposes. Firstly, it protected his territory against the maritime powers of the Siddis, the Portuguese and the British, and secondly it provided an opening for escape by sea if overwhelmed by the enemy on land. These two lines of defence established by Shivaji served his descendants well. In the eighteenth century when the Mughals seized communications by land, Bajaram could maintain contact by sea with the Maratha chiefs engaged in fighting.



6. A Marathi Soldier
Photograph taken in 1881

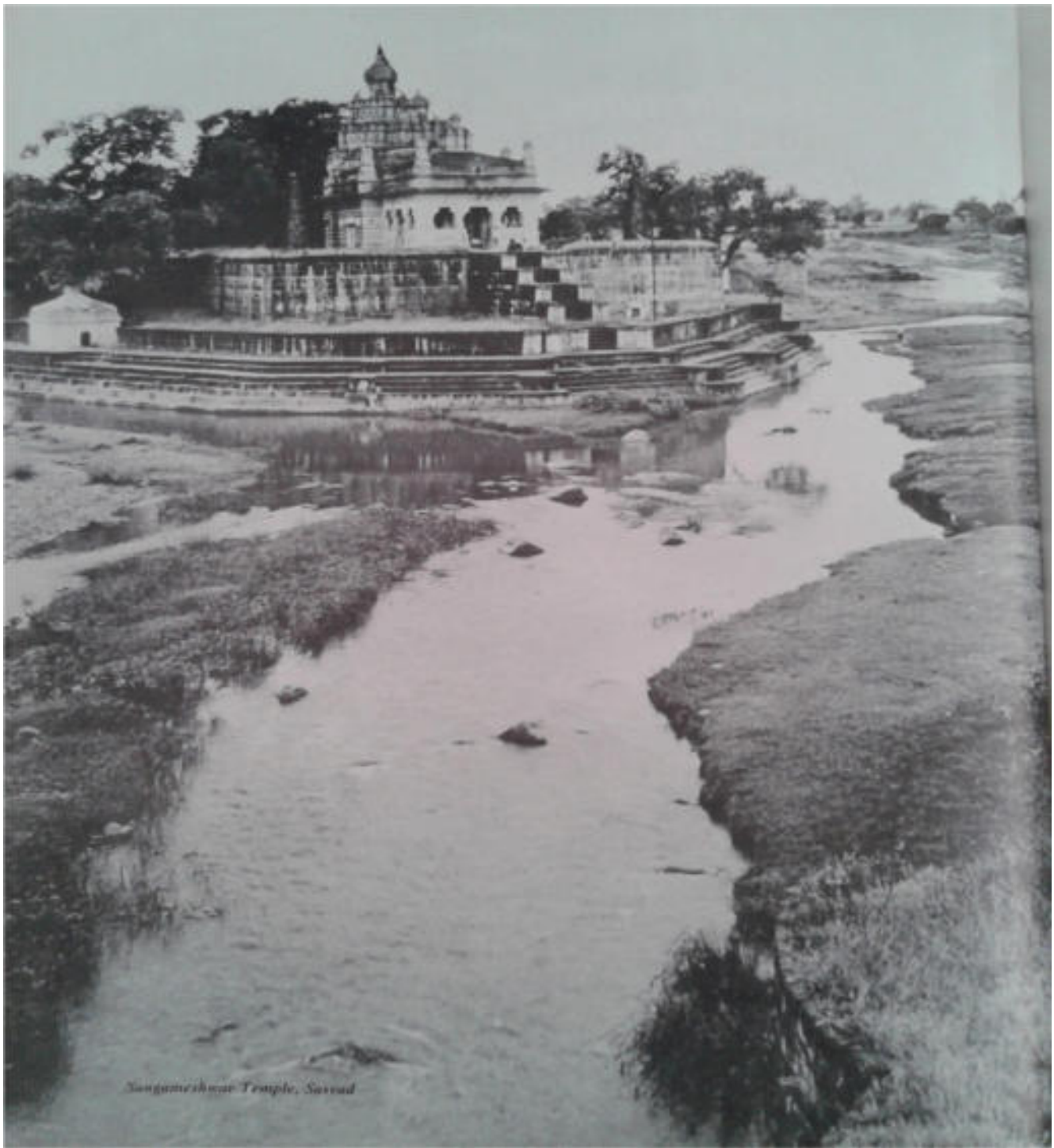


1. Maratha Sword
Collection: The Buckingham Palace, London

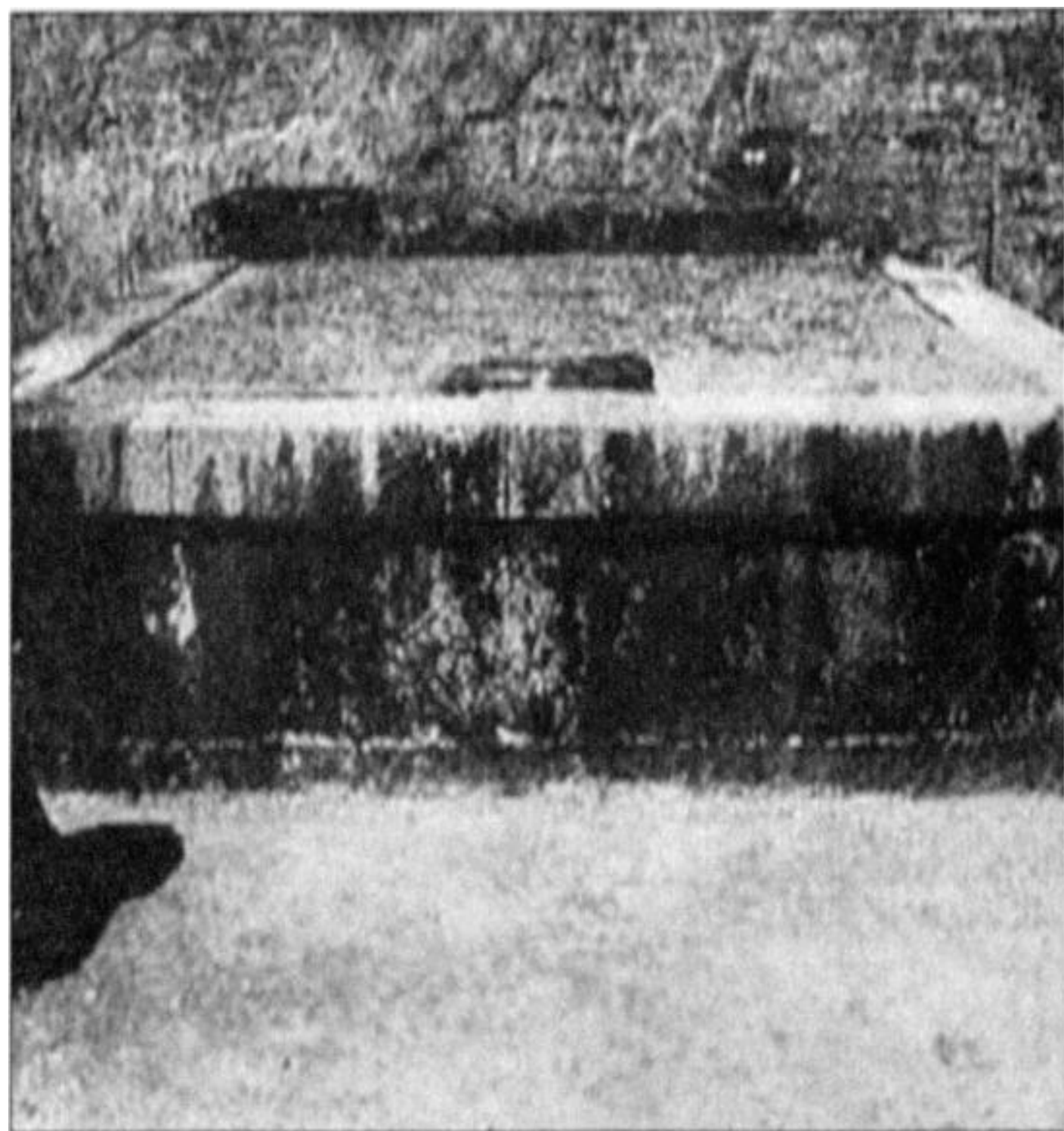
2a) Detail of Fig. 1

It is popularly believed that on the night before Shivaji's meeting with Afzal Khan, the powerful and dreaded general of the Bijapur Court, goddess Tulaji Bhavani appeared before Shivaji and gave him a sword with which to fight the enemy. When Shivaji and Afzal Khan met the next day, the two embraced as was customary between opposing leaders at a peace conference. Afzal Khan put his arms around Shivaji locking him in a deathgrip, but Shivaji managed to disengage himself, and drawing the sword from its sheath he killed his adversary with it.





Sangameshwar Temple, Savad



NICCOLO MANVCCI







justice [243a],¹ and by no system of law, could such a document be valid.

The father replied: 'If this acknowledgment is held not to be valid, from being signed and witnessed in my handwriting, credit being refused to it in the absence of persons who certify the debt, how can faith be accorded to the Qurān of Muhammad? It was given to the world without any witnesses to certify that it was true and holy doctrine. In that case, why is not my document accepted? Posing for solution the above question as to how the Messiah is the Son of God and the only true God, I reply that the answer is to be obtained from the whole of the Prophets and from different parts of the Sacred Writings, both of the Old Testament, where the promises can be seen, and of the New, where is found the fulfilment of those promises by the coming of that same Messiah, certified and testified to by the mouth of many apostles—men who were illuminated by the Divine Wisdom.'

