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THE HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA

1911



Their Imperial Majesties The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress

[*Frontispiece*

THE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA

1911

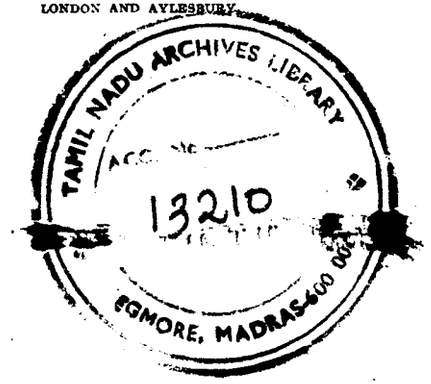
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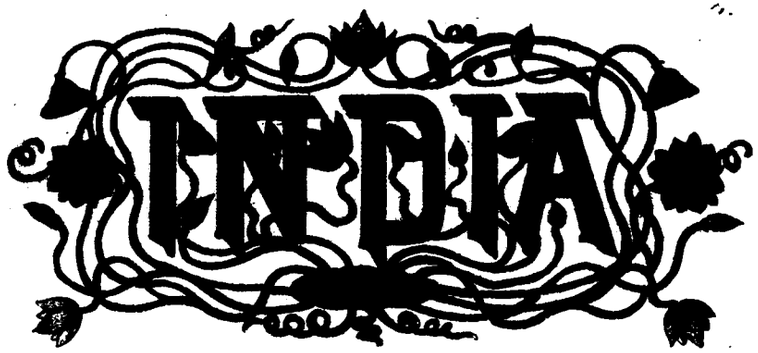
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I—A RETROSPECT

INDIA has always had its royal progresses and pageants, its coronations and durbars. From the dawn of history, and before, the stories that come down to us are all of kings and princes, their successions and their conquests, their bounties and their bans. The Mahabharata tells us of a vast amphitheatre, shaded by canopies of brilliant colours and resounding with a thousand trumpets, erected on an auspicious and level plain outside what is now the city of Delhi, where the princes and the citizens took their seats on platforms to witness a ceremony of high state. In the Ramayana, too, we read how for the coronation of the great hero prince the people—

"From the confines of the Empire, North and South and West and East,
Came to see the consecration and to share the royal feast."

These classic assemblages have thus been familiar tales for many thousand years, while the art of ceremonial had been described in the vedas of Indian antiquity ages before Europe began to emerge from the mists of time. The rules of ritual and the symbolisms of state have remained unchanged for centuries, and it is not surprising, therefore, that these things have passed into the very life of the people and become part of their corporate consciousness.

To the Indian, with all this behind him, a great public ceremony naturally means more than it ever can to the matter-of-fact European, and when the occasion is associated in some personal way with the sovereign ruler himself it acquires a significance of which the Western mind can form no adequate conception. For the attachment and devotion of the Indian to the person of the monarch is no mere reasoned acquiescence and approval or instinctive sentiment born of tradition and centuries of habit. It rises altogether above the sphere of secular things, for the Indian idea of sovereign power is one of those

peculiarly oriental principles in which the spiritual and the mundane are closely interwoven.

To the Musalman the monarch is "the shadow of God on earth, under whom all the oppressed of his creatures seek shelter." To the Hindu he is not only the symbol of political power and authority, but is regarded also as intended in the economy of nature to "direct, mould and regulate such power and authority along channels conducive to the promotion of the highest interests of humanity." The king is endowed with the greatest of missions and consequently with the fullest power. He is the embodiment of the highest ideals of the community. His object is to secure observance of the eternal laws, and it is in this capacity, as the champion of right and righteousness, that his office is held to be spiritual and his person sacred.

In the words of the great lawgiver Manu, "he gladdens eyes and hearts like the sun, and none on earth can take a full look at him."

In this way loyalty to the sovereign comes in India to have a much deeper meaning than in countries where it is only a sentiment of respect to the political head of the state and an acknowledgment of the supremacy which he represents, and there are no peoples on the face of the earth who are more swift than those of India at converting ideas into tangible facts, or among whom the foundations of organized society, based on a genuine and heartfelt personal allegiance, are, consequently, more secure. The Indian ruler of to-day, whether he be of the same race as his people or an alien, is still regarded as their "father and mother," as he was thousands of years ago. His word is above dispute and his merest wish is a command. He is the sun of the local firmament, and his office is inseparable from his person: his features are familiar in every village, and it is his personal festivals, his birthdays and his wedding-day, that are the great holidays of the people, which lend colour and interest to their lives.

Even the greatest of the Asian kings, however, were lords only of a part of the land. Asoka was limited by the Palar River, the Kushan rulers never got beyond Benares, Mahomed Ghori stopped short in Central India, Ala-ud-din knew nothing of Bengal, Akbar halted on the outskirts of the Deccan, and Aurangzeb's great empire was torn at the heart. They had all been conquerors, and they were conquered in their turn. It remained for a company of merchant adventurers from the West, with a charter from the English Crown, to establish an undisputed paramountcy not only over the vast territory of peninsular India, from the borders of Persia to the marches of the Mongols, but also over the whole of the eastern seas, from Egypt to the Pacific. The Company, however, though supreme, was not really sovereign; for the idea of government by a distant committee unendowed with any distinct personality was altogether beyond the grasp of a people who from time immemorial had been accustomed to individual rulers.

India remained, therefore, still only a geographical expression so far as its own people were concerned, consisting of a number of separate political units, each under the personal sway either of an hereditary native chief or of a British administrator appointed by the Company. It was not yet organized as a single commonwealth with a character and a destiny of its own, and, though there was a Governor-General, and individual Englishmen claimed allegiance in particular instances, they were all merely the delegated representatives of a soulless machine, the "Company Bahadur," a nebulous and intangible abstraction that entirely failed to touch the imaginations of the people or to take account of the feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction which were the inevitable result of so exotic a growth. There could be no doubt that, as an old writer of the Moghul times had said, "the stability and solid dignity of regal Government must have infinitely greater weight with Asiatick princes than the fluctuating unsteady resolves of a company of private men."

Half way through the nineteenth century, Hindus and Musalmans alike were impelled by all that was sacred to rally under the only monarch then in view, the puppet king of Delhi. The tragedy of 1857 followed, and no one but Queen Victoria herself was able to diagnose the disease and prescribe the remedy. With an unconscious statesmanship that will for ever bear the impress of her own benign personality she saw at once what was lacking, and in token of the strong and genuine sympathy that she felt, she sought to soothe the wounds of India by drawing it more closely to herself.

The proclamation of the direct supremacy of the British Crown, simple and natural enough as it appears at the present day in the light of what has followed, was a stroke of genius at the time. "It sealed the unity of Indian government and opened a new era." It was the act of a great Sovereign mother which appealed to oriental sentiment as nothing else could have done. An entirely new keynote was struck. Her Majesty directed her Minister to issue the great announcement, "bearing in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them and, after a bloody war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem and explaining the principles of her government." "Such a document," said Her Majesty, "should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious toleration, and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown."

It was the greatest event in a long history of great things. Now for the first time on record the whole of the vast continent of India, greater in extent than Europe itself, excluding Russia, acknowledged not only the hegemony of a single power, but the guardianship of a single person.

Some time, however, had to elapse before the loose, unknitted threads of feudal subordination or quasi-international agreement could be bound together

in a bond of common interest. Suspicion was rife, and communications were difficult. India was divided into watertight compartments; and Lord Canning, the Viceroy, instead of holding one great assemblage to explain the blessings which the Crown had bestowed, and to give tangible proof of the Sovereign's goodwill, had need to travel about from province to province and from state to state to hold separate functions at the capitals of each.

It was from these durbars and semi-royal progresses, these revivals of the old tradition, that the country first appreciated the change that had taken place; but fears and doubts die hard in the East, and it was not till the future king, Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited India in 1875-6, that there was any general consciousness of a rule that fulfilled the ideas and aspirations of the people. When this was attained, the time had come for a still further step, and, after hearing from her own son of the unanimity of sentiment which his visit had evoked, the Queen herself, with a view "specially to mark Her Majesty's interest in this great Dependency of Her Crown and Her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and People of India," decided to undertake the more exalted task of an Imperial responsibility. The title of Empress, which Her Majesty assumed in 1877, meant a strengthening of the tie and a broadening of its basis. It was a high compliment to the native rulers, and it raised them to a new plane. It gave a definite shape to the conception of the commonwealth: it substituted association for subordinance, and progress for stagnation.

The barriers of distrust had been broken down already, and those of distance had disappeared with the advent of the railway. Social bulkheads, too, showed signs of giving way. This time, therefore, the Viceroy was able, in the name of the Crown, to summon all the great Chiefs and officials to join him in a single celebration of the event, and to be sure of their attendance.

The notion of an Empire in which both Europeans and Asiatics should be ruled by a monarch who was indifferent to the distinction between them and was looked on by all equally as their sovereign, had been formed some two and twenty centuries before by Alexander the Great, but there it remained until the intuitive sympathies of a woman and the instinctive statesmanship of an English queen achieved what had not been found possible either by him or by any one of the great leaders who succeeded him over the passes of India. The common homage of the English and the Indians to a single throne suggested an entirely new basis of mutual relationship, and the whole of India, oppressed by conquerors and depressed by conquest, saw the promise of a new life and a return to the old ideals. The meeting of racial foes and diverse elements at Lord Lytton's assemblage was an earnest of unity and concord, and during the years that followed there was ample proof that the Imperial purpose was bearing good fruit. The awakening was remarkable. Indian troops went gladly to the wars beyond the seas: Indian Princes journeyed to England to take a prominent part



Photo. Jeakins.

His Excellency Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Governor General of India.

in the Jubilee rejoicings; they also set apart a portion of their forces as a special contribution to the defence of the Empire. For the first time in its history India enjoyed a quarter of a century of complete peace within its borders; education and medical relief were brought within the reach of all; communications were increased a thousand times, the spectre of famine was hunted down, schemes for material advancement that were unsurpassed in magnitude and boldness had been carried out, and commercial prosperity was such as had never yet been known The Empress herself kept Indians always near her as a perpetual reminder of her obligations and to show her sympathy by learning something of their language and customs. And when at last her long and glorious reign came to an end, India mourned her loss with a depth of feeling for which the world had no parallel. The people knew her as the great mother who had given life to their land, and who, in the words of his present Majesty, "though never privileged to see her Indian subjects in their own countries, seemed to have the peculiar power of being in touch and in sympathy with all classes of this continent."

In 1901 the first Emperor of all India ascended the Throne in her stead, and a great wave of desire swept over the land to give some formal expression to the new consciousness and to rejoice at the accession of a sovereign who already knew India and its peoples personally. The presence at the Coronation of chosen representatives from each province and group of States, though a necessary consequence of India's proud position in the Imperial polity, was not enough. If a Durbar had been held in 1877, at least a similar display was called for to mark the first accession since the Empire was created and to show that the Imperial sway had now become dynastic. Something was required also to express the growth of unity and the interest of all in its advancement; men wanted, too, a landmark where they could halt and take stock of the progress that had been made before moving on to the next stage. Among the people the gateway had been opened to the learning of the West, and extraordinary results were beginning to appear, while the Ruling Princes, who had been hailed by the last Viceroy of the Empress as his partners in the administration of the country, were already feeling a stronger sense of their own dignity and the greatness of the scheme in which they figured. The traditional durbar was inevitable: it was demanded, if by nothing else, by the crisis of the time, and the splendid and impressive scene enacted at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 was the result. In Lord Lytton's Durbar the Chiefs and the Governors had sat apart from the Viceregent of the Crown: they had their own separate entrances, and their part in the ceremony was an almost passive one. The Viceroy did everything: the public had no part at all, though they crowded in behind the *dais* to the number of some hundreds. In Lord Curzon's Durbar all, Chiefs and Governors alike, were ranged in token of partnership, with the Viceroy himself as their leader, at equal distances round the Royal Standard,

the symbol of the Emperor. And this time also the Chiefs, with unmistakable pleasure and sincerity, took an imposing and important part in the ceremony, which was also witnessed by many tens of thousands of the general public, who were allotted a definite though very distant place in the proceedings. In 1877 there was only the ceremony at Delhi: in 1903 the Durbar had its echo throughout the length and breadth of India in the local celebrations that were everywhere held, thus demonstrating that the King was Emperor of a more loyal and an infinitely greater India than had ever owned the sway of any other ruler.

But the Durbar was more than a mere reflection of the signs of the times; it also shed a light of its own that revealed the Indian Empire for the first time as a full-grown, living form. The Princes and people alike, to use the Viceroy's own words, learned that "under the benign influence of the British Crown they were one, that they were not scattered atoms in a heterogeneous and cumbersome mass, but co-ordinate units in a harmonious and majestic whole." Everywhere it was known "that upon the Throne of the East is seated a power that has made of the sentiments, the aspirations, and the interests of three hundred millions of Asiatics, a living thing, and the units in that great aggregation have learned that in their incorporation lies their strength." The entire people was "lifted for a little space out of the rut of their narrow and parochial lives to catch a glimpse of a higher ideal, an appreciation of the hidden laws that regulate the march of nations and the destinies of men." The great aim of Lord Curzon was to organize India for peaceful development within and to fortify it for efficient resistance to pressure from without. His chief desire was to show that participation in the Empire involved responsibilities as well as rights, and that the links which held it together were "not iron fetters forged for the weak by the strong"; nor "artificial couplings that will snap asunder the moment that any unusual strain is placed upon them"; but "silken strands that have been woven into a strong cable by the mutual instincts of pride and duty, of self-sacrifice and esteem." Shortly afterwards there came an offer from the Princes to broaden the basis of their Imperial Service contributions, and they gave other indications of a desire for a greater degree of co-operation. In the provinces there arose, among the educated middle classes, a conscious aspiration for a share in their own politics. Everywhere, after the Durbar, the pulse beat faster and life was strengthened by the knowledge of power and community. But there was one thing lacking. The hope had been cherished that the Emperor himself, as the visible embodiment of the new spirit, might have been able to preside in person at his Durbar, but the cares of state prevented him from undertaking so long an absence from Great Britain. India desired earnestly to look on the face of its own Sovereign. Very few remained who had seen the Prince of Wales in 1876, and of those fewer still realized that he was the same as the great monarch of a quarter of

the whole human race to whom they owed allegiance. His Majesty sent messages of sympathetic and affectionate regard, and these were gladly received; but he himself was far away, and the oriental mind remained unsatisfied.

It was, therefore, with feelings of the greatest contentment that at the beginning of 1905 the news was received of the Emperor's resolve to entrust his own son and heir with a mission of goodwill and benefit to his distant subjects in India. "To us, Indians," said an eminent citizen of Bombay, who voiced the common sentiment, "the King is but the embodiment of all that is good and noble, and the presence amongst us of our future Emperor cannot but stir our hearts to their inmost depths. Beside evoking sentiments of loyalty, such Royal visits serve to bring the members of the Royal Family into personal and actual contact with the subject races of India, and enable them to acquaint themselves at first hand with our hopes and ambitions, our needs and aspirations. It was such noble sentiments as these that prompted the late Queen-Empress of India to send out her Royal sons to convey to us her message of sympathy and love. It is a like stroke of genuine statesmanship on the part of our present King-Emperor that prompts him to send out to us Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to intimate to us that India holds no mean corner in his noble heart, and engages no small portion of his affections."

The visit more than fulfilled the greatest expectations: not only was India able to test the sympathies and character of its illustrious guests, but the latter themselves acquired in six months an insight into the condition of all classes and a knowledge of the country that was quite unique. It was no tour of sport and pastime, but a voyage of strenuous duty, with but one idea throughout of friendship and affection. "I cannot help thinking, from all I have heard and seen," said the Prince on his return to England, "that the task of governing India will be made the easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response." These words were no mere empty precept, but the fruit of personal experience gained in all parts of India—among the famine-stricken villagers of Gwalior, and the prosperous peasants of Burma; on the barren rocks of the Afghan frontier, and in the wealthy streets of Calcutta.

But this was not the only result. India was enabled to see more clearly the path that it was treading. Old obstacles were removed, and the new ideas required some more permanent embodiment than the visit gave them. It was felt everywhere that, with its vast populations, its modern education, its political potentialities, its ever-increasing contact with the West, and above all its closer touch with the Imperial House, the India of to-day had outgrown the narrow limits of the administration bequeathed to it by the old trading Company.

"The advance," said King Edward, "may have sometimes seemed slow; but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities, and of some three hundred millions of the human race, under British guidance and control, has proceeded steadfastly and without pause." Hitherto British effort in India had been concentrated rather on the perfection of old methods than the evolution of new ones; on efficiency and justice, on the paternal care of the untaught many, on the protection of the frontier and the prosperity of the plains, and, under the fostering care of this régime, new notions had developed among the well-taught few. Lord Curzon's Durbar had given India the first sight of itself and of stupendous changes, but it was the Royal visit that completed the revelation and enabled the Emperor himself, as a result of the favourable reception accorded to his son, to gauge the whole position and to appreciate the extent to which India had grown. In November 1908 he issued by the mouth of Lord Minto at Jodhpur his great commemorative message in which he surveyed "with clear gaze and good conscience" the work of the previous fifty years, and as an earnest of the "sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and Line," he expressed his desire and intention, in order "to mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs," to give to India an increased part in its own governance. "From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my counsellors, that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship, and greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more efficient, if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects, and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it."

And when King Edward passed away, the voice of lamentation in India was heard through all the world. It was great because of unison and the blending of new power with old spiritual ideals.

For the same reason the demand for a general celebration to inaugurate the new reign was also very strong.

Their Majesties would be crowned in London, and vested there with all the attributes of sway throughout the Empire. What need, then, of anything further? This question was only asked by those who had failed to imbibe the spirit of the East, or were unaware of the almost unvarying custom that brings the oriental ruler on such occasions face to face with his feudatories and subjects. "To the East," said Lord Curzon, "there is nothing strange, but something familiar and even sacred, in the practice that brings Sovereigns into communion with their people in a ceremony of public solemnity and rejoicing, after

بادشاہ زمین پر خدا کا سایہ ہے جسکی خدا
کے بندوں میں سے ہر مظلوم پناہ لیتا ہے



ARMS OF THE HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.



they have succeeded to their high estate. Every Sovereign of India, or of parts of India, did it in the old days. Every Chief in India—the illustration may even be carried as far as the titled noblemen and zamindars—does it now; and the installation durbar is an accepted and acceptable feature of ceremonial life from one end of the country to the other. If this is so in all the grades of our social hierarchy, how much more important and desirable it is that it should obtain in the highest! I find, for my part, in such a ceremony much more than a mere official recognition of the fact that one monarch has died and another succeeded. To millions of the people, in their remote and contracted lives, this can make little difference. But the community of interest between a Sovereign and his people—to which such a function testifies, and which it serves to keep alive—is most vital and most important."

One Durbar had been held in 1877 to celebrate the passing of India under the Imperial rule; another, the greatest and most imposing ceremony that India had ever witnessed, and attended by no less a personage than the King-Emperor's own brother, had taken place to inaugurate the reign of Edward the Peacemaker; but both of these were special landmarks, and of themselves they by no means involved a repetition at each succeeding stage along the same highway.

In the meantime, however, the road had been widened and its foundations made much deeper: increased facilities for communication and the spread of Western knowledge had also brought many hitherto unsuspected factors into the scheme. And more than this, the new Emperor and Empress were personally known and beloved from one end of the land to the other, and they were remembered in a special sense for many of "those little acts of human loving-kindness in which all Victoria's line abound." The country had not forgotten Their Majesties' affectionate bearing when they visited it as Prince and Princess of Wales, and many stories of the condescension and kindness of the all-powerful prince had already passed into legend. People in hospitals had gone back to their villages and told how without any warning the *Shahzada* and his gracious consort had appeared before them and from that moment their pain had disappeared; soldiers in the army never tired of telling their newly joined comrades how the head of all the armies of the Empire had passed along their ranks and commanded them in the field at the Rawalpindi manœuvres; famine-stricken villagers in Central India related how the future Emperor with his own hands had relieved their wants and by his presence blessed their land so that it became fertile. Restless Indian journalists remembered that His Royal Highness had singled them out for a conversation, and how from that time the tone of their writings had changed. There were, therefore, very good reasons for the general desire to celebrate in India the commencement of the reign, and it was assumed without question that at least a ceremony like the previous one would again be held for the Princes and the people to receive the Emperor's assurance and greeting and for their public homage to his rule.

Men wanted, too, some light to guide them at the threshold of new things. The prospect was bright, but the vista of politics led they knew not whither. "Government, which oriental thought had always honoured and Greek philosophy has called the highest of human tasks, was falling from her high place to the level of the forum and the market, and was in danger of becoming a mere matter of demand and supply and of the clash of intelligences. The divinely ordained, patriarchal, ethical relation was passing into something new and strange—commercial, competitive, and intellectual." The share in the government that had already been given seemed indeed to lead to more, for by this very participation itself the idea of individual rule that is so essential to the soul of India began once more to fade into the background. Our system of government was again in danger of losing its appeal to the deepest sentiments and of becoming something prosaic and dull, without any hold on the hearts of the people.

It is interesting to recall the words of the Viceroy in 1904. "You will never rule the East," he said, "except through the heart, and the moment imagination has gone out of your Asiatic policy your Empire will dwindle and decay." The Crown was the one symbol and token of continuity, the one link between spiritual and mundane, the only part of government that touched the people's hearts. It was therefore only natural that with the accession of an Emperor who was known all should turn to him for guidance and support. There was a strong hope that his acquaintance and sympathy with India would take some concrete form, and that the celebration to be held would, in some way or other that they could not guess, be made to mark the changes of thought and circumstance that had been so rapidly maturing; that there would be a closer connexion with the Crown and a further adjustment of the machinery of government "to the requirements of ancient communities slowly entering a new world." Precedent, however, made no claims on the King-Emperor's own presence, and there was no need for him to go to India to become its sovereign lord. The Crown of England is also that of India, and the gold Imperial Robe with which His Majesty was invested at the Coronation with every solemn rite was woven with the emblem of India as well as of the British Kingdoms to show that he was equally lord-paramount of one as of the other. The Durbar could have been held by his own chosen representative, as it had been in 1903; but India had not forgotten the words which Lord Curzon had then spoken: "Some day we may hope that, as time and distance continue to dwindle under the magic finger of science, it may be found possible for the Viceroy on some future occasion like the present to be eliminated as a superfluous phantom and for the real figure to appear on the scene." In 1910, however, in view of His Majesty's recent visit to India as Prince of Wales and of the pressing nature of public business in Europe, it seemed almost too much to hope that this prediction could be realized. And so it would have been but for the action taken by His Majesty

himself. Almost his first public act after ascending the Throne was to send a message to his subjects in the East. "I count," he said, "upon your ready response to the earnest sympathy with the well-being of India that must ever be the inspiration of my rule"; and within three weeks of his accession he had informed his closest counsellors of his desire to visit India as soon as possible after the Coronation.

His Majesty had formed a new ideal of his high office and recognized most clearly that the Crown was the one and only power by which the scattered elements, not of India only, but of his other vast dominions, could be welded into a single living whole for the benefit of all, and he came first of all to India in pursuance of this great design, with the fullest confidence not only that the people of England would, for the sake of their Indian fellow-subjects, readily make the sacrifice involved in his absence, but that the millions of India would not fail to respond, and would regard his visit as the strongest possible proof of British goodwill. In his own words, he wished not only "to strengthen the old ties but to create new ones, and so, please God, secure a better understanding and a closer union between the mother country and her Indian Empire, to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood."

The high place which India thus occupied in his thoughts was a result not merely of the tradition handed down from Queen Victoria and King Edward, both of whom had watched the interests of India, its Princes, and peoples, "with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken," but more particularly of his personal remembrance of 1905-6, when by his liberal intercourse with all sections of the community he had realized the "patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion, the religious spirit which characterizes the Indian peoples." He appreciated perhaps better than any one in England what it was that India required, and how arid and unstimulating political life there was liable to become without this Royal favour. He had seen with his own eyes, and knew that he alone could make the right appeal.

"From Bombay I set forth in 1905, encouraged by your affectionate welcome, to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father I was called to the Throne of my ancestors, one of my first and most earnest desires was to revisit my good subjects in India." Many reasons connected with the politics of the time have been suggested to account for the Emperor's action, but these words, spoken by His Majesty himself on landing at Bombay in 1911, show that the idea was an entirely instinctive and spontaneous one of his own. Without the feelings of affinity and affection that gave rise to it, no grounds of public policy would have sufficed to lead Their Imperial Majesties to undertake so arduous and troublesome a pilgrimage with

the labours and fatigues of the Coronation ceremonies still upon them. "By my presence with the Queen-Empress," added His Majesty at the Durbar, "I am anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful people of India"; and at his departure he spoke of the "genuine love and devotion towards us which we feel have entered into the spirit of the people," and of "thankfulness at having accomplished the earnest wish of our heart."

The project was original and bold. Never had a King of England journeyed so far from his accustomed sphere, and only one, over seven hundred years before, had ever set foot within the confines of Asia. India had suffered the advent of many alien emperors and kings, the European Alexander and the Asiatic Timur, but never yet had any monarch come on a peaceful errand of goodwill and favour.

It was not to be wondered at that such a novel departure aroused the gravest fears and doubts among His Majesty's counsellors and friends, or that many of them should have thought the experiment a highly dangerous one, not only by reason of the prolonged absence of the Sovereign from England at a time when the political horizon was by no means clear, but also because the internal condition of India had been recently disturbed. Nor were these the only troubles, for the journey between England and India in the winter of 1911-12 involved passing through seas where two great nations were engaged in armed conflict, and the failure of the normal rains in India made it appear at one time that even if the Emperor did come, it would be to a land of distress that could not honour the occasion. Well might he have been discouraged, yet he never wavered in his purpose, for the undertaking was a labour of love, the offspring of a deep and genuine affection for India and all that it contained—

"Private wish and public duty made his path serene and clear."

No statesman of modern times was better qualified than His Majesty to form the decision that he did, for no one else possessed the complete experience of the whole British Empire that he and the Queen-Empress had gained in the course of world-wide tours: not even among the officials with a lifelong knowledge of India was there a single one who had travelled in the country so extensively and intensively as they, and in Lord Hardinge, the new Viceroy, the King-Emperor had the advantage of a deputy who had been the close friend and trusted servant of his father. Very few will ever know or realize how entirely the event was due to His Majesty's own initiative, how great were the difficulties he had to overcome and the courage he had to display, or how strong was, and still is, his personal feeling for his Indian people and his sense of responsibility for their welfare. He declined to be deterred by any obstacle, for he trusted and loved his people; but he knew that he and the Queen-Empress would have to undergo much personal discomfort and inconvenience in making so long and

troublesome a journey, and the people of India remember with gratitude that he did this willingly for their sakes.

The joy with which India learnt of His Majesty's generous resolve was indescribable. His gracious intention was announced by Lord Hardinge on his arrival in Bombay on the 18th November 1910; it was referred to in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on the 6th February 1911, and was formally announced in England and in India simultaneously on the 23rd March 1911, as follows:

By the KING-EMPEROR,

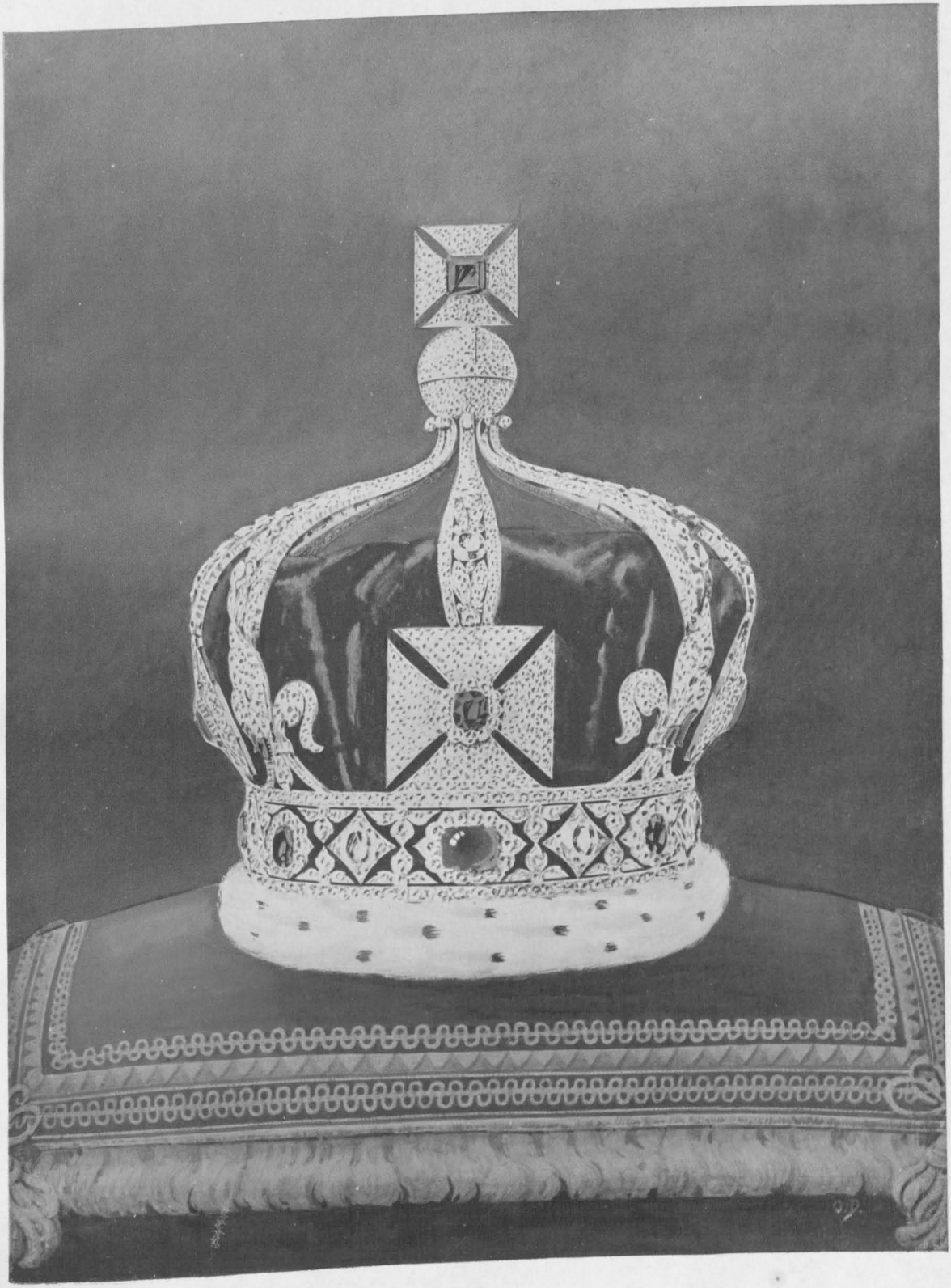
A Royal Proclamation for appointing a Day for the Celebration in His Majesty's Indian Dominions of the Solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty

WHEREAS upon the death of OUR late Sovereign of happy memory King Edward, upon the sixth day of May in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, WE did ascend the Throne under the style and title of 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;

AND WHEREAS, by OUR Royal Proclamations bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten in the first Year of OUR Reign, WE did publish and declare OUR Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD, to celebrate the Solemnity of OUR Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

AND WHEREAS it is OUR wish and desire OURSELVES to make known to all OUR loving subjects within OUR Indian Dominions that the said Solemnity has been so celebrated, and to call to OUR Presence OUR Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and other of OUR Officers, the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under OUR Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of OUR Indian Empire;

Now WE do, by this OUR Royal Proclamation, declare OUR Royal intention to hold at Delhi on the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of making known the said Solemnity of OUR Coronation: and WE do hereby charge and command OUR Right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst,



THE IMPERIAL CROWN WORN AT DELHI

OUR Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to take all necessary measures in that behalf.

GIVEN at OUR Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the first Year of OUR Reign.

God save the King-Emperor.

No Royal Decree could have been more enthusiastically received. The Indian press was unanimous and exuberant. India was gratified and its self-respect was restored. It appreciated the favour of a second visit, and particularly the fact that it came first in preference to all the great Dominions and that the visit was to be made as soon as possible after the great solemnity in London. The glad tidings spread to every village, and the dull course of sordid lives was brightened by a golden vision, for at last India was once again to look on the face of its Sovereign and fulfil its ancient longings. It is difficult to realize what the mere presence of the Emperor meant to a people with the ideas and ideals of Hindustan. This of itself alone would have been sufficient, but other expectations also were raised, for it was known throughout the land that tangible as well as immaterial favours were the customary accompaniment of great dynastic events. *Khillats*, money doles and individual concessions might be given by the Ruling Chiefs of the country, but the mighty *Badshah* himself would without a doubt do something of far more widespread consequence. Everywhere men went about with glad faces. Litigants abandoned their suits on the ground that now the King was coming, justice would be secured to them without an effort. The officers of government acquired a new prestige as ministers of the Royal will and pleasure; the tillers of the soil ignored the failure of rain, for the earth must bring forth her increase when the Sovereign's foot was set upon it; pilgrims started from distant places to catch a glimpse of the King as he passed by. Sedition was silent, and for the first time in history the united gaze of over three hundred million faces was directed with joy towards a single human figure. The event was one of tremendous importance in the history of the Empire. Political aspirations were lifted to a higher plane, patriotism was broadened and intensified, a new pride arose in the heritage of the Empire, and with it a stronger feeling of mutual respect and a better social relationship between the natives of India and the natives of England, to all of whom the King was common, irrespective of religion, race, or colour.

And the King-Emperor was not to come alone. The gracious visit of the Queen-Empress turned men's minds once more towards the Vedic golden

age when queen and ladies were equal with their husbands in the eyes of gods and men, and enjoyed the same privileges; and, by emphasizing the dignity and respect that all Englishmen attach to Her Majesty as a woman and as the sharer of the Throne, it helped to bring a little nearer the more modern vision of the relumination of India by the uplifting of its womankind.

The Coronation itself, with its deep religious significances and its splendid symbolisms, appealed strongly to the Indian mind, and among those who witnessed it were several of the Ruling Princes of the Native States, as well as representatives of the different units of the Indian Army and of the various Indian populations in the provinces. The day was kept as a public holiday in India with the greatest rejoicings. The Viceroy was overwhelmed with loyal messages and almost every community capable of formulating its sentiments had its own attraction of some kind. But the visit had a larger place in Indian sentiment.

At a meeting in Bombay, the eminent Indian already quoted spoke of the visit as "nothing less than an emphatic announcement that we are an equal and integral part of the British Empire. It will," he said, "be a fervent and solemn and deliberate assurance that the Emperor's watchful eye will always be upon us, on our weal and on our woe, that his unceasing interest and sympathy will cover and envelop the development of our destinies and will be a stimulus and example to all concerned in the administration of the country. It will be tidings of great joy for the present and of glowing hope for the future. It will indeed be the perfect and practical fulfilment of the noble words—as wise as they are generous—uttered by that great and good Queen when she assumed the direct sovereignty of the Indian Empire in the great proclamation of 1858: 'We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligation of duty which binds us to all our other subjects, and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.' It is no wonder, then, the whole country is preparing to hail the advent of Their Majesties with unbounded joy, enthusiasm, and loyalty."

