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WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

CONTAINING

LIVES AND PORTRAITS OF RULING CHIEFS
NOBLES, TITLED PERSONAGES, AND
OTHER EMINENT INDIANS

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2008



POPULAR EDITION

1911



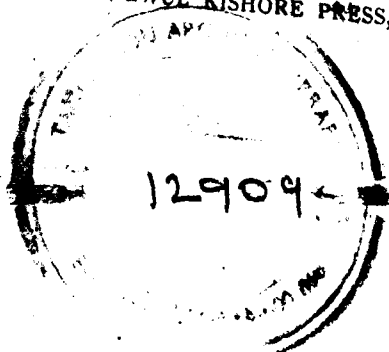
LUCKNOW
NEWUL KISHORE PRESS



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PRINTED BY MANOHAR LAL BHARGAVA
AT THE
NEWUL KISHORE PRESS, LUCKNOW



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His Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE the FIFTH,
BY THE GRACE OF GOD, **King of the United Kingdom**
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, **and of the British**
Dominions beyond the Seas, DEFENDER OF THE
FAITH, **Emperor of India,** was born at Marlborough
House, London, on June 3rd, 1865, and is the only
surviving son of the late King-Emperor EDWARD VII
and QUEEN ALEXANDRA. He was baptized with the
names GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT.

With his elder brother, His Royal Highness the
late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the young Prince
entered the Navy as a Cadet in June, 1877, and, after
spending two years on board the training ship "Britan-
nia," started for a three years' voyage round the
world in H. M. S. "Bacchante." In May, 1883, the
Prince was made Midshipman to the "Canada," which
was then on the North American and West Indian
Station. In 1885 he was promoted to be Lieutenant,
and in 1890 was given the separate command of the
gunboat "Thrush," on the North American Station. In
1891 the Prince was made Commander. In 1892, owing
to the death of his elder brother, he became Heir to the
Throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as
Duke of York; in the same year he took command of
the "Melampus" during the Naval Manœuvres. In
May, 1893, was announced the engagement of the Prince
to HER SERENE HIGHNESS Princess Victoria Mary
Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, only

daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck. The Princess was born on May 26th, 1867. The marriage was celebrated amid great public rejoicing on July 6th, 1893, at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace. During the next five years the future King-Emperor interested himself in many public philanthropic movements, and was, with the Duchess of York, a familiar figure at all great State functions. In 1898 he hoisted his pennant on board the "Crescent," attached to the Channel Squadron. On January 1st, 1901, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and was also appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of the QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA, on January 22nd, 1901, His Royal Highness succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and, with Her Royal Highness his Consort, left England in the "Ophir" on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On November 9th, 1901, KING EDWARD'S birthday, he was given the title of PRINCE OF WALES AND EARL OF CHESTER.

In celebration of their safe return from their tour Their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall on December 5th, 1901, on which occasion the future King delivered an inspiring speech, in which he exhorted England to "wake up." In June, 1902, he was promoted to the rank of General. In February, 1905, he was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover, and in March of the same year Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In October, 1905, the Prince and Princess left London for

their memorable visit to India, and landed at Bombay on November 9th. They left Karachi on March 19th, 1906, arriving in England on May 8th, upon which a Thanksgiving Service was held in Westminster Abbey, and the Royal tourists were again entertained at the Guildhall. During their tour Their Majesties endeared themselves to all classes of their Indian subjects by their gracious condescension and kindly regard for the poor and suffering.

the Royal visit to India was received with great satisfaction and enthusiasm throughout the country; rich and poor alike have united in making preparations for a reception befitting the Rulers of the greatest Empire in the world, and the forthcoming Durbar, and the ceremonies which will precede it in Bombay and follow it in Calcutta, will be on an unprecedented scale of magnificence. His Majesty will also make a shooting trip to Nepal during his visit to India.