As the Mahomedan doctors listened they looked at one another in shame, for there was no answer to give. They turned the conversation and put the father off the track, and with a smile on their lips, depreciated him as mad and wanting in common sense; then declared that he did not know what he was talking about. The padre withdrew, and as he took his leave of them, he declared that what he had said was ascertained doctrine, accepted among all reasonable men and those learned in the true law of God.

[241a]² . . . the tongue, others suffocated themselves, others threw themselves into the ponds. In the camp the greater number did the same, as I have stated. Rushing out of the tents and running about in the camp in desperation without

¹ Here a leaf seems to have been misplaced in binding the manuscript, and the end of the story is found on fol. 243a.

² The passage begins abruptly in the middle of a sentence, and some leaves must be wanting. The matter treated refers, without doubt, to events following Shāh 'Ālam's defeat of his brother, A'zam Shāh, at Jājaz, near Agra, on June 18, 1707, N.S., and possibly it was meant to follow fol. 324, Part V. The same subject is repeated in Part V. (Codex XLV.), fols. 342 et seq., and begins there in the same manner.



XLII. DOLĪ, OR SMALL LETTER.

मालोजीराजे भोसले यांचा मेघडंबरी



मेघडंबरी

विहीर →

इंदापूर जिल्हा, पुणे,
जुने व नवे इंदापूर
यांच्या मधील ओह-
ळाचे काठावर व
सरकार वाडा टेकडीचे
पायथ्यावरील.



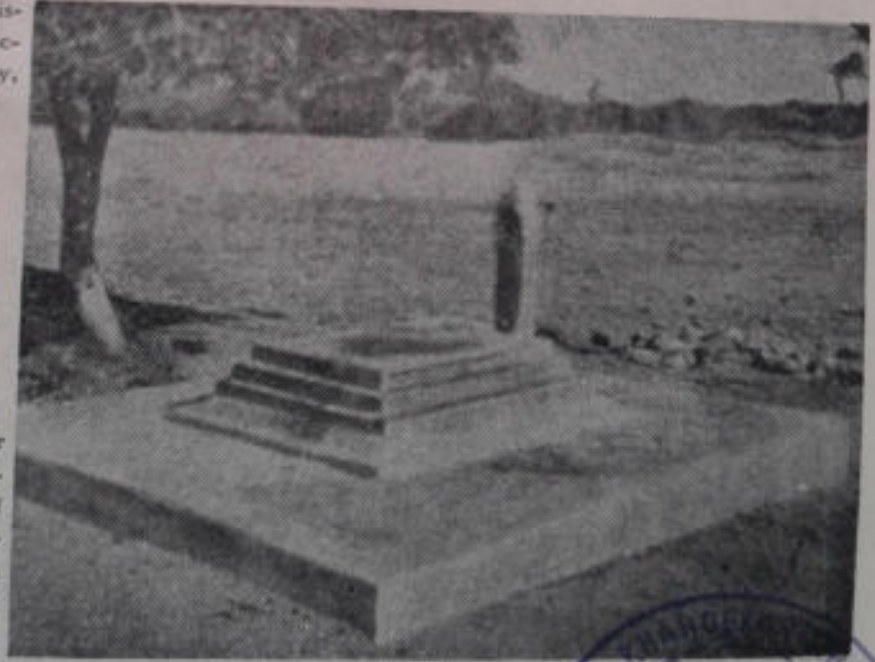
शाहाजी महा-
राजांची छत्री

मधुसूदन मुं. कांकर.
अतिथि शिवांगो विद्यापीठ.
कोल्हापूर - ४

होदीकेरी, जिल्हा
शिमोगा येथील

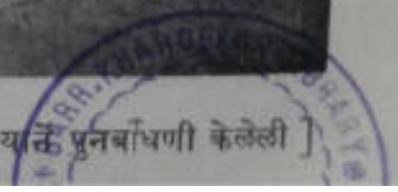
[मूळ स्थितीत सांपडलेली]

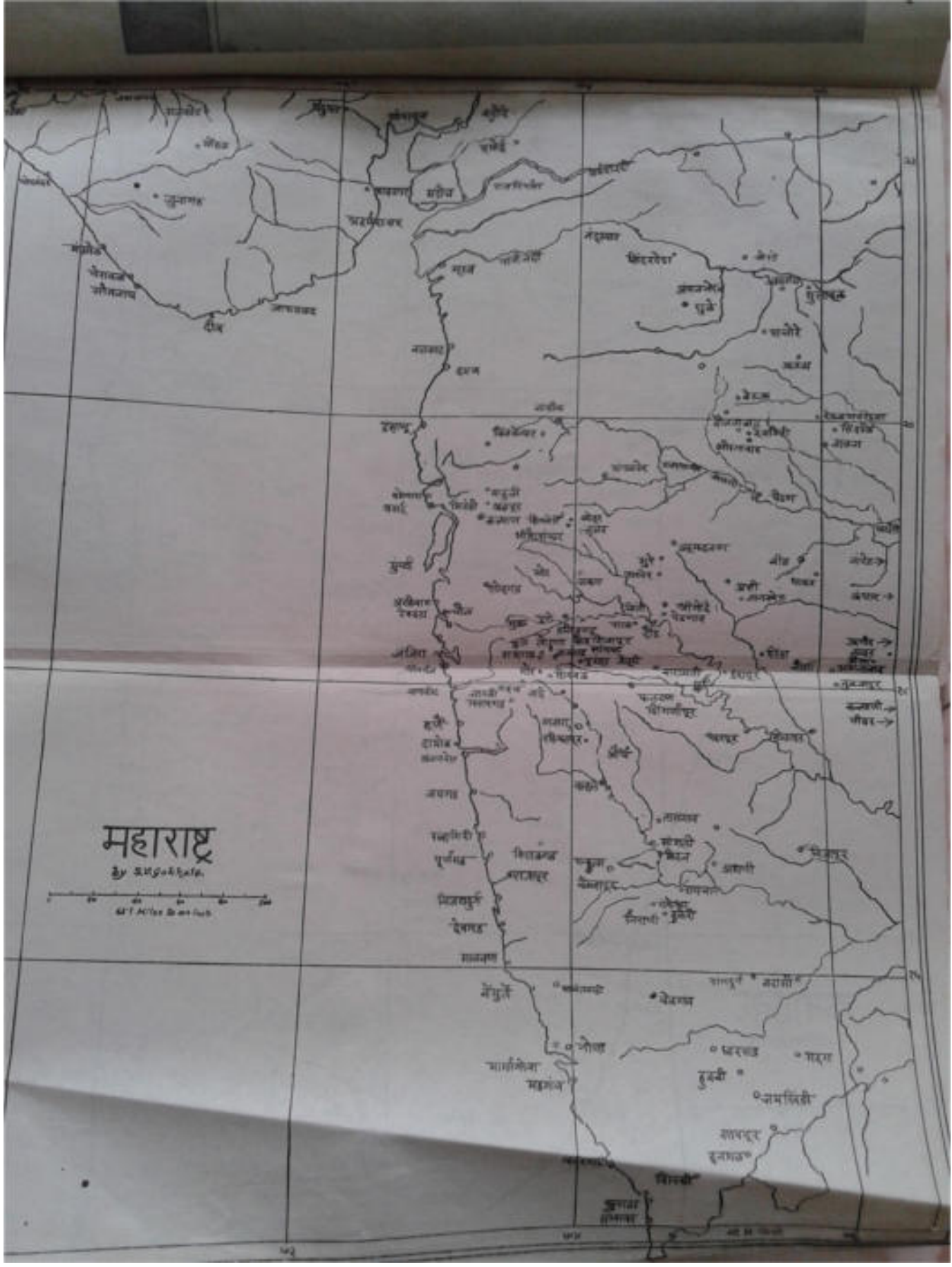
With kind permission from the Director of Archaeology, Mysore State.



[Reference —
Report for the year
1940-41 of the Arch-
aeological Survey of
Mysore — University
of Mysore, Plates
No3, & 4, pages
58-59.]

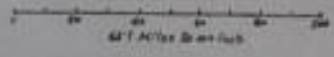
[म्हैसूर आर्किऑलॉजिकल खात्याने पुनर्बांधणी केलेली]





महाराष्ट्र

By S. P. Gokhale



The map displays the following geographical and administrative details:

- Coastal Region:** Includes cities like Mumbai (मुंबई), Thane (ठाणे), Panaji (पणजी), Vasco da Gama (वास्को द गामा), and Goa (गोवा).
- Western Region:** Shows districts like Solapur (सोलापूर), Jalgaon (जालगाव), Amravati (अमरावती), and Nagpur (नागपूर).
- Central Region:** Features major cities such as Pune (पुणे), Kolhapur (कोल्हापूर), and Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (श्री छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज).
- Eastern Region:** Includes districts like Nashik (नाशिक), Dhule (दुळे), and Akola (अकोला).
- Southwestern Region:** Shows districts like Raichur (रायचूर), Bidar (बिदर), and Gadchiroli (गडचिरोली).
- South Region:** Includes districts like Solapur (सोलापूर), Jalgaon (जालगाव), and Amravati (अमरावती).
- South-Eastern Region:** Shows districts like Nashik (नाशिक), Dhule (दुळे), and Akola (अकोला).