Never, in fact, was a more magnificent welcome given, and never was a greeting more cordial on both sides. Not a single untoward incident occurred, and that the Imperial confidence was not misplaced, there can be no two opinions. The great traditional observance at Delhi was no mere summing-up of the history and romance of the past, it was a new starting-point for the future. It was marred by no note of pain or of pity, as in the old days of prostrate and captive kings. The Princes paid their homage with joy and unanimity, and the people for the first time were admitted to a definite part in the ritual of the State. Thousands upon thousands regained a sacred privilege that had seemed lost for ever; they had seen the Sovereign, the supreme lord who to them is not merely the symbol of pomp and state, or the crown and

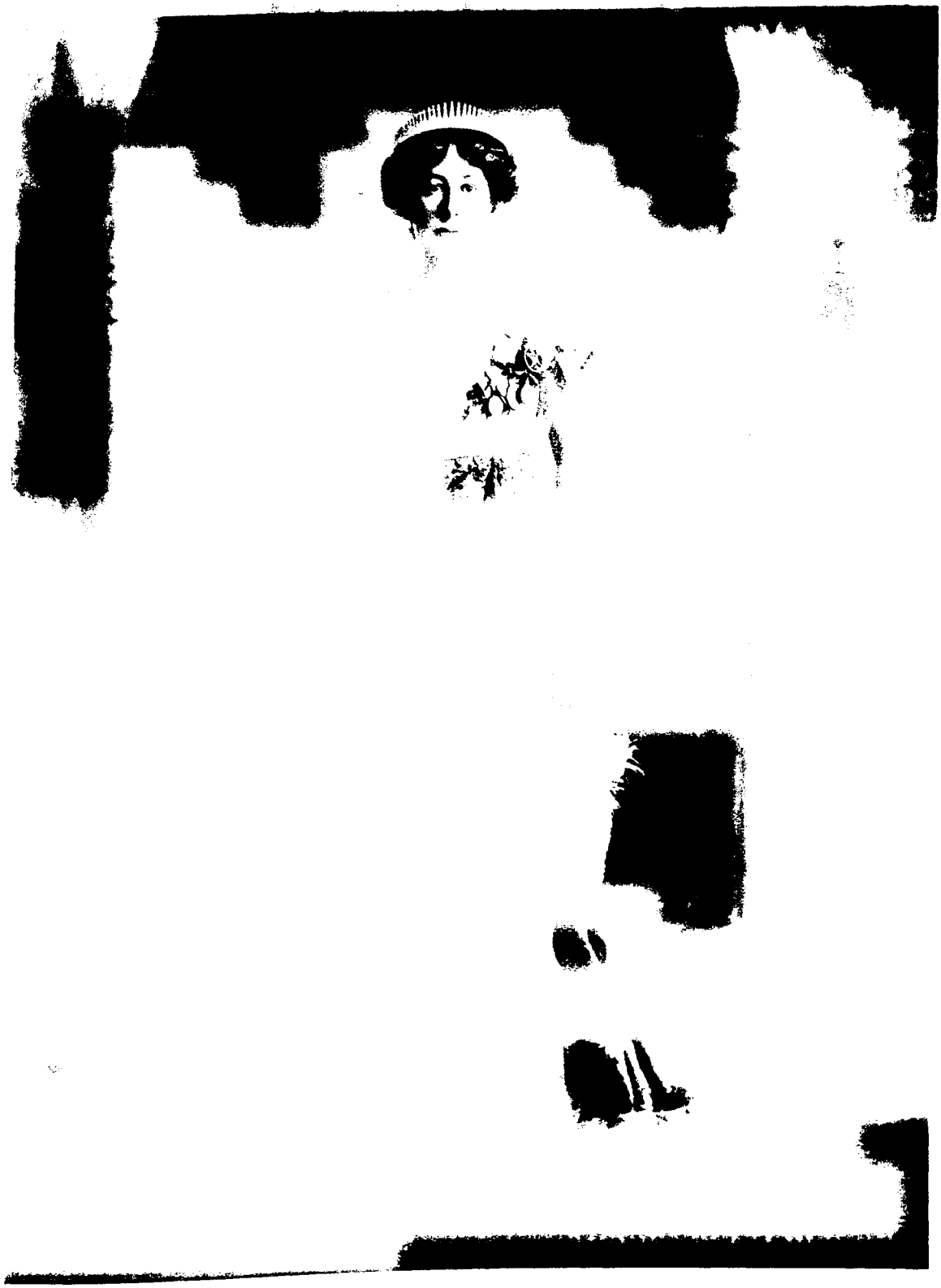


Photo. Jeakins.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, C.I.

summit of a great political system, but the personification of their ideals and of fundamental principles; the apostle of duty and the commander of more of the faithful than the greatest of the Caliphs. All Indians alike, whether actually present at Delhi or taking part in the local celebrations that were held throughout the country, learnt something new of the meaning of British rule, and felt that India was restored once more. Men were seen at Delhi to embrace one another and to shed tears for joy that the Emperor had appeared. They prostrated themselves on the ground where he had stood, old men were led to the roadside that they might die happy with this blessing upon them, children were lifted up to touch the thrones, that the remainder of their lives might be fortunate. Each had some special sign of love and reverence, and all went by with uncertain lips as though they had been strangely moved.

"Peoples' love and Monarch's duty
Every thought and deed impelled."

In 1903 the whole of India, "from the Arab Sheikhs of Aden on the west to the Shan Chief of the Mekong on the borders of China," had "felt the thrill of a common loyalty and the inspiration of a single aim," but the wearer of the crown was still almost a myth across the dreaded ocean, and it was only in 1911 that the Empire awakened to the fullness of those personal relationships which alone can prompt the East to think as one man. "It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me," said His Majesty, "to realize how all classes and creeds have joined together in the true-hearted welcome which has been so universally accorded to us. Is it not possible that the same unity and concord may for the future govern the daily relation of their public and private lives? The attainment of this would indeed be a happy outcome of our visit to India."

Their Imperial Majesties' stay in India was necessarily brief, but from beginning to end it was one long triumph, alike for the Empire, the Sovereign, and the people. Its very object made it mainly ceremonial, but in the few brief days and hours of the visit Their Majesties contrived in the intervals of high state business to renew their acquaintance with much more humble things, to hear petitions, to visit the hospitals, to feed the poor and to see the swarming industrial populations of Calcutta and Bombay. Its beneficial results were, and still are, so patent to all that there is no need to pursue the theme further. The work begun by Queen Victoria and continued by King Edward has now been completed by King George, and it will never have to be done again in quite the same sense; but human memories are short, and India will ever hope for a renewal of its impressions and a closer association with the Royal House. King George and Queen Mary have forged the final link of gold, and India is now assured, without a shadow of doubt, of its part in the great Imperial

commonwealth, and of the inherent sympathy and high intentions of the rule which Their Majesties personify. It knows without doubt that it is no longer a mere subordinate and conquered land, but that it is bound by ties of the closest affection and heartfelt allegiance to a monarch who, amid all the multifarious interests and absorbing activities of his great position, has ever watched its welfare with the deepest interest and sought to give it an equal place in the dominions of the Empire; a Sovereign, too, who lives for unity, in the certain knowledge that the brotherhood of his world-wide dominion can only be for the benefit of its members and for the blessing and advantage of untold millions of the human race. And unity is no small thing in a country with alien governors, with forty-three races, with twenty-one languages in everyday use, and where society is still "essentially a congeries of widely separated classes, races, and communities, with divergencies of interests and hereditary sentiment, which for ages have precluded common, active, and local unanimity." The achievement of it is a task which in the words of King Edward himself is "as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time."

King George looked, as he told the University of Calcutta, for "that gradual union and fusion of the culture and aspiration of Europeans and Indians on which the future well-being of India so greatly depends." "Six years ago," he said, "I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day in India I give to India the watchword of hope. On every side, I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope; and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes."

"The Princes and people of India," so ran the spontaneous message which they sent to the Prime Minister of England, "desire to take the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal Visit to convey to the great English nation an expression of their cordial goodwill and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide Empire of which they form part, and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, so happily conceived and so successfully completed, has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties, by their gracious demeanour, their unfailing sympathy, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India, and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign, which has always characterized the Indian people.

"Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connexion with England, the Princes and people rejoice to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era, ensuring

greater happiness, prosperity, and progress to the people of India under the ægis of the Crown."

And beyond all this there was a feeling deeper still that could find no expression, but that will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of the millions to whom the Emperor stands for all that is good and great.



II—THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE

THE King and Queen set out from London for their journey to India on the morning of the 11th November 1911, and they did so amid manifestations of the greatest enthusiasm, for the popular imagination in England had been deeply stirred by the romance and the importance of the project and by the high sense of duty and the zeal for the welfare of the Empire which led Their Majesties to undertake so arduous a task.

"It is our earnest wish," had said the King only a few weeks previously, "that the most distant of our dominions may feel that they are as much within our thought and our care as the heart of the great capital," and nowhere was this sentiment more cordially re-echoed than in the metropolis itself, particularly with regard to India, in which it had maintained a very special interest ever since Queen Elizabeth three hundred years before had granted a charter to the "Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies."

The numbers of well-wishers along the roadway from Buckingham Palace to the station were extraordinarily large, notwithstanding the early hour of ten and the rawness of a typical November frost-mist, through which the sun appeared but fitfully. There was no military display, and the cortège was very simple, but it was not to see a pageant that the people had come out. They did so solely and simply to wish their Majesties God-speed, and to express their sympathy and sense of sacrifice. The sentiment of the nation on this morning was that of the prayer recited daily in the churches of the Empire during the whole time of Their Majesties' absence, a prayer that Divine Providence would "so prosper their journey that it may tend to the increase of goodwill among the peoples of India."

No higher expression of consideration for their Indian fellow-subjects could have been given by the people of Great Britain than that implied in the

departure of the King and the special arrangements for state business in his absence. The Royal Authority had to be put into commission, and this would only have been done with the greatest misgiving had the reasons for the journey not been strong. It was at first suggested that the Queen might be regent while the Sovereign was away, but Her Majesty resolved to accompany the King, and at a Privy Council held on the day before departure, His Majesty was pleased to order the issue of a Warrant under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Royal Commissioners as follows:

GEORGE the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To all Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and all other Our faithful Subjects whatsoever to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas we shall be absent from Our United Kingdom for the purpose of celebrating in Our Indian Dominions the Solemnity of Our Coronation, Know Ye that for divers causes and considerations concerning Us and the tranquillity of Our Realm Us hereunto especially moving We having entire confidence in the fidelity of Our Most Dear Cousin and Counsellor His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Counsellor the Most Reverend Father in God Randall Thomas, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor Robert Threshie, Earl Loreburn, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor John, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Member of Our Order of Merit, Lord President of Our Council, of Our most especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do nominate and appoint Our said Counsellors Prince Arthur of Connaught, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Loreburn and Viscount Morley, or any two of them in Our said absence to summon and hold on Our behalf Our Privy Council, and to signify thereat Our approval of any matter or thing, to which Our approval in Council is required, and further to do on Our behalf any matter or thing which appears to

them necessary or expedient to do in Our behalf in the interests of the safety and good government of Our Realm; save only that they Our said Counsellors Prince Arthur of Connaught, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Loreburn, and Viscount Morley, shall not, except in accordance with instructions transmitted by Us, dissolve Parliament, or in any manner grant any rank, title, or dignity of the peerage, or act in any matter or thing on which it is signified by Us, or appears to them that Our special approval should be previously obtained; and for the purpose of these Presents, any instructions transmitted by Us by telegram, or other such means of communication, shall have the same effect as if they were given by Us in writing under Our Sign Manual; and We further direct that these Presents shall take effect notwithstanding the death or incapacity of any of Our said Counsellors Prince Arthur of Connaught, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Loreburn, and Viscount Morley, so long as two of those Counsellors remain capable of acting thereunder. Commanding all and singular Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses and all other Our Officers, Ministers and Subjects that in everything appertaining to the matters aforesaid they be attendant, counselling and helping Our said Counsellors Prince Arthur of Connaught, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Loreburn, and Viscount Morley as it behoves them, in Witness We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster the Tenth day of November, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

The route taken by Their Majesties was by Constitution Hill, Wellington Place, Grosvenor Place, Grosvenor Gardens, and Buckingham Palace Road to the platform of Victoria Station, and they drove in an open landau with postillions and bay horses, a travelling escort being furnished by the Royal Horse Guards under the command of Major the Lord Tweedmouth. The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary were in the carriage with their parents, and two other carriages followed with the principal members of the suite.

At the station there was a brilliant throng of the highest in the land, to the number of about three hundred, who had come to bid farewell. There were the Members of the Royal Family; the Ministers, headed by Mr. Asquith, the Premier; the Diplomatic Corps and others, including the whole of the India Office staff; and a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion of the

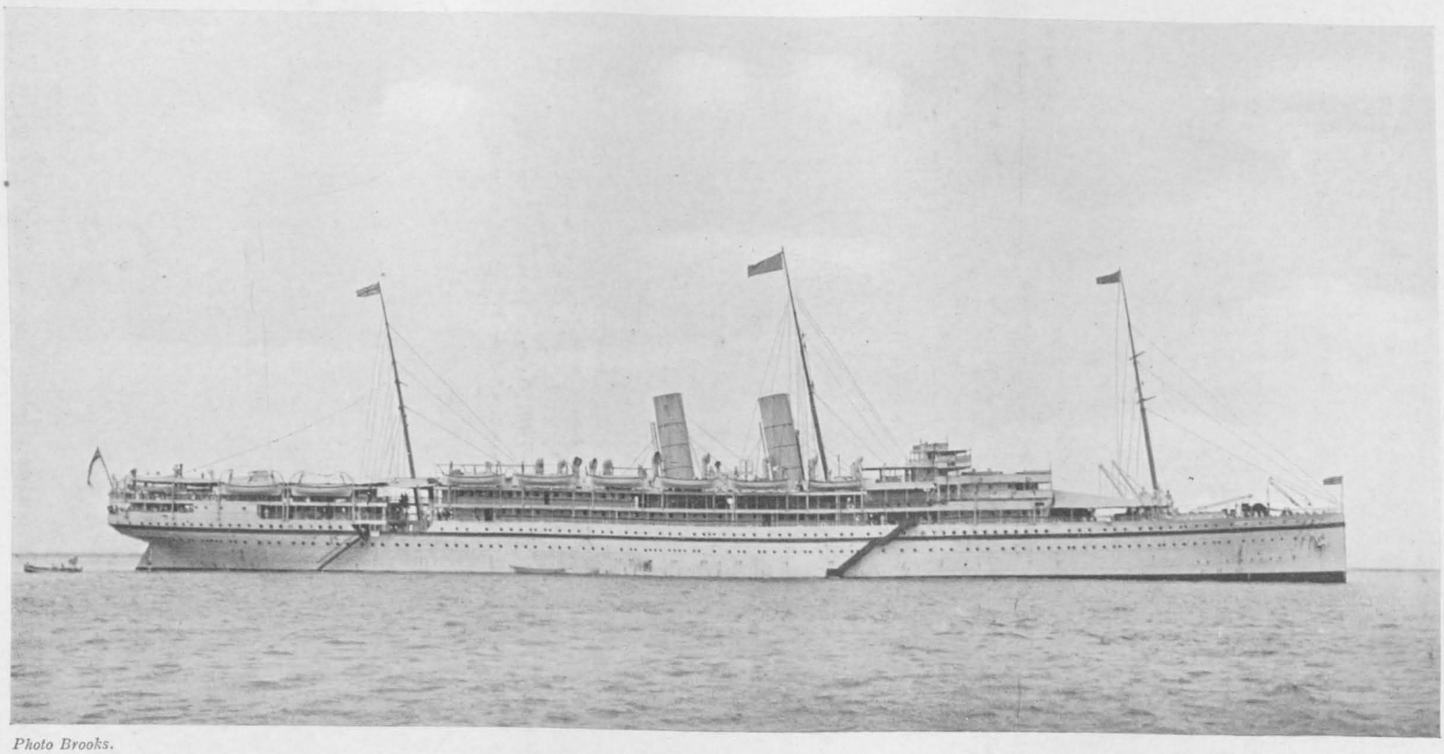


Photo Brooks.

H.M.S. MEDINA.



Photo Speaight

HIS HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF TECK.
Silver Stick in Waiting, and Personal Aide-de-Camp.



Photo Swayne.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DURHAM, K.G.
Lord High Steward.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Secretary of State for India.



Photo Brooks.

THE LORD ANNALY.
Lord in Waiting.



Photo Brooks.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STAMFORDHAM, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Private Secretary.

Coldstream Guards with the Colour and Band of the Regiment, under the command of Major the Honourable L. Hamilton, was mounted opposite the Royal train. The King inspected this Guard, and the Queen meanwhile received a bouquet of flowers from the Lady Gweneth Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, chairman of the railway, and then, after taking leave of their assembled friends, Their Majesties entered the special train of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, which left at 10.32 a.m. Besides their own family and suite, Their Majesties were accompanied to Portsmouth by Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. The train reached Portsmouth Dockyard at half-past twelve, and glided slowly, so that all might see, and amid much cheering from the populace, on to the jetty, decorated with drapery, flags, and crimson cloth, where the ship was berthed. They were greeted by an assembly of high officers, naval, military, and civil, including the Duke of Wellington, acting Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill and the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Naval Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, the flag officers with their personal staffs, the commodores, colonels commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the captains and officers of corresponding rank.

A Guard of Honour of two hundred picked seamen from the Royal Naval Barracks and H.M.S. *Excellent*, under the command of Lieutenants H. C. Verner and W. M. Nash, R.N., respectively, was mounted on the jetty, and, after this had been inspected, His Majesty, preceded by Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel and followed by the Queen and the Members of the Royal Family, embarked on the *Medina*, which was to be his home for the six thousand miles of sea to India. The moment of his embarkation was dramatic and impressive, the massed bands played the National Anthem, and a thundering Royal salute was fired by the land forts and all the ships of war, each of which was dressed with flags, except those of the escort.

The *Medina* was the newest ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and it was but fitting that in journeying to India Their Majesties should patronize this great line of steamers that for nearly fifty years has so wonderfully maintained a regular connexion between England and the East. The vessel, which was only launched on the previous 14th March, was one of 12,358 gross tons and 16,000 indicated horse-power, with twin propellers and reciprocating engines, developing a maximum speed of seventeen knots. She was built by Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock, for the ordinary mail service, but specially arranged as a Royal yacht for this her first voyage to India. To transform an ordinary passenger steamer into a floating palace for the monarch of the seas was no small task, but it was splendidly

carried out, and there was not much resemblance, either inside or out, between H.M.S. *Medina*, with her polished decks and smart white paint, with line of blue and gold, and the busy black appearance of the mail-boat that is the weekly link of Empire. Considerable changes of a structural nature had to be carried out, and special suites of rooms were constructed for the use of Their Majesties on the spar deck at the forward end of the dining saloon, the King's being on the port side and the Queen's on the starboard. The arrangements were made under the supervision of Sir John Forsey, Director of Stores at the Admiralty, but their special character and interest were due entirely to Their Majesties' own taste and judgment in the selection of colours and materials. White, with its keynote of cheerfulness, was the principal colour used. The King's rooms were decorated in blue, the sitting-room furniture being of mahogany and that in the bedroom of satinwood inlaid, with a dressing-room *en suite*. The Queen's apartments, which were similar in size and position, were painted white and decorated in green, the furniture being of satinwood throughout. The main feature of these rooms was their refinement and simplicity. Between the two suites was a broad corridor and staircase leading to the music-room above. Two rough-weather cabins, for the use of Their Majesties if necessary, were also fitted up on the starboard side of the spar deck amidships, with upholstery and decorations similar to the others.

For the time the *Medina* was one of His Majesty's ships, commissioned on October 8th for particular service, so her executive command was taken over by the Royal Navy, and a third mast was stepped to enable His Majesty to fly all three flags, which indicate the presence of the Sovereign—the Royal Standard at the main, the Admiralty flag at the fore, and the Union Jack at the mizzen. The whole squadron, consisting of the King's own ship and the four escorting cruisers, was commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. The *Medina* was commanded by Captain A. E. M. Chatfield, R.N., and had a full complement of seven hundred and thirty-three, there being thirty-two officers and three hundred and sixty petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, four officers and two hundred and six non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, fifty-nine officers and men of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, including one executive officer and a full staff for the engine-room. Their Majesties' personal suite was twenty-two in number, and consisted simply of those members of the Royal Household who were to accompany them through India. In addition to these His Majesty had, to ensure complete co-operation with the authorities in India, appointed to his staff a number of officers of the Indian Service, but they were only to meet him, some on landing at Bombay and others on arrival at Delhi. The principal among them was Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, who had attended His Majesty on his tour in India as Prince of Wales, and was now appointed Military Secretary to the King; the others were all either officers who had served in the same way



Photo Downey.

COMMANDER SIR C. CUST, BART., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Equerry.



Photo Brooks.

CAPTAIN B. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Equerry.



Photo Brooks.

THE HON. SIR DEREK KEPPEL, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Master of the Household.



Photo Brooks.

MAJOR THE LORD CHARLES FITZMAURICE.

Equerry.



Photo Brooks.

MAJOR CLIVE WIGRAM, C.S.I., M.V.O.

Equerry and Assistant Private Secretary.

MEMBERS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUITE.



Photo Elliot & Fry.

MR. F. H. LUCAS, C.B.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.



Photo Russell.

GENERAL SIR H. L. SMITH-DORRIEN, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp General.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR R. HAVELOCK CHARLES, K.C.V.O.

Sergeant-Surgeon.



THE HON. JOHN FORTESCUE.

Historian.



Photo Brooks.

MR. G. P. JACOMB HOOD, M.V.O.

Artist.

MEMBERS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUITE.

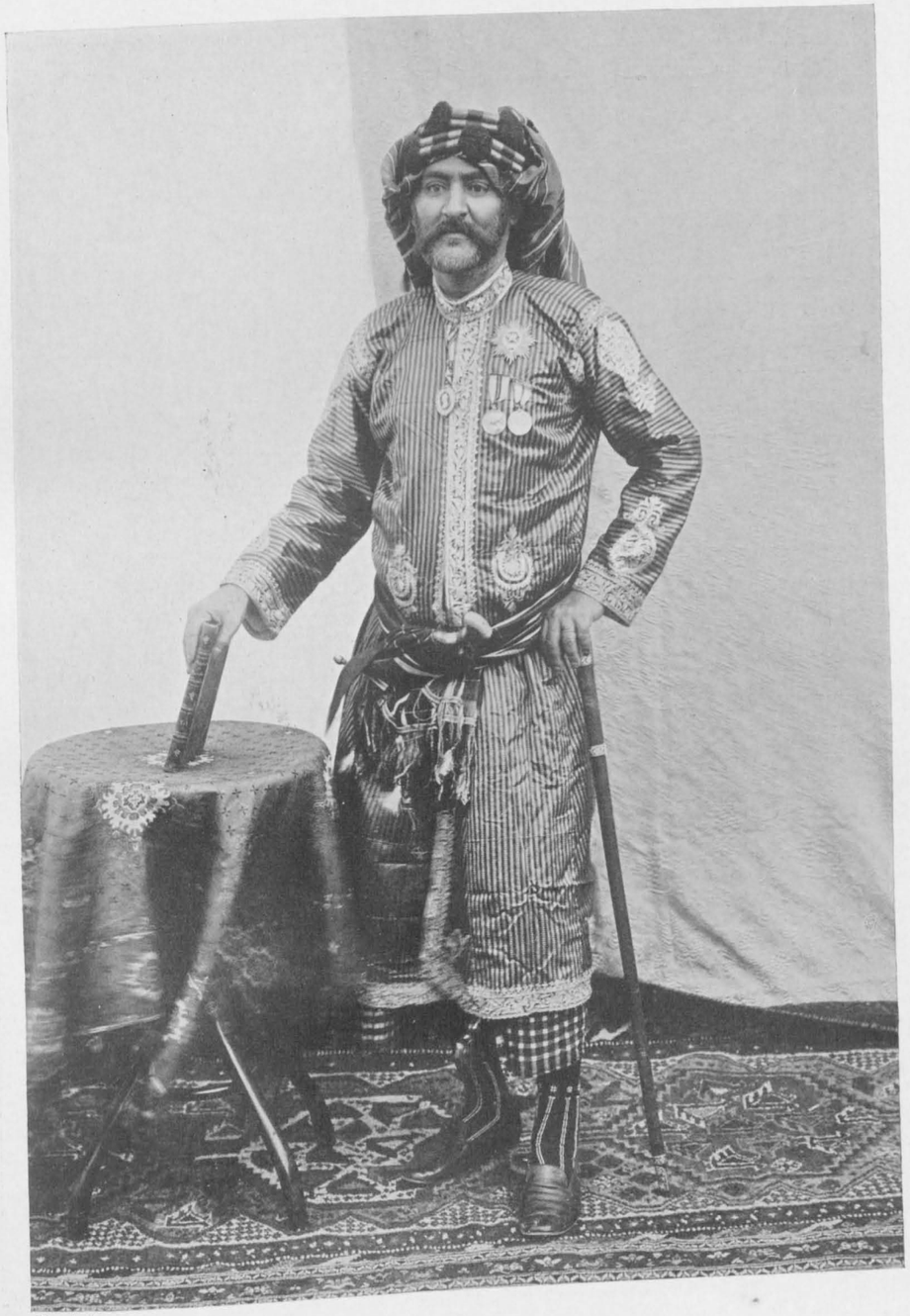
or who belonged to regiments in India with which His Majesty was associated as Colonel in Chief and on which he specially desired to bestow this special mark of favour.

After going on board the King received the captains of the escorting ships, and Their Majesties then gave a luncheon party at which were present, besides the Members of the Royal Family and the suite, a large company, including Sir Walter Lawrence, who had been Chief of the Staff when Their Majesties visited India as Prince and Princess of Wales, Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and Sir Richmond Ritchie, Under Secretary of State at the India Office. After this, Queen Alexandra and the other Members of the Royal Family took their leave, and at ten minutes to three the *Medina* moved off from the jetty between a flotilla of torpedo-boats that had slid out just before to patrol the harbour channel. A Royal salute was fired by the ships and the forts at the same time, and the people, who lined the shore at Southsea in spite of the fierce wind and rain, cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. The news of the departure was telegraphed at once to India, where it was received with the greatest rejoicing, many religious communities holding special services of prayer for Their Majesties' welfare on the voyage. As the *Medina* sped silently along the dull green waters with patrol boats on either side, preceded by the Trinity House yacht *Irene* in the exercise of her privilege to precede the Royal ship, and followed by the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, the scene was as majestic as only naval pageants can be, with their enormous moving masses and tremendous potentialities. On this occasion also the fervent prayers of hundreds of millions of His Majesty's subjects and the unique importance of the mission gave it an additional solemnity. In England there was a touch of sadness, too, at parting with the King and Queen, for the events of the past summer had endeared Their Majesties to the people of the motherland in a very special sense.

At Spithead the four great cruisers composing the escorting squadron—H.M.S. *Cochrane*, Captain W. E. Goodenough ; H.M.S. *Argyll*, Captain M. Culme-Seymour ; H.M.S. *Defence*, Captain H. N. Bruce ; and H.M.S. *Natal*, Captain C. Greatorex—took their places in single line astern of the *Medina*, and the *Enchantress* then parted company, the Lords of the Admiralty having been excused by His Majesty from further attendance. As she did so a farewell message was signalled. "The Lords of the Admiralty, in taking leave of Your Majesties, desire to express on behalf of the fleet their heartfelt wishes for the success of Your Majesty's journey to India on high Imperial duty, and for the safe and prosperous return of Your Majesty and the Queen to the United Kingdom, around which Your Majesty's Navy will ever keep a sure guard." For this the King sent thanks. Near the Nab lightship was another colossal naval pageant the idea of which originated with the King himself. The Royal travellers here passed between the first division of the Home Fleet, under Admiral

Sir Francis Bridgeman, and the first Cruiser Squadron, under Rear Admiral Bayly, consisting of ten of the finest battleships and cruisers in the Navy, the battleships *Neptune*, *St. Vincent*, *Vanguard*, *Temeraire*, *Dreadnought*, *Superb*, *Collingwood*, and the cruisers *Indomitable*, *Indefatigable*, and *Invincible*. These ships all saluted and attended Their Majesties down channel, being joined off St. Catherine's Point by the first Destroyer Flotilla, but as night fell they signalled their farewell and put about. The spectacle of this great fleet waiting out at sea was most striking and impressive, a vision of the sea-power of the Empire. Their Majesties experienced very rough weather and suffered much discomfort in the Bay of Biscay, where a strong westerly gale was blowing, but the weather improved south of the Tagus. Two of the escorting ships, indeed, the *Argyll* and the *Natal*, were slightly damaged by the heavy seas in the Bay. On November 13th, a wireless message was received by Their Majesties from the President of Portugal, a country which has a close connexion with the history of India: "Knowing of the passage of Your Majesties in the vicinity of Portuguese waters, I send Your Majesties greetings in my name and in that of an allied nation, at the same time wishing Your Majesties a pleasant voyage and all prosperity"; and, as the *Medina* entered Spanish waters near Gibraltar, a message of affectionate greeting was also received from Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, the latter being the cousin of King George. At five minutes past nine on the evening of the 14th November, instead of four o'clock, which would have been the hour had fair weather been encountered, the *Medina* arrived at Gibraltar, the first great sentinel of Empire on the highway to the East. Their Majesties left again at half-past ten the next morning, the King, in the meantime, having received the Governor, General Sir Archibald Hunter, who had recently served in India in command at Poona, also the Governor of the neighbouring Spanish town of Algeciras and the principal officers of the garrison of Gibraltar and of the Atlantic Fleet, which was assembled in the port under Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. The next five days were smoothly spent in crossing waters that were troubled in another way, for Their Majesties were now within the zone of war between Italy and Turkey; but it was a remarkable testimony of respect to the British Sovereign that although the *Medina* might at any moment have been within earshot of a sea-fight, both belligerents agreed that the passage of the King should be completely peaceful and they made their dispositions accordingly. When Their Majesties had visited India as Prince and Princess of Wales they had witnessed a review at Genoa of the Italian Royal Navy, which was now very differently occupied, but did no less honour to the Royal travellers. The mariners' lights along the course, which the Governments of Italy and Turkey had extinguished, were all temporarily relighted as Their Majesties passed by.

The Royal party had now settled down to the regular routine of the ship life which His Majesty, the Sailor King, had always loved so well; and it may



Coutinho

His Highness the Sultan of Lahej, K.C.S.I.



His Highness the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla

be mentioned that throughout the whole voyage neither the King nor the Queen was ever absent from the daily recognition of Divine Providence in the service held each morning on the *Medina*, as on all the ships of the Royal Navy. Port Said, the common point of East and South and West, was reached shortly before six in the evening on the 20th November, and here a longer halt was made than at Gibraltar for the coaling of the ships and for the reception of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, with whom the King exchanged visits, and Viscount Kitchener, His Majesty's Agent in Egypt. It is interesting to note that the Guards of Honour mounted for the visit of the King were British and Egyptian side by side. At Port Said also Their Majesties were met by His Imperial Highness the Prince Zia-ed-Din Effendi, who brought a letter from the Sultan of Turkey, which ran as follows:

"I take advantage of the occasion of Your Majesty's departure for India to send my son as the bearer of a letter to Your Majesty. My son is charged to present my salutations and good wishes to Your Majesty as a token of my heart-felt friendship and of the sentiments I entertain for Your Majesty and for England's greatness. I beg you to believe that my son will express to Your Majesty my own feelings in the wish that the relations between our two countries may ever remain friendly. I beg Your Majesty to accept the assurance of my entire devotion to Your Majesty and the Queen."

A telegraphic message was also received at Port Said from His Majesty the King of Italy.

The ship left the port at six in the morning on the 22nd November, passing through the Suez Canal, which was guarded throughout by Egyptian troops and camel patrols, and reaching Suez, where a halt of only a few minutes was made, at seven in the evening. Their Majesties were now in waters which were for the first time traversed by a reigning Sovereign from the West. The *Medina*, escorted only by H.M.S. *Argyll*, the remaining ships having preceded her to Aden to take in coal, was still within the zone of war, for the Italian Navy was operating along the coast-line of Arabia. The King of Italy's commanders, however, courteously postponed the bombardment of Mokha and Sheikh Said until Their Majesties had passed out of the Red Sea. The weather was calm and comparatively cool throughout the whole four days, and the barren rocks of Aden—the earliest territorial acquisition of the Crown in the reign of Queen Victoria, having been taken in 1839—were sighted at quarter to ten on the 27th November, the *Medina* dropping anchor at quarter-past eleven in the morning. Here all had been excitement from a very early hour, for the landing of the Sovereign was an event without a precedent. As the ship came to her moorings the fact that Indian territory had been reached was signalized by the Imperial salute from the shore battery and the warships in the harbour, which included H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*.

To the traveller in the East the gaunt, grim hills of Aden are a familiar scene, with their foreground of white sails and cheerful-looking buildings, but on this special morning everything seemed changed, and the human element alone claimed all attention. The ships were gaily dressed, and the foreshore and lower hills, which were aflame with festoons, seemed also alive with people, an excited moving populace of all the ancient races—Turks, Persians, Egyptians, Armenians, Jews and Greeks, Abyssinians, Soudanese, Arabs, and Somalis—animated by the single desire to see the great King and Queen, of whom every one had heard. The very elements, too, most unpropitious the previous night, now assisted in the greeting, the clouds giving place to brilliant sunshine and pleasant, cooling breezes. Shortly after the *Medina's* arrival, the Resident, Major-General James Bell, with the officers of his staff, went on board the ship and was received by the King-Emperor, who marked his sense of the special nature of the occasion by creating this officer then and there a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. After luncheon Their Majesties went ashore and were received on the Prince of Wales's Pier (so named after his late Majesty King Edward, who landed at the same spot in 1875) by the Resident and all the principal military and political officers, the consuls and the members of the Port Trust. These were presented by the Resident, Their Majesties standing under the tastefully decorated shelter on the pier and shaking hands with all. The Emperor wore the white uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, with the ribbon of the Star of India.

The Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment, under the command of Captain D. H. F. Grant, which was mounted on the east side of the jetty, was inspected by His Majesty, and a detachment of the Aden troop, a corps raised in 1867 to afford protection to convoys coming into Aden with provisions, was drawn up on the left, the front rank being composed of lancers and the rear rank of riflemen on camels. After the presentations, Their Majesties entered a carriage belonging to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, one of the principal merchants of the place, and drove with an escort of the Aden troop to a pavilion erected on the Oval, at the foot of the Queen Victoria statue unveiled by the Duke of Connaught in 1906. They were attended by two equerries on horseback and the rest of the suite in following carriages. The road along which they passed was lined by the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, the 108th Infantry, the Aden Section, and the 23rd Fortress Company of the 3rd Sappers and Miners and the Royal Garrison Artillery. After the Guard of Honour of the 108th Infantry under the command of Captain R. de W. Waller had been inspected, Their Majesties took their seats on the splendid gilded thrones that were placed at the foot of the statue, facing the sea. As they entered, a choir of Parsi children in front of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw's premises at Tawahi sang the National Anthem in Gujarati. The principal citizens of Aden were assembled in the pavilion, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee,

Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, then read the following address of welcome:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties:

We, the residents of Aden, crave permission to offer our most hearty, sincere and loyal welcome to your MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY and our MOST GRACIOUS QUEEN-EMPRESS MARY on the occasion of the landing of your Imperial Majesties on these our shores, the threshold of Your Imperial Majesty's mighty Indian Empire.

Our hearts are overjoyed to see Your Imperial Majesties in person, an event unique in the history of Aden, and one which will ever be remembered with feelings of pride and loyalty in the years to come, and from posterity to posterity.