Their Majesties have six children: EDWARD ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES, was born on 23rd June, 1894, and was invested with the title of Prince of Wales with due ceremony at Carnarvon Castle in 1911; ALBERT FREDERICK was born on 14th December, 1895, and entered the Royal Naval College in 1909; VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ("MARY") was born on 25th April, 1897; HENRY WILLIAM was born on 31st March, 1900; GEORGE EDWARD was born on 20th December, 1902; and JOHN CHARLES was born on 12th July, 1905. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has just finished his career in the Royal Navy and is about to enter the Army.

Her Majesty the QUEEN-MOTHER (ALEXANDRA) has, since the death of her Royal Consort, been living a retired life at Sandringham, and is much loved throughout the Empire for her unbounded charity and her tender regard for the sick and sorrowing.



H. E. THE RT. HON'BLE BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST
 G. C. B., G. M. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. M. I. E., G. C. V. O., I. S. O.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



H. I. M. KING EMPEROR.



THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces,
President, Durbar Committee.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART I

NATIVE STATES

HYDERABAD.—HIS HIGHNESS ASAF JAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MUMALIK, RUSTAM-I-DAURAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, NIZAM-UL-MULK, NIZAM-UD-DAULA, NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JANG, *Nizam of—a Ruling Chief, premier Prince of the Indian Empire*; was born in 1886; ascended the throne of Hyderabad on the death of his father, His Highness the Nizam Asaf Jah, Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., 29th August, 1911; was educated at home under the supervision of competent European officers; little is known of his personality, but he is believed to be a man of great energy and resolution and of enlightened views.

His Highness was formally installed on the *gaddi* on September 1st by Colonel Pinhey, the British Resident. In reply to the Resident's speech on that occasion His Highness said:

"It is a great responsibility to which I have succeeded. I feel I cannot discharge it properly unless I follow very closely in the footsteps of my great and good father. His example in

full powers, it has become the custom for Viceroys to pay a visit to the Nizam's capital during their tenure of office. Accordingly, Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, Lord Curzon and Lord Minto have, in turn, visited His Highness's capital. His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the present Viceroy, has taken an early opportunity of continuing this custom. On October 17th of the present year His Excellency arrived in Hyderabad, where he remained as the guest of His Highness till the 19th of the same month.

Royal tourists have also frequently been the guests of the late Nizam, notable among them having been the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the late Prince Albert Victor, the present Czar of Russia, Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Greece, Prince Damrong of Siam, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the present King and Queen when they were Prince and Princess of Wales. On the occasion of such regal or viceregal visits the whole city was *en fête* and the distinguished guests were entertained most magnificently.

BARODA.—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, SIR SAYAJI RAO III., G. C. S. I., SEVA KHAS KHEL, SHAM-SHER BAHADUR, FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, was born on the 17th March, 1863; ascended the *gaddi* on May 27th, 1875; and assumed full powers in 1881. His Highness stands in the forefront of all the Native Princes ruling in the west of India.

His territory comprises an area of 8,570 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000, mostly Hindus. The annual assets are about Rs. 180,00,000. The military forces of the State consists of 3,562 horse, 4,988 soldiers, and 38 guns. His Highness has the exceptional honour of a salute of twenty-one guns.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is descended from the famous Maratha Chief Damoji, Gaekwar, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, gave such proof of unflinching courage and indomitable energy against the Moghal forces in the Billapur war, that the exalted title of "Shamsher Bahadur" was conferred upon him by Sahu Raja of Satara in return for his services. He died in 1721, and his nephew and adopted son Pelagi, Gaekwar, succeeded him. When the war with the Peshwa came to a close the Raja Sahu bestowed on Pelagi, Gaekwar, the honourable title of "Seva Khas Khel." Pelagi was killed in 1731, and Dawagi II. ascended the *gaddi*. For a period of forty years he was engaged in wars and in putting down revolts, and through his courage and enterprise his rule was established throughout Gujrat and the neighbouring districts of Western India. Baroda was then conquered from the Moghal Subedar of Gujrat and declared independent territory. In the great battle of Panipat,

PREFACE.