तुळजा भवानी - प्रतापगड
“ बरे ईश्वर आहे स्वाभिमानी । विशेष तुळजाभवानी ॥ ”

१

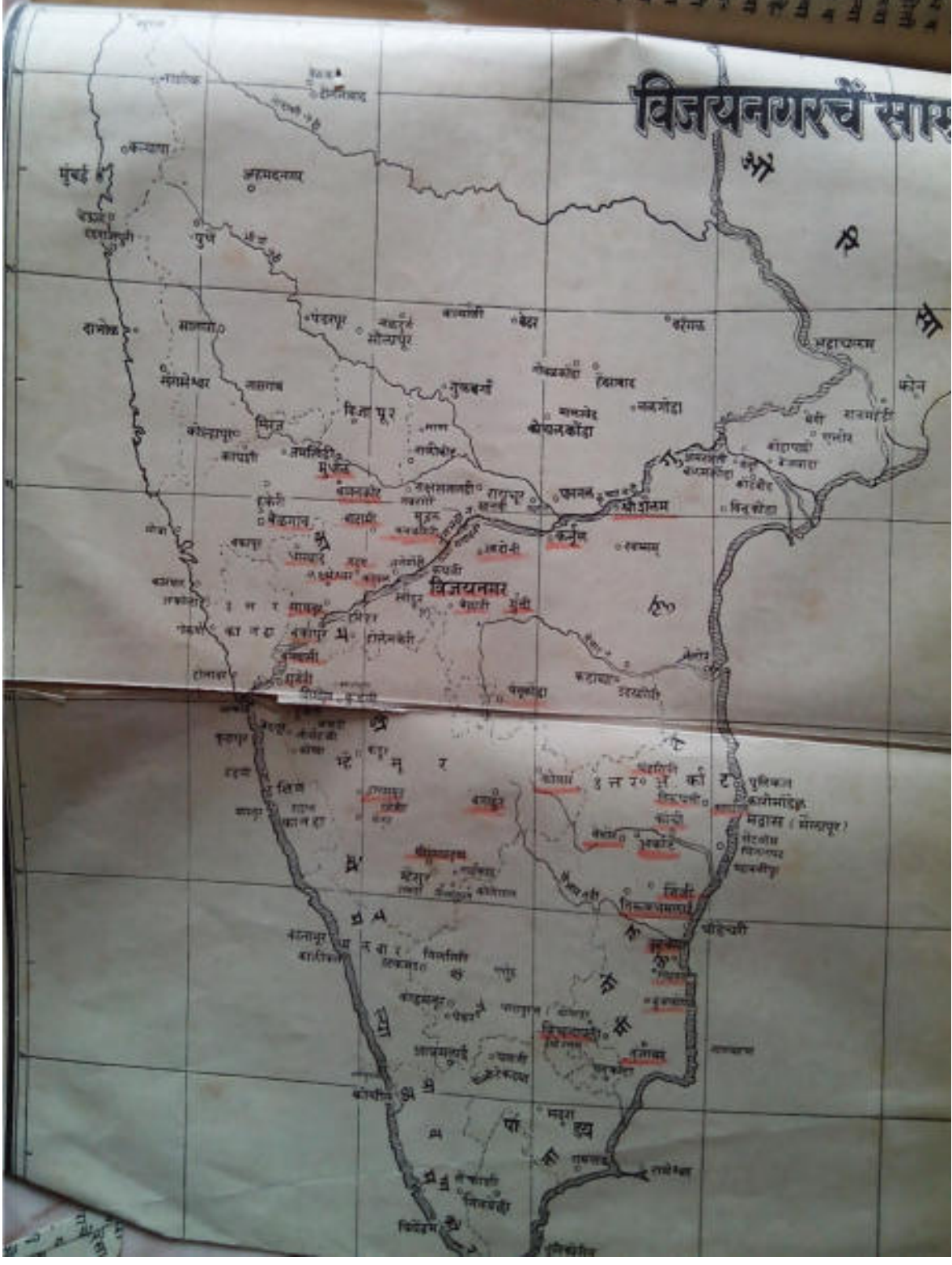
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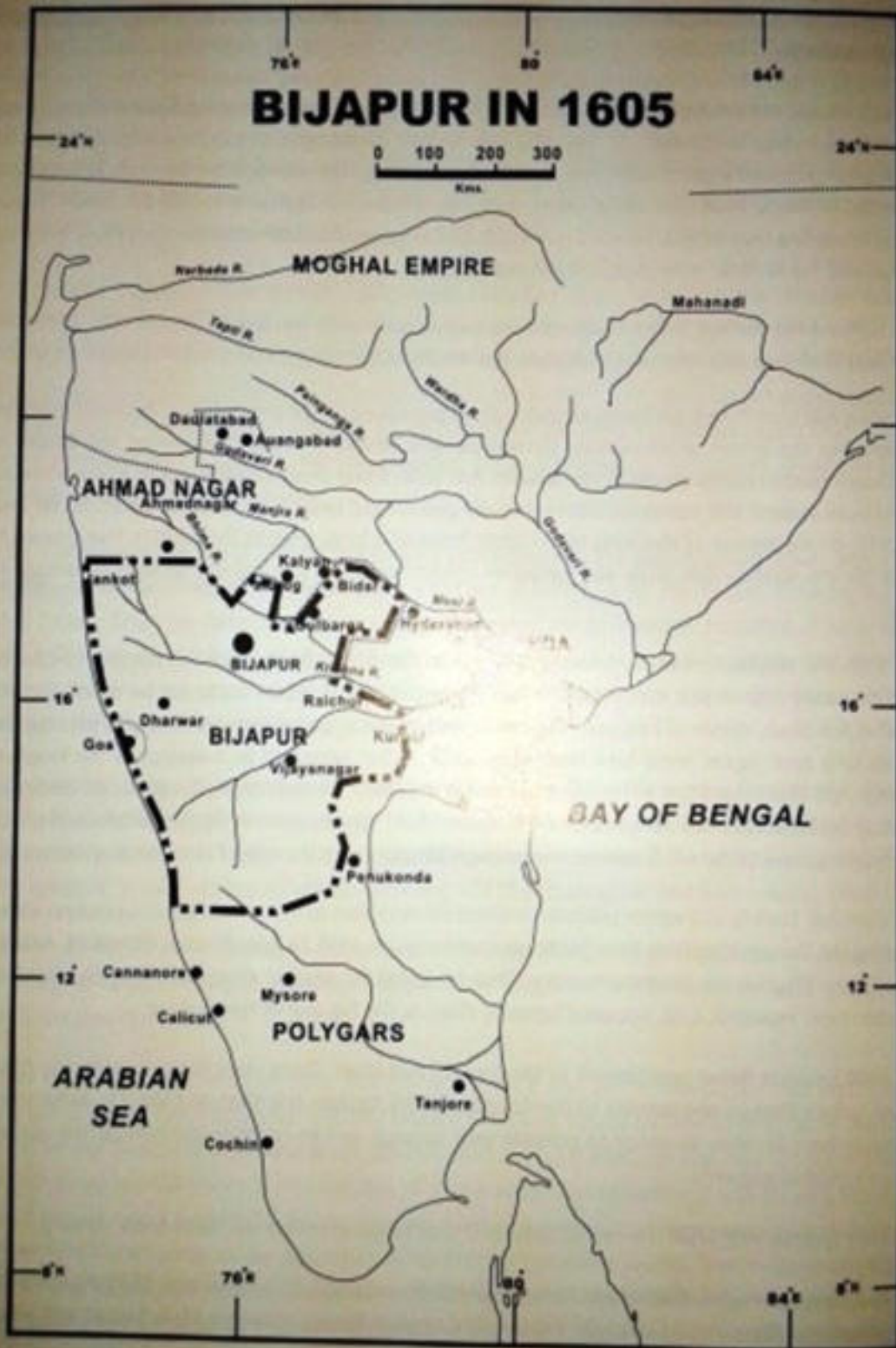
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 वदन पापघ्न की मुक्ति
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 नो. क. चरे