We, in common with the numerous peoples of Your Imperial Majesty's vast Empire and Dominions over the Seas, earnestly hope that the recent Coronation of Your Imperial Majesty will usher in an era of extended prosperity and peace for the great and glorious British Empire.

It is a matter of the greatest consolation and gratification to us to feel that by Divine Grace we are favoured in the person of Your Imperial Majesty with a King-Emperor coming from a long and distinguished lineage, a ruler wise, kind, and sympathetic to the subjects over whom Divine Providence has destined Your Imperial Majesty to rule.

It will always be our most cherished ambition to prove ourselves worthy subjects of Your Imperial Majesty, and each one of us shall use our individual and highest endeavour, by our devotion and loyalty, to assist the British Empire to grow stronger and become solidified with the march of years.

Permit us also graciously to offer our heartfelt and sincere congratulations to our MOST BELOVED QUEEN-EMPRESS MARY, who by her kind and genial nature, on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's previous visit to our shores, has left indelible marks of gratitude in our hearts.

In conclusion, we devoutly pray to the Almighty to shower His choicest blessings on Your Imperial Majesty, the Queen-Empress Mary, and all the Royal Family, and may Your Majesty's reign forge a further and unbreakable link connecting the long chain of British rulers of the past with those to come, and may the British flag continue to hold supremacy over land and sea as it has done in the years that have gone.

Wishing Your Imperial Majesties and the Royal Family a long and glorious life, replete with joy and happiness, we have the great honour to subscribe ourselves Your Imperial Majesties' most faithful and devoted subjects."

This address, in a silver casket, was then offered to the King-Emperor by Messrs. Kaikobad Cowasjee and Ibrahim Abdulla Hasan Ali, after which His Majesty was graciously pleased to reply. He said:

"I THANK you on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for your loyal address and for the hearty welcome which the community of Aden has extended to us. No more fitting spot could have been chosen on which to give expression to these sentiments of personal attachment and devotion than here beneath the statue of my beloved grandmother Queen Victoria. It is a source of sincere pleasure to us to revisit your famous port and to assure ourselves of its continued progress and prosperity. Situated on the threshold of India and forming a connecting link between Great Britain and Australia, Aden is an object of peculiar interest to the whole of the British Empire, and the responsibilities which you, as citizens of the Empire, are called upon to assume become year by year of increasing importance.

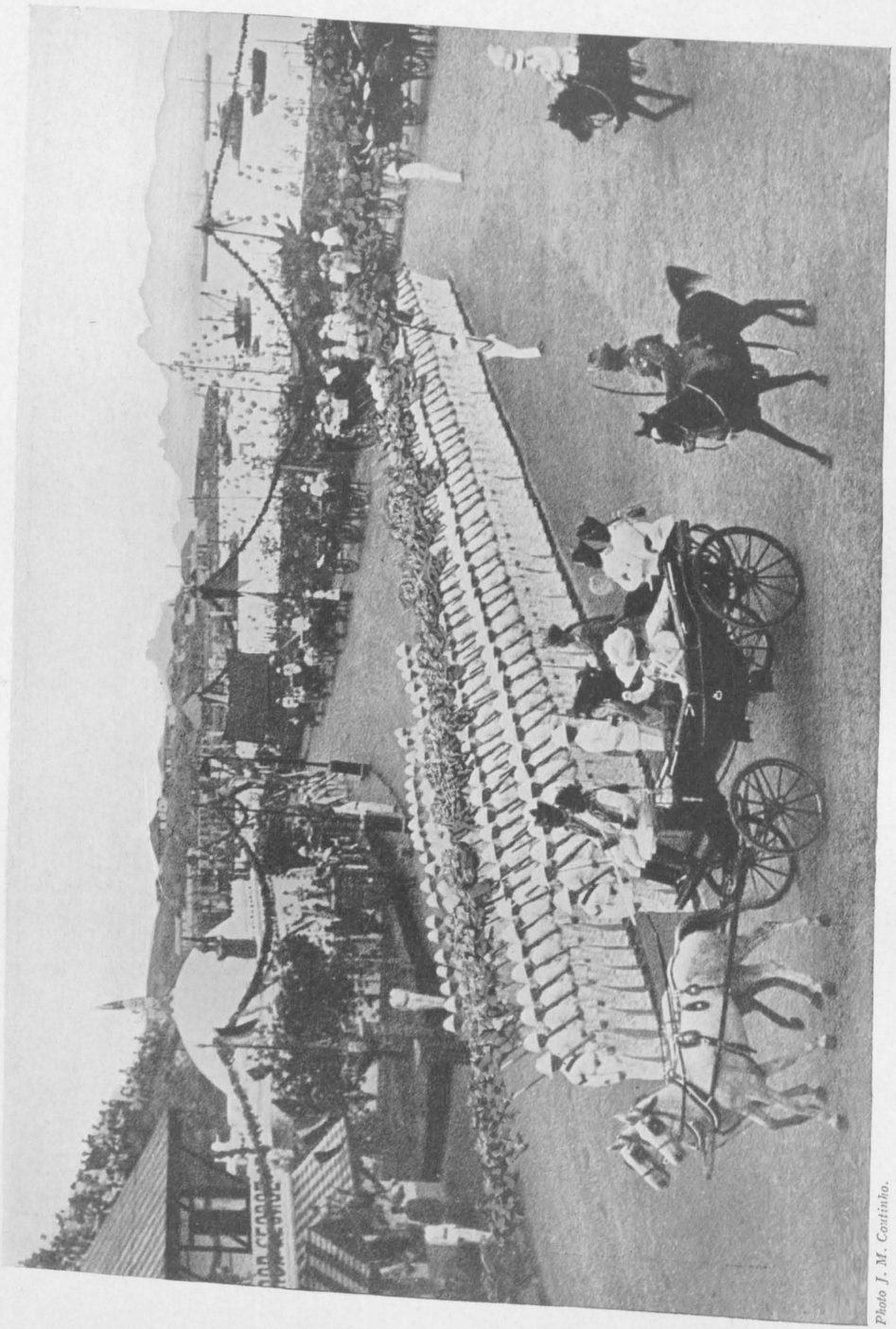
I have learned with great satisfaction of the steady expansion of your trade, and I trust that the investigations which are now in course of completion will give you the improved and adequate water-supply upon which your health and well-being so largely depend. The reclamations which have been made upon the sea-face will afford space which you require for the development of your town, and I rejoice at the decision to reserve a portion of them for a recreation ground.

We thank you for your good wishes and prayers on our behalf, and you may rest assured that we shall ever feel the warmest interest in your welfare and prosperity."

The Resident next presented the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, and seven members of the Committee, Mr. Banin Menahem Messa, Mr. Abdulabhai Lalljee, Sheikh Mahomed Bazara, Mr. H. Adamali, Mr. Meghji Permanand, Khan Sahib Behramji Sorabji Mehta, most of them members of the enterprising mercantile community of Bombay, which is invariably represented on the fringe of Empire, in this region of the world. Even in the days of the prophet Ezekiel, the men of Aden were known as "merchants in all sorts of things, and in blue cloths, broidered work, and in chests of rich apparel." Two of the members of this Committee, Mr. Dinshaw and Mr. Messa, were afterwards, at the time of Their Majesties' departure from



The Fadthli Sultan



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT ADEN.

Photo J. M. Coutinho.

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India on the return journey, appointed members of the Royal Victorian Order. After a choir of Arab children grouped near the Union Club had sung the National Anthem in the native tongue, Their Majesties drove round the Crescent to the Residency, where a Guard of Honour of the 52nd Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under the command of Captain W. W. Leggett, was mounted. Here they took tea on the terrace and held a reception of the principal inhabitants of Aden. In the course of this the Queen-Empress accepted from Mr. Menahem Messa, the head of the local Jewish community, an ostrich feather boa for herself and a number of feathers for the Princess Mary. Shortly after five o'clock Their Majesties returned to the Prince of Wales's pier, where the Resident and his staff took their leave, and as Their Majesties sped across the harbour to board their ship once more, the wondrous glow of Aden sunset suddenly gave place to a brilliant illumination of the foreshore and the principal buildings, which was carried out on a general scheme and provided by public subscription. The *Medina* left at six o'clock, escorted by the four cruisers, and as the ship reached the eastern limits of the Aden protectorate the Resident sent a radiograph message: "To bid Their Majesties farewell and a pleasant voyage," to which Lord Stamfordham replied: "Their Majesties thank you for your kind message and good wishes." A commemorative medallion in honour of the visit to Aden was struck by the Sultan of Lahej.

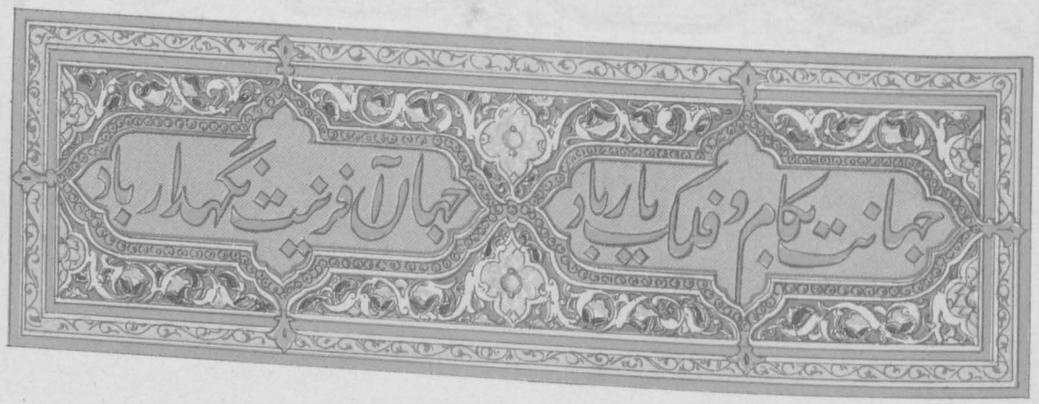
At Aden also the first messages from expectant India were received. There was one from the Governor-General: "With my humble duty on behalf of India, I beg respectfully to welcome Your Imperial Majesties on your arrival in Indian waters and Indian territory. India with the deepest loyalty awaits with eager expectation the safe arrival of its Emperor and Empress." The reply to this was from His Majesty himself:

"THE Queen-Empress and I sincerely thank you and the people of India for the hearty greetings which you have sent us on our entering Indian waters. We look forward with the utmost pleasure to our arrival and to seeing you on Saturday."

Another message came from the Governor of Bombay, of whose administration Aden forms a part: "The government and people of Bombay Presidency humbly tender to Your Majesties a most loyal and hearty welcome to Bombay territory." To this His Majesty replied:

"THE Queen-Empress and I sincerely thank you and the people of the Bombay Presidency for your kind message of welcome, which we much appreciate."

These messages, and the nearness of the advent which they presaged, sent a thrill of deep emotion through the length and breadth of India, the people of which could hardly realize that their great anticipations were so soon to be fulfilled. During those five days between Aden and Bombay the hearts of India beat as one with the tensest expectation and with a strong sense of the inadequacy of any welcome that could be given to express the common gratitude.





MAHI
Symbol of the Sovereignty of the Sea



III—THE GATEWAY OF INDIA

BOMBAY, the port selected for the honour of Their Majesties' arrival, has in more senses than one earned the title of the Gateway of India. It was the first possession of the British Crown in India two hundred and fifty years ago, and it has seen the landing of two successive heirs to that Crown within the last half-century. It is now also the terminus for the great steamship lines that link up East and West, and as a modern city, with manufactures of its own, it has a special character of eastern West and western East that makes it obviously the portal of transition. Nowhere in the East has contact with the West produced more remarkable results. For a long period, notwithstanding its extraordinarily favourable position as regards the rest of India and the fact that in the first decade of the eighteenth century it became the headquarters of the East India Company, it remained a settlement of very modest dimensions, with trade in dried fish and coconuts. But in the middle of the nineteenth century, with the development of communications, it commenced the rapid and wonderful growth which has now made it, with nearly a million inhabitants, second only to Calcutta in population, and, in some ways, perhaps the most splendid city in India, with its world-wide trading interests, its magnificent public buildings, and its unrivalled scenery and harbours. The Bombay of to-day is scarcely recognizable even as the same which King Edward saw not forty years before ; but it still preserves the wondrous atmosphere and colour of the East.

Busy and swarming with life as the city always is, it had never displayed such intensity of interest, wonder and deep feeling, as on the morning of the 2nd December 1911. The arrival of the Sovereign was an event that made an extraordinary appeal to the imagination of all classes of the people. The day before had been Queen Alexandra's birthday, the ceremonies in honour of which added not a little to the expectations and excitement of the multitude. The open spaces round Bombay were occupied by the troops who had come for duty

in the pageants, and for many days thousands of people, men, women, and children, had been pouring in by rail and road from all parts of the Presidency and beyond. The streets were therefore already packed long before sunrise with a gay, good-natured throng, which presented an almost inexhaustible variety of human types and brilliant costumes, flowing along in a seething tide towards the harbour. The life and movement in the streets were indescribable. Whole families could be seen hastening to secure places which would ensure a view of the procession, fathers carrying their sons on their shoulders, and mothers with the last-born on the hip and a bundle of food on the head, all dressed in their best and excitedly hailing their friends. In this way, by eight o'clock, at which hour the official day began, every available point of vantage had been occupied. Shortly after three guns announced that the Emperor's ship had been sighted from the South-West Prongs lighthouse, and all eyes were then turned seaward.

The excitement of the city was not reflected in the elements. The sea was one of burnished brass, only occasionally ruffled by the lightest of breezes, and the land was wrapped in a soft mist, an ominous presage of heat to come. But splashes of bright colour were not wanting, for every vessel in the harbour was gaily dressed from stem to stern. Among these were the flagship of the East India Station, H.M.S. *Highflyer*, as well as H.M.S. *Sphinx* and *Fox*, freshly come from operations against gun-runners in the Persian Gulf. The stately procession was at first only a tiny smudge of smoke far out on the horizon, but soon the white *Medina* herself could be descried leading the four great cruisers, which kept perfect interval behind. Slowly and silently the squadron entered the harbour, and about half-past nine the *Medina* dropped her anchor some two and a half miles from the shore, to the eastward of the Middle Ground. At this instant the completion of the journey was signalized by an Imperial salute from all the warships then in port, led by the *Highflyer*.

The *Medina* was immediately surrounded by a swarm of launches, which passed busily about, one of them conveying on board Brigadier-General Grimston and seven of the officers specially attached to Their Majesties' suite during the tour in India: Major H. R. Stockley, R.E., of the 1st Sappers and Miners; Major E. D. Money, of the 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles; Captain R. Hogg, of the 39th King George's Own Central India Horse—all of whom were assistant military secretaries to the King—and Majors L. O. Graeme, of the Cameron Highlanders, and G. G. P. Humphreys, of the 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry; also Captains B. S. Grissell, of the Norfolk Regiment, and L. F. Ashburner of the Royal Fusiliers, extra aides-de-camp to the King. Shortly after half-past ten the Governor-General, who had arrived the night before by special train from Delhi and was a guest of Sir George Clarke at Government House, went on board from the Apollo Bandar, attended by the Naval Commander in Chief and the Director of the Royal



Photo Lafayette.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Mistress of the Robes.



Photo Bassano.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.C.V.O.

Lord Chamberlain.



Photo Bullingham.

THE COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

Lady of the Bedchamber.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR STUART BEATSON, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Equerry and Private Secretary.



THE HON. VENETIA BARING.

Maid of Honour.



Photo Bremner.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. D. WATSON, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Extra Equerry.

MEMBERS OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUITE



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

THE HON. SIR BASIL SCOTT.

Chief Justice of Bombay.



Photo Bhedwar.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., R.E.

Governor of Bombay.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

SIR SHAPURJI BURJORJI BROACHA.

Sheriff of Bombay.



Photo Metzler.

SIR R. A. LAMB, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Member of the Bombay Council.

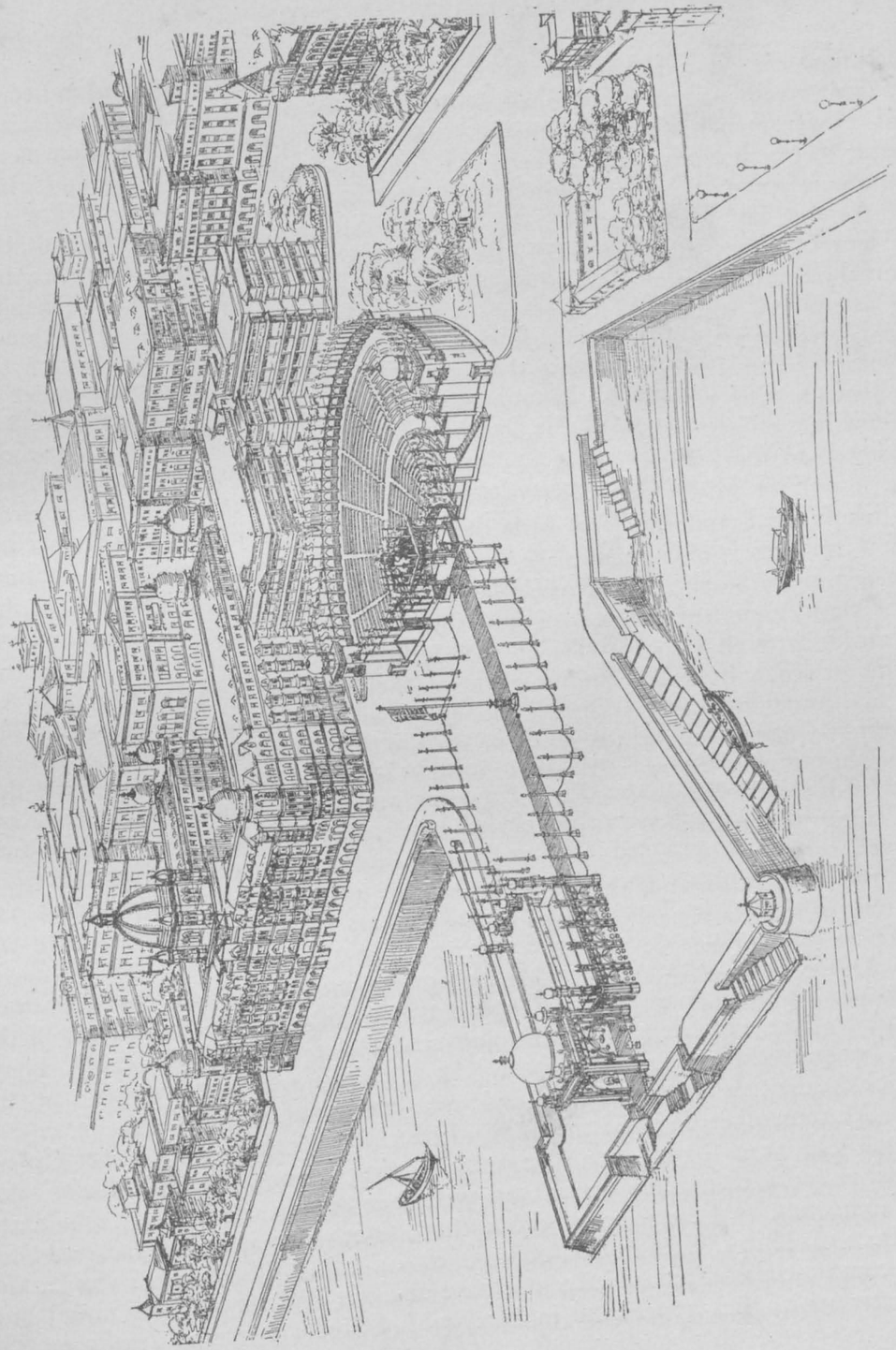
Indian Marine, and was received in audience by Their Majesties at 10.45 a.m., staying on board for luncheon. The King-Emperor had already, on the 25th November, issued his Command "that the powers, duties, and position of the Governor-General shall remain unaffected during His Majesty's visit to India." His Majesty next received the Naval Commander in Chief, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and the Captains of the warships at Bombay, and at 11.15 the Governor of Bombay also went on board, and was presented by the Governor-General. With him were the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Bishop of Bombay, the members of the Governor's Council, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division of the Army, all of whom were presented by the Governor, and returned with him to land soon afterwards.

Meanwhile along the foreshore thousands on thousands of enthusiastic faces awaited a sight of Their Majesties, and the crowd evinced its feelings by loud exclamations most unusual among orientals. At the Apollo Bandar, where Their Majesties would land, an actual "Gateway of India" was erected in the form of a graceful white pavilion in the Saracenic style, consisting of a domed porch, a central nave and two side aisles, with gold-topped minarets. This was erected just above the pier-head steps, and inland from it, at a distance of two hundred and twenty-five feet, was another smaller pavilion surrounded by a bright display of banners emblematical of the British Dominions and surmounted by a Royal blue silk canopy and an Imperial crown. The latter pavilion was for the thrones, which faced landwards towards a semicircular amphitheatre designed to seat three thousand people. This was two hundred and forty feet across, with thirty-three tiers of seats rising twenty-four feet from the ground: its walling and its towers were white relieved with gold, and the seating and steps were of cloth dyed a soft green tone. All the arches of the pavilions and the amphitheatre were festooned with garlands and baskets of natural flowers. The space between the two pavilions, which was sprinkled with dazzling white sand, was lined on either side with high white Saracenic columns, each bearing a gilt lion. A red-carpeted pathway lay along the centre, on the south side of which was a Guard of Honour of the Royal Navy from the ships of the East India station, under the command of Lieut. L. V. Wells, R.N. The band of the Norfolk Regiment was behind this, and opposite to it on the other side was a flagstaff for the Royal Standard. The whole scheme was most effective and in admirable harmony with its surroundings. It was designed and carried out by Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, who was also responsible for the design of the magnificent thrones in the pavilion. These were of gilded teak-wood, nine feet high, the backs bearing the Royal arms in the centre: the upholstery was of cloth-of-gold embroidered with the Imperial cipher and specially woven at Surat. The pavilion at the pierhead was a purely temporary

structure at the time, but it has since been decided, thanks to the munificence of a few private citizens of Bombay, with the co-operation of the Imperial and local Governments, to erect on the same spot a permanent pavilion as an ornament to the city and a perpetual reminder of the brilliant and ever-memorable scene in which it first took part.

As the day wore on the early promise of oppressive heat was fulfilled, the temperature rising far above the normal for the season of the year, but about three in the afternoon, by which time the whole company at the Bandar had assembled, some relief was afforded by the appearance of light clouds. The Governor arrived at half-past three, and shortly before four o'clock the Governor-General returned from the *Medina* to receive Their Majesties at the Bandar with Sir George Clarke and the high officials of Bombay. The anticipation of the multitude rose to the highest point of tension at about a quarter to four, when Their Majesties were due to leave the *Medina*, and soon a puff of smoke from the *Defence*, followed in an instant by others from the whole fleet and the land forts, announced that they had actually started. A few minutes later a small dark blue launch with gleaming brass appointments, proudly bearing the Royal Standard at the bow and the White Ensign at the stern, ploughed her way rapidly through the brilliant opal water towards the shore, between a double line of patrol boats which saluted with raised oars as she passed. In a few minutes she reached the steps of the pier, and for the first time in history a British monarch had set foot on Indian soil. The Governor-General, in white uniform of the Indian political service, was in attendance at the foot of the stairs, which His Majesty himself was the first to ascend, closely followed by the Queen-Empress, the Governor-General, and the suite in attendance. His Majesty had a happy, eager air which clearly showed his pleasure at being once again in India. He was wearing the white uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, with the ribbon of the Star of India and the stars of the Garter and the two Indian Orders. Her Majesty also wore the ribbon of the Garter.

At the top of the steps in the pavilion were assembled the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Naval Commander in Chief and Lady Slade, together with the principal local officials and a few Ruling Chiefs. These were all presented by the Governor, and then the King-Emperor stepped out to inspect the Guard of Honour, after which a long white procession, in which the Sovereign and his consort could only be distinguished from a distance by the red and gold of the *suraj-mukhi* and *chatr*, moved to the throne *dais* facing the amphitheatre. Here Their Majesties took their seats, graciously acknowledging the vociferous cheering with which they were received not only by the representative gathering in the amphitheatre itself, but also by the multitudes outside, who shouted aloud for joy that their hopes were now being realized. The Governor-General and other high officers of state stood on the



THE RECEPTION AMPHITHEATRE, BOMBAY

right side of the thrones, the Governor of Bombay and the ladies of the Empress on the left. The other members of the suite were grouped behind, and the ships and sparkling water in the background gave the scene a special character of its own.

The President of the Municipal Corporation, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who had held the same high office on the occasion of the Royal visit in 1905, then advanced with a deep obeisance to the front of the *dais* and, with His Majesty's permission, read the following address:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty,

We, the President and the Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, crave leave to approach Your Imperial Majesties, on your landing on the shores of India, with an address expressing the deep-rooted loyalty of the city and its pride and joy in this auspicious occurrence.

The occasion is one unprecedented in the annals not merely of India but of the world-wide Empire over which Your Imperial Majesty rules. Never before has the Sovereign left the centre of the Empire to visit his dominions over the seas. We recognize the significance of the event; we realize that your determination to announce your Coronation in person to your Indian peoples is a proclamation of the great place of India in the Empire and in the sympathies of the Royal House, and a demonstration that the Crown is the living bond uniting many different races in different climes under the flag which stands for ideals of justice, toleration, and progress.

We claim that our city has a peculiar title to the honour of being the first in India wherein the King-Emperor sets foot. The dower of a Royal alliance, this city represents no chance settlement acquired by purchase from petty Chiefs, or selected by merchants fugitive from other centres. Its importance and future greatness were foreseen by the sagacity of statesmen, and its acquisition by a Treaty of State constitutes the first intervention by the Royal Government of England in the administration of the land of India. We proudly claim that the high hopes entertained by the statesmen who acquired the island, and by the Governors who founded and administered the city, have met with rich fulfilment, and that this city constitutes the strongest link between the civilizations of the East and West, which it has ever been the aim of the British Government to weld into one harmonious system.

We remember with joy that Your Imperial Majesty is no stranger in our midst. Six years ago, when you came among us as Prince of Wales, you spared no pains to become acquainted with our people and problems, our arts and industries. We rejoice to think that, since your visit, a steady advance has been made in the realization of high civic ideals. The natural vicissitudes of a commercial and industrial centre have affected, but not retarded, a material progress which has gone hand in hand with a lively desire to ameliorate the



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES LANDING AT BOMBAY

conditions under which our poorer citizens live, and to develop the natural advantages of the island. We rejoice to think that Bombay is broad-based upon the firmest of foundations in being united within itself, and that the diverse races and classes, whom we represent, are actuated by a strong sense of common citizenship.

We welcome once more the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. The people of India, regarding Her Imperial Majesty as the lofty embodiment of the highest ideals of family life, will recognize, with renewed feelings of gratitude and affection, Her Imperial Majesty's interest in them as evinced by this second visit to their shores.

The advent of Your Imperial Majesty as a visible indication of your assumption of the sovereignty of the Empire cannot fail to leave an indelible impression on the hearts of your Indian subjects. It is our fervent prayer that the reign of Your Imperial Majesty, fortified by a knowledge of the Indian people, instinct with sympathy for them in their sorrows, no less than in their joys, and imbued with a love for them inherited from your revered predecessors, may be fraught with the richest blessings for all united under the Imperial Crown."

Sir Pherozeshah then offered the address to His Majesty in a silver casket that was brought up by Mr. Cadell and Mr. Masani, respectively Municipal Commissioner and Secretary. This casket was a handsome piece of workmanship with decorations symbolical of the various races composing the city, the base representing the Parsis, a compliment to the commercial and financial genius of this prosperous community to which Bombay owes so much. Lady Mehta, in the picturesque costume of her race, then came forward and offered a bouquet of pink and white orchids to the Queen-Empress, who graciously accepted it, after which the members of the Municipal Corporation, seventy in number, who during the address had been standing in a semicircle before the *dais*, were presented by their president.

His Majesty then rose, and in a clear, impressive voice, read the following reply:

"YOU have rightly said that I am no stranger among you, and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful city. Six years ago I arrived indeed as a newcomer; but the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wondrous aspect disclosed by the approach to your shores, the first glimpse of the palms, rising as it were from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten, and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905, encouraged by your affectionate welcome, to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country,

and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father I was called to the Throne of my ancestors, one of my first and most earnest desires was to revisit my good subjects in India.

It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again to-day with the Queen-Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled. And I come with a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to a threatened scarcity in certain areas of the Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled, and that there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.

Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over two hundred and fifty years ago, a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forerunners have made it a jewel of the British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings; I note also the less conspicuous but also more profitable improvements lately effected; but, above all, I recognize with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this, the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of the citizens.

From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen-Empress and myself to-day.

We earnestly pray that God's blessing may rest upon our Indian Empire, and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people."

The Emperor's gracious words were audible to many more than the privileged persons bidden to the amphitheatre, and they met with a most enthusiastic reception, in acknowledgment of which His Majesty saluted repeatedly. Their Majesties' carriage, a semi-state landau with postilions and six horses, on which the *chatr* and *suraj-mukhi* were carried, was then brought up on the road behind the thrones.

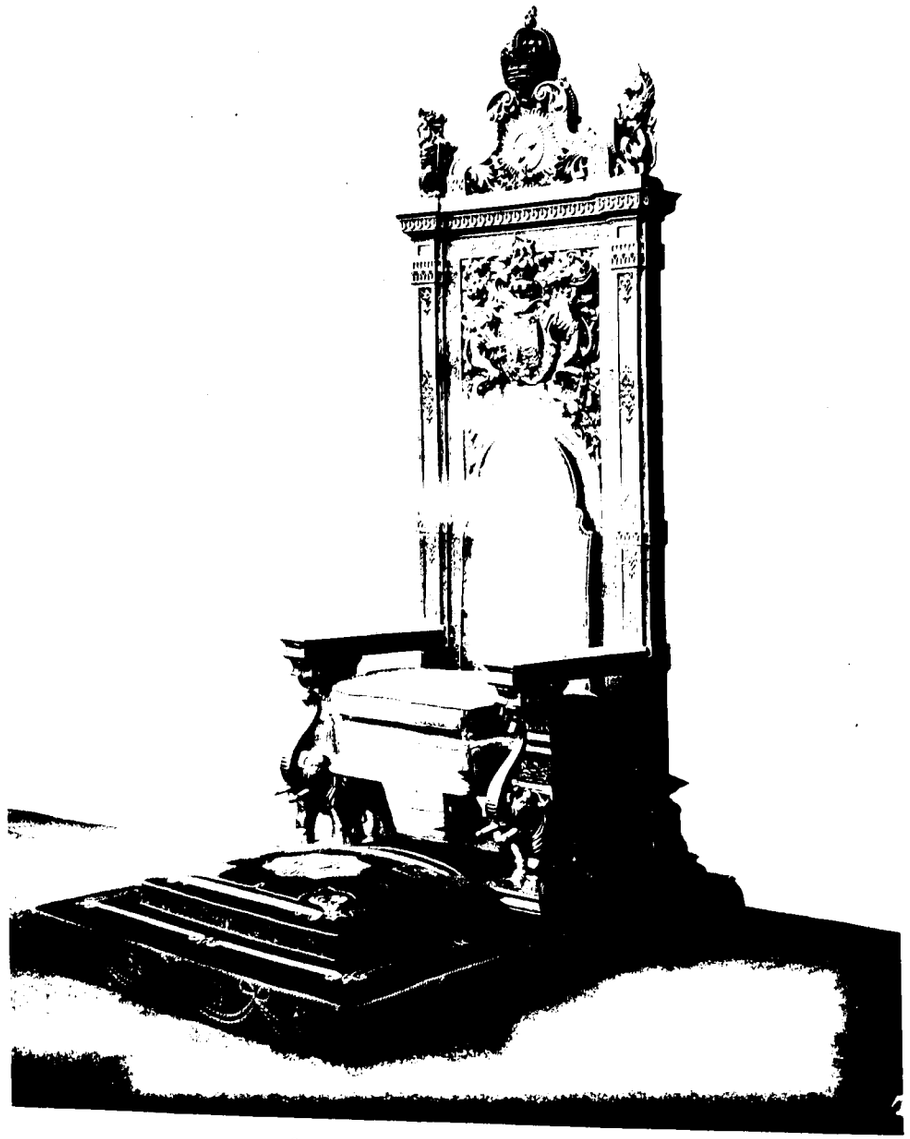
The procession for the Imperial progress through the city had already been formed up on the roadways outside. It was about a mile long and was headed by an English police officer, with two mounted Indian constables. Next came the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bombay Brigade, Major H. A. V. Cummins, followed by two troopers, and then a non-commissioned officer of the 7th Dragoon Guards. These were followed by a squadron of the same regiment with its band. Y battery of Royal Horse Artillery came next, followed by the remainder of the Dragoons, making up the whole regiment,



Photo Brooks. THE ARRIVAL CEREMONY AT BOMBAY: THE PRESENTATION OF SIR P. MEHTA.



Photo Brooks. THE ARRIVAL CEREMONY AT BOMBAY: HIS MAJESTY REPLYING.



ONE OF THE BOMBAY THRONES.

which was in white uniform. Next came the Bombay Light Horse, a small but businesslike-looking Body Guard, and after them, with his staff, the General Officer commanding the Bombay Brigade, Brigadier-General J. C. Swann, who was in command of the whole escort. This officer was followed by a half of the Governor's Body Guard, which had the honour of immediately preceding Their Majesties' carriage. The place of honour on the right of this was held by Captain Lucas, commandant of the Body Guard, and on the left by Major Sir Henry Procter, commanding the Light Horse. Behind these rode Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, and a Deputy Commissioner of Police. Behind the carriage rode the Equerries in Waiting, and then followed successively the remainder of the Body Guard, eight carriages containing the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, and Their Majesties' suite, and then the 26th Cavalry, formerly the 1st Madras Lancers, who from their old connexion may be said to have represented the senior presidency, Madras, which the King-Emperor, to his great regret, was unable to include in his tour. This regiment also had the honour of acknowledging the King-Emperor as its Colonel in Chief. The procession went at a slow trot and took over an hour and a half to complete the circuit, which was about seven miles long, and was specially mapped out to take Their Majesties through each of the principal sections of the town—first the modern city that had grown up outside the line of the old ramparts on land reclaimed from the sea; then successively through the Hindu and Muhammadan quarters of the densely populated native town; and last through the manufacturing district—for Their Majesties' great desire was to see and to be seen by the greatest numbers possible. The route commenced by way of Apollo Bandar Road, Esplanade Road, and the Crescent, in early days the southernmost limit of the old fort ramparts. It was lined throughout by troops; those near the Apollo Bandar being the Naval Brigade and the Royal Garrison Artillery, and, in the fort, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers, the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, and the 127th Baluch Light Infantry. In the city were the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the Norfolk Regiment, the 102nd Grenadiers, the 104th Wellesley's Rifles; in the Queen's Road section the 96th Berar Infantry, the 117th Mahrattas, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers, and in the Mayo Road the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The scheme of decoration had been entrusted to Mr. Wittet, who was responsible for the whole. It was excellently carried out, partly at the public expense and partly by private munificence, and was designed to supplement and not obscure the natural beauty of the city. It was, throughout, distinctively Indian in character, and was arranged in sections, each of which was symbolical of some portion of the Bombay community. The decorations in the first part carried on the idea of the pavilion gateway. Lofty, slender minaret-like pillars with golden dome-like

finials, linked together by festoons, and bearing banners with Indian devices, led up to a fine arch in the same style at the corner of the Esplanade Road. The line then went past the statue of King Edward VII, which His Majesty respectfully saluted, the Queen-Empress at the same time reverently bowing her head, and past the new statue of the Emperor himself, in front of the rising Prince of Wales's Museum, inaugurated at the time of the previous visit to India; thence along the Hornby Road, the development of which, with splendid buildings and arcades, has been one of the most remarkable features of modern Bombay. The minarets were continued along this road, and at the farther end, near the quarters that formed the first settlements of the Parsis in the 17th century, terminated in the Parsi arch, a massive and striking structure, emblematic of the community which raised it. The general design was modelled on a restoration of the gateway of the palace of Sargon at Khorsabad, the base being decorated with winged Assyrian lions, the summit by resplendent suns.

