

# Chitpavan

## Chitpavan Brahmins

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The Chitpavan Brahmin or the Kokanastha Brahmin is a Hindu Maharashtrian Brahmin community inhabiting Konkan, the coastal region of the state of Maharashtra. Initially working as messengers and spies in the late seventeenth century, the community came into prominence during the 18th century when the heirs of Peshwa from the Bhat family of Balaji Vishwanath became the de facto rulers of the Maratha empire. Until the 18th century, the Chitpavans were held in low esteem by the Deshastha, the older established Brahmin community of Karnataka-Maharashtra region.

As per Jayant Lele, the influence of the Chitpavans in the Peshwa era as well as the British era has been greatly exaggerated because even during the time of the most prominent Peshwas, their political legitimacy and their intentions were...

## List of Chitpavan Brahmins

*This is a list of notable members of the Chitpavan Brahmin community. Balaji Vishwanath and his descendants, Bajirao I, Chimaji Appa, Balaji Bajirao,*

This is a list of notable members of the Chitpavan Brahmin community.

Balaji Vishwanath and his descendants, Bajirao I, Chimaji Appa, Balaji Bajirao, Raghunathrao, Sadashivrao Bhau, Madhavrao I, Narayanrao, Madhavrao II, and Bajirao II

Nana Fadnavis (1742–1800), regent to Madhavrao II

The Patwardhans, military leaders under the Peshwa and later rulers of various princely states

Balaji Pant Natu, spied for the British against the Peshwa era Maratha Empire and raised the Union Jack over Shaniwar Wada.

Lokhitwadi (Gopal Hari Deshmukh) (1823–1892), social reformer

Vishnubawa Brahmachari (1825–1871), 19th-century Marathi Hindu revivalist

Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842–1901), judge and social reformer. Given the title of Rao Bahadur.

Vishnushastri Krushnashastri Chiplunkar (1850–1882), essayist, editor...

## Kulavrutanta

*Kulavrutantas have been historically attributed to the genealogical history of Chitpavan brahmins. The Bhat family, during their rule of the Maratha confederacy*

A Kulavrutanta or a Kul-vrttant (Marathi: कुलवृत्तान्त; IAST: Kula-vr̥ttaṇṭa; lit. transl. family report), is a genealogical almanac and biographical dictionary, a format of genealogical record keeping predominantly found in the Indian state of Maharashtra.

## Bhatt Prabhu

*not migrate to any other state and chose to remain in Goa. Karhade and Chitpavan were regarded as inferior by Rigvedi Deshasthas, who refrained from interdining*

The Bhatt Prabhu community belongs to the Panch Darvida category of Brahmins, and claims to be a sub-caste of the Karhade Brahmin community.

List of Brahmin dynasties and states

*[better source needed] Patwardhan dynasty, Indian dynasty established by a Chitpavan BrahminPatwardhan family.[citation needed] Shunga Empire, of Magadha was*

Brahmins make up one of the four varnas (social classes) within traditional Hindu society. The traditional occupation of Brahmins is that of priesthood, and the performing of rite of passage rituals. There have also been Brahmins rulers, zamindars and holders of other administrative posts.

Sangli State

*were of the Chitpavan Brahmin caste, originally from the Kotawada in Ratnagiri. Haribhat, who was the family priest of another Chitpavan Brahmin, the*

Sangli State was one of the 11-gun salute Maratha princely states of British India. It was under the Kolhapur-Deccan Residency in the Bombay Presidency, and later the Deccan States Agency.

The Principality of Sangli covered an area of 2,880 square kilometers and had a population of 226,128 in 1901, while the population of the town itself was 16,829 in that year.

The capital of the state was Sangli. The city derives its name from "Saha Galli" ("Six Lanes" in Marathi).

Agashe

*surname used by Marathi Chitpavan Brahmins of the Kaushik gotra in the Marathi-populated Deccan in India and by the Chitpavan Brahmin diaspora across*

Agashe (Marathi: अगाशे; IAST: ʌgʌʃe) is a surname used by Marathi Chitpavan Brahmins of the Kaushik gotra in the Marathi-populated Deccan in India and by the Chitpavan Brahmin diaspora across the globe.

Patwardhan

*Patwardhan may refer to the surname used by members of the Marathi Chitpavan Brahmin community belonging to the Kaundinya gotra. The Karhade Patwardhans*

Patwardhan may refer to the surname used by members of the Marathi Chitpavan Brahmin community belonging to the Kaundinya gotra. The Karhade Patwardhans belong to the Kashyapa and Naidhruva Gotra and their history in the Rajapur region of the Konkan dates back to 1191 A.D. Copper plate grants have been recovered from the region, which also points to a Gurjar element in these settlers. Today the Karhade Patwardhans are known by other surnames such as Gurjar, Padhye, Bhat, Degwekar, Shouche and Huzurbazar.

Patwardhan dynasty

*patriarch of the family, Haribhat, was the family priest for another Chitpavan Brahmin family, the Joshi family, who served as the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji*

The Patwardhan Maratha princely state was established by the Patwardhan family, ruling several parts of the Maratha Empire from 1733 till 1948, when it acceded to the Dominion of India. At its peak, various branches

of the dynasty controlled several Jagirs within the Maratha Empire, and later became protectorate Princely states in British India.

The branches of the dynasty, in order of creation: Kurundvad Senior (est. 1733), Miraj Senior (est. 1750), Sangli (est. 1782), Tasgaon (est. 1808), Jamkhandi (est. 1811), Miraj Junior (est. 1820), and Kurundvad Junior (est. 1854).

Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya

*He was Chief Justice of Gwalior State for a period. He was born in a Chitpavan Brahmin family. In 1908, Vaidya chaired the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held*

Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya (18 October 1861– 20 April 1938) was a Marathi-language historian and writer from Bombay Presidency, British India. He was Chief Justice of Gwalior State for a period. He was born in a Chitpavan Brahmin family.

In 1908, Vaidya chaired the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held in Pune. Later, he became involved in the nationalist Congress Democratic Party, which was led by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

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