विजयनगरचे साथ





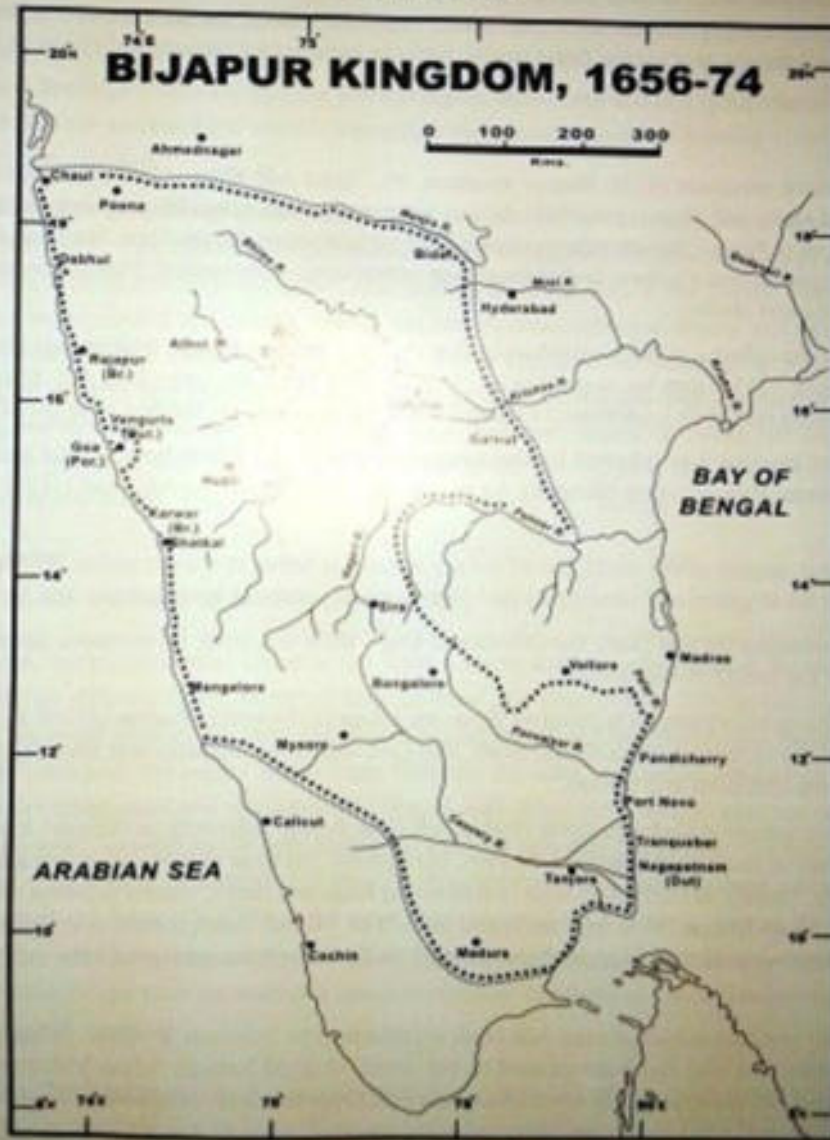
2. Bijapur Kingdom in 1605 (After Nayeem, 1974)

pension of one lakh of rupees. He was first confined in the fort of Daulatabad and then carried with the camp of Aurangzeb as a captive. He died a premature death on 3 April, 1700.

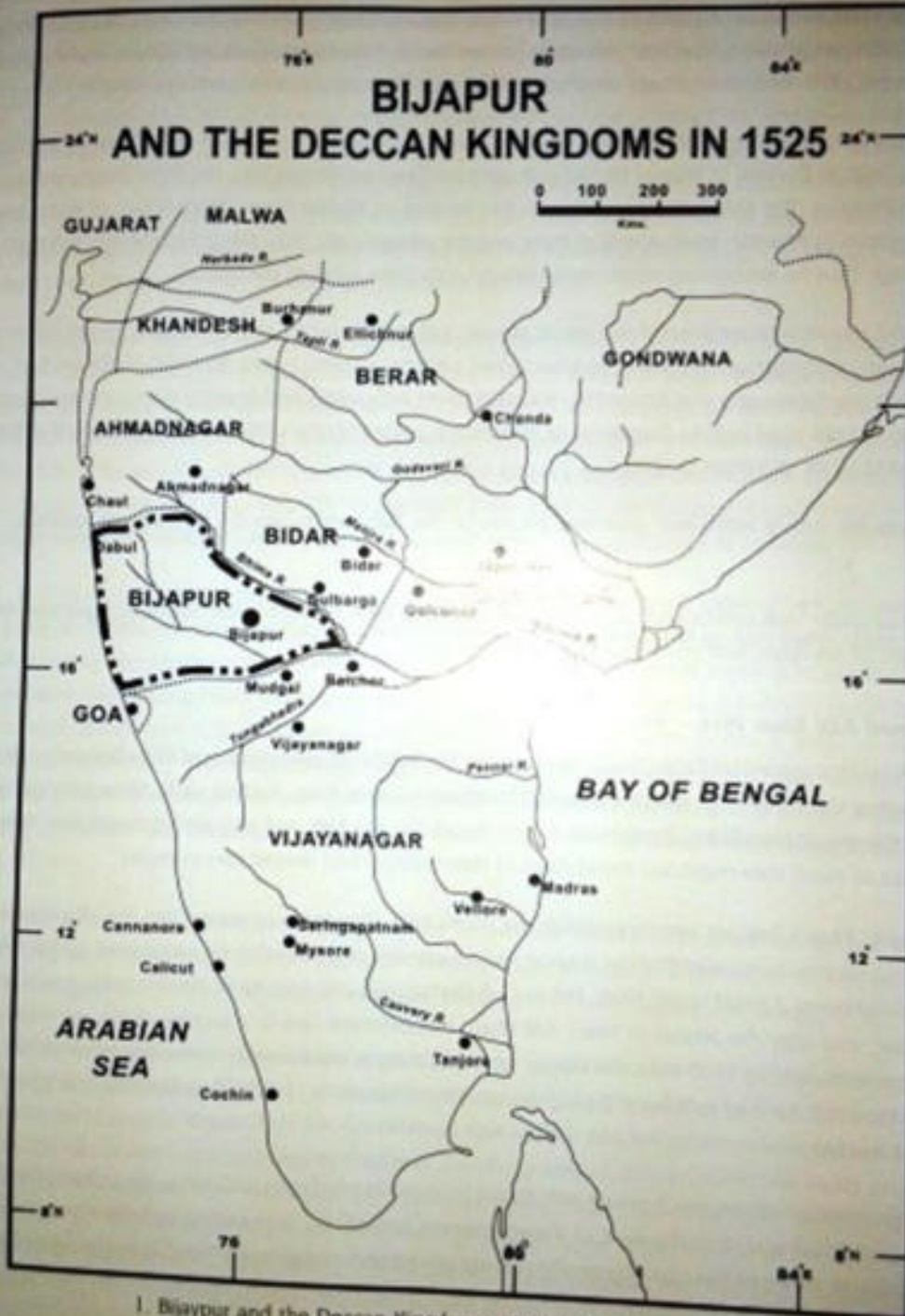
Aurangzeb entered Bijapur on 19 September 1686 and erased the pictures and Shia inscriptions on the walls of the palace and the relic shrine. The Bijapur Kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire and all the Adil Shahi officers were taken over into Mughal service.

With the loss of independence, Bijapur, which was once "the queen of southern India", lost its glory and wore the look of a desolate city.

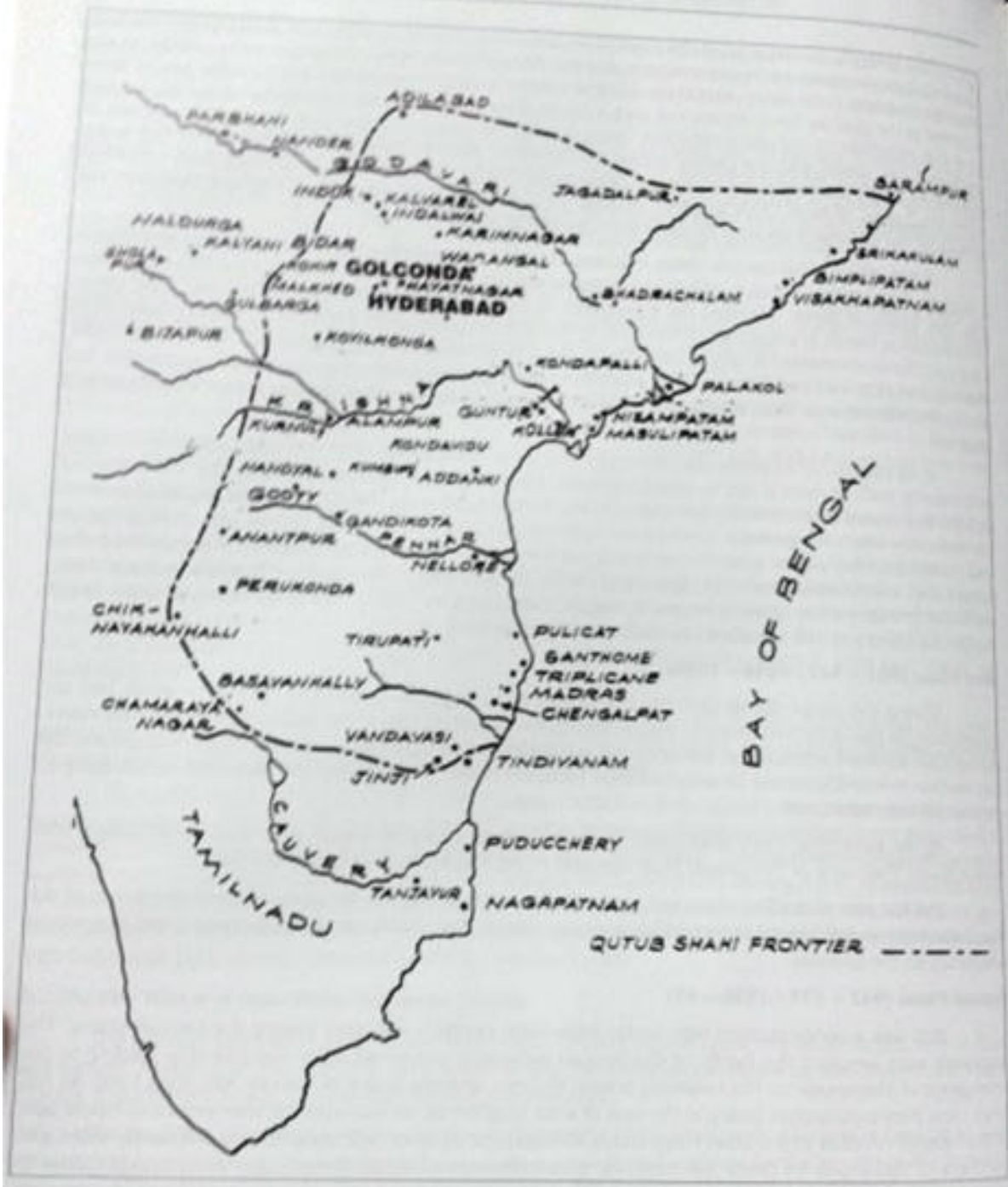
Sic Transit Gloria



3. Bijapur Kingdom in 1656-74. (After Nayeen, 1974)

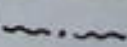


1. Bijapur and the Deccan Kingdom in 1525 (After Nayeem, 1974)



Map 2: Territorial extent of the Qutb Shahi Kingdom in 1091/1680-81.
(Based on H.K. Sherwani, 1974 and Bhupala Rao, 1985).



THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY OF KRISHNADEVARAYA'S DOMINIONS MARKED  IS ONLY APPROXIMATE AND PARTLY CONJECTURAL.



RISE OF THE BAHMANI KINGDOM

..... THE KINGDOM IN 1358
 -x-x- THE KINGDOM IN 1481

FURTHEST POINTS REACHED:
 MANDŪ, RAMĒSHWARĀM,
 JĀJPŪR, KĀNCHĪ.

CAPITALS OF PROVINCES
 CARVED OUT BY
 MAHMŪD GĀWĀN,
 UNDERLINED.



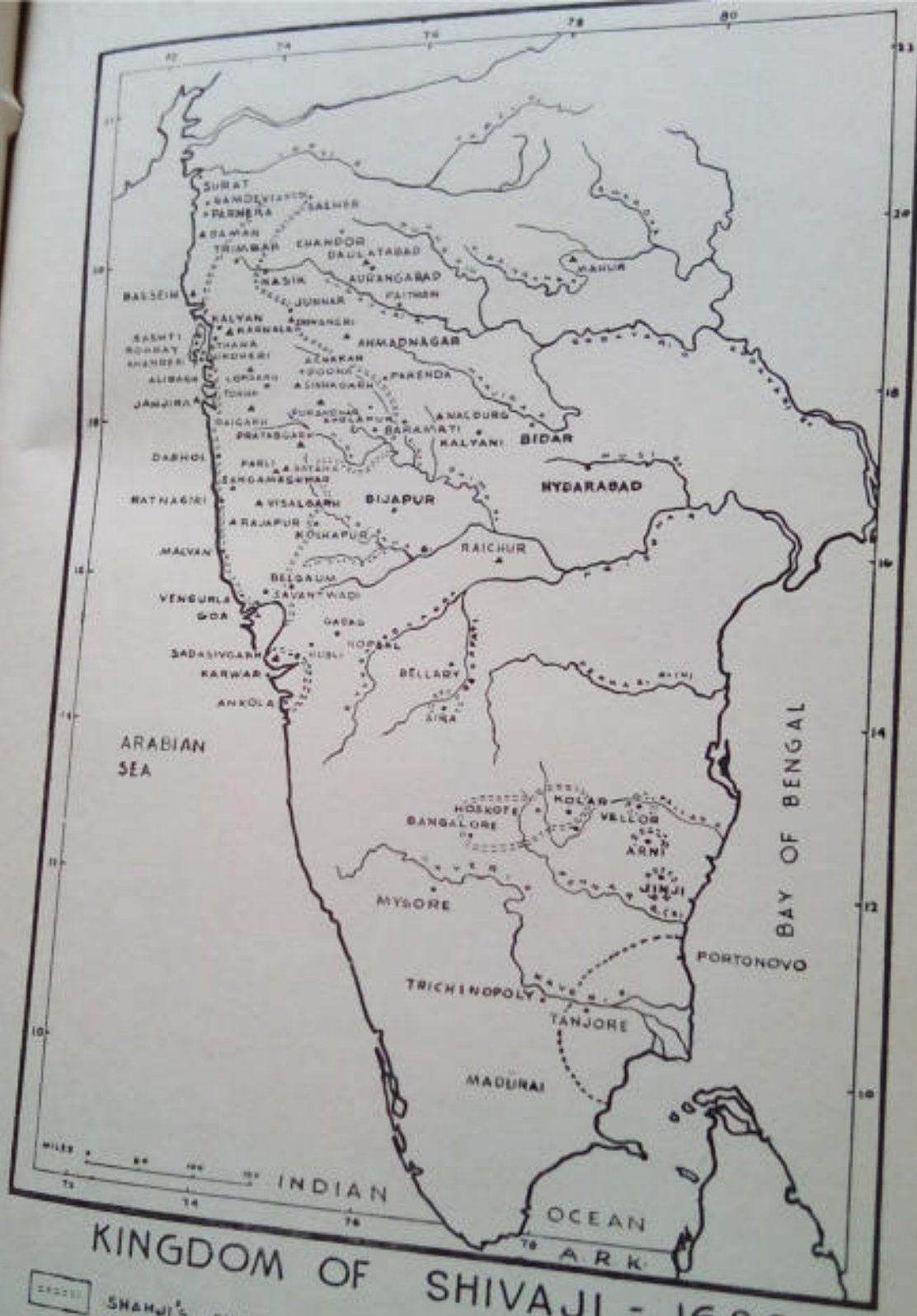
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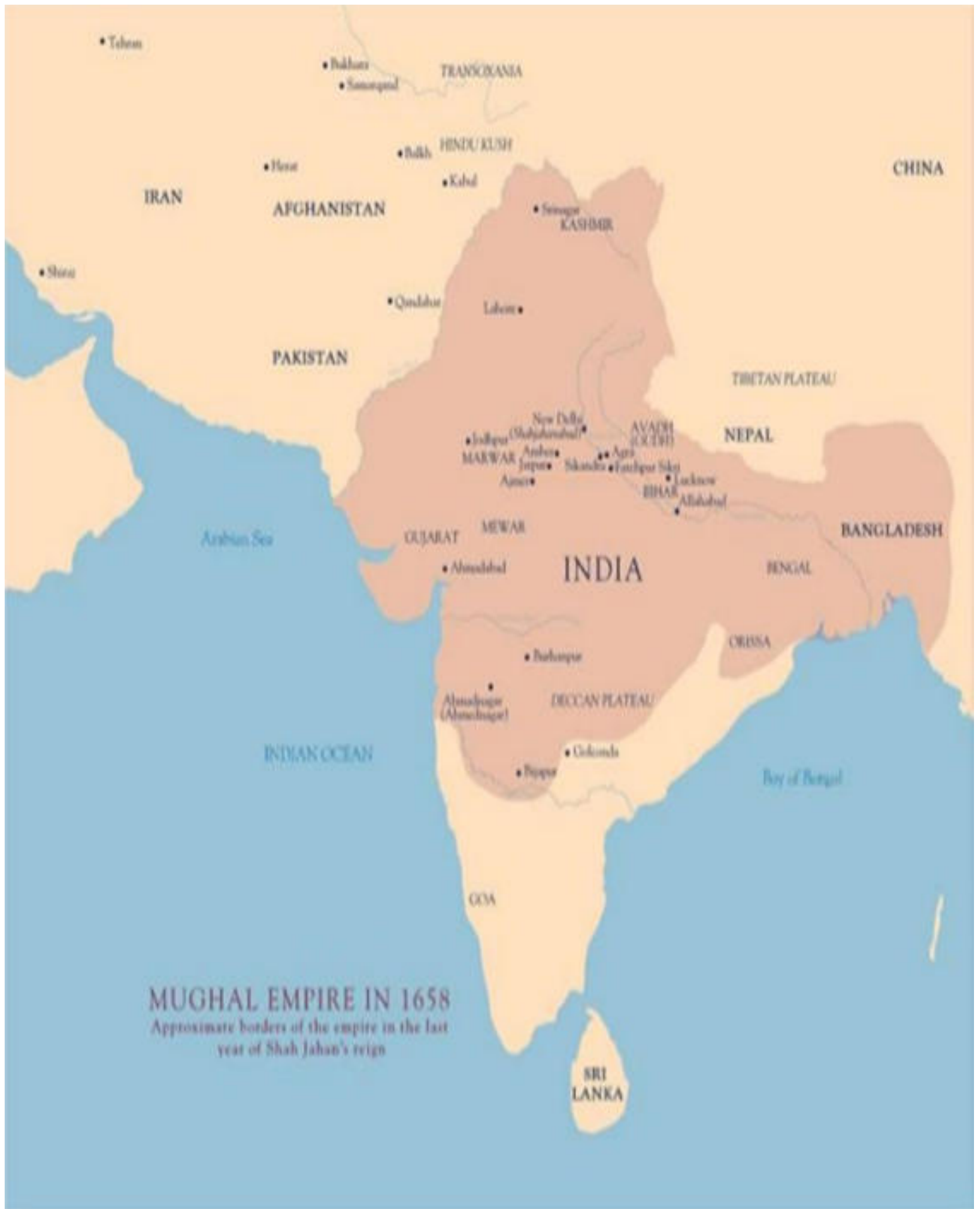