The roadside pillars were continued beyond the Parsi arch, but from this point, instead of being Indo-Saracenic, typical of the fusion achieved by British rule, they became square in section and of pure Hindu and Jain designs. They were arranged in pairs, each pillar being surmounted by a conical cupola of characteristic design, gaily decorated in primary colours and bearing bannerettes, while a golden elephant on a projecting bracket served to carry the festoons which hung across the street. The route went on past the garden that now marks the former northern boundary of the fort, and in front of the imposing Victoria railway terminus, once the site of the temple of the goddess Mumbai, whence Bombay takes its name; thence along the straight stretch of Cruickshank Road, where thousands of school-children waving small flags were massed beneath the trees, past the new municipal building, where an arch in the Renaissance style was raised by the Municipality decorated with purple silk and displaying the city arms, with the proud motto *Urbs prima in Indis*. It then passed into another world—the native city—entered through a handsome arch erected by the Southern Mahratta Chiefs; along Kalbadevi Road, where a shrine to the goddess Kali stands, on to Paidhoni—the place of foot-bathing—so called from a small stream which trickled down in days gone by, at which the wayfarer was wont to rest and cool his feet. At this point four pairs of Hindu pillars ended the decorations for the time being, the narrow roads in the native quarter being left to individual enterprise. Their Majesties' progress gained in strength and impressiveness in the crowded native portion of the town, and in no part was the populace more enthusiastic than in the Musalman quarter of the Bhendy Bazar, where four lofty minars supported a canopy of green silk, the colour of the Haj. The cortège then proceeded along Parel Road, the centre of the mill industry, and Sandhurst Road, called after a former governor. At the farthest point, where the route commenced to turn back, eight minarets linked by festoons formed a circle, and similar decorations

were continued from Sandhurst Road up to and beyond the curious but by no means uneffective arch, thirty-seven feet high, made of cotton bales and loose cotton to the value of about twelve thousand pounds, representing Bombay's staple industry. Near this the operatives, who had all been paid as though they were at work, were massed in tens of thousands. Two pillars in the Renaissance style, representing the Goanese colony, ended this section of the decorations. Over Sandhurst Bridge the course turned into the beautiful avenue of Queen's Road, with its overhanging trees, along Church Gate Street, named after the entrance of the fort leading to St. Thomas's Church, now the Cathedral, down Mayo Road, and back to the Bandar. From the Queen's Road no attempt was made at any artificial ornamentation, reliance being placed on the natural beauty of the surroundings; but from the secretariat buildings, where the route lay through a modern European quarter, the Saracenic scheme commenced once more and was continued to the Bandar.

The formal decorations have been described, but they were a mere framework, and it was the teeming mass of humanity, with colours and contrasts unimaginable in the West, that gave the scene its character. Bombay had never made public holiday in quite the same wholehearted way before, or given so real a welcome. Every balcony, roof, and window was bright with joyous faces and brilliant-coloured clothing. Stands had been erected on the open spaces and all along the route where the road was not too narrow, and these were crowded with men of every Indian race, while in the first part of the route there was a fair sprinkling of Europeans. At every side street a densely packed throng pressed forward to the line of march, and the populace of many cities seemed to have poured out into the streets. The people had come for the event of a lifetime, and, in spite of the excessive heat and the weary hours of waiting, a better-tempered and more easily managed crowd could scarcely have been possible. A wonderful effect of overwhelming numbers that rendered the setting barely visible was the result, and it was by this more than anything else that the welcome was distinguished. It was the kind of greeting that Their Majesties most desired, and it was particularly noticeable where, as at many parts of the route, the school-children of all castes and creeds were assembled in their thousands and, as the Imperial carriage passed, started to their feet, waving small flags and filling the air with treble cheers and shouts. Even where, as at many points of the native city, the crowd remained passive, there was something unmistakable about the attitude maintained. The interest, though constantly changing throughout the course, never for one instant flagged, and Their Majesties were evidently much moved by the demonstrations and manifestations of loyalty which had marked their whole progress.

It was almost sunset when Their Majesties reached the Apollo Bandar, where the company in the amphitheatre had awaited their return. A Guard of Honour of the Norfolk Regiment, under the command of Captain F. C. Lodge,

was in attendance, and after this had been inspected Their Majesties bowed to the assembly and returned to the *Medina*, another Imperial salute being fired by the land forts as they stepped on board the barge.

In the evening, the honour of dining with Their Majesties on the deck of the *Medina* was accorded to a large and distinguished company, which included the Governor-General and the Naval Commander in Chief.

At sunset the buildings of the city, which during the day had been only of secondary interest, proudly proclaimed themselves in lines of blazing fire, every single structure of any importance being thus illuminated. Much was done by electricity in the principal streets of the city, but the soft artistic light of hundreds and thousands of the old Indian hand-lighted lamp, which is like nothing else in the world, was still seen everywhere. The shipping in the harbour was similarly outlined, and the scene was one of remarkable beauty and brilliance. Dense throngs moved through the streets till a very late hour, spellbound at the display and still discussing the almost incredible event of the appearance of the Sovereign among them.

Throughout the day Their Majesties were overwhelmed with many thousands of messages of loyal greeting from every part of India and the Empire. The Governor of Madras telegraphed:

"With humble duty on behalf of the Government and people of the Madras Presidency, I beg to respectfully convey to Your Imperial Majesty and Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress a most loyal and hearty welcome to India and an expression of our heartfelt delight that Your Majesties have been graciously pleased once more to visit this portion of the Empire."

And to this message His Majesty sent reply:

"THE Queen-Empress and I greatly appreciate the hearty welcome which we have received from you on behalf of the Government and the people of the Madras Presidency, and sincerely thank you."

Another message that was highly esteemed by Their Majesties was from the All India Muslim League, who telegraphed:

"The Council of the 'All India Muslim League,' on behalf of the seventy millions of Indian Musalmans, begs respectfully to offer its most heartfelt welcome to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his gracious consort on their landing on the shores of this ancient land. The Council greets in the person of His Imperial Majesty the greatest ruler of the Muslim world, and as such tenders to him its most loyal homage and prays for His Imperial Majesty's long and glorious reign, blessed with peace and prosperity. His Imperial Majesty's auspicious and ever-memorable visit is the more gratifying to his Musalman subjects as his arrival in

a vessel bearing the sacred name of *Medina* coincides with the holy festival of the Bakrid, a day of universal rejoicing all over Islam."

The veteran Parsi publicist Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee sent a message through the Governor:

"I was born in the middle of the reign of His Majesty King George IV. After eighty-six years I have the supreme happiness to hail and welcome most heartily to my dear mother country Your Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary."

To this he received reply next day from the Emperor's private secretary:

"The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were much gratified to receive your words of welcome to India contained in your letter of 30th November to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and I am commanded to express to you Their Imperial Majesties' best thanks for these kind sentiments. Their Imperial Majesties were greatly touched by the hearty reception accorded to them yesterday by the people of Bombay. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress trust that you are in good health, and that your old age may be blessed with peace and happiness."

Their Majesties passed the night on board the *Medina*, guarded by the great cruisers that formed their escort. The next day was Sunday, to the strict observance of which as a day of rest and religious exercise Their Majesties are always much attached. In the morning they took part in divine service held on board the ship, and at quarter-past one they went ashore to honour the Governor and Lady Clarke at luncheon at Government House. Their Majesties, attended by Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, proceeded from the Apollo Bandar by motor, the route being along Apollo Bandar Road, Mayo Road, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty and Walkeshwar Road, all of which were lined by troops of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Norfolk Regiment, the 96th Infantry, the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, and the 127th Baluch Light Infantry. They returned to the ship immediately after luncheon, a Guard of Honour of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under Captain H. E. Molesworth, being then on the pier with the band of the Norfolk Regiment; and they were on shore again before five o'clock to attend the evening service at the Cathedral Church. The Bishop of Bombay preached from the text "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," the subject of the discourse being the duty of England towards India. The hymns that were sung, including Gounod's anthem "Send out Thy light," were specially chosen by His Majesty. Their Majesties arrived at the Cathedral at 5.15 p.m., and after the service drove through Church Gate Street and Esplanade Road back to the Bandar, where they embarked about 6.30, a salute

being fired. In the evening the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke had the honour of dining with Their Majesties on the *Medina*, among the others present being the Aga Khan and the Chief Justice of Bombay. The same evening the Governor-General left for Delhi by special train at eleven o'clock, a supplementary train taking some of the members of the Imperial suite to Delhi, to be there in advance of Their Majesties.

On the following day Their Majesties landed at half-past nine in the morning, the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay being in attendance on the Bandar, and the Guard of Honour, as on the day before, being found by the 127th Baluchis. They proceeded at once by the Mayo and Esplanade Roads, with an escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 26th Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Logan-Home, and attended by Majors Wigram, Stockley, and Money on horseback, and the remainder of the suite in carriages, to the grounds of the Old Bombay Exhibition, which had been opened only a few days before by Sir George Clarke, and which contained reproductions of some of the features of the old fort and a splendid collection of Indian art and craftsmanship. Here, in a huge amphitheatre formed by removing part of the stadium, twenty-six thousand school-children of every caste and creed, and dressed in all the varied colours of the East, had been assembled to see and greet Their Majesties. It was a great popular festival. The Guard of Honour outside the entrance was furnished by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, commanded by Captain H. F. Busch, and inside by cadets of the same corps belonging to the various schools of the city. Their Majesties were received with a great outburst of cheering, which completely drowned the strains of the National Anthem played by the band, while the children waved a forest of small blue flags above their heads, producing the effect of wind-swept flower-beds. The Governor, the Chief Justice, who was chairman of the fête, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, vice-chairman, Mr. Cadell, general secretary, Mr. Shahpurji Broacha and Mr. Wardlaw Milne, respectively chairman and general secretary of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee, received Their Majesties as they alighted and conducted them to a high *dais*, where they were plainly visible to all.

Representative groups of children of the various races and sections of the community then came forward and sang the National Anthem in English, and paraphrases in three languages, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu. The English setting was used in the first three cases, but an Indian tune was employed with the Urdu version. After this two hundred and thirty girls from the Gujarati-speaking community gave a *Garbi*, or religious song, accompanied by a rhythmic dance. The girls moved slowly in three concentric circles, swaying, bending, and clapping their hands with curious interlacing movements. In the outer circle were one hundred and twenty girls of the Parsi community, in the next sixty Hindus, and in the innermost both Hindus and Parsis. The song, specially



THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CASKET.

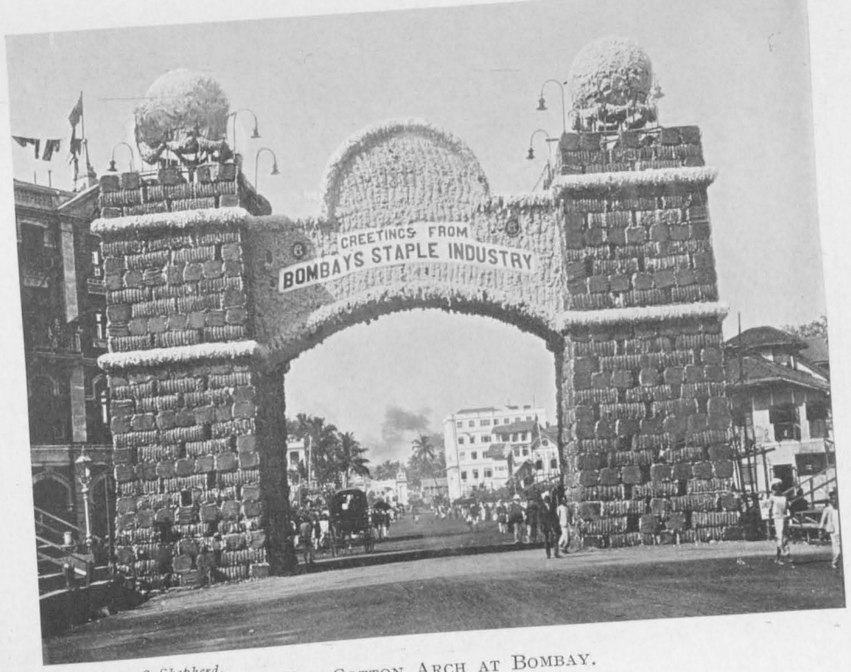
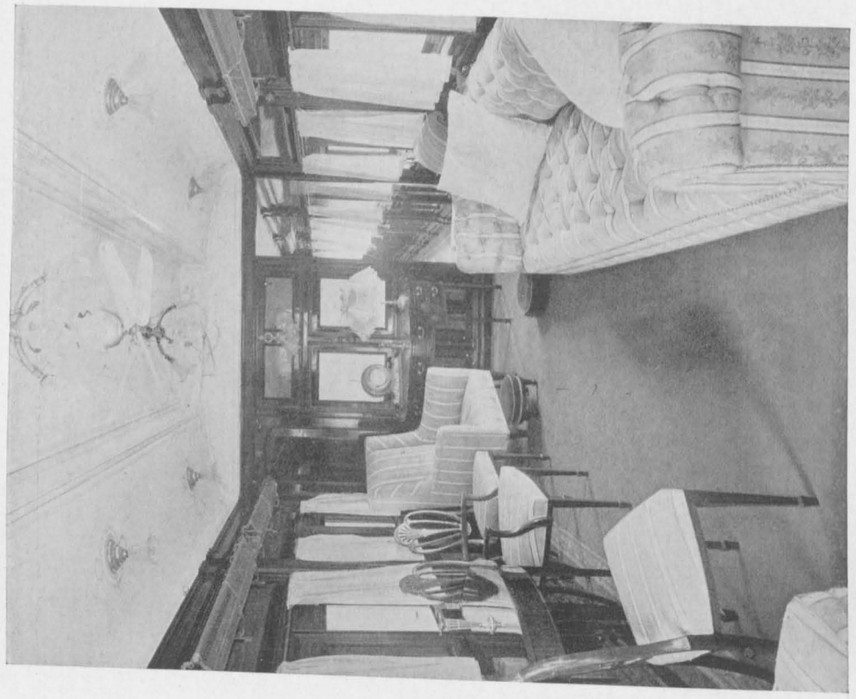


Photo Bourne & Shepherd. THE COTTON ARCH AT BOMBAY.



THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S SALOON.

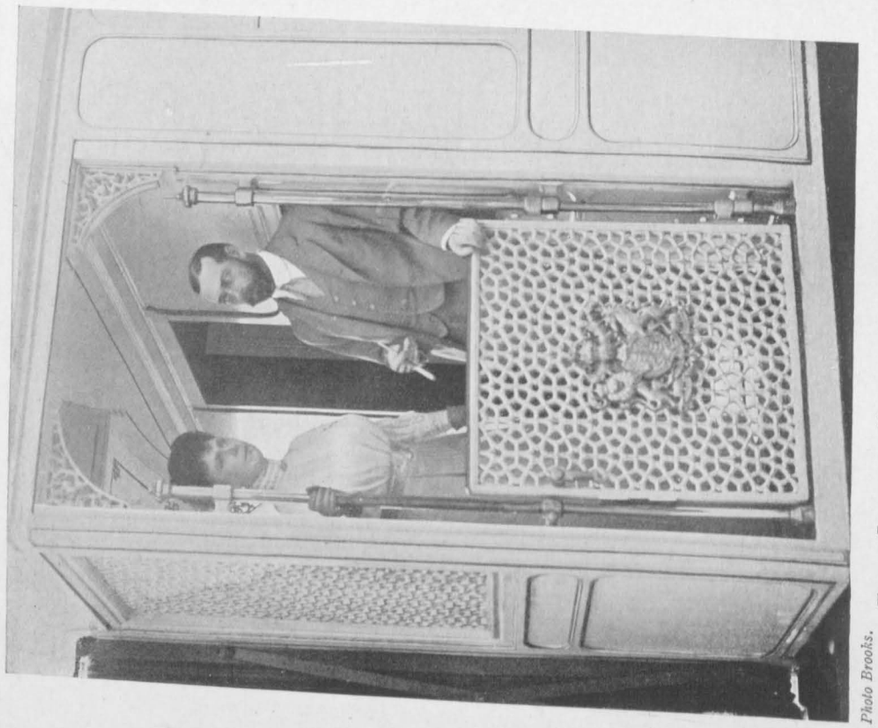


Photo Brooks. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES ON THE TRAIN.

written for the occasion, was one of welcome and blessing, and of prayer for long life and prosperity, the first verse running as follows :

> "Long, long mayest thou live, King George, and Mary with thee.
> Welcome is your coming, the people of India are glad.
> Defender of the Faith, valiant hero, may you be victorious throughout the world, Emperor of India.
> O Imperial Ruler, may you reign for ever! Such is the prayer of all Bharata.
> May your glory ever increase as that of our Mother Victoria,
> And peace, as in King Edward's day, ever reign beneath the British Flag."

On the conclusion of this performance Their Majesties descended from the green and white pavilion, and drove slowly between the masses of excited and shouting children to the exhibition of Old Bombay, where Mr. Shahpurji Broacha pointed out the principal exhibits, which were examined by Their Majesties with keen interest. A large model of the seven islands of Bombay in 1762, and another showing the city at the present day, with the seven become one by reclamation from the sea, were much admired, His Majesty accepting from the hands of Mr. Wardlaw Milne a replica in silver gilt of the former. When Their Majesties left, the children, who had in the meantime been given a display of daylight fireworks, were allowed to enter the exhibition, each child before leaving being given a souvenir cup and a bag of sweets.

Their Majesties returned to the ship about 11 a.m., and remained quietly on board for the remainder of the day and the following morning, to dispose of State business and to take a little rest before the strenuous labours that lay before them at Delhi. The same evening a pyrotechnic display was given for the entertainment of the populace on the Back bay, the whole sea-front of which was covered with an interested crowd. The fireworks were discharged at three separate stations from low barges on the water, and had the appearance of rising from the sea. In the afternoon of the 5th December Their Imperial Majesties visited the old 8th-century cave temples on the isle of Elephanta at the north end of the harbour, and did not land again till a quarter-past ten in the evening, to take train for Delhi. A brief halt was made at the Apollo Bandar, where in the pavilion Their Majesties presented signed portraits of themselves to various personages and institutions. The Guard of Honour on this occasion was furnished by the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, under the command of Captain G. G. C. Maclean, and after this had been inspected Their Majesties with their suite drove to the Victoria terminus, the escort being found, as before, by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 26th Cavalry. The streets were lined by troops and packed with people, and the whole city and harbour were again a blaze of illumination, the popular enthusiasm and interest being no less than on the day of Their Majesties' arrival.

The railway station had been tastefully decorated for the occasion in yellow

and white, and, in addition to the railway authorities, all the high officials of Bombay were in attendance there, including the Governor and Lady Clarke, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the members of the Executive Council, the General Commanding the Bombay Brigade with his staff, the Inspector-General of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

Before departure the King-Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour of the 96th Berar Infantry, under Captain J. de L. Conry, that was mounted on the platform, and the train left at 10.45 p.m.

The heat had been overpowering at Bombay, and it is difficult to bring home to the minds of those who do not know the climate the strenuous nature of Their Majesties' labours in such an atmosphere immediately after the voyage. Nothing, however, could have been a greater success than this first stage of the Imperial visit. It was in every sense worthy of the city and the occasion, a splendid example of the pageantry in which the East excels; but it was more than this. It was an object-lesson to the world of Oriental Empire and of unity in difference. It was a great popular ovation, a genuine outburst of simple affection on the part of a population which, however varied in colour, creed, and language, was entirely of one feeling and one mind. It struck the keynote for what followed at Delhi and Calcutta, and Bombay is justly proud of the events of those few days. Their Majesties were much impressed and moved by the spontaneity of the greeting they received, and they felt, as they had felt before, that they were at home among these gentle, kindly people. The feeling was reciprocated, and the people showed it in an unmistakable way. They went back to their villages in all parts of the province, and among their neighbours acquired a kind of sanctity from having seen the King, the great monarch of their religious precepts, the protector of the humble. The success of the arrangements was due very largely to the solid and unobtrusive labour that was bestowed on them by His Excellency Sir George Clarke and by Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, whose efforts for the comfort and convenience of the people were beyond all praise. The police had rarely to exert their authority, crime practically disappeared, and accidents, for which the local St. John Ambulance Brigades had made ample provision, were almost unknown.

The route taken by Their Majesties was by Baroda and Ratlam, through the picturesque Mukundwara Pass, on the new Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, through Kota and the majestic ranges of Southern Jaipur to Bharatpur, and thence through Muttra to Delhi. The speed was kept low for greater safety and comfort, and the Governor, who left Bombay after Their Majesties, arrived at Delhi first.

The train, which was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., agent of the railway, was a magnificent one, consisting of ten bogie vehicles,

measuring over six hundred and ninety-nine feet in length, and weighing four hundred and twenty-seven tons. It was the same that had been used by Their Majesties when they visited India as Prince and Princess of Wales; but for the present occasion it was practically reconstructed at the East Indian Railway workshops at Lilooah and refurnished, not with luxury and comfort, but with that refined simplicity for which Their Majesties' surroundings are always distinguished. The train was a good illustration of what can nowadays be accomplished by Indian labour under British supervision. The coaches were all painted white with gold lines, and the two saloons for Their Majesties, which were in the centre of the train, were identical in interior arrangements and each contained three apartments. The furniture in the Emperor's saloon was upholstered in dark green morocco, and in that of the Empress in green silk tapestry. The staff saloons were three in number, and were marshalled on either side of the Royal saloons, two in front and one behind. The dining-saloon was in rear of the latter, and behind this again came the kitchen carriage, the appointments of which would have been a model anywhere. The remaining coaches were for the railway and police officials, and for servants, the rear brake van having accommodation for the Indian doctor and the postmaster.

The King-Emperor's passage to Delhi was itself strikingly typical of the progress that had been attained under the ægis of the Crown. Fifty years ago the journey, now accomplished in little more than a day, was one of several weeks, partly through country infested with dacoits; while the line over which Their Majesties now travelled was not in existence when they visited India only six years before.



ARMS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY



IV—DELHI

In order to produce its full effect, a great ceremony of state must inevitably, and in the very nature of things, be largely based upon the inspiration of the past. It has, therefore, especially in India, been the invariable custom to associate such events as far as possible with the shrines of their own history.

And so, from the very first suggestion that the Emperor might come, the name of Delhi rose naturally to the lips of all—Delhi whose origin is lost in mystery and where the earliest scenes on Indian record were enacted. For nearly three thousand years Delhi has witnessed the fate of empires, and it was here that the British dominion was lost and won. At Delhi, too, all the Princes of the land had pledged their fealty to the British Crown. "The traditions of Delhi," to quote the words of the King-Emperor himself, "invest it with a peculiar charm"; it is associated with every era in the history of India, and in the sentiment of the people, Hindu and Muhammadan alike, it has never ceased to be the pivot of Indian rule, even as it must always remain the natural centre. It stands, as an old historian said, in honour and position like the heart within the body, with the provinces around it like the limbs.

It is true that there were not wanting those who urged the claims of Agra and of Calcutta, the former for its beauty and convenience, and the latter as the ripest fruit of British rule. But neither of these could stand for an instant against the memories of Kurukshetra and Indraprastha, of Narain and of Panipat, and the continuity of history which they give. Other Indian cities have stood still or vanished in the wake of time, Taxila has slipped away altogether, Bijayanagar is a ghost and Fatehpur Sikri a mere body with no soul. Delhi alone, like the sacred city of the seven hills, has survived the constant change, and from the beginning its life story has been that of India also. No matter that its ground is strewn with the husks of older harvests or that "the benighted wayfarer may still hear the shouts of phantom armies, the clash

of their weapons, and the neighing of their steeds, as he wanders over the darkling plain." It is true that for centuries its tale has been one long chronicle of discord and disaster, but there are other memories, older still, of the triumphs of culture and civilization, and of associations that will always be sacred. It remains, as it ever will, a city of inspirations, and it is there that the great heart of India still beats. Where else indeed should the Sovereign appear before his people?

To the British also Delhi is sacred soil. For them "no city in the Empire has more poignant or more glorious associations." "Lake rode in triumph through its streets; at its gates the destiny of the British in India was decided; its walls echoed the salute proclaiming the assumption of the Imperial title by Queen Victoria; it heard the guns announce the accession of the first British Emperor of all India."

It was thus not without reason that yet another King rode to Delhi.

The selection of the old capital as the place for the Durbar was the personal choice of the Emperor himself. His Majesty had always shown his keen desire to identify himself with all that is best in the life of his Indian subjects, and above all to meet their sentiments and to accept their traditions. "We have seen enough," he said, after his tour as Prince of Wales, "to make India a living reality to us, and enough to make us wish that we could see more and to implant for ever in our hearts sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow-subjects in India, of whatever creed or race." The instinctive recognition of Delhi as the one place of all others which reflected Indian character and spirit was a fruit of this desire.

It was on these grounds alone, and particularly because of 1877 and 1903, that Delhi was preferred, for the modern city was hardly worthy of the honour. The old Imperial capital was said in the days of its glory to have held more than two millions of people, but the city of the present day could boast no such greatness. It had for the most part become a mere huddle of mean houses and dingy lanes surrounded by miles and miles of ruins and the tombs of mighty lords. In itself, it had practically nothing that was more than two and a half centuries old, and its frowning walls could count only a third of this period. Outside them was a small European quarter, barely sufficient to meet the slender wants of its ever-changing population. For more than half its life the city had been stunted and starved of its natural development, first by the wars that surged up to its very walls and inside, and then by its assignment to the puppet kings who used it as a milch cow for their squanderings. Finally, under the British rule it was cast down and ignored and made subordinate to Lahore. It degenerated into a second-rate country town, maintained, after the usual economical fashion of the English administration, with nothing beyond the irreducible minimum. It was no longer, as in the days of Shah Jahan, an Imperial city whose inhabitants could proudly refuse to touch their daily

food until they had seen the king at the *jharoka* of the palace; and the majesty of government was now represented only by a small garrison and a handful of civil officials. There were occasional touring visits from a Viceroy or a Lieutenant-Governor, but these had nothing in common with the old splendours. With such a history the marvel is that anything at all of honour or of value should still exist at Delhi. And yet there was. Its beautiful palace yet remains, as its superscription proudly proclaims, a veritable paradise on earth. Its cathedral mosque contains a dream of the Prophet's own presence.

The Delhi of 1911 was truly a paradox, like most creations of the East—a city of contrast, at once unexpectedly rich and frankly poor, superbly crowned and yet humble and ragged, teeming with life in a cemetery of cities. A sea of waving crops swept up to its very walls, and even forced an entrance; its old mud houses bulged over the ramparts as though they must fall with the next monsoon; and yet here and there among them were electric tramways, roaring mills, and all the latest equipment of mechanical art, the very essence of modern life. Situated in a most fertile region of Hindustan, its population had, as the result of many years of peace and prosperity, gone up by leaps and bounds, until at the census of 1911 the numbers amounted to 233,000, making it the seventh city in India. And, side by side with this increase, the business energies of its trading castes and its development as a railway centre equidistant from Peshawar, Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta, had led to so extraordinary an expansion of the local trade and commerce that it bids fair to become the chief industrial centre of the whole of Northern India. The result was that the place had quite outgrown its own resources. The municipality, while improving the conditions of city life, had strained itself to the utmost in the effort to keep pace. Overcrowding was everywhere, and proper sanitation almost impossible. The thoroughfares were now too narrow, and the constant inflow exceeded all accommodation. The place was altogether unprepared for anything beyond its everyday life.

If the King-Emperor had decided to hold the Durbar at Calcutta or at Bombay, very little more would have been required in the way of preparations than what was necessary simply for the ceremonies themselves, for these great centres resemble the cities of Europe in their wealth of resource and accommodation, and their markets respond automatically to the dictates of supply and demand. But in Delhi, with its absolute lack of everything beyond its own immediate needs, the task of providing a dignified and adequate entertainment for the Sovereign and the hundreds and thousands who were expected to attend, seemed well-nigh impossible. The city had already overflowed its bounds; there was not a road that had a footpath, traffic problems were unknown, there were not a dozen motor-cars in the whole countryside, and the telephone exchange numbered less than thirty subscribers. There was no place at all

that was in any way suitable for the residence of Their Imperial Majesties. Even the old Royal palace had, from neglect and decay, grown unhealthy and unfit for habitation. The Circuit House, where they had stayed as Prince and Princess of Wales, was adequate only for a very brief sojourn, and that without any of the state and circumstance that were inseparable from an occasion like the present.

In the city alone roads had to be remade and widened, crooked places straightened, tarnished frontages renewed, and unsightly buildings removed. There were these and a thousand and one other details that in any ordinary town would have given no unusual trouble, and been taken for granted. The results in some ways were not striking, it is true, for the main features of the place could not all at once be changed; but, nevertheless, the Delhi of December 1911 was very different from the city of eleven months before. Its dingy streets had all been swept and garnished, its houses hardly knew themselves in fresh white paint, while flaws and imperfections that had passed unmarked for years now suddenly disappeared as if by magic. In India, particularly in the inland country towns, very little as a rule happens in the way of local improvements without official patronage and initiative, but, on the present occasion, nothing was more remarkable than the liberal measure of support which was received by the authorities from private citizens, who, in their anxiety to do honour to the Sovereign, displayed an enterprise and zeal that were hitherto unknown.

It is not easy for those who are used to all the resources of modern civilization as a matter of course, or who saw Delhi only under the actual conditions of the Imperial visit, to form any idea of the great amount of work that was involved in its preparation. Everything, down to the smallest detail, had to be thought of in advance; tools had to come from England, road material hundreds of miles, a police force had to be formed and trained, even the supply of butter and eggs was a source of much anxiety to the official mind for months beforehand. In 1902 it had needed all the creative power and all the wonderful energy of Lord Curzon for a whole year or more to provide even for a vicarious celebration, for on that occasion also an ephemeral city had to be evolved from nothing in the fields round Delhi, and the scene for a great ceremony carved out from the midst of a swampy waste. Lord Curzon's Durbar was on a vastly greater scale than Lord Lytton's assemblage in 1877, but it cannot compare either in magnitude or importance with the one held by the Emperor himself, for which the preliminary labours were correspondingly increased. But there were additional difficulties of another kind. When Their Majesties' gracious intention was first made known towards the end of 1910, a new Viceroy had just arrived, who had had no time to acquaint himself with local conditions, while most of the officials who had been personally concerned in the similar activities of Lord Curzon's Durbar, the

Prince of Wales's visit, and Lord Minto's great assemblage at Agra, had left the headquarters of government and were not available for his assistance; but Lord Hardinge learnt on all hands that experience demanded an immediate commencement of the work. His Excellency was thus confronted with a problem that had not been known by any of his predecessors.

Their Majesties were to visit Bombay and Calcutta as well as Delhi. As regards the two former, since they were already the seats of government, the arrangements were a comparatively simple matter, and it was to Delhi that Lord Hardinge specially addressed himself. His keen official insight and his acquaintance with India, however brief, had already shown him that the active business of government had increased so largely since the time of the last Durbar that it would be quite impossible either for him or for the Council to devote the necessary attention to this additional task and to carry on their normal duties at the same time. For this reason he decided, with the approval of the Emperor himself, to form a strong committee "for the management, subject to His Excellency's general control and supervision, of all business connected with the Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi in December 1911," and to nominate as president an official of weight and experience who would be able to take a large share of the responsibility from his own shoulders, the members of the committee being also specially selected for administrative skill and experience each in their respective spheres of work.

Four Indian Princes were included on the King-Emperor's own initiative, and the committee was constituted as follows:

President.—The Hon. Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Members.—Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor.

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor.

Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor (afterwards His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Regent of Jodhpur).

Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor.

The Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E., V.D., President of the Railway Board.

The Hon. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Dallas, Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Colonel H. V. Cox, Indian Army, Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.

Colonel C. J. Bamber, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab.

Colonel R. S. Maclagan, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

THE HON. SIR TREVREDYN WYNNE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Railways Member.



Photo Jenkins.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. MAXWELL, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O.

Military Secretary to the Governor-General.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

THE HON. SIR JOHN HEWETT, K.C.S.I.

President.



Photo Jacolette.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. V. COX, C.B., C.S.I.

Military Member.



Photo Jenkins.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. M. DALLAS, C.S.I.

Commissioner of Delhi.

MEMBERS OF THE DURBAR COMMITTEE



Photo Elliott & Fry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MURRAY, M.V.O.

Supply and Transport Member.



Photo Bremner.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. BAMBER, M.V.O.

Medical Member.



MR. W. M. HAILEY, C.I.E.

Finance Member.



Photo Bremner.

COLONEL R. S. MACLAGAN, C.B., C.S.I.

Public Works Member.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

MR. V. GABRIEL, C.V.O., C.S.I.

Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE DURBAR COMMITTEE

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Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., Indian Army, Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., Extra Equerry to the King.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. T. Murray, Supply and Transport Corps.

Secretary.—Mr. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, of the Political Department of the Government of India.

This committee was responsible for the initiation and co-ordination of all details of the whole undertaking, of which a weekly report was given to the Viceroy by the President, who at the same time submitted all questions ripe for His Excellency's decision. It controlled a body of over a hundred executive officers who were specially appointed to carry out its directions, it employed many thousands of workmen, and it was concerned in an expenditure of over half a million pounds. It held weekly meetings from the beginning of 1911 until a few days before the Imperial visit. It passed more than seven hundred formal resolutions, and for various purposes divided itself into forty sub-committees of three or four members each. It dealt with matters so widely apart as the purchase of electric plant and the selection of a musical programme, the proportions of the Durbar amphitheatre and the provision of vegetables for the camps, the order of precedence and the laying of a polo ground, the site of a shop and the shape of a ticket, the details of a fire brigade and the decorations of a throne. At the beginning of January 1911, when the committee first commenced operations, the great camp area, which by the end of November had been laid out with trim, well-kept roads and grass plots and gardens, with electric light, water-supply, and all the elaborate paraphernalia of a modern city, was mostly occupied by growing crops. The site of the Durbar ceremony was an undrained swamp where the officers of the garrison had been wont to shoot duck and snipe, which was annually flooded by the overflow of the great river Jumna. The scene of the Imperial garden party in the fort was an unkempt mass of excavations and mud, and that of the people's fête below was a pestilent and fever-stricken marsh.