If one considers how many attempts have been made in times past to bring the vast Continent of India under one rule, and how one and all of those who dreamed of Empire, Alexander, Chandragupta, Tuglak, Aurungzeb, had at length to admit that the task was beyond them, it is possible to perceive in some measure of the significance which attaches to the ceremony which is to be held in the ancient city of Delhi within a few days. When we reflect that our King-Emperor is the ruler, not only of a United Hindustan, but of realms, the existence of which the first great world-conqueror from the West could not have contemplated in his wildest dreams; when we remember, moreover, that leaving ease and comfort, he has travelled over ten thousand miles to come and take his seat upon the throne of the Moghuls, the Pathans, and the ancient Hindu Kings of Indraprastha, surely the hearts of all his Indian subjects, who have the welfare of their country at heart, should be kindled with loyalty and gratitude. The Coronation Durbar of 1903 served in no little measure to bring home to the peoples of India that they were neither forgotten nor disregarded by their Ruler. Now this memorable event is to be repeated, but on a wider and more magnificent scale, for not the representative, but the Sovereign himself, is to be the central figure, who, as a special mark of favour, has singled out India alone of all the great dependencies of the Empire as the scene of a separate installation in the insignia of Royalty.

To mark this auspicious occasion it was decided, in July last, to bring out a book, to be called "WHO'S WHO IN INDIA."

hands for additions and alterations to be made, and so the Publishers could not accord some biographies their proper positions; for this they crave the indulgence of their readers and patrons.

Although every effort has been made to surmount these difficulties, we cannot pretend that the work is entirely free from defects; but, such as it is, it could not have been produced without the generous encouragement and the active assistance which has been accorded us from the beginning by many of the Indian Chiefs and Princes, as well as by the public at large. Most respectful thanks are due to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces for the gracious permission to include their photographs in this book.

In the event of a second edition being called for, the Publishers respectfully request the patrons and supporters of this book to assist in the work of correction by pointing out any errors that may have crept into the various biographies, especially in the spelling of proper names.

In conclusion, we feel ourselves bound to acknowledge the valuable assistance afforded by Sir Roper Lethbridge's "Golden Book of India," Sir Lepel Griffin and Colonel Massy's "Punjab Chiefs," the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and other standard works, which have been freely consulted throughout the whole work. We feel confident that "WHO'S WHO IN INDIA" will be found a valuable addition to the biographical literature in this country and will be even better received than its predecessor in Urdu; and if it serves to awake in its readers the same feelings of loyal devotion to the British Crown, and abiding regard for all that is great and noble in our country which prompted us to undertake the work we shall feel that none of our labour has been expended in vain.

PRAG NARAIN BHARGAVA.

LUCKNOW, *December 1st, 1911.*

PART I

BARODA

throne. Fateh Singh was succeeded by Anand Singh, son of Gobind Rao. A treaty was signed with the English Government in 1803, according to the terms of which an English Resident was accredited to the Baroda Court, and it was stipulated that Baroda should maintain a large auxiliary force. When Anand Singh died Sayaji Rao I. came to the throne and reigned for a considerable period with success and credit. After him, his three sons—Ganpat Rao, Khande Rao, and Mulhar Rao—ascended the throne one after another. Of these Khande Rao, Gaekwar, proved himself a loyal friend of the English Government and rendered valuable assistance during the fierce and stormy days of the Mutiny. But Mulhar Rao's reign was unsatisfactory, with the result that he was deposed. After him the State was placed, during the minority of the present Raja, under the control of the English Government.

His Highness has been carefully and well educated, and is a man of most enlightened views. He is gifted with the regal qualities of highmindedness, justice, moderation, and self-control, and that guarantee of success, the noble virtue of perseverance.

On attaining his majority His Highness took up the reins of government with full powers. When taking over charge of the management of the State, able men like Sir T. Madho Rao, Khan Bahadur Qazi Shahab-ud-Din, and Diwan Bahadur Lakshman Rao Jagannath, noted for their genius and sense of duty, supported and conducted the affairs of the State. His Highness retained these able ministers in their posts, and with their assistance began to investigate the resources of his territory.