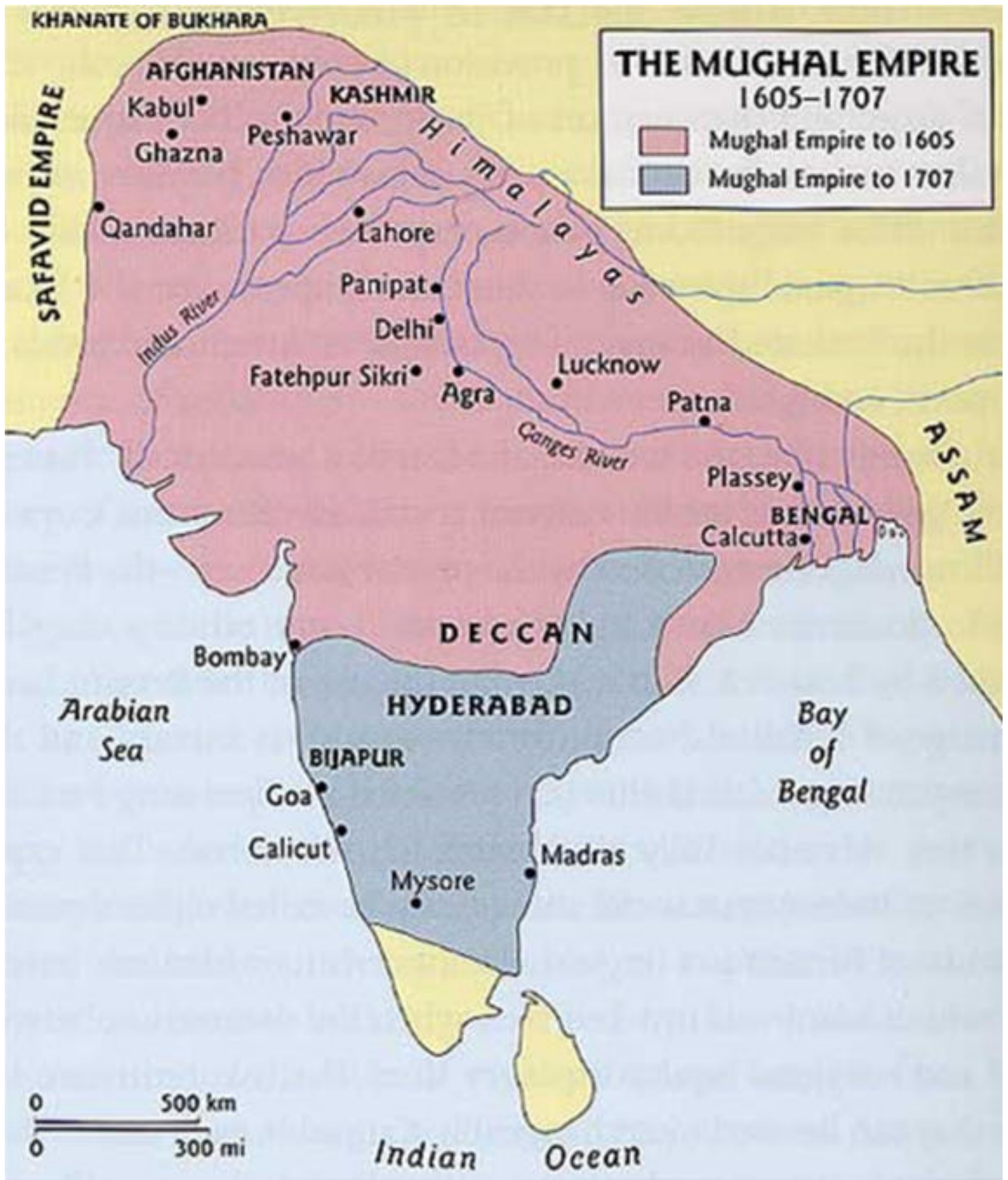
KINGDOM OF SHIVAJI - 1680

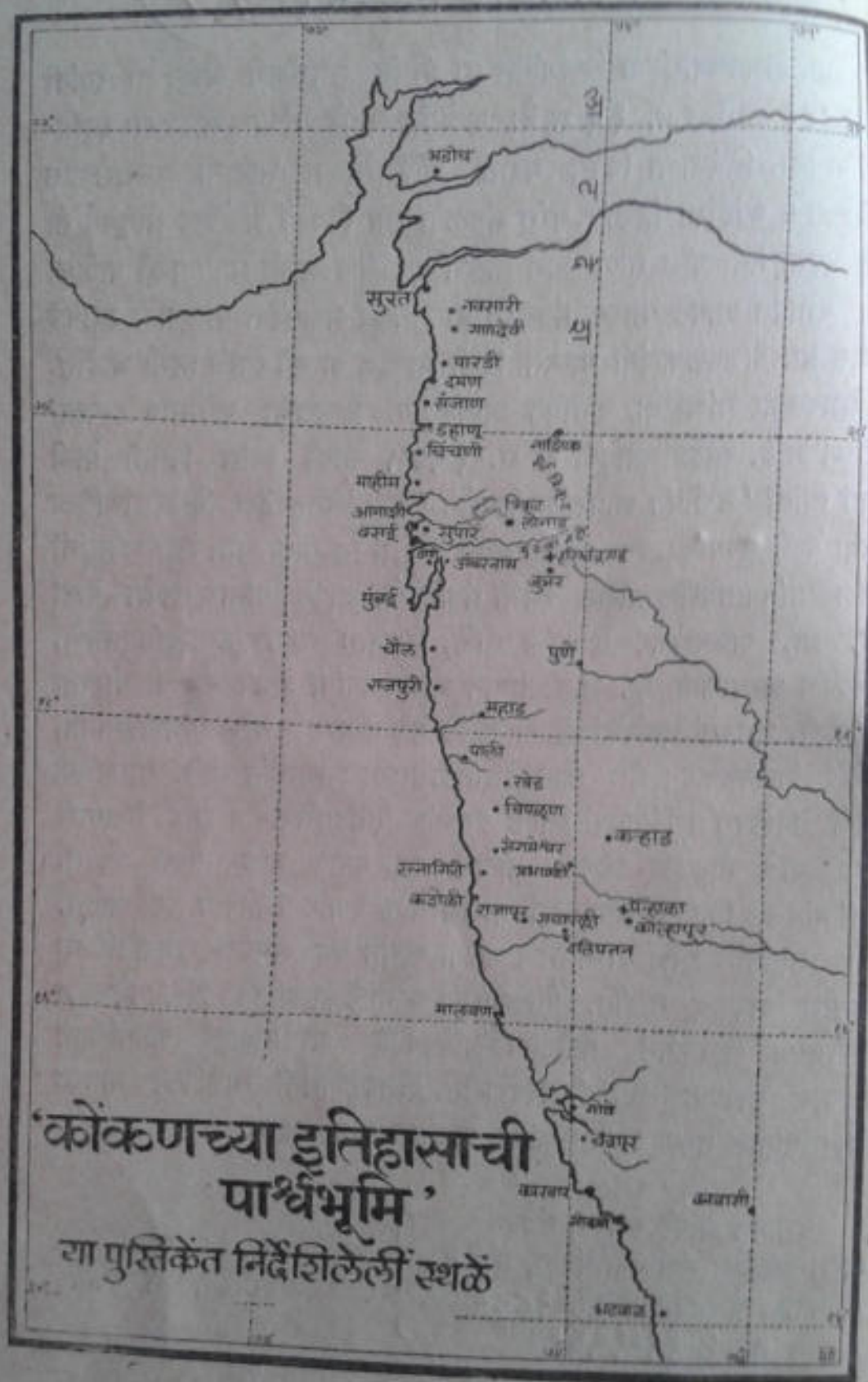
- SHAHJI'S SWARAJ
- VYANKOJI'S TERRITORY
- ▲ FORTS
- TOWNS











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 पुढे ठेवून
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१ न