Only those who were actively engaged can ever realize the extraordinary amount of work of all kinds that had to be concentrated into a brief span to make Delhi at all presentable, and fewer still can form any conception of the task of co-ordination and administrative care involved in the creation of a mushroom city for a quarter of a million inhabitants, to say nothing of the improvement and renovation of the permanent one, which was of equal size. Everything had to be done within the space of eleven short months, and throughout the fierce heat of one of the most severe and unhealthy summers that Delhi has known for many years. A special word of praise is due to the Pioneer

Regiments who remained under canvas to complete the Durbar amphitheatre and other engineering works when the heat of May and June was well-nigh intolerable in tents; and also to the most valuable corps of labourers and gardeners whose services were lent by the Maharaja Scindia, and who worked incessantly throughout the whole of the year. Nor must the builders of the railways and the individual camps be forgotten. They, too, had to labour unremittingly until their tasks were complete; and there were many others, particularly the permanent officials of Delhi, to whom naturally fell a heavy share of the control of local work. All these, to say nothing of the camp demarcators, the sanitary officers, the horticultural staff, the land-acquisition officers, were obliged to continue at high pressure duties that in the ordinary course would have almost come to a standstill during the worst four months of the year. There were other troubles also of a more unexpected nature. Strikes in England prevented the shipment of even the most elementary requirements, and when they were sent, some were shipwrecked on the way; the unusual failure of the monsoon upset the calculations of the engineers, who waited for the rain to soften the ground, and of the supply officers, who had counted on it for their stocks of fodder and provisions. India is a land where nature is rarely temperate. There is generally too much or too little, and the rain that eventually came lasted for days continuously at a season when none was anticipated, and when all the tents had been erected, turning the encampment into a flooded swamp, and necessitating a complete reconstruction of the gardens and external decorations only a week before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties. The railway, on which so much depended, especially at this stage, was also washed away. And there were trials by fire as well as by water, for in spite of all the elaborate precautions that were taken, the gorgeous pavilions erected in the fort, for the reception of Their Majesties by the Ruling Chiefs at the State Entry, were completely destroyed only two days before the event for which they were intended, and had, by the indomitable energy of two or three officers, to be replaced by others in a single night. The principal tents of the Punjab Camp, on which the Lieutenant-Governor had lavished his care and bestowed his household gods, were also gutted a few days previously, and had likewise to be replaced hurriedly with such material as was then procurable. At another time the petrol depot that supplied the whole camp was burnt out. Such happenings imposed a very serious strain on those who had to make bricks in a place where practically all the straw could only be imported from hundreds and thousands of miles. Carriages came from Peshawar, steam rollers from England, furniture from Calcutta, and fruit from Bombay.

But all these and other obstacles counted as nothing, and were most cheerfully met and surmounted by a splendid determination to produce a result that should be worthy of so great a landmark in the history of India, and the workers were much encouraged, not only by frequent visits from the Viceroy,

but also by the King-Emperor's own enthusiasm for the great object he had in view, and by the knowledge of His Majesty's keen and watchful interest in all the details of what was being done. It is not often that the servants of the Crown in India, either European or Asiatic, have a chance of personal service to the Sovereign, and the opportunity was much appreciated.





V—THE STATE ENTRY

DELHI has seen many great days that will always be writ large on the pages of history, but never probably one to which it has looked forward with such eagerness as the seventh of December, 1911.

Other Kings and Emperors who had come to Delhi had appeared before its walls with a victorious army or with a force to overawe. The British Governors-General, Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon, had come on special missions as the vicegerents of the Crown, but their appearance at Delhi was nothing entirely unusual, for they could frequently visit it in the course of their official tours. There was no special reason, therefore, why they should not come, as they actually did, by the railway station in the ordinary way of a travelling official, though the occasion in each case demanded a special display as a prelude to the celebration which followed. In 1911 things were different. The Emperor was coming to Delhi direct from the Imperial metropolis of England, not in any representative capacity, or even as the head of a successful army, but in his own right as the visible embodiment of Empire fully endowed with all the attributes of power. His first appearance at Delhi was thus no mere ceremonial introduction, but an event essentially and entirely different from anything that had gone before.

It was therefore meet that his entry into Delhi should be associated in some way with the local symbols of supremacy, the chief among which in the popular eye was the old red fortress palace of Shah Jahan. There would, too, in the Indian view of the fitness of things, have been something strangely incongruous in the arrival of the sacred Shah-in-Shah at the general railway station of the place like any other traveller.

The railway arrangements at Delhi fortunately allowed of the complete realization of these ideas, for, after crossing the sandy bed of the Jumna, the East Indian Railway, by which His Majesty would arrive, first touches the soil of

Delhi within the bastion of Salimgarh, formerly the island stronghold of an Afghan adventurer, but now an outwork at the northern end of the palace, with which it is connected across the moat by a high-walled bridge. The line runs straight through the centre of the bastion, which encloses an irregular triangle some nine hundred feet by sixteen hundred, across another bridge to the main station of Delhi a mile or so beyond. Here then His Majesty decided to arrive, mysteriously and in seclusion, so that he could issue forth before his people from the gates of the old Imperial fortress, and thus revive an ancient memory. In this way the bastion which, in its present form, was built nearly four hundred years ago as a bulwark against the return of one emperor, was now to serve for the arrival of another.

No one knew better than His Majesty what the day meant to all his Indian people, and, as at Bombay, his one great idea was to see, and be seen by, the greatest number possible. The choice of the route for the progress through the streets was thus a matter of much importance. It was traced out by the Viceroy himself, and lay through the heart of the city, being made as long as possible with due regard to the fatigues of Their Majesties' journey and the arduous duties of the troops. Commencing at the Delhi Gate of the Fort, which had always been the portal of the Emperors, it lay first in a gentle curve across a wide expanse of green fringed with many trees, and rising gently towards the Jama Masjid, the great cathedral mosque, which was flanked on either side by a thin white line of city housetops. The road itself was the *Via Sacra* of the Moghuls, along which, in golden palanquin and screened from vulgar gaze by surrounding noble footmen, they went on Fridays to their prayers. The old French traveller Tavernier saw Aurungzeb pass along it with an escort of a thousand men, and with the Imperial insignia on elephants which led the way. With the stately Fort on the one side and the gleaming domes of the mosque on the other, both softened in the gentle light of a Delhi winter morning, no finer setting for a great Imperial progress could indeed have been devised.

Near the Fort the glacis was levelled into terraces for thousands of spectators, and, farther on, the left side of the road was enclosed by iron rails as a garden for the new memorial to King Edward; the right, which sloped upwards from the roadside, was held by tiers and tiers of stands erected by the municipality, and set back sixty feet to leave the vista unimpeded. Before the great East Gate of the Masjid, which is only opened still for the highest in the land, the road turned to the left, encircling the massive plinth of the building as it were in a vast basin of stands; then, coming to the north side, it bent away past the hospital, so that the sick also might see, along the Esplanade Road, which skirts the outer fringe of the city at this point. Next, plunged once more into a mass of trees, it wheeled abruptly to the left into the main artery of the city, the famous Chandni Chowk, nearly a mile long in a straight line and divided down the middle by a row of peepul trees. The central causeway was one long line of wooden stands,

and every gap elsewhere was similarly filled. At the Town Hall, half way along the street, an enormous stand had been erected round the statue of Queen Victoria, and the roof of the building itself was specially arranged for ladies of high rank, so that they might see without being seen.

At the far end the line of march turned sharply to the right into the Fattehpuri Bazar, a narrow lane of grateful shadows that led into the Queen's Road, where the great array of gold-clad elephants had assembled for the Viceroy's state entry nine years before. Here also, on the left, were many stands; then it crossed the Dufferin Bridge, which spans the largest railway junction in India, and passed through the gap of the Mori Gate, a place of valiant memories.

The great Imperial camp where Their Majesties were to reside was still two miles away behind the Ridge, and it was reached almost in a straight line from the Mori Gate. The road passed first across a park-like space outside the city walls, trimly set out with tents for visitors, then along the Rajpur Road in the meagre civil station, with many stands and modest villa gardens. Lastly came the Chauburja Road, crossing the Ridge at an angle, with enclosures along its rocky ascent for the minor officials and servants in the Government employ; and then, surmounting all, the road, here forty feet wide, went through a great pavilioned wreath of stands one hundred yards in span. These stands held seating for about five thousand persons, and the grassed space in between had room for many more. It was here, before a modest *dais* scarcely raised above the ground, that the Emperor would receive an address from the Legislative Council, who represented British India; and from this spot Their Majesties could descend at once to their camp only a few hundred yards away, obtaining as they went a splendid view of the great white sea of tents that lay in ordered ranks beyond.

From first to last the route was just over five miles long, a stretch that through a city of flat roofs, balconies, and stands gave opportunities to all for joining in the great welcome. It was full of interest throughout, with its contrasts and variety. Little, however, was done by way of formal decoration, for the old city needed no artificial decking to show its loyalty and joy. Nevertheless, mottoes and portraits of Their Majesties were seen on every side, while shawls and carpets of brilliant dyes and gold were spread out in the sunlight from parapet and lattice. In places, too, the road was garlanded, as at the clock tower in the Chandni Chowk, the ugliness of which was quite concealed.

Delhi stirred itself very early on this momentous morning. Enormous crowds had poured into the city for days and days by every route. Thousands took their places before nightfall, and many slept in freezing cold beneath the stars. They came, with great confusion of tongues but with a single purpose, from all corners of the country, and many tales were told of lengthy pilgrimage. One holy man from Tibet had tramped four months without ceasing, and,

after having seen the King pass by, went back again the same night rejoicing on his way.

The anticipation was intense, for all the efforts and the expectations of a year, the undefined hopes, the religious feelings of a continent, were concentrated on these coming minutes, when the Emperor would appear and ride forth among his people. The route was packed from end to end with dense masses of the populace, whose multicoloured headgear was like a great mosaic, while the roofs and windows showed still brighter with the gay attire of the women.

The extensive space outside the Fort held many tens of thousands, but yet it seemed unfilled, for as many as possible had congregated near the course, and left open ground behind them. Nearest to the Fort on the glacis by the gate, were gay parterres of children, arranged in groups, each with its own distinctive colour of head-dress. More than five thousand had come by train over-night, from many parts of northern India, and some, waving small flags, were from girls' schools, a modern innovation in the land. Near at hand were other scintillating lines, where the Ruling Chiefs' retainers were mustered with banners and spears, ready to take their places in the great cortège, with their coats of mail and steel armour all glistening in the sun. Every side road had its forest of lances, every vista its prismatic lines of colour. Farther on again, towards the Masjid, a sturdy group was seen of uniformed cadets, who had travelled in the cause of Imperial brotherhood from the King's School at Paramatta in Australia, and then, on both sides of the road, save where the new King Edward garden imposed a restful patch of green, a long, continuous mass of men right up to the main portal of the mosque itself. The façade of the building, which appeared to be the summit of a great human pyramid, was garlanded in golden writing, "Long live our Emperor and Empress. Loyal greetings of the Musalman community in India." Its noble flights of steps were occupied mainly by students from Muhammadan schools and colleges, who thus had the best position along the whole route, for they could see the procession advancing from the Fort on one side and winding away towards the city on the other.

Up to this point the chief interest lay in the magnificence and impressiveness of the scene. From here onwards it was the multitude of the people that engaged the whole attention, and the sudden change from one to the other was highly dramatic. If the crowds were large outside, they appeared to be immeasurably greater amid the flat-topped houses, for the people naturally gravitated towards the narrow streets where they could obtain the closest sight. Packed in great timber stands along the Chandni Chowk, clustering on every roof, and swarming in all the open spaces by hundreds of thousands, they covered everything with a most bewildering profusion of life and colour, and the buildings of the city seemed scarcely visible at all. Outside the Mori Gate was another mass of students, who cheered like English schoolboys, and in

the Rajpur Road the most noticeable feature was a group of some hundreds of pensioners of the Punjab Police, on stands close to the barracks of their own force.

Meanwhile, at the Ridge Pavilion, another kind of company had mustered, and the scene there was unexcelled for animation and interest. The seats in the two semicircular covered stands were divided into radial blocks, allotted proportionally to the various provinces of British India, a certain number being reserved for other visitors, and the families of civil and military officers on duty. In addition to these there were some hundreds of seats on the circular lawn enclosed by the stands, and bisected by the roadway. Those on the eastern side were ranged in groups for the representatives, the members of the Legislative Councils of the Government of India and the several provinces. In the centre, close to the low red carpeted *dais*, were seats for the Governor-General's Executive and Legislative Councils ; on the left of these were the Councils of Bombay and Bengal, and on the right those of Madras, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, each group headed by its own Governor. The Judges of the High and Chief Courts and other dignitaries of state also had places on this lawn. The western side of the road was reserved for ladies and distinguished visitors.

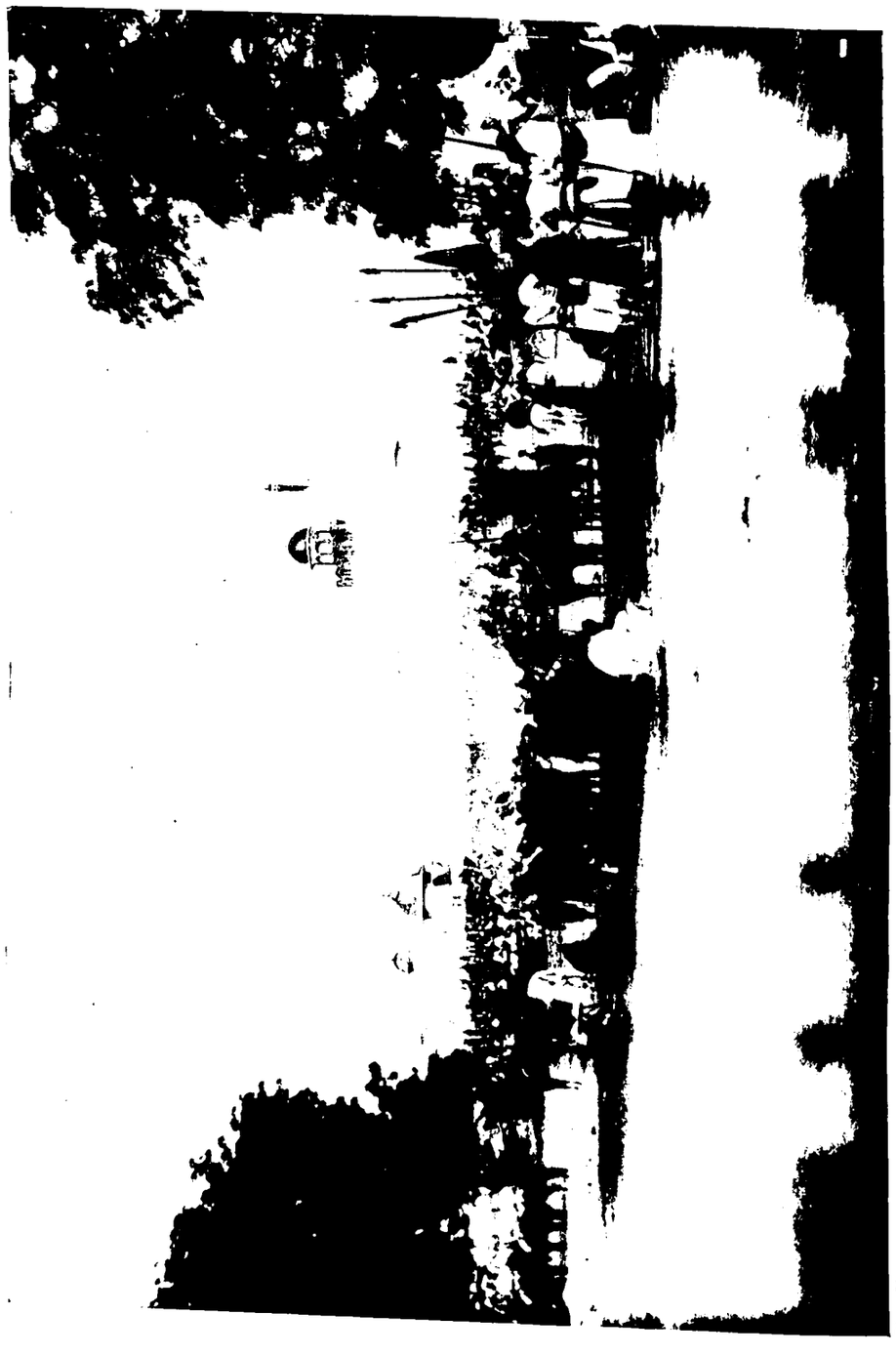
A massed band near by played from an early hour, and in the interval of waiting the company walked and talked in the arena, filling it with an indescribable medley of types and tongues. The variety of uniform and dress was extraordinary, though the sombre blue and gold of the civil uniform and the plain colours of the Indian professional classes naturally predominated. There were ladies of high degree from Europe, and the wives of Indian gentlefolk in graceful native costumes ; there were Judges in their wigs and robes, bishops in canonicals, and pleaders in black gowns ; also Indian officials in the British civil uniform, and in their own more becoming national dress. There were officers of the Army, British and Indian, Lords-Lieutenant of English counties, Nepalese with bird-of-paradise plumes in their hats, Baluchis in white with ringed locks, German and Austrian officers in their own regimental uniforms, Japanese and Turks. There were people from Kashmir and Madras, from Burma and Bombay, from Oudh and Assam, Pathans and Uriyas, Gurkhas and Deccanis, all in their distinctive costumes. The gathering was indeed typical of India, and symbolic of the breadth of British rule.

The troops who were present, not in warlike display to overawe or control, but to take part in the pageant as the trusted servants of the monarch and the visible token of British power and security, had been on the move long before daybreak, when the mists were hanging heavy on the ground, to reach their appointed stations in time. They lined the course from Salimgarh to the camp, and displayed a remarkable variety of race and colour. Here in one place were Indian cavalry, with waving pennons and the brightest uniforms, red, yellow, and light blue, while in another was the British rifleman in sombre bottle-



THE REHEARSAL OF THE STATE ENTRY : PASSING THE JAMA MASJID.

Photo Central News. 64]



AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING-EMPEROR, DECEMBER 7TH, 1911

Photo Vernon

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green; there were Pathans in khaki, dragoons in scarlet, Highlanders in tartans, Baluchis in cherry and green, Horse Artillery, Camel Corps and Mule Batteries, Pioneers and Transport, all very different, yet all alike in the perfection of their drill and bearing.

The whole body of troops on parade formed a magnificent army, 50,000 strong. The route was divided into two portions, that nearer the Fort, comprising the first, second, and third sections, being under Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, and that nearer the camp, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, under Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow. They were disposed in single line, except through the city, where there was a double rank. The cavalry were massed at crossed roads and on the open spaces, and the Royal Artillery were in line at close interval. The commanders and their staffs were on the road at the centres of their forces. Bands, both British and Indian, played from an early hour in alternate brigades along the course, to relieve the tedium of waiting. The full tale of the troops was as follows:

No. 1 *Section*, from Salimgarh platform through the Fort to the mosque footpath outside the Delhi Gate, was under the command of Major-General B. T. Mahon. It comprised the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, the 34th, 107th, and 128th Pioneers, the 33rd Punjabis, and the 1st Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, who formed part of the Delhi garrison, and had borne much of the labour of preparation, the 18th Tiwana Lancers, and the 16th Rajputs.

No. 2 *Section*, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir P. Lake, extended from the end of the first section to a short distance along the Chandni Chowk, and was composed of the 2nd Battalions of the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch), the 13th Hussars, the 3rd Skinner's Horse, the 10th Hussars, the 9th Hodson's Horse, the 30th Lancers, the 8th Cavalry, the 36th Jacob's Horse, the 4th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles, the 16th Rajputs, the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 2nd Battalions of the 9th and 2nd Gurkha Rifles, the 17th Cavalry, the 11th Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 5th Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, the 7th Mountain Artillery Brigade.

No. 3 *Section*, under Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Pearson, occupied the rest of the Chandni Chowk, almost to the other end. It consisted of the 23rd Pioneers, the 2nd Battalions of the 1st and 4th Gurkha Rifles, the 1st Battalions of the 1st Gurkha Rifles and the West Riding Regiment, the 47th Sikhs, the 28th Punjabis, the 53rd Sikhs, the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, the 25th Punjabis, the 18th Infantry, the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers.

No. 4 *Section*, commanded by Major-General C. J. Blomfield, stretched as far as the Mori Gate, and comprised the 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the First Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, the 90th Punjabis, the 45th Sikhs, the 116th Mahrattas, the 48th Pioneers, the 74th Punjabis, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the 36th Jacob's Horse, the 8th Cavalry, the 10th Lancers, the 36th Sikhs, the 41st Dogras, and the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.

No. 5 *Section*, which stretched across the open space outside the Mori Gate as far as the corner of Boulevard Road, consisted entirely of Imperial Service Cavalry, which had been placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief by the rulers of the States providing them, and were commanded by Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, their own Inspector-General. There were in this section the Bikaner Camel Corps and the Bahawalpur Mounted Camel Escort, as well as two squadrons each of the Alwar, Bhopal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Mysore, Patiala, and Rampur Lancers, and one of the Kashmir Lancers. There were also four companies of Imperial Service Sappers, one each from Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Sirmur, and Tehri (Garhwal), all of which had done good work in preparing for the Durbar. The Gwalior Sappers and Miners, who are not Imperial Service Troops, were also included as a special recognition of their valuable services in the same way.

No. 6 *Section* consisted of Imperial Service Infantry under the same command, and extended almost up to the pavilion on the Ridge. The units represented were those of Alwar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Gwalior, Jind, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Nabha, Patiala, and Rampur.

No. 7 *Section* completed the route, and was commanded by Colonel S. T. B. Lawford. It consisted of the whole of the volunteer contingent at Delhi, together with a corps of some six hundred transport drivers, the 1st and 2nd Sappers and Miners, divisional signal companies, and a wireless-telegraph company, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and the 130th Baluchis.

At last the great moment arrived, and the long white train in charge of Mr. W. Dring, Agent of the East Indian Railway, the engine heralding its mission with a breastplate of the Royal Arms, steamed quietly across the Jumna Bridge, and, as it drew up within the walls of the bastion, the King-Emperor himself stepped out eagerly on to the platform, and acknowledged the Royal salute that was given by the troops before him. He was manifestly conscious of the deep significance of the occasion as the difficult accomplishment of a great purpose and the realization of his cherished hopes. A quiver of excitement went through the whole of Delhi as, punctually at ten o'clock, the Royal Standard of Great Britain and Ireland was for the first time in history hoisted on the Delhi Gate of the Fort, and the boom of a gun at the Water Gate, the first of an Imperial salute of 101, announced that the Emperor himself had actually set

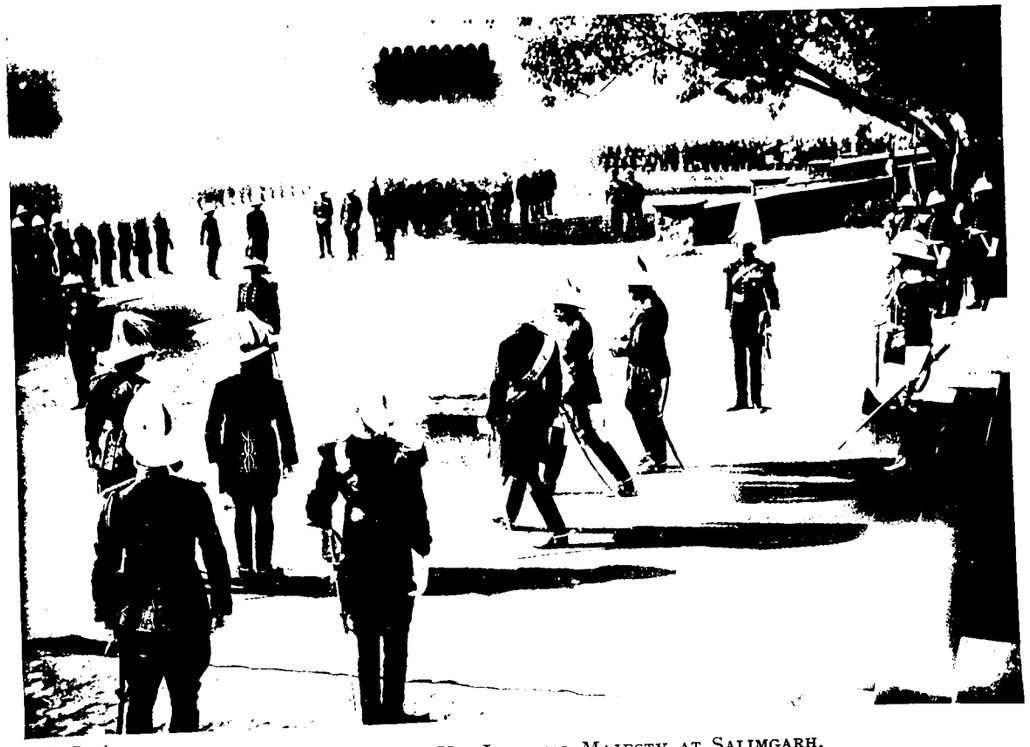


Photo Brooks. THE STATE ENTRY: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY AT SALIMGARH.

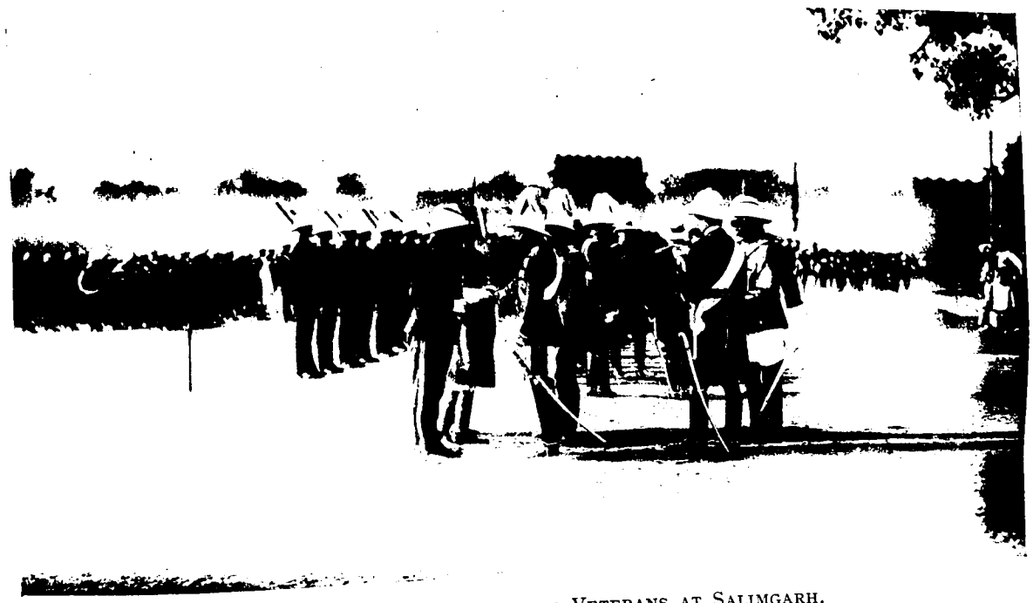


Photo Brooks. HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY WITH THE VETERANS AT SALIMGARH.



Photo Brooks.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES LEAVING SALIMGARH.

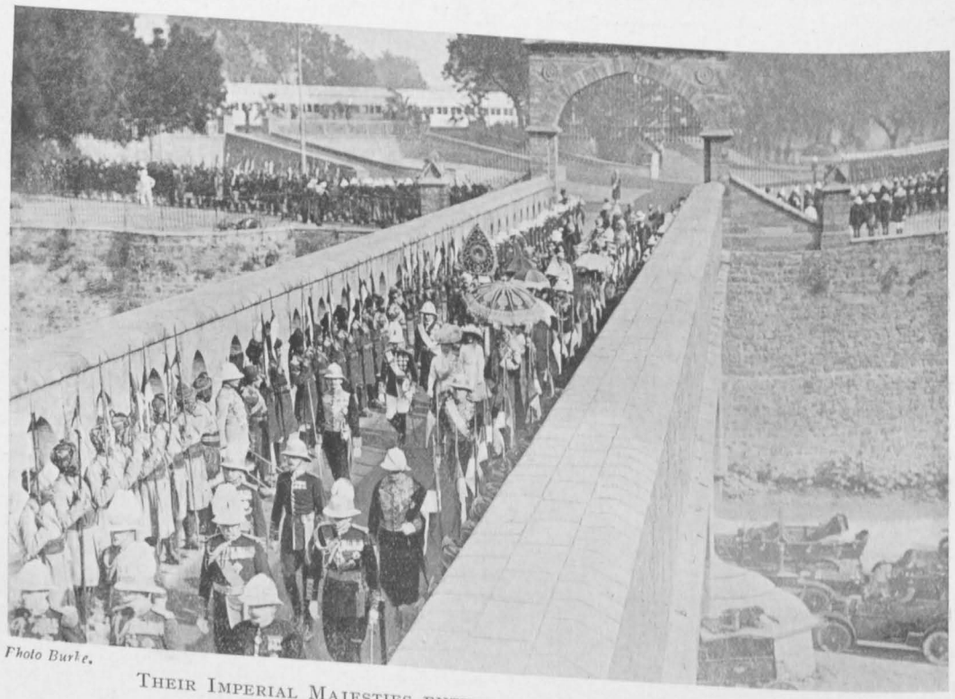


Photo Burke.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES ENTERING THE FORT FROM SALIMGARH.

foot in the ancient capital of Hindustan. It was echoed in the city by a shout of exultation such as those who heard it had never known before. The salute was divided into three portions of 34, 33, and 34 guns, and at the end of each a *feu de joie* was fired by all the troops, going along the left line from the Fort to the camp and returning by the right—a flash of full ten miles. This was quite unexpected by the people, and raised the tension of suspense to a still higher pitch.

In the bastion a brilliant scene was revealed. In front there was a red sandstone platform almost six hundred feet in length, with a buff and rosé pavilion in its midst, containing two golden chairs of state and richly carpeted. Beyond this a broad flight of steps, carpeted down the centre, led to the open triangular space of the bastion, some eight feet below. Farther still, and melting away in the light winter morning haze, were the great red walls of Shah Jahan, the very form of strength and dignity. These impressive surroundings were well suited to the distinguished assemblage, for which they formed a frame. On the platform stood an imposing group of high officers of state headed by the Governor-General. The steps were lined on either side by dismounted men of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons with lances, and farther down by two Gentlemen at Arms and two members of the Royal Company of Archers, whose presence had been specially commanded by His Majesty. The occasion was more than ordinarily interesting as regards these two corps, members of which had never yet been on duty at the same time or outside the limits of the United Kingdom.

Below the steps an oblong space was formed, in front by a scarlet line of the 128th Pioneers, who also furnished a guard on the other side of the train, and at the sides by lines composed of two private soldiers from every army unit at Delhi. The enclosure thus made was occupied by a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, which had the privilege at the time of being the guardian of the Fort, and behind the Pioneers were other lines, at fifteen paces' interval, of representative sections, each consisting of sixteen men and two non-commissioned officers of the units composing the Third Division of the Army—the composite division, the cavalry division, and the Imperial Service Troops, mounted and dismounted. On the right behind the troops the bands were placed, and in front of them a glittering troop of trumpeters and heralds. On the left were the representative sections of the Seventh Division of the Army, which includes the Delhi Garrison; and behind all these, on the left side of the triangle, was a long line of men whom the King-Emperor specially delighted to honour, the veterans of the Army, both British and Indian, who had grown old in distinguished service, and had now from their retirement been invited to Delhi, to the number of over eight hundred, by His Majesty's express command. In rear of these again, lining the top of the ramparts, was a single rank of dismounted men of the 30th Lancers, whose pennons, gently fluttering in the morning air, formed a bright circlet round the whole assemblage, itself a mass of splendid

colour. All these troops were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Drake-Brockman, of the 18th Infantry.

The Queen-Empress descended from the train immediately after His Majesty, and they were both then greeted, with deep reverence, by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, whose little daughter presented a bouquet of purple orchids to Her Majesty.

An Emperor is, above all, the leader of his people and the commander of his armies, and it was among the troops he honoured that the Sovereign now appeared. It was, therefore, the uniform of a Field-Marshal of the Imperial Army that he wore, with the ribbon of the Star of India. Her Majesty was dressed in white, and wore the ribbon of the Garter and the Order of the Crown of India, which was worn by Lady Hardinge also. Lord Hardinge, in contrast with the brilliant uniforms around, was in the simple dark blue frock-coat of the Indian political service, with the insignia of the Grand Master of the Star of India.

The next to pay their respects were those who were to be most closely associated with Their Majesties during the Delhi visit, the officers and officials of the Indian services who were commanded for personal attendance. They were already on the platform, and were now presented by the Governor-General to Their Majesties, who stood before the Chairs of State under the canopy. First among them came His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, whose high lineage and personal qualities had led to his selection from all the Ruling Princes of India for the unusual honour of appointment as "Ruling Chief in Waiting." Next were the six Indian Aides-de-Camp of His Majesty: Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, who had both been Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty as Prince of Wales; Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur, who had served both Queen Victoria and King Edward in the same capacity; and Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. After these came Sir John Hewett, President of the Durbar Committee, whose strenuous labours were now practically complete, and Sir Henry McMahon, the specially appointed Master of the Ceremonies, in whose case the most serious were only just beginning; and next the high officers appointed Aides-de-Camp to the King for distinguished military service: Brigadier-Generals W. R. Birdwood, H. D'U. Keary, and C. J. Melliss, and Colonels H. E. Stanton, Viscount Hardinge, and F. Goodwin: the veteran Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammed Aslam Khan, once a warden of the Khyber, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Abdulla Khan, Honorary Commandant of the 15th Lancers, also from the North-West Frontier. There were, in addition, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, an extra equerry to His Majesty, who had attended him during the tour of 1905-6, and Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captains L. F. Ashburner, H. Hill, and R. B. C. Raban, Extra Aides-de-Camp to the King-Emperor, of whom the first three had served in the same capacity

during His Majesty's visit to India as Prince of Wales. All belonged to regiments of which His Majesty was Colonel in Chief. After presentation these officers passed down to the carpeted way below, where the members of the Imperial Household were already standing ready to attend Their Majesties in procession to the Fort.

Their Majesties had next to meet the principal officials of the Empire, including the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and other heads of provinces, who were also on the platform, standing on Their Majesties' right, and were presented by the Governor-General. First, by reason of his personal seniority, came His Excellency Sir G. S. Clarke, Governor of Bombay; then His Excellency Sir T. G. Carmichael, who had recently assumed the reins of office as Governor of Madras; the Hon. Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on whose shoulders, as the lord of Delhi, a large share of the preparatory labours had fallen; the Commander in Chief, His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who had recently been made an Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Duke, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon. Sir H. Adamson, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma; the Hon. Sir C. S. Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; the Hon. Mr. Leslie Porter, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; the Hon. Sir L. Jenkins, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Next followed the Members of the Government of India, the Hon. Sir G. F. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Vice-President of the Council, the Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Butler, the Hon. Saiyid Ali Imam, the second Indian to attain this high position, and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark. After these came His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir E. J. Slade, Naval Commander in Chief; Lieutenant-General Sir E. Barrow, Commander of the Southern Army, also an Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty; Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, Chief of the General Staff of the Army; Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks, Commander of the Northern Army; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Daly, Resident in Mysore; the Hon. Mr. E. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Resident in Kashmir; the Hon. Mr. R. Craddock, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the Hon. Sir G. Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan; the Hon. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, Resident at Hyderabad. There were also Lieutenant-General Sir P. Lake, commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division; the Hon. Sir T. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, who had supervised the arrangements for Their Majesties' journeys by rail; Major-General Sir A. Barrett, Adjutant-General in India, who had been responsible for all the military ceremonial arrangements; the Hon. Major-

General M. Grover, Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department; Major-General G. C. Kitson, Quartermaster-General of the Army; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Dallas, Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

In most cases the presentation was by no means a mere formal ceremony, for the Emperor was already well acquainted with his governors and officers, and took a keen interest in all their public business. It was thus some little time before His Majesty went down the steps, but in the meantime the troops and the veterans had been able to obtain a good view of the Emperor and Empress. A closer acquaintance was made when the Emperor advanced with the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief to inspect the Guard of Honour, after which His Majesty, with characteristic concern for all who have done good service in the Empire, conversed with the three senior veterans standing on the right of the Guard of Honour, Major Allum, of the Bengal Horse Artillery since 1839, who was present at the battles of Maharajpur in 1843, Moodkee, Subraon, and Ferozshah in 1848, Ramnagar, Chilianwallah, and Gujrat in 1849, and the rebellion at Meerut in 1857; Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Miran Bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, late of the 56th Punjab Infantry, who took part in the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow in 1857; and Resaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Jagat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late of the 16th Cavalry, who served in Afghanistan and Bhutan.

