

**RULES OF INDIA.
MÁDHAVA RÁO
SINDHIA: OTHERWISE
CALLED MADHOJI**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649645053

Rules of India. Mādhava Rāo Sindhia: Otherwise Called Madhoji by H. G. Keene & Sir William Wilson Hunter

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

H. G. KEENE & SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER

**RULES OF INDIA.
MÁDHAVA RÁO
SINDHIA: OTHERWISE
CALLED MADHOJI**

0

Rulers of India

EDITED BY

SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I.

C.I.E.: M.A. (OXFORD): LL.D. (CAMBRIDGE)

MÁDHAVA RÁO SINDHIA

○
RULERS OF INDIA
○

Mádhava Ráo Sindhia

OTHERWISE CALLED MADHOJI

Henry George

By H. G. KEENE, C.I.E., M.A.

○
Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS; 1891

~~VII. 2622.2~~

no 255.10 Summer Fund,
CONTENTS



	PAGES
PREFACE	5-9
PROLOGUE TO SINDHIA	10
CHAP. I. INTRODUCTORY	11-33
II. SINDHIA AT PÁNÍPAT	34-57
III. FROM THE RESTORATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE PEACE OF SALBÁI	58-86
IV. DELHI POLITICS UNDER THE RESTORED EMPIRE	87-103
V. SINDHIA'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION	104-131
VI. SINDHIA AND GHULÁM KÁDIR	132-144
VII. SINDHIA AND GENERAL DE BOIGNE	145-162
VIII. SINDHIA IN APOGEE	163-181
IX. LAST DAYS, DEATH, AND CHARACTER	<u>182-203</u>
INDEX	205-207

NOTE

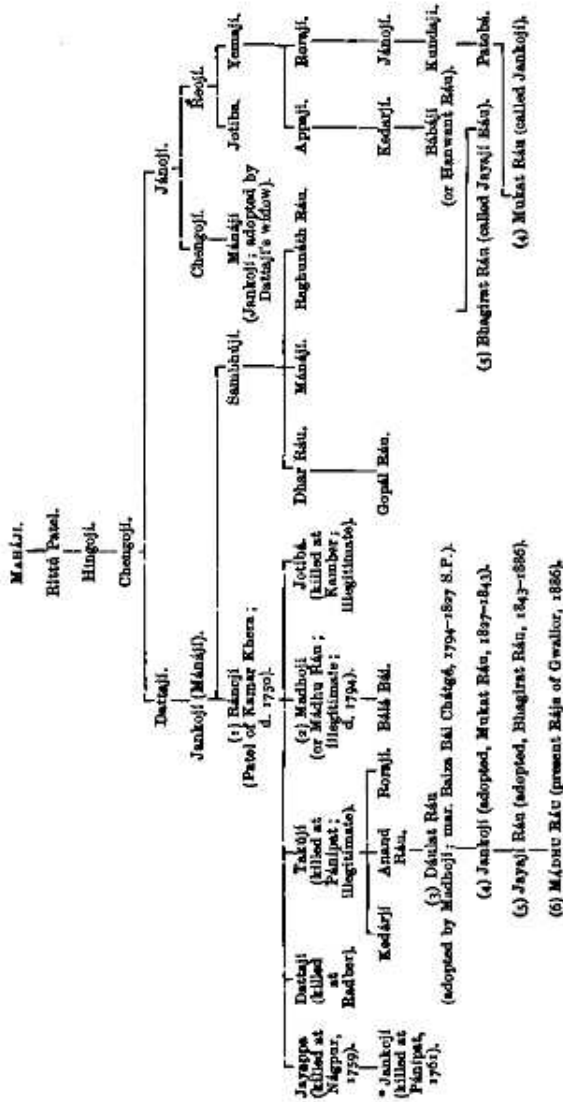
The orthography of proper names follows the system adopted by the Indian Government for the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That system, while adhering to the popular spelling of very well-known places, such as Punjab, Lucknow, &c., employs in all other cases the vowels with the following uniform sounds:—

a, as in woman: á, as in father: i, as in notice: í, as in intrigue:
e, as in cold: u, as in bull: ú, as in sure: e, as in grey.

PREFACE

IN the following pages an attempt has been made to interest the reader in a remote and, at first sight, unattractive subject. The excuse is hinted on the title-page. The man of whom we treat was an Indian ruler of exceptional capacity in times of exceptional difficulty. Born before the sack of Delhi by Nadir Sháh he lived to the very eve of Lord Lake's occupation of the same imperial city. His life, therefore, exactly corresponds to the hour between the darkness of anarchy and the dawn of order, while his labours helped to make it pass. Himself a lover of order, he did what in him lay to clear away the worst havoc of war and rapine, and the consequent demoralisation: and to prepare the shattered fabric of society for restoration and reform. Hindustán, by which we are to understand the Northern Provinces of the Mughal Empire, had for a time been civilised and prosperous. Tavernier, writing about 1669, speaks of Sháh Jahán, then lately dead, as 'that great king during whose reign there was such a strictness in the civil government, and particularly for the security of the

PEDIGREE OF SINDHIA.



* Jankoji appears to have led the Sindhia clan in the disastrous campaign of 1760-1 in virtue of primogeniture. After his death Madhoji was the only representative of the original Patel who was left. (Malcolm, *Central India*, and Ed. I. 118.)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

THE Hindu confederacy of which the subject of this book was, in his time, a prominent member, indicates an episode in that perennial struggle which has been going on for eight centuries in India between the social and religious system of the Hindus and that of their Musalmán compatriots. Neither Musalmán nor Hindu society can be considered 'national,' though, as earlier conquerors who have associated and assimilated with the original inhabitants, the Hindus naturally appear now to represent whatever may be found at all deserving the name of an Indian nationality.

Maháráshtra, meaning the tract bounded on the west by the ocean, on the north by the Narbadá, on the east by the Waingangá, and on the south by the Krishna rivers, was a Hindu kingdom in the time of Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim (640 A. D.), of which the capital was at Kalyáni, or Kalyán, near the modern city of Bombay. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese obtained a considerable footing in Maháráshtra, of which fragments are still in existence, notably the town and territory of Goa. The people,

highways, that there was never any occasion to put any man to death for robbery.' A hundred years later it was observed that 'The country was torn to pieces by civil wars and groaned under every species of domestic confusion. Villainy was practised in every form; all law and religion were trodden under foot, the bonds of private friendship and connection, as well as of society and government, were broken; and every individual, as if in the midst of a forest of wild beasts, could rely upon nothing but the strength of his own arm.' (Dow; quoting native authority.) Such was the moral chaos that had followed the decline of the Empire; and, if the British rule has obliterated those marks of ruin and brought back civilisation, it is in some degree to Sindhia that the subjects of that rule are indebted for the first preparatory step.

Short as is the narrative, it has been found impossible to avoid the introduction of some extraneous matter. A mere biographical memoir, even if the materials of such were forthcoming, would not convey much instruction or pleasure to the reader. The French historical doctrine of the *milieu* may have been somewhat over-indulged of late years. In Mr. Russell Lowell's *Essay on Milton* we have an amusing account of a learned Professor's biography of that poet; in which historical pages are rarely diversified by occasional appearances of Milton: and the accomplished critic says that the reader is only reconciled when he calls to mind that this fair-haired stranger