MUGHAL EMPIRE

c. 1690

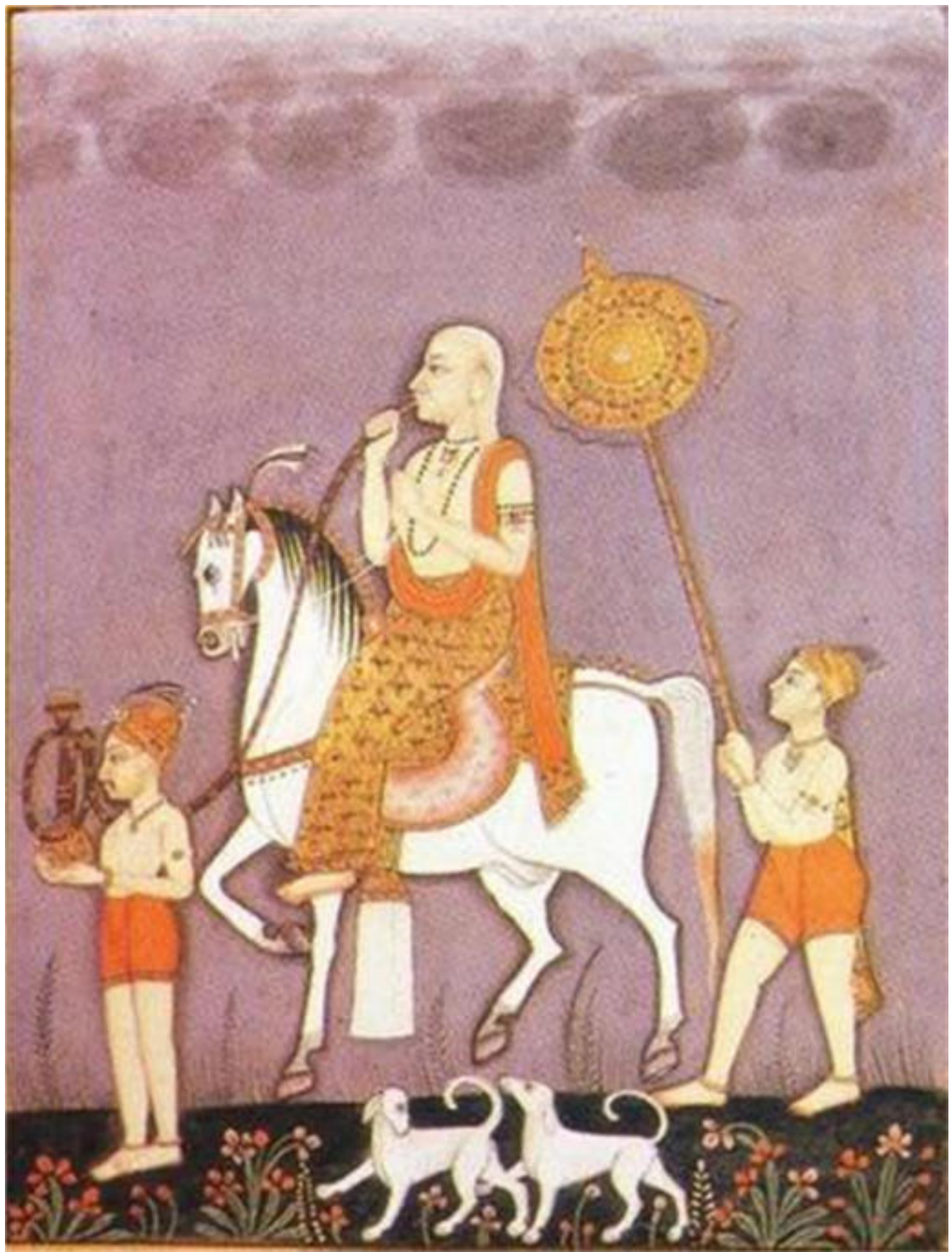




Portrait of King Ekkoji of Tanjore
Courtesy Tanjore Maharaja Sherfoji's
Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore



ARMES DE L'ÉPOQUE
D'APRÈS LES DÉCOUVERTES DE LA TROUVÉE DE S. MARTIN







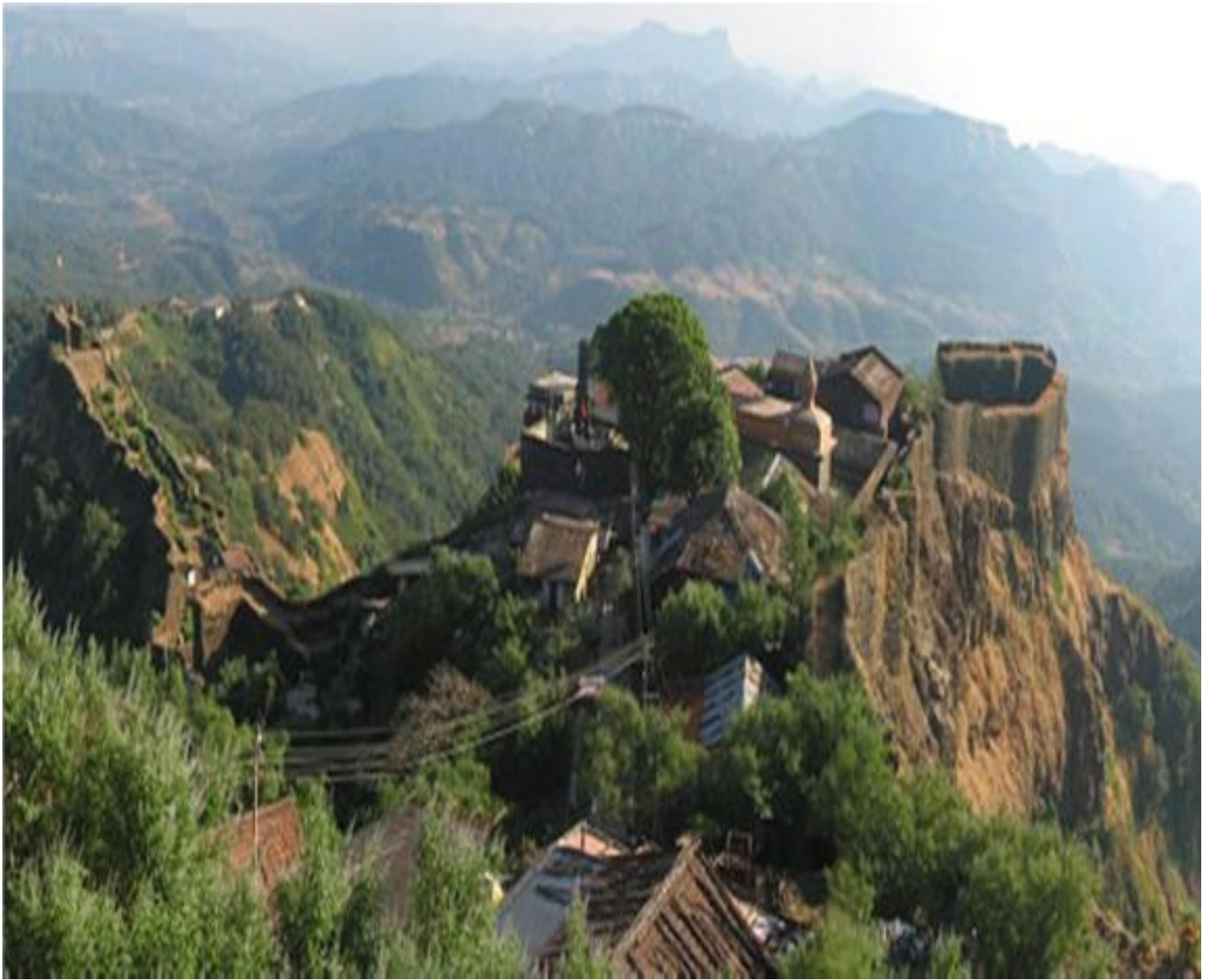




महाराणी येसूबाई

डॉ. वसुधा अयंगर यांच्या











भारतीय घोडा (काठेवाडी)



भारतीय घोडा (मिन्थडी)