The proceedings in the bastion had been of a personal and almost private character. There were no spectators, and nothing could be seen by those outside, and there was yet another ceremony of a similar nature in the Fort itself—the reception of the Ruling Chiefs—before Their Majesties appeared among the people. After the inspection in the bastion, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress crossed the crenelated bridge that spanned the moat, and was lined on either side by representatives of all the "King's Own" regiments then at Delhi. The procession was headed by the heralds with their attendant trumpeters, and included also the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and the great officers of the Household. The entry of the Fort disclosed another splendid scene. A great pavilion, like that which the traveller Bernier saw at the court of Shah Jahan, wrought with silks of brilliant colours, and hung on twenty silver columns, had been erected on the right side of the roadway near the bridge. This, which was the finest tent that India could produce, was to have been the meeting-place between the Emperor and the Princes, but, notwithstanding the most careful precautions, it was, as already mentioned, completely destroyed by fire only some forty-eight hours before Their Majesties' arrival. By the extraordinary energy of a small group of officers, and by the generosity of the Chiefs of Kashmir, Jodhpur, and Rampur, who placed their best and largest tents at the disposal of the Committee, a new pavilion, however, had risen phœnix-like from the ashes of the first. It had



THE HON. SIR J. L. JENKINS, K.C.S.I.
Vice-President.



Photo Jenkins.
THE HON. SIR G. F. WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.



Photo Dale.
THE HON. SIR S. H. BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.



Photo Elliott & Fry.
THE HON. SIR R. W. CARLYLE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL

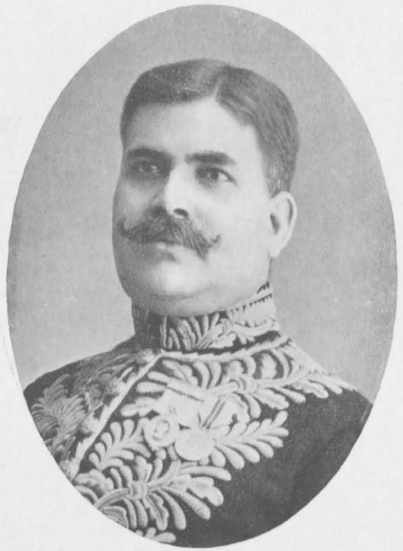


Photo Moller.

THE HON. SYED ALI IMAM, C.S.I.



Photo Jenkins.

THE HON. MR. W. H. CLARK, C.S.I., C.M.G.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL

not been possible in the time to invest this with the splendour of the former one, but the two Kashmir-silk shawl tents at the entrance were rich examples of their kind. Four tents were grouped together, making one large chamber, 160 feet long by 100 feet broad. Opposite the entrance was a Guard of Honour of the 16th Rajputs, the senior regiment of the old Bengal Army present at Delhi, and round this a frame of cavalry, the 18th Tiwana Lancers, of which the Emperor is Colonel in Chief, formed three sides of a square, from the open ends of which two companies of the Royal Berkshires went all round the pavilion. Outside these again were trees and massive sandstone walls.

Inside the tents the Ruling Chiefs had already assembled, standing in territorial groups on either side of a broad central pathway which led from the entrance to a golden canopy of Moghul date where chairs of state were placed. Behind the Chiefs stood their principal sardars. On the right of the *dais* was an interesting group of fifteen Chieftains from Baluchistan, whose stern faces and severe simplicity of dress were in marked contrast with their surroundings. On the left was another of the same number from the North-West Frontier Province. Behind the *dais* were the Imperial insignia, the *morchals* or gold-cased peacock feathers, *chanwars* or golden-handled tails of yak, *chatrs*, the state umbrellas, and *suraj-mukhi* or golden sun-face borne on a long pole. These were carried by retired Indian officers and non-commissioned officers specially selected from the whole army for this high honour as a reward for distinguished service.

A fanfare from the trumpeters at the entrance of the bridge announced Their Majesties' approach, and a few seconds later they passed to their seats upon the *dais*. The occasion was unique, the meeting of the Emperor with all the great Indian Princes in a body.

The Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Henry McMahon, then presented the Chiefs in turn, the band playing meanwhile. The Nizam was the first, and each one passed over, making his reverence as he did so, to the opposite side of the chamber. The ceremony was simple, and varied only by the Sikkim Chief, who laid a silken scarf at Their Majesties' feet; but it was marked throughout by the greatest dignity, and its significance appealed to all.

On passing out, the Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour and then mounted his horse, the Queen-Empress at the same time entering her carriage. The great cortège had been massed in position ready to move off on the open spaces and main road inside the Fort, converting its somewhat sombre shade for once into a fairyland of colour, with nodding plumes and waving pennons, and now, with a flourish from the State trumpeters, it began slowly to unwind itself towards the Delhi Gate, for the final *dénouement* when the Sovereign would issue forth before his people.

The procession went forward between the lines of troops on either side of the road—past the great antennæ of the radio-telegraph, so suggestive of India's

new touch with the outer world, which had spoken with the King-Emperor while he was still hundreds of miles from the shores of India—to the Delhi Gate of the Fort, now occupied as a point of vantage for witnessing the procession by Indian ladies of the great ruling families, who sat behind screens on the balcony above the archway.

As they emerged from the Fort the trumpeters sounded another flourish, and the people knew that the long-expected vision was at hand.

At this moment also a great salute of 101 salvoes of artillery of six guns each began from the summit of the Ridge in the neighbourhood of the Flagstaff Tower, so timed as to finish as the Emperor passed out from the city through the Mori Gate.

There can have been no more splendid or impressive spectacle in the whole long story of Asiatic pageantry than that of the King-Emperor riding out alone between the great stone elephants at the gate and that of the procession threading its way between the Highlanders and cavalry who lined the route along the gentle slope up to the Jama Masjid. The Moghuls never saw it thus, for in their day the open space, now green with trees and turf, was covered with narrow lanes and houses.

The procession itself, an epitome of Sovereignty in India, was rendered very striking by its combination of contrasts, its inspiring suggestiveness, and its picturesque and dramatic association of all the various elements which make the Indian Empire. The first part, which was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys, Deputy Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, consisted only of the provincial governors in their carriages, with their own small escorts. Among the latter were conspicuous the Body Guards of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, turned out in a way that would have done credit to any Royal Guards in Europe. The remainder were drawn from various Indian cavalry regiments then at Delhi. The order of the procession, which went at a trot, was as follows:

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Governor of Madras.
The Governor of Bombay.

The Emperor's own portion of the procession followed. It was led by Mr. E. L. French, Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, the officer responsible for the duty of controlling all the police at Delhi during the assemblage. Next

came Colonel W. A. Watson, Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, who was followed by a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards. This regiment was specially selected for the honour of escorting Their Majesties, as being the senior in the army then at Delhi. After this brilliant line of scarlet came, as if by way of contrast and relief to the eye, P Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Major W. H. Kay, with its khaki-coloured guns. Then followed the three remaining squadrons of the King's Dragoon Guards, the regiment being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hulton. The next place was taken by Brigadier-General H. P. Leader, in command of the whole of His Majesty's escort, who with his staff preceded the Headquarters Staff of the Army in India, a brilliant cavalcade of distinguished officers, prominent among whom were Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig and Major-General G. Kitson.

After these came the personal staff of the Commander in Chief, and then, as though as a reminder of the continuity of British institutions, the chivalry of medieval times was recalled for a moment by the costume of the Heralds, Brigadier-General Peyton, and Malik Umar Haiyat Khan Tiwana, who wore their tabards of the Royal Arms. The former carried a golden sceptre in token of his high authority, and the latter a gold-mounted ebony baton. Their attendant trumpeters and drummer, twenty-five in number, formed a glittering group in the same rich golden coats as are worn by the state trumpeters in England. Twelve were selected from Indian cavalry regiments and thirteen from British: they were all mounted on white horses and carried silver trumpets with banderoles of the Royal Arms. The Indian trumpeters wore *puggarees* that had been specially woven of pure gold at Navanagar by the best artificers India could produce. Fanfares were played at all the principal points along the route.

Then came another splendid cavalcade of officers, the staff of the Governor-General and the military Household of the Emperor, the latter riding in eleven ranks of three and including many who had been specially selected for the honour of personal attendance by reason of distinguished public service. Among them were the Indian Aides-de-Camp, the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikaner, the former as a British Major-General, the latter as Commandant of his own splendid Camel Corps, and the Nawab of Rampur in the blue and gold of Hodson's Horse.

Next came the Governor-General's Body Guard, the senior corps of the Indian Army, raised in 1777 by Warren Hastings, a superbly mounted body of a hundred and fifty men drawn from the best among the military races. The position of this corps, immediately before the Emperor, was a high compliment to the Indian soldier and a mark of greatest confidence. It was separated from His Majesty only by those in the closest personal attendance—first three non-commissioned officers, orderlies of the Household Cavalry, two of the

Life Guards and one of the Royal Horse Guards, whose glittering breastplates and unusual size attracted universal notice on the route; then, in line, the Commander in Chief and Colonel the Duke of Teck, the Emperor's own brother-in-law and personal aide-de-camp, who were followed by the two equerries in waiting, Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram, the latter an officer of the Indian Army and His Majesty's Assistant Private Secretary.

Then, before the onlookers had time to realize his presence, the single figure of the Emperor appeared, mounted on a superb dark brown Australian charger, and attended a short distance behind by the Governor-General and the Marquess of Crewe, the Minister in Attendance, wearing the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House. When great Moghuls made Royal progresses they were sometimes on elephants with nobles surrounding them on horseback, sometimes in closed palanquins with nobles walking on each side, preceded and followed by standards and symbols and by drums to warn men standing by; always in a manner that was secluded and mysterious. But the Emperor of to-day came simply and in confidence, as near as possible to his people, for his one great desire was to make himself more personally known, to see and to be seen by them.

Unfortunately, however, to the uninitiated the uniform of a Field Marshal differs very little from that of other military commanders, and the helmet which His Majesty was compelled to wear, for protection from the midday sun, to some extent concealed his well-known features. The result was that many of the Indian throng, dazzled as they were by the long array before their eyes and overawed by stately music and military salutes, failed till too late to distinguish him. There was thus at some points of the route a sense of momentary disappointment among those who missed the long-attended privilege, but the shouts of joy that followed left no doubt that they were very few. The carriage of the Empress, which was close behind, bore all the signs of state, six horses with postilions and two golden-topped umbrellas. Her Majesty was attended in the carriage by the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Durham, the Lord High Steward; while on the right rode Captain Keighley, Commandant of the Body Guard, and on the left the gallant, princely Knight, Sir Pratap Singh, commanding the Imperial Cadets. Behind the carriage were the two equerries in waiting on Her Majesty. The next place of honour was held by the Imperial Cadet Corps, which had appeared for the first time at the Viceroy's state entry in 1903. It consisted of fifty members, all of princely Indian houses, and was led by Major R. O'B. Taylor, the commandant. In its ranks were several Ruling Princes and officers commissioned to His Majesty's Indian Army, who had been previous members of the corps and begged permission to rejoin for this occasion. The former were Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kishangarh, the Nawab of Jaora, the Maharaj

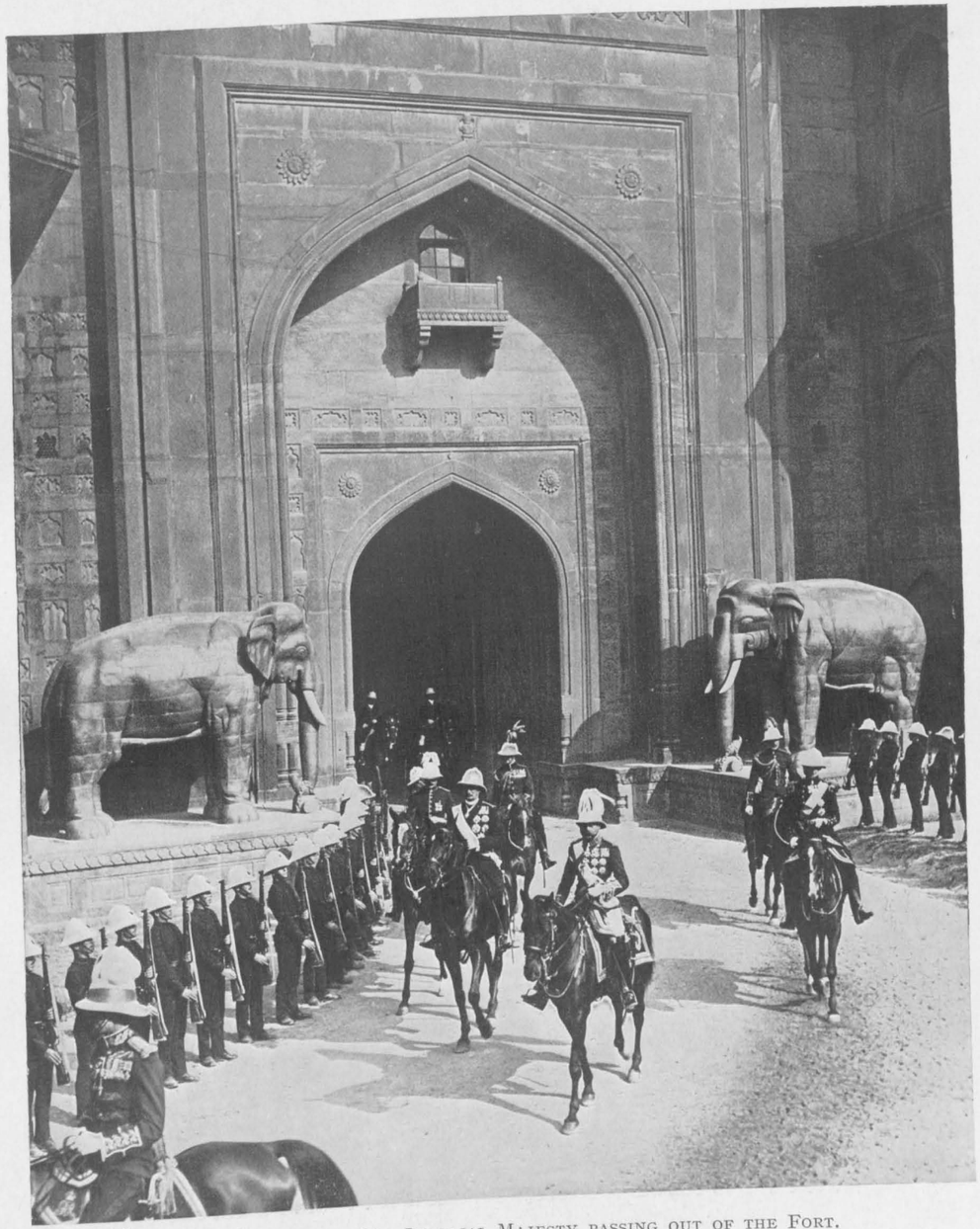


Photo E. Brooks. THE STATE ENTRY: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY PASSING OUT OF THE FORT.

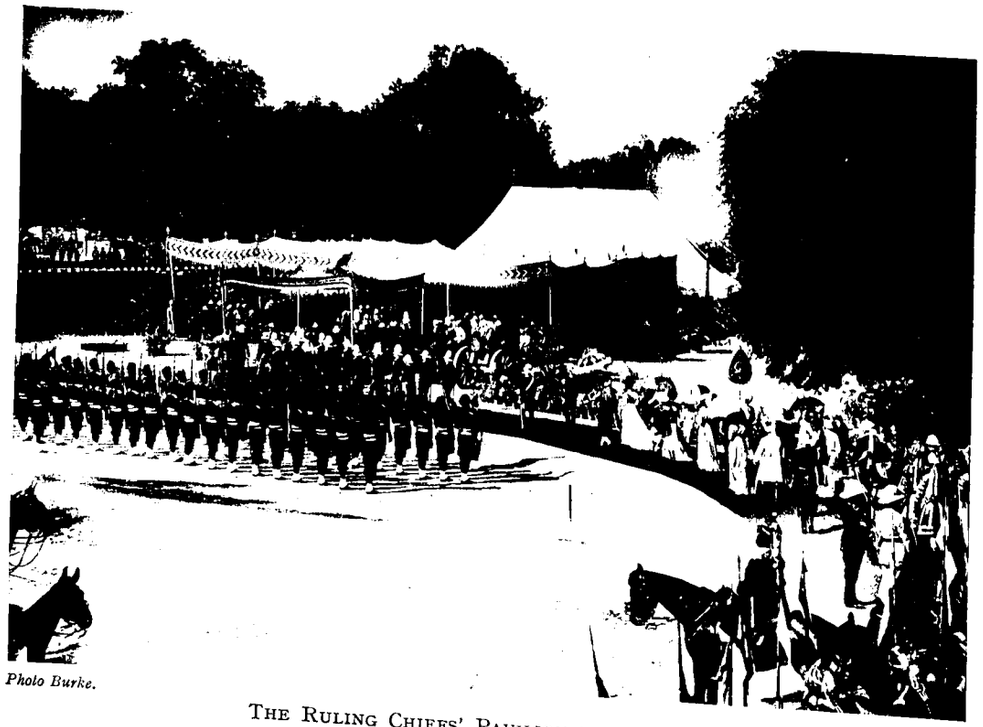


Photo Burke.

THE RULING CHIEFS' PAVILION IN THE FORT.



Photo Central News.

CHIEF'S ESCORT IN MAIL ARMOUR.

Rana of Dholpur, the Raja of Ratlam, also the Raja of Baria and the Nawab of Sachin, and among the latter were Lieutenants Pirthi Singh of Kota, Bala Saheb Daflé, Amar Singh of Kanota, a member of the staff of a divisional commander, Zorawar Singh of Bhavnagar, now himself the commandant of one of the most efficient corps of Imperial Service Troops, Aga Kasim Shah, aide-de-camp to a divisional commander, and Khan Muhammed Akbar Khan, an officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps who had been a member of the Dane Mission to Kabul. The white and turquoise uniforms and the black chargers with snow-leopard saddle-cloths of the corps, and the soldierly bearing of the cadets, were much remarked along the route. Each one of them bore on his head-dress, bound by triple chains of gold, the legend "For the King," the motto of the Corps.

After the passage of the Imperial Cadet Corps, when it was known to all that the Emperor had appeared, the animation of the populace was something most unusual and extraordinary among Indians, and the city was like a hive of swarming bees as the onlookers detached themselves into groups and eagerly discussed their experiences.

Four landaus then followed, in which were seated the Lady Hardinge and the members of the Household who were not in some preceding portion of the procession, and these were followed by a whole regiment of Indian Cavalry, the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, also known as Probyn's Horse, one of its earliest and most distinguished members having been the veteran Sir Dighton Probyn.

The procession, however, did not end here. So far there had been the Emperor's governors and the Emperor himself. There still remained the great feudatories and hereditary Princes in order to complete the great cortège.

This part of it provided a constant succession of sights and surprises that excited the warmest interest among the populace, and no mere catalogue of details can convey any idea of the extraordinary panorama which it displayed. There were Chiefs with modern, up-to-date equipages, others brought the chariots of a bygone age, and some had vehicles of Western form, but sheathed in gold and silver. Some had camel-guns and pikemen, or horsemen in coat-of-mail; some kettledrums struck lightly from time to time as a warning of their approach, and men with staves, which in the olden day were used to drive off any one who made bold to draw near. Others brought Imperial Service Troops with the latest weapons of the British Army, and some mixed old and new. Every possible stage of political evolution was indicated—feudal States similar to those in the time of King John, despotic monarchies of Tudor style, and some with modern representative assemblies.

The procession was headed as Chief Marshal by Mr. P. Bramley, who had successfully performed a similar duty at Lord Curzon's Durbar and at Lord Minto's state visit to Agra. It was over five and a half miles in length, and

took nearly three hours to pass along the route, and this even with the greatest compression of space and limitation of numbers.

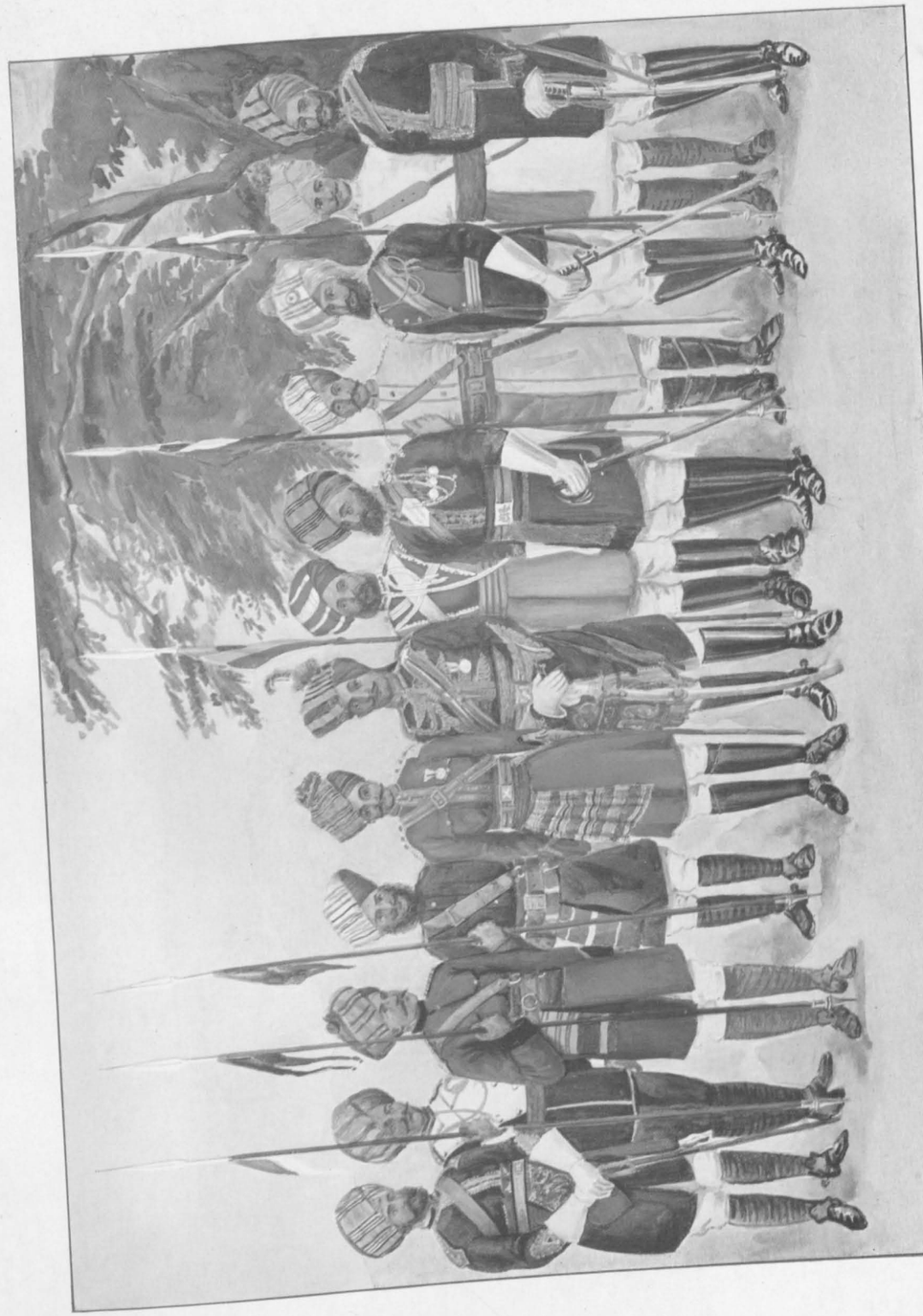
There were one hundred and eighty-six carriages and close on ten thousand men all told. It had been impossible to marshal so lengthy a procession within the Fort, and Mr. Bramley and his assistants, of whom there were two for each territorial group, were even hard put to for space in the immediate vicinity outside. It was, however, arranged that only the carriages of the Chiefs themselves should enter the Fort, and that they should each, on leaving the Reception Pavilion, fall in opposite the Lahore Gate with their respective escorts, which had been parked outside. There were one hundred and sixty-one Chiefs in the procession, including all the rulers of the principal States, except those who were in attendance on His Majesty, and one—the Nawab of Tonk—who was absent through ill health. The Maharana of Udaipur was also excused from further attendance after Salimgarh on the same ground.

The first to come was the young Nizam of Hyderabad, newly called to the *masnad* of the premier State of India by the lamented death of his father only three short months before. His Highness was seated in a four-horsed state landau with English postilions and *syces* in yellow liveries, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, the Resident, and attended by the veteran Nawab Sir Afsar-ud-Daula, Commandant of the Nizam's forces and an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Emperor. Principal nobles and officials followed in three other carriages, and the escort consisted of a detachment of His Highness's Body Guard, and another of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers in dark green and buff uniforms: the whole forming a dignified and stately cortège.

Next, after a short interval, came the procession of the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, headed by the state insignia and a number of mounted men with gold and silver maces in the old Mahratta fashion. His Highness, wearing the Order of the Star of India, was in a state barouche with Mr. H. V. Cobb, the Resident, and the Diwan, Mr. C. N. Seddon. The escort consisted of a detachment of Baroda cavalry in red and yellow hussar uniform with dolmans, and the procession was typical of old and new together. The Maharani with the Maharaj Kumari and her ladies witnessed the procession from the Delhi Gate of the Fort.

The Maharaja of Mysore followed in a faultless equipage with postilions and outriders in dark blue. He was accompanied by the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly, and by Mr. T. Ananda Rao, the Diwan, and Sardar Gopal Raja Urs, His Highness's personal aide-de-camp. Save for four *chanwars* carried by men on foot round the Maharaja's carriage, there was no sign of the old world in this procession, and the Imperial Service Lancers who formed the Maharaja's escort might have been drawn from the regular army.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, preceded by his own band and a body of pike-



TYPES OF IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY

men in red, came next in a state barouche with four horses, accompanied by the Resident, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mian Hari Singh, the heir-apparent, and Rai Saheb Diwan Amar Nath, the Chief Minister. His Highness, who wore the Order of the Star of India, was escorted by a squadron of his own Imperial Service Lancers, a corps which, like all the Kashmir troops, is constantly maintained in a high state of efficiency. There were also in the procession thirty *bandukis* or gun-bearers, four of His Highness's aides-de-camp, a body of *chobdars*, and men with *chauris* and the state umbrella, which, as in the case of all the Chiefs, was kept closed during the presence of His Imperial Majesty in the procession, being only opened after he had reached the camp. In the time of the Moghuls the ancestor of the Maharana of Udaipur was the only Chief privileged to carry his umbrella opened in the presence of the emperor. The hardy northern faces of the Maharaja's retainers, as well as the white fur-lined *posteen* coats that were worn, gave this procession a very characteristic touch. Behind four other carriages, all with the same bottle-green and white liveries as the Maharaja's carriage, conveying the principal officials and sardars of Kashmir, came the processions of the Rajputana Chiefs, the present-day representatives of the traditional romance and chivalry of India.

The first among them, in the absence of the Chief of Udaipur, was the Maharaja of Jaipur, a well-known, venerable figure, the great founder of that princely benefaction, the Indian People's Famine Fund, in a barouche with four horses, accompanied by Mr. E. G. Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General for the Rajputana States; also by the Senior member of the Jaipur Council, the Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan of Pahasu, who had been a representative of India at the Coronation of King Edward, and the Rao Raja of Sikar, one of the chief feudal nobles of the State. His Highness, who wore the ribbon of the Royal Victorian Order, was escorted by a detachment of Jaipur cavalry and a body of horsemen in mail and steel armour, the feudal soldiers of the State. There were also in the procession mounted drums, caparisoned horses, silver and gold mace-bearers, shield-bearers, *aftabgiri*, fan-bearers, *chatr*, *chanwars*, *morchals*, and guards of the bedchamber in dark green dress with matchlocks and swords.

Following the Jaipur procession came that of the youthful Maharaja of Jodhpur, the head of the great Rahtor clan of Rajputs, who had only succeeded his father in the previous month of March and was now a schoolboy at Wellington College in England. His Highness was in a state landau with two of his uncles and the Resident, Major C. J. Windham, escorted by a detachment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops, the famous "Sardar Rissala" that had seen service with the British troops in China in 1900. On the carriage were seated the hereditary officials with the Maharaja's sword of state and *morchal*, and around it were the Court attendants carrying various other emblems and insignia, the *chatr*, gold and silver maces, and *chanwars*. Three of His Highness's aides-de-camp, all high nobles of the State, followed on horseback, and two other

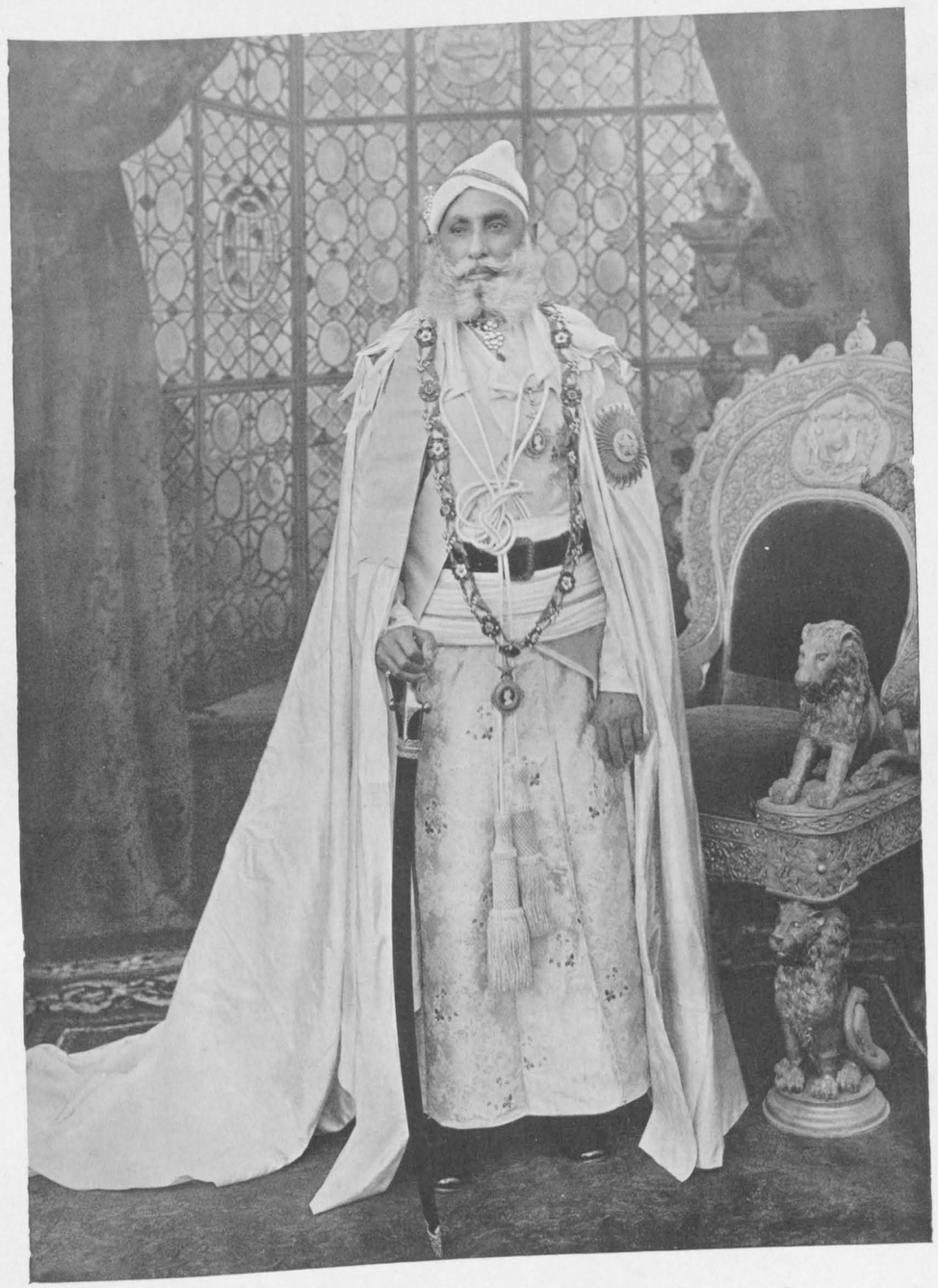
carriages conveyed the principal nobles of Marwar, each of them a semi-independent chieftain owning feudal allegiance to the Maharaja. The skilful combination of ancient forms with new efficiency displayed in this procession was characteristic of the Rahtor spirit.

The Maharao Raja of Bundi, the head of the Hara clan of Rajputs and descendant of the old Chauhan kings of Delhi, followed also in a carriage of four horses, with Major H. B. Peacock, the Political Agent, and attended by a picturesque group of Rajput nobles. The escort was furnished by a detachment of the Bundi *paltan* in green and cherry uniforms. His Highness's procession exhibited all the old-world splendour of Rajput pageantry. It was led by horses with great kettledrums, and an impressive array of state insignia, including the *nau neza*, or nine spears, *chanwars*, *morchals*, mace-bearers, and processional led horses with gold and silver trappings. The carriage of the Chief himself was surrounded by a picturesque following of Court attendants, *pasbans*, *chobdars*, *mirdhas*, and *harkaras*. Three others followed with the principal nobles of the State.

Next came the Maharao of Kota, who belongs to the same clan, and whose State indeed was once a part of Bundi. There were some forty ceremonial officials carrying insignia of various kinds, gold sticks and silver staves, *morchals*, guns, and silver spears. There were also four led horses caparisoned with gold and silver. The Maharao himself was seated in a state barouche with Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, the Political Agent, and had an escort of the Kota cavalry. The youthful Maharaja of Bharatpur followed in a barouche with postilions and *syces* in black and gold liveries. He was accompanied by Mr. R. E. Holland, the Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, and attended by his guardian. The principal sardars and officials of the State followed in three other carriages. The escort was of cavalry in black and red, and the *chanwar* and state umbrella were carried behind His Highness in the carriage.

Then came the Maharawal of Jaisalmir, a lord of the desert, whose beautiful capital is separated by nearly a hundred miles of sand from any line of rail. In his carriage, which was distinguished by the *morchal* carried behind, sat also Captain Hutchinson, Assistant to the Resident, and two sardars. It was surrounded by a number of attendants bearing gold and silver staves, a gold *chanwar* on the right of the carriage, a silver one on the left. There were also many footmen with battle-axes, and with the customary spears, swords, and guns in cloth cases. The principal officials followed in three other carriages. The Nawab of Tonk, the only Muhammadan Chief in Rajputana, was to have come next.

The Maharaja of Alwar, who had captained the winning team in the international polo tournament at the 1903 Durbar, had a procession of three carriages, in the first of which, a splendid peacock barouche with four white horses and postilions and *chanwar* and *morchal*, His Highness was seated with



His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.