To start with, His Highness set on foot an inquiry into the system of land revenue in his State and placed this work in the hands of Mr. Allet, C. I. E., formerly tutor to His Highness, and himself exhibited a considerable amount of interest in the movement. And at the same time that he improved the management of land revenue, he freed his subjects from the burden of some of the petty taxes. He readjusted

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART I

NATIVE STATES

Singh alone was blessed with a son and heir—Prince Hari Singh—now eighteen years of age, is receiving his education at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

In 1892 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and four years later the honorary rank of Major-General was conferred upon him by the British Government.

The State maintains a Military force of about 8,000 infantry and cavalry and 288 guns.

Like his father and grandfather, His Highness is an orthodox Hindu, and spends his mornings and evenings in prayers and religious exercises. He has a scrupulous regard for the customs of his people, and is a strict observer of the practices and duties enjoined by the Hindu religion and the traditions of his House. He has recently taken a most leading part in advancing the cause of education among the Rajputs.

Swimming, wrestling, horsemanship, and cricket have been among his chief recreations. In the latter game he takes a keen interest, and sometimes plays it even now in his advanced age.

In 1910 His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadar completed the sixtieth year of his life, and the twenty-fifth year of his reign, and the happy occasion was celebrated with much rejoicing and festivity by his numerous subjects.

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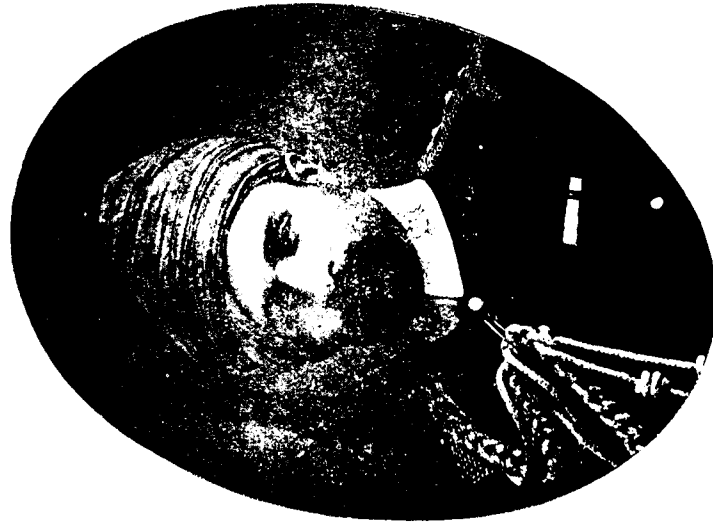
THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL



PRINCE MD. NASR-UL-LAH KHAN
The Crown Prince of Bhopal



PRINCE HAMID-ULLAH KHAN
of Bhopal



COL. PRINCE OBAIDULLAH KHAN
of Bhopal

railway from Hoshangabad to Bhopal, and in 1881 to abolish all transit dues on salt. In 1890 the Nawab-Consort died, and the State was then ruled by the Begum alone. She was succeeded, in 1901, by the present Ruler.

Bhopal ranks as a first-class State in the Bhopal Agency, Central India, and has an area of 6,902 square miles, with a population of about 700,000 and a revenue of thirty lakhs. The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, known as the "Victoria Lancers," composed of five troops of Mussalmans and one of Sikhs, and costs two lakhs per annum. There are also State troops, regular and irregular, the total strength of this army being 1,744 men, costing three and-a-half lakhs per annum. The Begum is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns without, and twenty-one guns within, her territories. She resides at her capital—Bhopal, Central India.

GWALIOR.—MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, AZIM-UL-IKTIDAR RAFI-USH-SHAN WALA SHIRAZI MUHTASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMARA, MANARAJ-ADHARAJ ALIJAH HISAM-US-SALTANAT MAHARAJA SIR MADHO RAO SINDHIA BAHADUR SRINATH MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIROW-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIKA-I-MUAZ-ZAMA-I-RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., LL. D. (CANTAB), A. D. C., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief; Honorary and Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M. the King-Emperor, Honorary Colonel, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Lancers, Major*



THE MAHARAJA SINDHIA OF GWALIOR



THE MAHARAJA (HOLKAR) OF INDORE



THE MAHARAJA OF REWARI



THE MAHARAJA SAWAI OF BIJAWAR



THE MAHARAJA OF PANNA