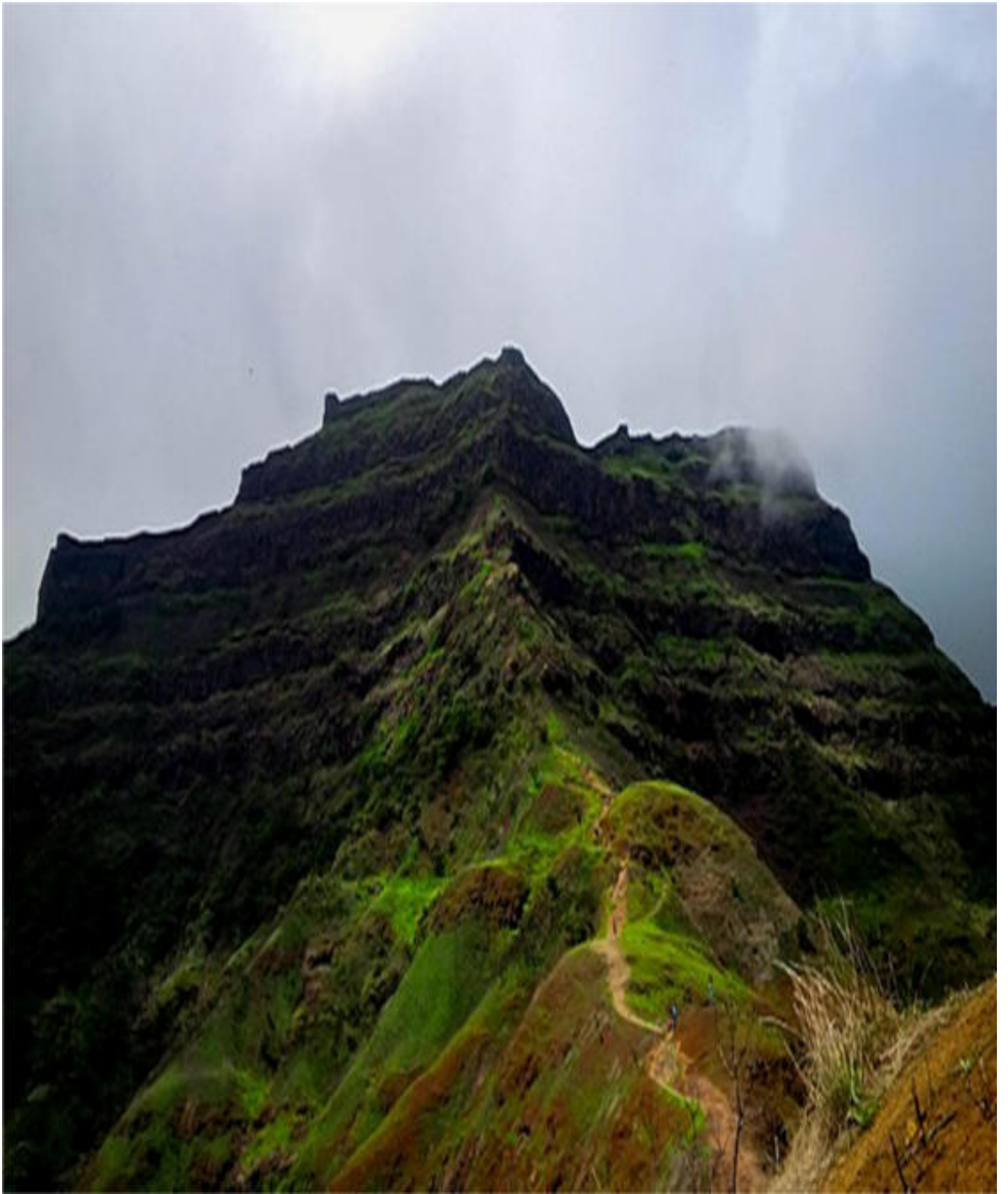






Shri Adityajit der Aden-
König von Vizagapour







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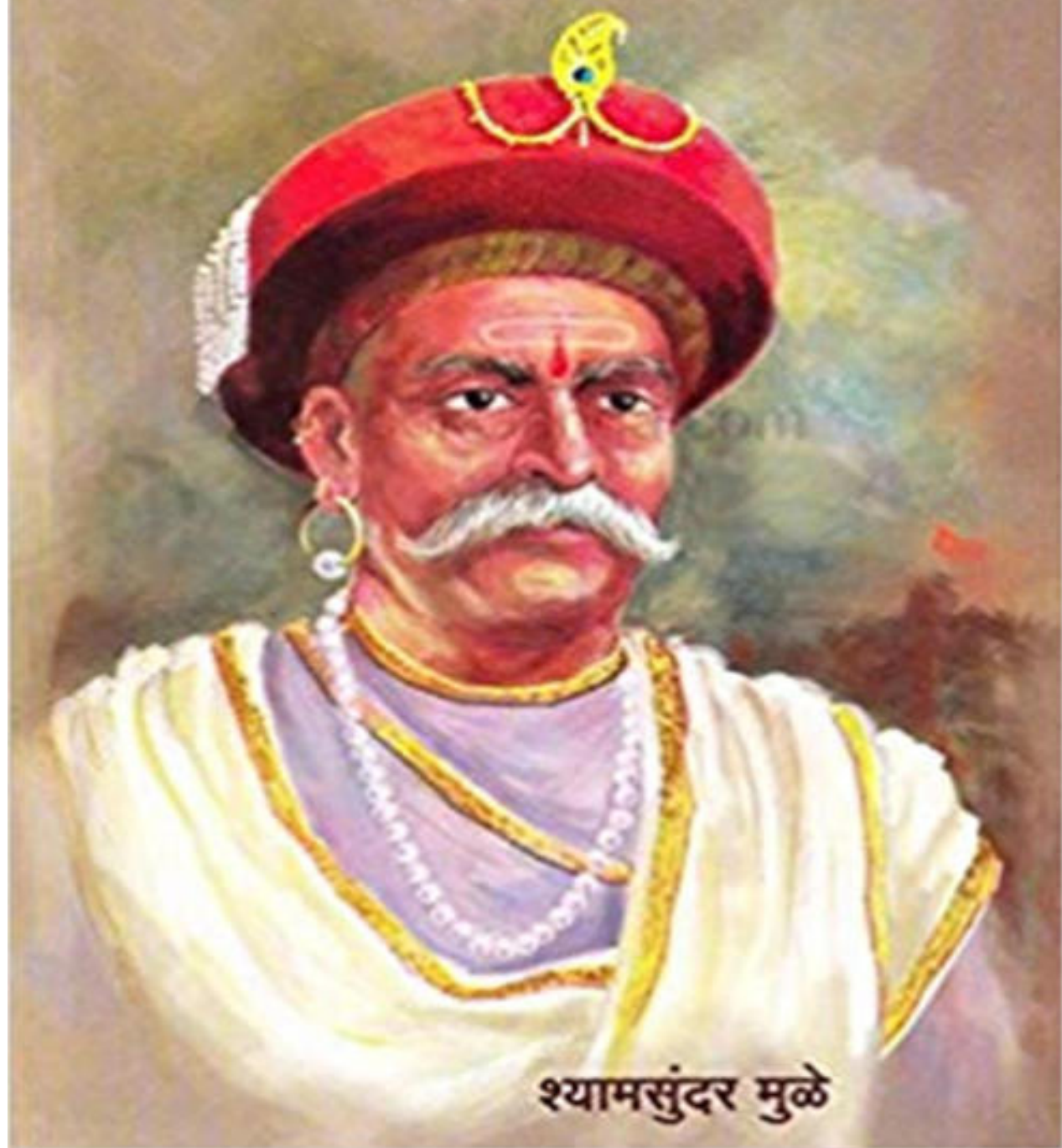




हिंदवी स्वराज्याचे कारभारी

दादोजी कौंडदेव

खंडण आणि मंडण



श्यामसुंदर मुळे

जेम्स कनिंगहॅम ग्रँट डुफ

(मराठ्यांचा इतिहासकार-प्रशासक)

डॉ. अ. रा. कुलकर्णी



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OF THE
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VOL. II

FOREIGN BIOGRAPHIES OF
SHIVAJI

BRITISH INDIA, CALCUTTA

By

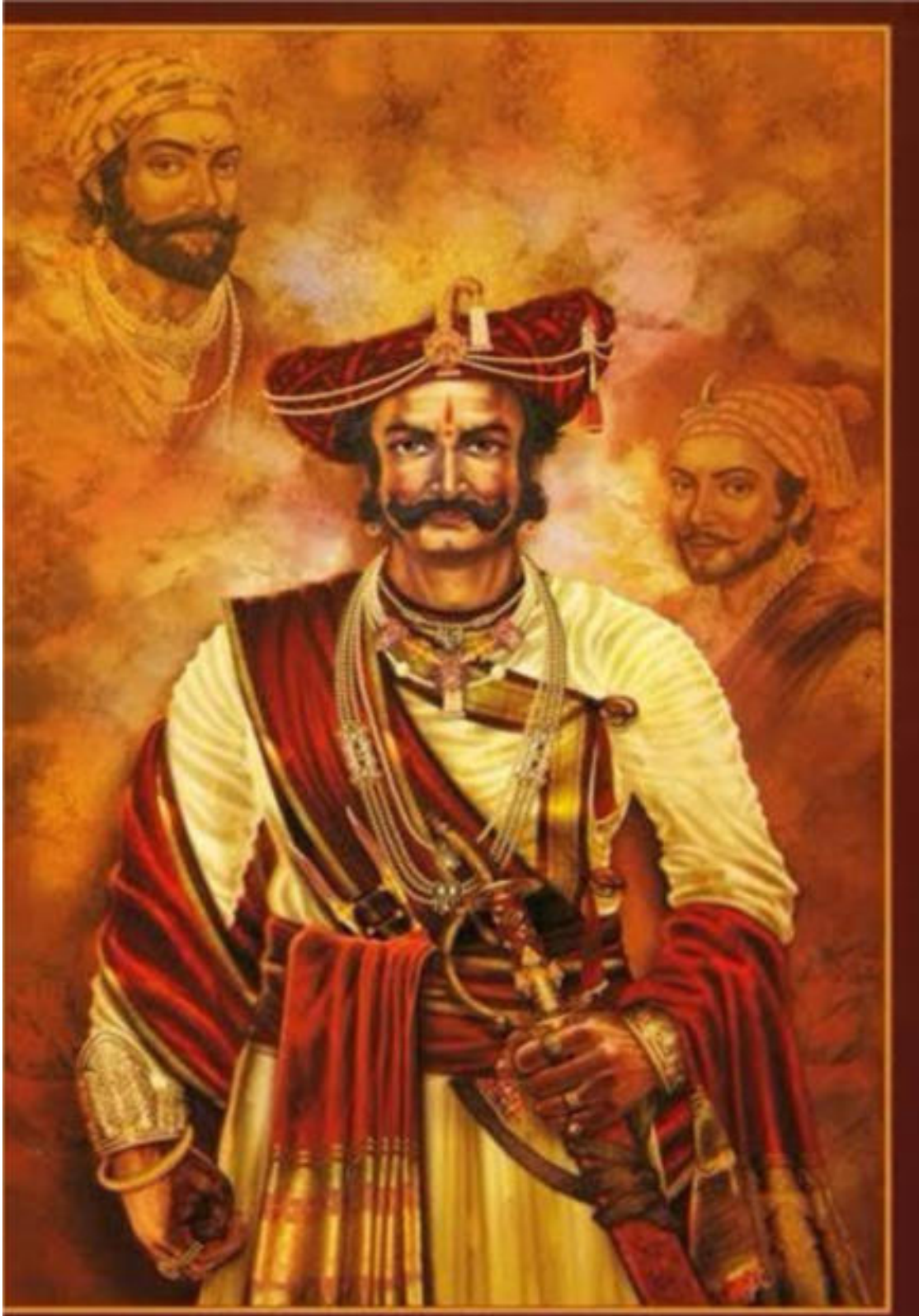
SURENDRA NATH SEN,

B. Litt., Ph.D., M.A., Ph.D. (Ed.),
Lecturer in History, Calcutta University.



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द्वितीय सरावंधे कार्तेन्द्रायि
हंबीरराव बाजी मोहिते

{ कार्यालय
६.१८
१९९०-१९९१ }