Photo Jenkins.

CAPTAIN R. E. T. HOGG, C.I.E.
Assistant Military Secretary.



Photo Smith.

MAJOR H. R. STOCKLEY, C.I.E.
Assistant Military Secretary.



Photo Jenkins.

MAJOR E. D. MONEY, C.I.E.
Assistant Military Secretary.



COLONEL NAWÁB SIR MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp.



COLONEL NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, K.C.I.E.
Aide-de-Camp.

MEMBERS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUITE

[79

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson and two sardars in attendance, and the escort was formed by a full squadron of the Alwar Imperial Service Lancers.

The Maharao of Sirohi, the guardian of the sacred hill of Abu and descendant of the ancient Chauhan kings, who only a few days before had risen from a bed of sickness to journey to Delhi, was in a state coach accompanied by his son, Maharaj Kumar Sarup Singh, and by Captain H. R. N. Pritchard. The highest sardars and officials followed in two other carriages, and His Highness was attended by all the usual insignia, drums, banners, symbols, *mahi maratib*, *karania*, *meghdamber*, *chanwars*, *morchals*, gold and silver sticks. The escort consisted of a detachment of Sirohi cavalry and the Maharao's "Kaisar" infantry.

The Maharawal of Dungarpur, of the same high lineage as the Chief of Udaipur, came next with two carriages, in the first of which he was seated with Major F. Prideaux, the Political Agent, and two sardars. He was attended also by a sardar of the State, on a richly caparisoned horse, and escorted by detachments of his own cavalry and infantry, with a band and the usual following of insignia and processional horses, the colour of the uniforms being yellow, blue, and mauve.

The Raj Rana of Jhalawar, a well-known patron of the arts and sciences, followed with four carriages, and was accompanied in his state barouche by his son and by Captain G. H. Anderson. Like his neighbour the Maharao of Kota, he was surrounded by the hereditary bearers of the state insignia, which included *chanwars*, gold and silver staves, and silver spears.

The Chiefs of the two outlying States of Partabgarh and Banswara were unable to be present at Delhi, but were represented in this procession by their sons, the Maharaj Kumars, who sat in the same carriage. These were followed by the Rajadhiraja of Shahpura, a Chief who holds partly from the British Government direct and partly from the Maharana of Udaipur. The Raja was in a carriage with four horses and crimson liveries, with his two sons and the *Kamdar*, and the usual paraphernalia were carried, *chanwars*, *morchals*, *meghdamber*, *karania*, *charis*. Next came the Rao of Kushalgarh, a Southern Mewar Chief of similar tenure. The last of the Rajputana group, in three carriages, were the Istimrardars of Ajmer, twelve in number, who hold their lands on feudal tenure direct from the British Crown.

The next group was that of the Chiefs of Central India, which is contiguous with Rajputana, many of the Chiefs and landed proprietors, indeed, belonging to one or other of the great Rajput clans, though the preponderant influence is Mahratta.

At the head of the group rode with his staff Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, the Agent to the Governor-General, whose supervision extends to all the Central India States and estates, a hundred and thirty-nine in number. The first Chief who followed, in the absence on duty of the Maharaja Scindia, was the young

Maharaja Holkar of Indore in a gorgeous yellow equipage, with postilions and footmen in the state livery of yellow and blue. His Highness, who had recently been vested with the full powers of government, was dressed in white with the characteristic violet *puggaree* of the Indore Mahrattas. He was accompanied by Mr. C. L. S. Russell, the Resident, the Minister of the State, Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, and an aide-de-camp. The escort consisted of a detachment of Indore cavalry in yellow, with yellow and white pennons to their lances, and there were also a number of *chobdars* and others, mounted and on foot, carrying banners, maces, and insignia of state, including an *aftabgir*, state umbrellas, and *chanwars*, the general impression given by the whole procession being one of the skilful modernization of ancient forms which is the most striking note of the present-day administration of Indore. There were four carriages altogether.

The next procession was that of the Nawab Begam of Bhopal, the only ruler in India of the female sex, and, by a curious coincidence, the third in succession who has held sway in Bhopal. Her Highness, who, according to Muhammadan custom, was unable to appear with face uncovered, wore a light blue *burka* with a circlet of jewels. In the same carriage, a state landau with postilions and footmen in brown and gold, were also Major P. Spence, the Political Agent, and Her Highness's youngest son, Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan. On the box was seated a venerable Rajput retainer bearing a golden mace, and behind the Begam two negroes with *chanwars*. The escort consisted of a detachment of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers, one of the most efficient and up-to-date Imperial Service Corps in India, headed by the armorial banner presented to the ruler of Bhopal by Queen Victoria in 1877. There were three other carriages in the procession, in the first of which were seated the Nawab Nasrulla Khan, the heir-apparent, and General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, Her Highness's second son.

The Maharaja of Rewa, head of the Baghel Rajputs, followed in a silver carriage with Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, the Political Agent, and two sardars. His Highness takes a particular interest in the forces of his State, and the well-turned-out detachment of his cavalry which found the escort gave ample evidence of his skill and care. There were no oriental insignia except two *chauris* in the Maharaja's carriage.

Next came the venerable and dignified figure of the Maharaja of Orchha, the first among the Princes of Bundelkhand, with the full panoply of an old-world patriarchal state. There were a cavalry escort, richly caparisoned state horses, spearmen and mace-bearers, *chhata*, *suraj-mukhi*, and *pankha*, bearers of Ganges water, a gold and silver palanquin, *chanwars*, *morchals*, *aftaba*, *pandan*, and *itrdan*, and other paraphernalia. His Highness was accompanied by his son, the Raja Bahadur of Orchha, also by Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, the Political Agent, and the *Madar-ul-Moham*. His mounted personal attendants



Gobindram & Oodeyram

Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.



His Excellency the Governor-General with the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Photo Vernon.

wore much gold embroidery. This procession excited a great deal of interest among the onlookers, and was followed by that of the Raja of Dhar, which combined the old customary following with a characteristic modern smartness. His Highness was seated in a state coach with the Political Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Beville, also the Diwan and a sardar in attendance. On the box were the *chanwar* and *morchal* bearers, and behind His Highness the state umbrella and fan. The carriage was surrounded by eight sardars on horseback, and also by a body of footmen holding various distinctive offices at the local Court. The procession was headed by the state banner, and a number of led horses caparisoned in gold and silver, and included also a party of infantry, two camels, and the Raja's body guard. Eight of the principal sardars, among whom were some of the old Rajput nobles, also followed in carriages.

After Dhar came the two States of Dewas, Senior and Junior, which exist side by side and are closely interwoven, like the States of Reuss, in Germany. These were followed by the Maharaja of Samthar, who came with a pair of drums, on horseback, the banner of his State being also similarly carried. There were men with golden maces, a small posse of infantry in red and yellow, three carriages, and an escort of horsemen with silver spears. Next was the young Maharaja of Panna, who had succeeded to his State nine years before. His Highness was on horseback, accompanied by Captain R. J. Macnabb, and the Diwan of the State. He was preceded by men with gold and silver staves, and others with the usual state insignia. Behind him was carried the standard of the State and the *suraj-mukhi*. There was also a detachment of irregular infantry, with guns of local pattern and gold and silver lances. The Maharaja of Charkhari followed. His procession consisted of detachments of horsemen and foot soldiers in quaint Bundela dress, and carrying swords and matchlocks, also a number of mounted camels, which led the cortège. There were in addition the banner of the State, carried on horseback, and the Maharaja's palanquin, *suraj-mukhi*, *pankha*, and *pura*, mace-bearers, and spearmen with silver weapons. The Maharaja himself was seated in a carriage of gold and silver, with the umbrella, *chanwar*, and *morchal*, and attended by his two Ministers.

After Charkhari came the Maharajas of the neighbouring States of Bijawar and Chhatarpur. The Bijawar procession was headed by the state bards, who chanted verses in praise of the ruling house as they went along. There were also the state palanquin of gold and silver, and a number of processional horses with riders in gorgeous colours. The irregular troops of the State followed, each man carrying a shield as well as a matchlock and a silver powder-flask. These excited much interest among the onlookers, as did also the spearmen and mace-bearers, the latter shouting the Maharaja's names and titles at intervals. There were three carriages, that of the Maharaja being of silver gilt. His Highness was attended by his Minister and one of the principal sardars. There

were also the umbrella, the *suraj-mukhi*, and other emblems. The Chhatarpur procession was preceded by the state banner and a party of soldiers and *khasbardars*, also the umbrella, the *suraj-mukhi*, and the fan. The Maharaja was, with Major Hugo, the Agency Surgeon, and two of his officials, seated in a state coach round which *chauris* and several kinds of spears and maces, *asa*, and *sonta* were carried. There was a small escort of the Chhatarpur cavalry, and two additional carriages conveyed the principal sardars and officials. Then followed the Rajas of Sitamau and Sailana from Malwa ; the latter in a state carriage with four horses, and four *morchal* and *chanwar* bearers, the procession being headed by mounted mace-bearers and gold staves. There were also the umbrella, the *aftabgiri*, and other insignia, borne by men on foot, and a small escort of cavalry. His Highness's four sons, two of whom were pages of honour to Their Majesties, accompanied him in his carriage, the principal sardars and officials following in two others. The Raja of Rajgarh was next, his procession being led by mace-bearers on horseback and a group of retainers carrying the insignia, which included *aftabgiri*, *pankha*, *ghotas*, *balams*, *chatr*. The *morchal* and *chanwars* were carried on His Highness's state carriage, in which were seated also his son and the Diwan. The Raja of Narsingarh followed with a similar procession, and after him the Ranas of Barwani and Alirajpur, the procession of the former including the *abdagiri*, *chatr*, *chanwars*, *morchals*, and *chhadi*, two carriages, and a detachment of the Rana's body guard with sardars on horseback. The Rana of Alirajpur had two carriages with the *chatr*, *morchal*, *chanwars*, and *aftabgiri* and a small escort of horsemen, the liveries being of bright blue and yellow.

The next group was that of the five Chiefs from Madras, whose processions in many respects afforded a striking contrast with those that had preceded. Distance had prevented the bringing of any considerable following, and there was an air of marked refinement and modernity compared with many of those immediately preceding.

The first among them was the Maharaja of Travancore, from the extreme south of India. His Highness, accompanied by the Resident, Mr. A. T. Forbes, was in a state carriage with postilions, and a golden mace on the box, and wore, with the insignia of the two great Indian Orders, a robe of deep purple velvet edged with gold, and the characteristic jewelled turban with bird-of-paradise plumes. The escort was of Indian cavalry from the regular Army, and the principal personages of the State followed in three other carriages. The Raja of Cochin was next, wearing the insignia of the Star of India. He was seated in a carriage drawn by dapple-grey horses, with postilions in purple and gold liveries. The escort was provided like that of Travancore, and there was one other carriage with some of the principal officials. The Raja of Pudukottai followed in the first of three carriages with postilions in green livery. He likewise had an escort of the Indian Army, but in addition there were also ceremonial

attendants with gold sticks, two of them being mounted. A state umbrella and *chanwars* were also carried at the sides of the carriage. The Nawab of Banganapalle, who came next, had one carriage. The Raja of Sandar, the ruler of one of the smallest States in India, similarly followed.

After Madras came the Chiefs invited from the Bombay Presidency, which contains three hundred and sixty-three Native States, many of them adjoining Rajputana. The first among them was the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the descendant of the famous Shivaji. His Highness, who wore a dress of silk brocaded with fabulous jewels and the ribbon of the Royal Victorian Order, was in a state carriage with Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent, and the two feudatory Chiefs of Kagal, the senior of whom had accompanied him to England for the 1902 Coronation. The procession was headed by a detachment of the Kolhapur Infantry, a corps well known for its efficiency and usefulness. The Maharaja's state coach, drawn by four white horses, was followed by a detachment of cavalry and by three carriages with the principal nobles and officials, among whom were the jagirdars of Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji. The Rao of Cutch, whose State is approached only by sea, came next. His Highness was in a state carriage accompanied by his two sons and by Lieutenant-Colonel Abud, the Political Agent, and the escort consisted of a smart-looking detachment of Cutch cavalry. The principal sardars and officials followed in three carriages.

The next procession was that of the first among the Kathiawar Chiefs, the Jam of Navanagar, well known in England as Ranjit Singhji, the great cricketer, and now the ruler of a small but prosperous State. His Highness was seated in a coach of gold and silver with Mr. C. H. A. Hill, the Agent to the Governor of Bombay for Kathiawar. He was also accompanied by his brother and the Diwan. The state banner and other insignia were carried in the procession, and there was a serviceable-looking escort of the Navanagar Imperial Service Lancers in dark green and red. The principal sardars and aides-de-camp followed in two other carriages. The Maharaja of Idar, a scion of the Jodhpur house, came next, attended by eight mace-bearers, a state umbrella, and the standard, and escorted by a hundred men of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry. Seated in front of His Highness in the carriage were two high sardars bearing *morchals*, and behind him two others with *chanwars*. There were two carriages besides, in the former of which was seated Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh, the heir-apparent, one of His Majesty's pages.

The Mir of Khairpur followed with a detachment of his Imperial Service Camel Corps on foot, carrying the banner presented by Queen Victoria, attended also by some Baluch horsemen of his irregular cavalry and state police. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Price, the Political Agent, and was attended also by the Sahebzadas and the Wazir in two other carriages. This procession was followed by that of another Musalman Chief, the Nawab

of Palanpur, whose territory adjoins the Rajputana States. In this there were three carriages and a small detachment of His Highness's body guard. The Nawab was accompanied by his two sons, the elder of whom was formerly a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, and holds a commission as lieutenant, and by the chief Minister of the State.

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, accompanied by two sardars, was in the first of the three carriages that made up his procession, a state landau and four, and was escorted by a detachment of his Imperial Service Lancers, a highly efficient corps commanded by Lieutenant Thakur Zorawar Singh, a former member of the Imperial Cadet Corps. The Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra came next in a silver coach with four horses, attended by a detachment of his own lancers and by the principal officials and sardars in two other carriages. The Raja of Rajpipla followed in a state carriage with his two brothers and Mr. J. Ghosal, the Political Agent. He had an escort of his own horsemen, and there was one other carriage. The Cambay procession had four carriages preceded by a detachment of the Nawab's foot guards in red coats and fez caps, with swords and lances. In the first were His Highness, his son, and the Diwan. It was followed by that of the Nawab of Radhanpur, the representative of a famous Babi house, who was accompanied in a state coach by Mr. J. Monteath, and escorted by detachments of his own cavalry and infantry with a band. The banner of the State was also carried.

The next procession was that of the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, who had been present at the Coronation in London, and has the unique distinction of being the only ruler who is a qualified medical man, having taken the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. His Highness was in a state coach with his son, escorted by a detachment of the 9th Hodson's Horse and of the Gondal Police. The principal officials were in two following carriages, and the usual insignia, including the state umbrella and banner, were carried.

The Nawab of Janjira, an Abyssinian by descent, came next in a pair-horsed carriage with two sardars. His escort was of regular cavalry from the Indian Army, and it was out of friendly compliment that he had another furnished by the Maharaja Scindia. His Highness was followed by an interesting group of three Arab chiefs from the Aden Protectorate, the Abdali Sultan of Lahej, the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, and the Fadthli Sultan, all in picturesque and costly Arab dresses, with jewelled daggers in their girdles. The second had a state coach and was escorted by a body of horsemen in red and white uniforms. The next Chief, the Raja of Dharampur, brought the procession back to the mainland of India. His carriage was preceded by a band and a detachment of police, and there were also the usual paraphernalia of a Rajput Chief. There were also a small escort of horse and a second carriage with the principal officials.

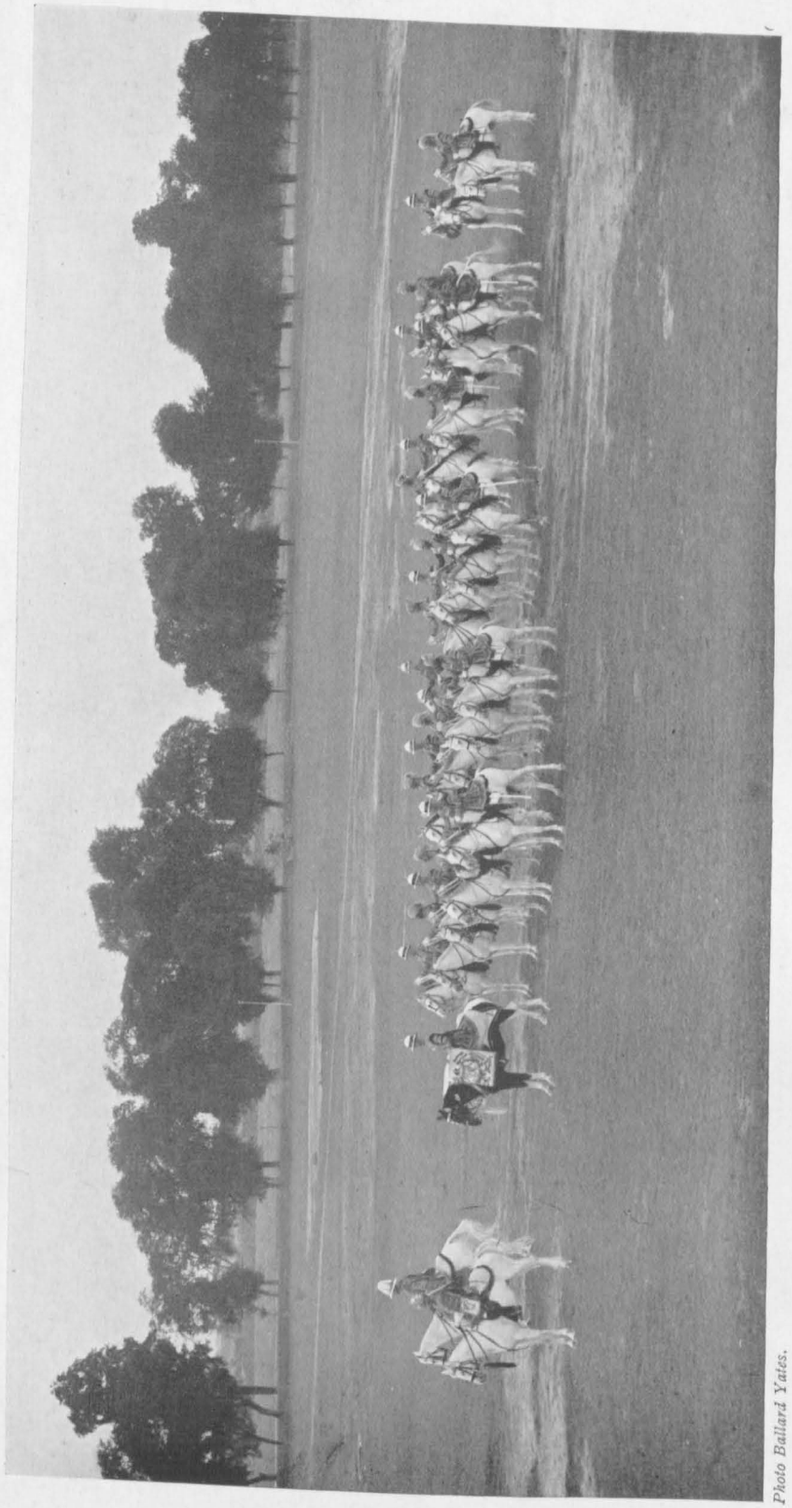
The Raja of Bansda, another Rajput Chief, was likewise in a state carriage



THE ASSISTANT DELHI HERALD.



THE DELHI HERALD.



THE HERALDS AND STATE TRUMPETERS.

Photo Bullard Yates.

with four horses, accompanied by his brother and attended by a small escort of his own horsemen. The Diwan and other officials followed in a second carriage. The remaining Bombay States represented were Chota Udepur, Wankaner, Limbdi, Bhor, and Mudhol, the Chief in each case being in the first of two or three carriages with a small escort, the last one having also the usual ceremonial paraphernalia.

The next group was that of the Punjab Chiefs, a large contingent, who, owing to the proximity of their States to Delhi, were able to make a greater display than some of those who had preceded them. The first among them was the Maharaja of Patiala, whose procession was led by ten processional horses with gold and silver trappings. Then came a number of halberdiers, two of whom carried *suraj-mukhis*, and after them a body of *chobdars* with gold and silver sticks. These were followed by gigantic drums on horseback and the banner of the State, presented by Queen Victoria. The Maharaja's gold and silver coach, in which His Highness was seated with the Political Agent, Mr. Atkins, and two of the Ministers of the State, was escorted by a detachment of the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers, a corps which has always been famous for its efficiency and dash. There were three other carriages in the procession. The cavalcade of the Nawab of Bahawalpur was headed by the traditional two horsemen, one carrying a standard with the armorial bearings of the State, the other with a kettledrum which he struck lightly from time to time to warn the onlookers of the approach of his Chief. Behind these were cavalry of the body guard and fourteen men of the Imperial Service troops in khaki, mounted on camels, which across the sands of Bahawalpur are the usual means of travelling. These were followed by camels of the retinue with gold and silver trappings. There was also no lack of men on foot in green and pink, who marched in ordered files before the Nawab's carriage, the bearers of the state umbrella, silver spears, and silver maces, also sixteen men carrying a golden palanquin. The little Nawab was accompanied by Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, the Political Officer, and Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh, President of the Council of Regency, and his carriage had four horses with postilions and golden harness, a golden mace being borne on the box and *morchal* and *chatr* behind. This was followed by a detachment of the body guard in green and blue and gold, and three other carriages with the principal officers of the State.

The Raja of Jind was next, in a silver coach with golden ornaments and two *morchals* carried behind. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. R. R. Maconachie and attended by two Ministers. Before him were kettledrums on horseback and the banner of the State, also processional horses and musicians with ceremonial instruments, as well as all the usual array of silver spears, gold and silver maces, together with the state umbrella and fan. A detachment of cavalry followed. Then came the Raja of Kapurthala, whose procession, a particularly well-turned-out one, was headed by footmen and mace-bearers.

There were three carriages, with liveries of blue and gold. That of the Raja, which was preceded and followed by a detachment of his body guard, was a state coach in which were seated also Major Coldstream, the Political Officer, and two members of His Highness's staff. The Raja of Mandi, who followed Kapurthala, was in a state coach with the Political Officer, Mr. A. Gordon Walker, and the Wazir. A *chanwar* and *morchal* were carried behind His Highness, and there was an escort of the state infantry and cavalry, also of a detachment of cavalry provided by the Government of India. The umbrella, gold and silver maces, the *sher mukhi*, a tiger-shaped fan of gold and silver, also gold and silver spears and other insignia were carried by men on foot. The procession of the Raja of Sirmur was next in order, and was distinguished by the excellence of the turn-out and an air of up-to-date efficiency. There were no insignia or traditional symbols, and His Highness, who was in the first of four carriages, with Mr. A. J. W. Talbot, the Political Agent, was escorted by a detachment of his own body guard in blue uniform with white gloves and gauntlets. The Nawab of Maler Kotla had three carriages, the one in which he was seated with Mr. G. F. de Montmorency and one of his Ministers being a state landau in crimson, drawn by four English horses with postilions and gold harness. He was preceded and followed by a detachment of his own body guard, and in front was also a large procession of state insignia, the umbrella and the *chanwar* being on the carriage behind His Highness.

The Raja of Bilaspur was next in a landau with Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States. He had a small escort of cavalry, and was attended by the usual ceremonial paraphernalia, among which were the banner, the umbrella, and the fan.

Next was the procession of the Raja of Faridkot, who was in a state carriage with the Political Officer, Mr. M. M. L. Currie, the Kunwar Saheb, who was one of the pages of honour at the Durbar, and the President of the Council of Regency, a gold mace and two *morchals* being carried on the box, and *chanwars* behind. There were two other carriages with the state officials and an escort of cavalry in blue and black. A state umbrella and gold sticks were also in the procession, as well as richly caparisoned led horses. The Raja of Chamba, who followed Faridkot, had three carriages; the one in which he himself was seated, with Mr. F. W. Kennaway and two officials, was a state landau with four horses and liveries of dark green and red facings. The armorial banner presented by Queen Victoria in 1877 was carried in the procession, also the umbrella, the fan, and other insignia. The escort was of the state cavalry, and there was also a contingent of *gaddis*, a pastoral tribe indigenous in the State, with their own native musical instruments. Next came the Raja of Suket in a state carriage, with Mr. G. C. Howell, the Political Officer, and an aide-de-camp. The carriage was preceded by processional led horses with gold and silver harness, gold and silver mace-bearers, and a de-



Photo Lafayette.

THE VISCOUNT HARDINGE, C.B.

Aide-de-Camp.



Photo Byrne.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. R. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. D'U. KEARY, D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

COLONEL H. E. STANTON, D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp.



Photo Johnston & Hoffman

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. BIRD, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Surgeon.



Photo Whiteley.

COLONEL F. GOODWIN, V.D., C.I.E.

MEMBERS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUITE



Photo Brooks.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR COLIN KEPPEL, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Equerry.



Photo Brooks.

SIR E. HENRY, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.

Equerry.



Photo Johnston & Hoffmann.

THE HON. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR A. H. MACMAHON, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Master of the Ceremonies.



Photo Downey.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR R. E. GRIMSTON, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

Military Secretary.



Photo Vandyk.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR J. DUNLOP SMITH, K.C.S.I.

Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State.

MEMBERS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUITE

tachment of the body guard. It was followed by two other carriages. The liveries were all dark green and crimson, and the usual symbols were carried. The Nawab of Loharu, who, in addition to his duties as the ruler of a small State on the Rajputana border, had also for many years been Superintendent of Maler Kotla, came with two carriages and a small escort of horsemen. The Sardar of Kalsia, whose chiefship lies in the Ambala district, had two carriages, with a small escort of horsemen and a number of halberdiers with gold and silver weapons. He was followed by the Chief of Pataudi. The Nawab of Dujana was next, in a silver state coach with four horses, accompanied by Mr. Trevaskis, the Political Officer. The Rana of Baghat, one of the Simla highland chieftains, followed in a landau surrounded with gold and silver staves. He also had a *chanwar* and a *morchal*. Next came the Rana of Jubbal, also from the Himalayan highlands, who claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur. He was in a carriage with Mr. Coldstream, the Political Officer, and there were also gold sticks, *chanwars*, and *morchals*. The Raja of Keonthal, the feudal lord of five of the petty hill States round Simla, should have followed the Loharu Chief, but by an accident could not take his proper place. The ruler of a hill State which has practically no roads, and also the last of his group in the procession, he was, curiously enough, the only one seated in an automobile. He was accompanied by Mr. M. Harrison, the Political Officer, and attended by the full ceremonial paraphernalia, including an umbrella.

The Punjab Chiefs were followed by those of the frontier province of Baluchistan, on the borders of Persia and Afghanistan, and it was a sudden change to turn from the opulence and luxury displayed by the former to this simple, virile group. They were headed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with a small escort of cavalry, and first after him came three carriages of the Khan of Kalat, who himself was seated in the leading one with Major R. A. E. Benn, the Political Agent, also his brother Mir Bahram Khan, and Khan Bahadur Qasi Jalil-ud-Din Khan, his adviser. Next was the Jam of Las Bela with his son, Sahibzada Ghulam Muhamed, and followed by his state officials in a second carriage. Then followed a group of Baluchi sardars on horseback. First came fifteen from Kalat, including Sardar Sir Ghulam Bakhsh Khan Raisani and Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan Raisani; then four from the Quetta district, led by Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, the Political Agent; four from Sibi, with Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs at their head, among whom were Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, the Bugti Chief; three from Zhob, led by Major H. A. K. Gough; two from Loralai, and two from Chagai.

The next group was from the north-east frontier on the confines of Tibet, forming a very marked contrast with the white-robed men with the oily locks who preceded it. First, in a carriage, with Raja Uygen Dorje and Mr. Bell, the Political Agent, was the stalwart Maharaja of Bhutan, the very embodiment of

sturdy strength, who, as the Tongsa Penlop, one of the great highland barons of his State, had rendered yeoman service to the Government of India at the time of the Tibet Mission. He had also visited the Emperor when His Majesty was at Calcutta as Prince of Wales in 1906. The carriage was surrounded by Bhutanese sepoys, His Highness's body guard, in dark blue and green smocks and kilts with silken round caps wrought in diverse floral patterns. These men carried large flat-bladed swords and guns, and excited the greatest interest and surprise among the spectators, very few of whom had ever seen such curious types before. In the next carriage was seated the Maharaja of Sikkim, another Chief of the same type, but showing very markedly the effects of closer contact with the civilization of India. His Highness wore a dress and a hat with a peacock feather which, to the uninitiated, bore a close resemblance to those of a Chinese mandarin. He was accompanied in his carriage by Captain Weir, and his son, the Maharaj Kumar, who wore the Tibet medal and had been a student of Oxford University. The carriage was surrounded and followed by a number of Lepcha retainers under Rhenok Kazi, wearing their curious dress with white-lined red coats and a blue-and-white-striped kilt with hats like flower-pots inverted, surmounted by a peacock feather, their hair being twisted into a long pigtail that hung down to the waist. There was also a detachment of the Maharaja's soldiers, similarly apparelled and carrying muskets.

The scene then shifted at a step some fifteen hundred miles to westward. The men who now appeared were of a very different stamp, hardy Pathans from the turbulent republics of the Afghan borderland, where even neighbouring villages are often at war with one another. These formed an exceedingly picturesque group on horseback, in strong contrast with its predecessor, and added to the procession a touch of sternness and rugged reality that is characteristic of the land from which they came. At their head, with five British officers of his staff, rode Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, who had spent the whole of his service among them. The first among them was the Mehtar of Chitral, who had been present at Delhi in 1903 ; and there were also the Nawab of Dir, who had come to the security of Delhi straight from a campaign against a confederacy of his own feudatories ; the aged Nawab of Nawagai, who occupies a strong strategic position on the frontier, and who in 1909 had been made a prisoner by his rebel son and was only released and reinstated in 1910 by a combination of the surrounding tribes; Sultan Barakhat Khan of Bor, the representative of a very old Turki family, who were originally vassals of the Maharaja of Kashmir; Khan Abdulla Khan Khatak, head of the well-known Khatak family, the founder of which was famous as a poet. These were followed by Khan Bahadur Sahebzada Abdul Quaiyam Khan, for many years associated with Sir George Roos-Keppel in the Khyber; Khan Bahadur Arbab Muhamed Azam Khan,

the representative of one of the Arbab families who held high office under the Afghans and Sikhs on the Peshawar border; Khan Bahadur Arbab Dost Mohamed Khan of Taikal, who rendered valuable service to the Indian Government during the Chitral Expedition of 1895; and Khan Bahadur Malik Jan Khan Kayani, who traces his descent from the same stock as the biblical Darius.

And then, close behind this interesting cavalcade, the procession came back to the heart of Hindustan with the Maharaja of Benares and the Raja of Tehri Garhwal, the only Chiefs beside the Nawab of Rampur from the United Provinces. The Maharaja of Benares had three carriages, his own being of silver drawn by four white horses. He was accompanied by Mr. H. V. Lovett, the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, and by the Kunwar Saheb. Following his carriage were those curious symbols of state, the *Mahi Maratib*, the state banner, *suraj-mukhi*, *morchal*, mounted drum, umbrella, and *chanwar*. The Raja of Tehri, who very rarely descends from the serenity and peace of his Himalayan heights, was seated in a carriage with Mr. D. Calnan, the Political Agent, and was followed by a detachment of his own troops.

Next came another small group, that of the Bengal Chiefs, headed by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, recently elevated to the chiefship by the untimely death of his father, who had been an aide-de-camp to the King-Emperor, and in that capacity present at the Coronation. His Highness was in a state barouche, with four horses and postilions in blue livery with red facings. He was accompanied by Mr. A. R. Dentith, superintendent of the State, and an aide-de-camp. A golden mace and a *chauri* were carried behind him, and he was escorted by a small body of regular Indian cavalry. From Bengal also came the Maharaja of Moharbhanj and the Rajas of Sonpur, Kalahandi, Bamra, and Dhenkanal.

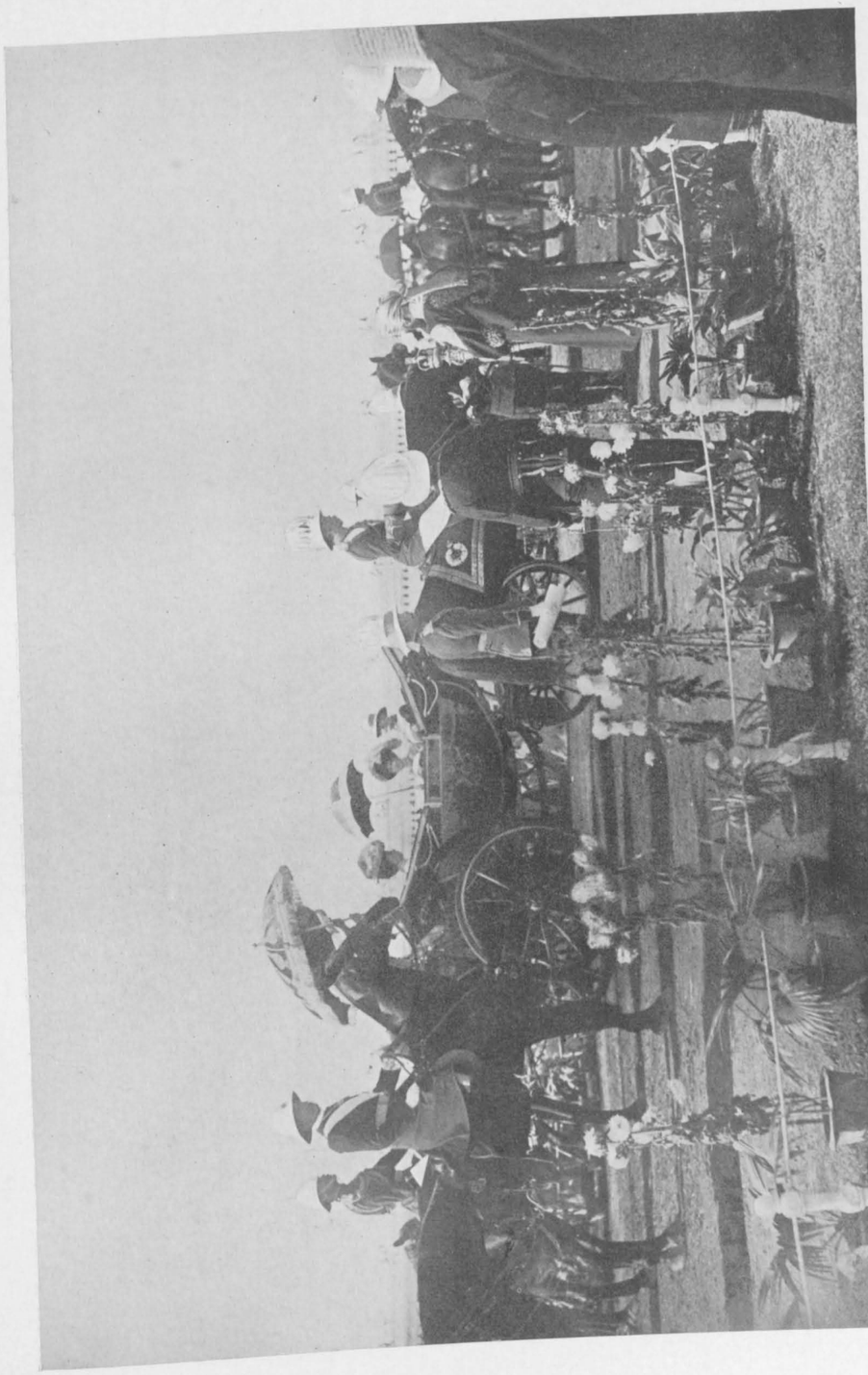
The Raja of Hill Tippera, the leading Chief of the then existing province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, was in a state barouche drawn by four horses, preceded by mace-bearers and other symbols, including two large white flags. His Highness was accompanied by his brother and the Political Agent, Captain H. A. Murray, and in a second carriage by his second brother with three aides-de-camp. The Raja of Manipur, from the confines of Burma and China, came next, accompanied by the Political Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shakespear and the Senapati. Both these Chiefs were young, the latter having been recently a student at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Then again came another transformation as the Chiefs of the Central Provinces States appeared, each in modest equipages with two horses and without any escorts or insignia—the Maharajas of Kanker and Sirguja and the Rajas of Sarangarh and Makrai, each with his Diwan seated opposite to him. The Political Agent of the group, Mr. E. H. Blakesley, drove with the Maharaja of Kanker.

The last group in the procession was the most picturesque of all, that of the Shan Chiefs from the extreme east of His Majesty's Indian Dominions. The Chiefs were the Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yaunghwe, Laikka, S. Hwensi, and Tawngpeng. All of them were clad in the richest silks, adorned with stiff gold capes and plates, and they wore golden hats like miniature pagodas, but on account of the distance of their homes they had not been able to bring their own conveyances, and so were seated in ordinary victorias. The Sawbwa of Kengtung, the principal Chief of the Southern Shan group, was accompanied in his carriage by Mr. Stirling, the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, and the Sawbwa of Tawngpeng by Mr. C. E. Browne, Assistant Superintendent. Each Sawbwa had a number of retainers in quaint, almost Chinese dress, who marched in front of his carriage carrying *dahs*, spears, umbrellas, and processional weapons. The total number of these was about a hundred. The procession closed with a cavalry regiment of the Indian Army, the distinguished 18th Lancers.

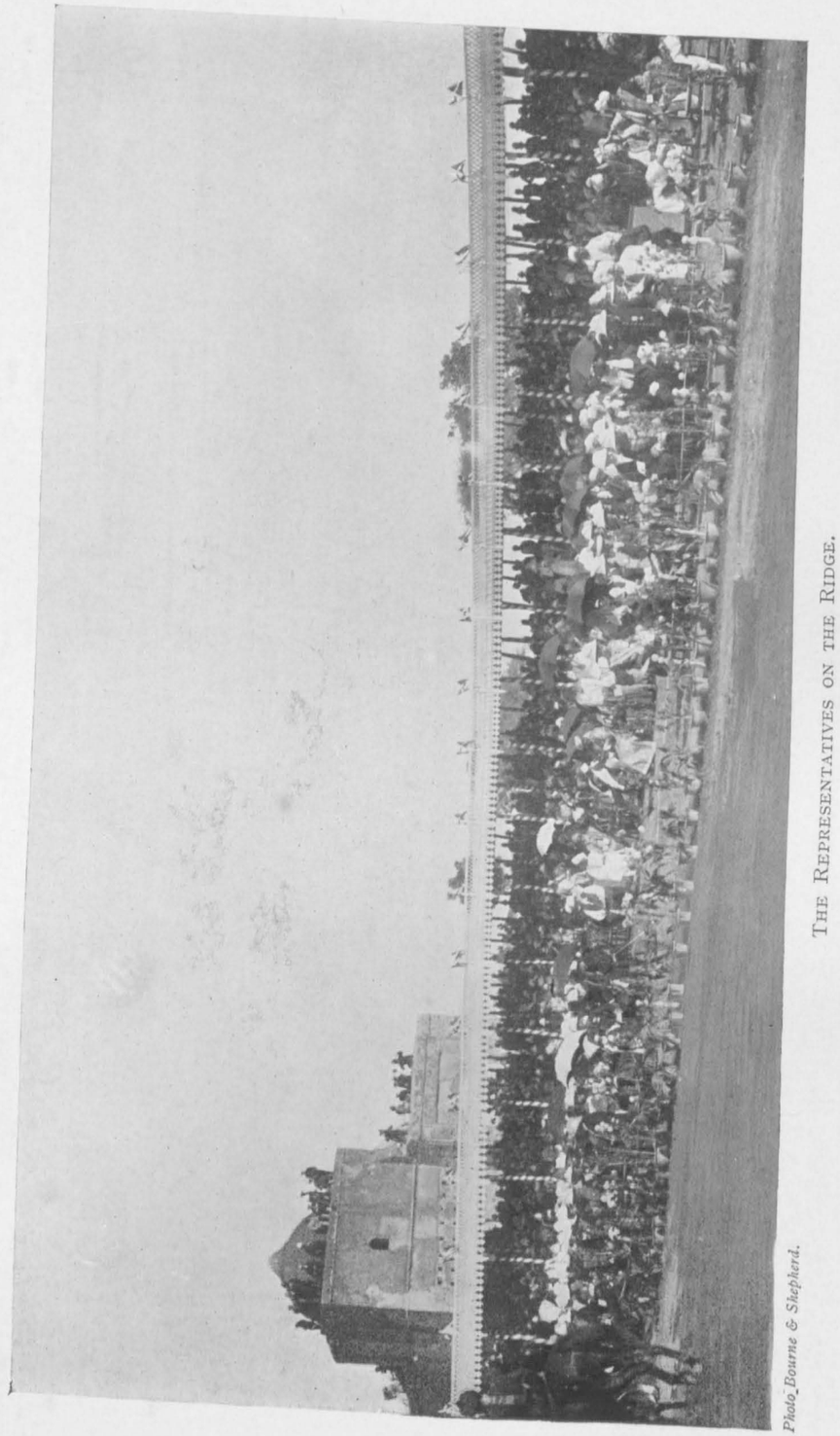
Meanwhile, at the Ridge Pavilion, the bands had played the National Anthem at the moment of Their Majesties' arrival in the Fort, and a thrill passed through the assembly—the buzz of conversation ceasing suddenly as men thought an instant of the scene at Salimgarh. Then there followed the rattle of the rifles up one side of the road and down the other, flashed by a human current from the bastion itself, and not long afterwards the note of a bugle from the entrance announced the arrival of the governors and heads of provinces, each of whom alighted from his carriage at the centre of the enclosure and passed to his place. Then came the thunderings of the salvoes of artillery from the batteries close at hand, and again another silence as the company sat down to wait. Presently a riderless horse, evidently from one of the corps lining the route, dashed through the enclosure at terrific speed towards the camp, reminding many of an ancient Hindu custom. At last the head of the procession appeared, and, after what seemed only a few moments more, a fanfare of silver trumpets at the entrance signalized the near approach of the Emperor himself. The trumpeters divided into two bands headed by the Heralds, playing a fanfare the while and passing round in front of the stands on either side to take up a position near the exit. Almost immediately after the band crashed out the National Anthem, and the whole assemblage knew that it was in the presence of the Sovereign. The episode was a dramatic one, never likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, as the Emperor halted before the representatives of the people to receive their loyal message. The carriage of the Queen-Empress was drawn up alongside, and that of Lady Hardinge was also brought up in front of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which filled the entrance, so as to be next behind Her Majesty.

The Emperor was closely attended by the Governor-General and the Marquess of Crewe, and the staff who had preceded His Majesty in the



THE KING-EMPEROR REPLYING TO THE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE RIDGE.

Photo Burke.



THE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE RIDGE.

Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

procession turned round when he halted, so as to face him. When these movements were in progress His Majesty acknowledged the salutes with which he was received, first to one side and then the other. The Vice-President of the Council now stepped forward upon the *dais* between the two *chobdars* with golden maces, by whom it was flanked, and, with a deep obeisance as the spokesman of the people, read the address as follows:

"May it please YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES—On behalf of the peoples of British India, we, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect, desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties a sincere and hearty welcome. We welcome Your Imperial Majesty as the first Sovereign of all India who has appeared on Indian soil. In this ancient city, full of historic memories, many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state; and the noble monuments of past glories which survive attest their greatness. Yet the greatest of them, in the plenitude of his power, never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is therefore an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history, and will for ever be memorable. Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue, inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial; and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India. The Indian Empire holds many peoples, of diverse races, speaking various languages and professing different religions; but from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to legendary Rameshvaram, from the mountain barriers of the west to the confines of China and Siam, they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and person. And, during the all too brief period of Your Majesty's sojourn among us, the feeling of joy and pride, to which we endeavour to give expression here, will be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land, with less pomp and circumstance, but with no less enthusiasm. The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty, whom we welcome, not only as the illustrious consort of our Sovereign, but in the character of true wife and mother, a character held in the highest reverence in India, and dear to all Indian hearts.

We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days, and we wish that, under Your Imperial Majesty's beneficent rule, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity, and contentment.

We are all assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesties' heart."

This address had been engrossed on vellum at the Calcutta School of Art, and bore the signatures of sixty-nine members of the Council, the only omissions from the full number being in the case of three members who were unavoidably absent.

After he had read it, Mr. Jenkins handed the document to His Majesty's equerry on a silver tray, which bore the following inscription:

"Presented with an address of welcome to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of their entry into Delhi on the 7th December 1911, by the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India on behalf of the peoples of British India."

The Emperor then replied in a clear, ringing voice that was heard distinctly in every portion of the enclosure. His Majesty said:

"IN the name of the Queen-Empress and on my own behalf I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, the words of which have deeply touched us.

They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion with which India, in common with all parts of my dominions, greeted us on our Coronation in England, and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country.

I know from my Governor-General what strength and support he receives from the wise experience of the members of his Legislative Council, the chosen representatives of British India.

We much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its peoples. Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that, in the words of your address, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity, and contentment."

These gracious words, which were made the more impressive by their simplicity and sympathetic tone, were received with an outburst of enthusiastic cheering, and after another fanfare had been played by the state trumpeters, the procession was re-formed, the National Anthem was played, and Their Majesties passed out of the arena, again graciously acknowledging the salutations of the assembly. The ceremony, the inclusion of which, as a novel feature in the proceedings of the day, was entirely due to the statesmanship and political sagacity of the new Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, had been very brief, not

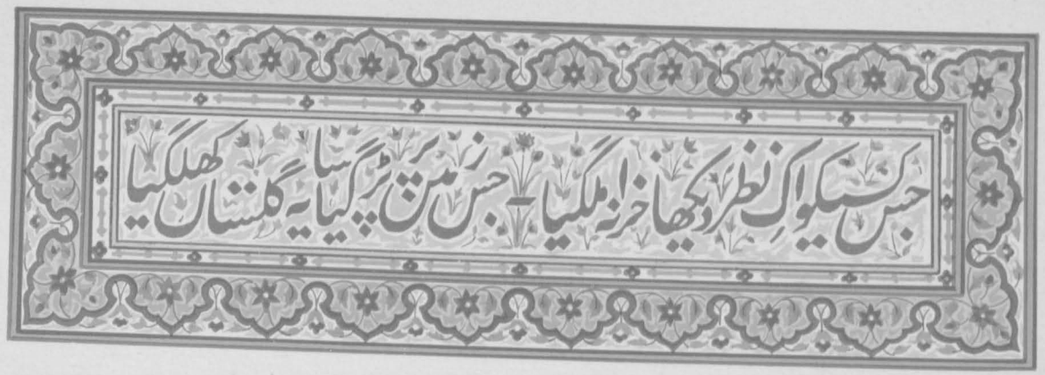
lasting more than five minutes. It marked a stage of overwhelming importance in the story of Indian progress, the first formal recognition by the Sovereign of the people of India, through their elected representatives, as a definite factor in the political scheme of the Empire.

On leaving the enclosure, Their Majesties passed down the western slope of the Ridge to the Imperial encampment, which was but a short distance away, and a few minutes later reached their own tents, before which was mounted a quadruple Guard of Honour of the Royal Navy under Lieutenant the Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman, the Royal Marines under Major Picton Phillipps, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (the City of London Regiment), and the 130th Baluchis, which furnished the King-Emperor's Guard for the day, respectively under Captain P. Villiers Stuart and Major C. N. Price, both being regiments of which His Majesty is Colonel in Chief. As the Emperor dismounted from his horse, the Royal Standard was broken at the masthead at the centre of the camp, its silken folds waving majestically in the light breeze to mark for the first time the residence at Delhi of a Sovereign from beyond the seas.

Meanwhile the Ruling Princes were still passing along the streets and through the Ridge Pavilion, from which point each went direct to his own camp, having no further need to accompany the Emperor, who had already reached his destination.

Thus ended a unique historic event and the greatest spectacle that had ever yet been witnessed in the streets of Delhi, without a hitch or an accident of any kind.





VI—THE IMPERIAL ENCAMPMENT

In the West, the idea of camping is generally associated with the hard necessities of war or travel; but the East, especially India, has always been a world of tents and nomad life. It is very rarely that even large towns and cities can provide house-room for any abnormal influx of people, and from time immemorial it has been the custom to hold great popular gatherings in places where there is no fixed accommodation. To the British in India tent life is particularly suited, for their work of supervision and control often involves continual travelling in very out-of-the-way and barren places.

With the Royal choice of Delhi the first obvious necessity that arose was thus the formation of a great encampment for those who came from outside. The city itself could certainly not accommodate more than a fraction of the great concourse now expected, and it was the natural arrangement in India that every one in such circumstances should live in tents.

Great as the numbers were at Delhi in 1877 and 1903, they were much larger on the present occasion. It is not easy to estimate the total number of persons who actually came, for vast crowds arrived daily by road and rail, and the city, which had a normal population of 233,000, was packed to overflowing; but it is probably no exaggeration to put the total figure at well over a million. A census of the camp alone gave nearly a quarter of this number, of whom only 21,000 were Europeans, including 16,500 British soldiers of the Army.

A company so large as this could not be left to make its own arrangements for camping, and the most careful regulation and organization were necessary. At the previous assemblages, though the camps of the governors were close together in a central position, the Princes and the soldiers were purposely scattered round the plain wherever good ground was available, and a space for all together was not sought. This time, however, the King-Emperor expressed

a very emphatic desire to have the Princes and the governors and the commanders of his troops camped all around him as close as possible. He had also set his heart on living in a camp himself, like every one else.

The choice of a site thus became a matter for anxious consideration. The Viceroy and his Committee made a thorough search on both sides of the river, but in the end tradition and convenience indicated for the Emperor's camp the same area below the Ridge that had been utilized by Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon, around the Circuit House where His Majesty had stayed as Prince of Wales. It was the only place that offered any possibility of meeting His Majesty's wish; but even here the difficulties were very great. In the first place, a large part of the best ground that had been occupied by camps in 1903 had, in the meantime, been taken up and built on as a cavalry cantonment, and of the rest a good deal was land that had not been considered suitable for use in 1903, being either wooded ground too close for camps or watered swamp liable to annual flooding from the Jumna. When the Committee first arrived, nothing could have looked less promising. Whole square miles of the camp area were still under water; a large part of it bore standing crops, and some of it was utilized for brickfields. All this land had to be acquired, the cultivators had to be compensated, and the swamp to be drained; but so successfully were these operations accomplished in the first quarter of the year that by the commencement of the summer the ground was quite transformed. New roads were made and old ones renovated, camp sites were marked and gardens planted; the water-level was reduced in the swamps and the river Jumna embanked. The area involved was about forty-five square miles, including thirty villages, ten of which had to be temporarily evacuated on sanitary grounds.

The scheme for the encampment consisted of successive zones outside the Emperor's own camp, which was the nucleus; first the governors, representatives, and high officials, then the Ruling Princes, and beyond these the Army, the separate camps being located, according to a plan proposed by the Maharaja Scindia, along the two existing roads between the Emperor's encampment and the site of the Durbar. The space along these routes, however, was not large enough for all, and the military camps, as well as a certain number of others, could not be fitted into it. The arrangement necessitated a strict limitation of the space allotted and of the numbers living in each camp. Precise categories had to be laid down as to who might be included, and as regards invitations the local governments were confined to the judges, the members of the legislative councils, and a certain number of representatives of the non-official community, the landed aristocracy, the principal merchants, members of municipalities and other local bodies, and individuals noted for their public spirit or charity. The numbers were, however, in all cases, much larger than those of the corresponding camps in 1903, owing to the greater

importance of the occasion and the establishment in the meantime of the local legislative councils. In addition, the necessities of camp discipline and organization created a difficulty with regard to the guests from each province who preferred to live in Indian fashion and therefore required space, each for his own arrangements, or who for other reasons could not be made the personal guests of the head of the province. For these it was decided, as in 1902, to have separate provincial camps where they could follow their own customs in comfort, and the Viceroy bestowed the greatest care to see that those who did so should receive exactly the same treatment, so far as the different circumstances allowed, as those who resided with the governors. These camps were at a slightly greater distance from the centre, but the disabilities of distance that were so much felt by the Chiefs of the Army in 1903 were counterbalanced by the increased use of motor-cars and a very complete system of new roads and railway communication, a new line being taken specially through the area of these camps with a station for each separate group.

In the case of the Chiefs, the only questions that arose were those of numbers and areas, for, like the States from which they came, the camps were internally self-governed. In order to bring them all within the general scheme, it was found necessary to limit numbers to a maximum of a hundred to five hundred attendants, according to the rank of the Chief, and to restrict their areas on a similar basis from about ten thousand to twenty-five thousand square yards. This was none too much, and many sites had to be given for secondary camps outside the main encampment for those who found their space too strait. The military camps were simple, a type plan being laid down for each particular class of unit.

Each zone was separated from the next by a broad, transverse roadway, that between the governors and the Chiefs being the Mall, a portion of the Alipur road, which was the main artery between the camp, the civil station, and the city; while between the Chiefs and the Army was a new road parallel with the Mall and known as the Military Road. The total number of separate camps to be dealt with was no less than four hundred and seventy-five, composed of more than forty thousand tents. With such an enormous number, as might have been expected, the problems of management that arose were of a much more serious order than those at the previous Durbars. They would have been quite enough in a permanent town of similar extent, where general services, such as sanitation or water-supply, were a matter of fixed routine, but they were infinitely greater in a temporary city which had to be created out of nothing, but where public needs were no less pressing. The least deficiency in water might have led to serious and sudden epidemic, and the close-packed canvas walls ran a serious risk from fire. It was, therefore, to the organization of the camp that the Durbar Committee devoted their most rigorous attention. They undertook themselves to be responsible for all general public services for camps

as units, but it would have been impossible for them to have gone beyond this and dealt with individual tents. Each authority having a camp was, therefore, required to depute an officer for its construction and control, and the Committee were only interested, after they had once handed over the site, to see that their general instructions regarding the external appearance and arrangement of the camps, and for the use of common services, were duly observed. For the rest, the camp officer had a free hand and was the sole channel of communication with the Durbar Committee on all matters affecting his camp. To ensure the fullest co-operation of these officers, the Committee held weekly conferences and issued regular bulletins of general information.

The camp was thus the unit so far as external authority and internal administration were concerned, and each had a complete organization of its own, its own police for watch and ward, its own fire brigade, public works staff, and distribution office, which was responsible for all communications to residents within its limits.

But however complete the camps might be internally, the net result would have been chaotic without the most careful administration of the whole area which included them, and so large an encampment would have been impossible on sanitary grounds alone if this had not been provided. The Committee had to call into being, as though with a magician's wand, practically all the general requirements of a modern town, a task that was rendered none the easier from the fact that a very large part of the material had to come first seven thousand miles by sea from England and then a thousand more by rail to Delhi.

The first thing that was necessary was a special service of the law. The camp area was now no longer rural. Its requirements had become urban, and more than this, for there is much that is of little consequence in a permanent town which becomes a serious matter in a temporary camp. The Delhi Durbar Police Acts were therefore passed by the Punjab Government and brought into operation some four months before the coming of the King-Emperor. They gave power to make by-laws for the regulation of traffic and other matters affecting the public welfare. A magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, was appointed for the whole area, and each camp had its own magistrate who knew the local customs for the treatment of offenders inside its limits. The number of offences was, however, very small; only some three hundred were dealt with altogether, and none of them was serious. The policing of the camp was excellent, and wrong-doers were restrained by the general spirit of rejoicing at the presence of the Sovereign. But the duties of the police were rendered extraordinarily heavy in another way by the presence of so many important personages in the camps and by the most unusual traffic on the narrow roads. The force employed was, subject to the general management of the Committee, under the executive control of Mr. E. L. French, Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, the whole available establishment of which, as well as a

contingent of the United Provinces Police, was placed at the disposal of the Committee, the total strength being three deputy inspectors-general, thirteen superintendents, fifteen assistant superintendents, sixty British inspectors, ten Indian inspectors, sixty British sergeants, seventy sub-inspectors, two hundred and eighty-five head constables, a hundred and fifty British traffic police drawn from various regiments of the Army, fifty mounted constables, and two thousand eight hundred and fifty foot constables. Nothing could have been more praiseworthy than the management of the traffic on which this force was principally employed. From morning till night some sixty-three miles of roadway in the camp area were packed continuously with an inconceivable and picturesque confusion of every kind of vehicle and beast of burden, carriages with fresh horses from the country that had never seen a crowd before, motor-cars and omnibuses, camel carts, ox wagons, rickshaws; buffaloes, bicycles, and palanquins; pack camels and mules, and drivers with twenty different languages, a variety with which the London policeman never has to tax his skill. It is interesting to note that the number of motor-cars specially licensed in the camp area, which was only twenty-two at the last Durbar, was now nearly a hundred times as many, and that the number of accidents was infinitesimally small, notwithstanding the altogether exceptional nature of the traffic.

The subject of communications is a comparatively simple one to deal with in any situation where roads and rails exist already, but in the camp area there were only narrow lanes, and the nearest line of rail was above two miles away. Road-making *de novo* across ploughland or swamp is a costly operation, and the Committee were anxious therefore to reduce the total length and width as much as possible. It was with this object that the scheme was centred on what was left of the old camp roads of 1902-3, and that the new ones made were supplemented to the greatest possible extent by temporary railways. Nevertheless over a hundred and eight miles of roadway had to be constructed and existing ones widened and renewed or given footpaths, an innovation in Delhi without which the traffic problem would have been insoluble. The extraordinary difficulties imposed on the engineers by the shortness of the time and by the vagaries of the season will perhaps only be appreciated by those versed in such matters; rain failed at the season when it was most wanted to break up the iron ground, and later on the new-made roads were washed away by a deluge which amounted in twenty-four hours to a third of the annual rainfall of the British Islands. But all who have experienced the pungent choking dust that normally envelops Delhi will understand how much the oiling of the roads, on which fifteen hundred tons of liquid fuel were employed, contributed to the success and comfort of the camp. This, although it seems a small matter, was one of the features that distinguished the present camp most notably from its predecessors.

The railway undertaking was a large one, and the constructing engineers

had to swelter at their task in the brazen sun of summer in order to be ready by the autumn. The work was divided into three portions: first the provision of adequate facilities for the arrival at and departure from Delhi of large numbers of passengers along the main lines of traffic with all parts of the country; second, a direct communication, for the benefit of those who could not stay at Delhi, between the main lines and the sites of the most important ceremonies; and third, a light steam tramway circulating in the camps and linking them with the city to relieve the local traffic on the roads. The first involved the construction of forty-four miles of line, including a goods-yard at Shakarpur with twenty-nine miles of siding. There were sixty-four level crossings, fourteen bridges, and twenty-nine fully equipped stations, the terminal one being a handsome temporary building at the very centre of the camp area, with six platforms each nearly a thousand feet in length, and broad enough to meet the requirements of ceremonial occasions. Another special station for ceremonial purposes was also made at the Delhi terminus of the Rajputana-Malwa line, which was utilized by many Native Chiefs, while at Bombay itself new platforms had to be erected to cope with the extra heavy traffic. Under the guidance of Sir Trevredyn Wynne, a separate railway administration was formed by the federation of existing lines, and a board of general managers met daily under his presidency to deal with the various problems that arose. Within the space of four days no less than a hundred and ninety special trains from all parts of India concentrated on the camp in addition to a normal daily traffic of two hundred and fifty-six trains. The traffic department alone involved the employment of a staff of sixteen officials and eighteen hundred men. The total weight of goods handled was more than seventy-five million pounds, besides a hundred thousand parcels. The narrow-gauge light railway ran along the principal thoroughfares to the main centres of interest. It was just over ten miles in length, with eighteen picturesque small stations, most of the material being derived from the mobilization stores of the Army kept in readiness on the frontiers. But in Delhi, a city of no superfluities, even this provision did not suffice, and arrangement had to be made for the importation of road vehicles and transport from other towns and cities. Great assistance was also rendered by the Maharajas of Jaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Bharatpur, who generously placed at the disposal of the Durbar Committee their transport corps, which were utilized to the extent of 35,524 units. Each camp had also its own provision of motors and carriages, and a central camp garage was established with petrol depots and repairing shops for all.

Other means of communication had to be provided in the way of telephones, telegraphs, and posts before the equipment of the camp could be regarded as complete, and these services, to meet present-day requirements, were on a very extensive and elaborate scale. There was some delay in completing them owing to strikes in England, but no similar services even in a settled town could have worked more satisfactorily. Most of the business of the camps was

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done by telephone, and the number of calls during the most active periods of the day was over a thousand every hour. The total length of line in the system was 2,332 miles, exclusive of an additional five hundred connected with the railways. The telegraph service was specially designed to deal with the large volume of business connected with the press and with His Majesty's state messages. The total length of special line involved was over 1,100 miles, including a new direct connexion between Delhi and Bombay—about the same distance as from London to Vienna. The central telegraph office was conveniently situated between the Imperial camp and that of the press representatives, and there were also ten sub-telegraph offices at suitable points of the camp area. The staff employed consisted of about four hundred and fifty persons, and more than two hundred thousand telegrams were dealt with during the short period of the assembly. The postal arrangements could not have been improved upon. A large central office was erected near the camp railway terminus, and there were twenty-five sub-offices, those on the main camp highways being in picturesque kiosks by the roadside, painted red and white so as to be easily distinguished among the plain white tents. The number of postal articles dealt with during the Durbar period was five and a quarter millions, and the value of stamps and money orders over a crore of rupees beyond the ordinary transactions at Delhi. The postal staff numbered close on seven hundred.

These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking in which the Committee were involved, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to reduce the cost of every detail to the lowest figure possible. They leave no room for surprise at the proportions of the remaining services. The conservancy corps employed by the Committee, exclusive of those in the military and native state camps, was over fifteen hundred strong. The concentrated nature of the camp, and the serious danger from epidemics when a large number of people come together in India from all over the continent, and especially from the surrounding towns and districts of the Punjab, where the plague had raged severely during the preceding winter, rendered this service one of the most important of all. It was placed in the experienced hands of Colonel C. J. Bamber of the Indian Medical Service, who had held a similar charge at the last Durbar. Owing to the unceasing vigilance of this officer and his assistants, Major Ward and Captain Grisewood, the camp was kept extraordinarily healthy, the number of cases treated being unusually small for so large a population. Ample provision of hospitals was made, there being for the civil camps one general hospital, two special hospitals for Europeans, an outdoor dispensary at the centre of the camp, and three segregation hospitals. All this was in addition to the equally successful arrangements made, under the control of Surgeon-General Sloggett, for the military camps, and those inside individual camps, each of which was required to have a qualified officer in medical and sanitary charge and to be equipped with a camp hospital and dispensary. Very complete

arrangements were also made for the rendering of first aid to the injured, particularly on special occasions when great multitudes were out; and herein was afforded a singular mark of the rapid progress of ideas in India, for the whole of it, except what was done by the military and the police, was furnished by the voluntary service of an Indian detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, an institution which, a few years before, had been entirely unheard of inside the Indian Empire. The detachment, which was under the command of Major R. J. Blackham, was almost entirely composed of Indians who came to Delhi at their own expense from all parts of the country. It was a hundred strong, without counting the ambulance transport corps, under the veteran Lieutenant-Colonel Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, which was lent by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. Happily its services were very little wanted, but when it was called out, as on one occasion at the polo ground, its promptness and efficiency were very much remarked. Nor were dumb animals forgotten. A central veterinary hospital was established, and a regular staff of peripatetic veterinary inspectors was specially appointed for the camps, with special instructions to co-operate with the police in the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Closely connected with the sanitation of the camps was the provision of an adequate supply of water, without which so large an assemblage would have been an impossibility. At the previous Durbars many of the camps were at a distance and were able to obtain local well supplies, but on the present occasion the concentration of the camps and the greater number of the troops engaged necessitated a very complete and extensive general system. A temporary installation for three million gallons daily over forty square miles of alternate rock and swamp, to be completed in as many weeks as months would usually be taken, was an undertaking from which even an engineer in Europe, with all his materials close at hand, might well have turned aside. The difficulties were great, but were most ably surmounted by Mr. D. W. Aikman, the engineer in charge. Fifty-two miles of mains and sixty-five of distribution pipes were laid in the blazing heat of summer when the ground was adamantine and the metal often so hot that the workmen could not handle it. For the 1903 Durbar, the total length of pipe-line laid was only thirteen miles.

In addition to this, water had also to be supplied for animals, and for the making of camp gardens, roads, and playing grounds. This was provided from the Western Jumna Canal by the construction of innumerable watercourses, which delivered in the camps half a million gallons every hour for six months of the year, and so skilfully were the sources of supply manipulated by the irrigation engineers that no encroachment was made on the needs of the agriculturists who rely on them for their annual crops.

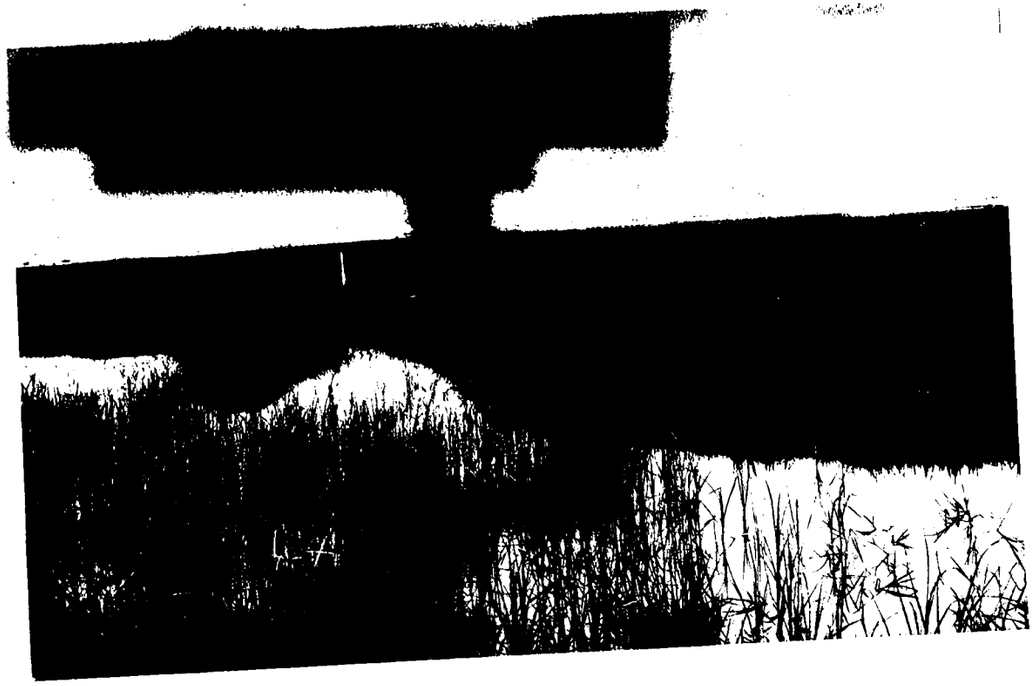
The subject of water-supply naturally suggests that of fire protection, a matter of enormous importance in an encampment of such great extent and

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so valuably furnished. The art of camping being so well understood in India, the danger under this head might not seem very great, and indeed the insurance agencies accepted very low premiums, but there was the terrible fate to remember of the Emperor Akbar's magnificent encampment at Lahore, which was burned from end to end; and there was undoubtedly more risk than usual on the present occasion, owing to the very close concentration of the tents. A most complete scheme of defence was, therefore, organized. A tent once thoroughly alight is burnt up in a flash and nothing can be done to save it. All efforts have therefore to be concentrated on isolating the fire from the other tents around. With this in view, the whole encampment was divided up into definite zones, in each of which a watch tower, with a system of telephones and a fire picket of soldiers specially trained and ready to turn out at a moment's notice, completed the arrangements. Several municipalities and States throughout India voluntarily lent their fire brigades for the Imperial camp and the public buildings. One indeed, from Jubbulpur, was sent by the munificence of a private citizen. Each separate camp was also required to have its own internal fire brigade, and every tent was subjected to inspection by the central authority and had its fire-preventive apparatus. These dispositions were so completely successful that though some seven tents were burnt, in no case did the fire extend beyond the one originally kindled.

With a view to further lessening of the risk of fire, and also to meet the public convenience, a general installation of electric light was considered to be an absolute necessity. The area covered by this was very great. Besides what was inside the camp areas, seven hundred and fifty miles of wire were erected, on ten thousand poles along a hundred miles of road, one line of which alone stretched for more than nine miles. In individual camps some twenty-five thousand tents were wired, no other form of internal lighting except enclosed hand lanterns being allowed. In some cases also brilliant illuminations of the grounds were arranged for in honour of the occasion, but the power available, which on the score of expense had been reduced to the lowest limit possible, was not sufficient to allow of all that was desired in this direction.

The generating station was erected at the centre of the camp area near the Kingsway railway terminus, a position that gave rise to some comment by reason of the unsightliness of smokestacks in surroundings that had been specially developed with a view to æsthetic effect; but the expense of locating it at any greater distance would have been too great. The whole installation, notwithstanding its entirely temporary nature, was completely successful and reflected the greatest credit on the officers in charge and on Messrs. Siemens Brothers & Co., the principal contractors. As an indication of their energy and skill it is only necessary to mention that, though all the material had to come from England and the installation was as large as that of a fair-sized town in Europe, the light was turned on throughout the camp within six months.





TWO VIEWS OF THE CAMP AREA BEFORE OCCUPATION.

The spectacle presented at night by the camp area from the summit of the Ridge was remarkable and very beautiful, the twinkling lines of myriad lights stretching far in all directions, and producing the effect of some enormous pattern arranged on a symmetric scheme.

These, however, were not the only things that had to be thought of many months ahead. A very important one was the food supply for the camps that did not come within the scope of military provision, and to have left this entirely to unofficial enterprise would have been to court disaster. A market, where contractors supplied all the principal articles of general consumption at fixed prices, was established with the most careful sanitary regulations in a central position of the camp, with branches in outlying areas. Besides these, each camp had its own bazar for the sale of Indian foodstuffs, and a large number of camp shops likely to be of service to the community, including a branch of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, were permitted on selected sites within the encampment. In the case of some supplies, however, the requirements of the camp were greater than any private purveyors could be found to meet. Most particularly was this so in regard to dairy produce and fodder, the quality of which was a matter of special importance to the public health. Both accordingly were provided by official agency. 1,909,536,000 lb. of fodder were issued at Delhi, and a dairy under the control of the Military Farms Department, equipped with over two thousand head of milch cows and a staff of nearly five hundred employés, was established with all the most modern plant near the centre of the camps. There were branches also in the Chiefs' camp area and in the camp of Their Imperial Majesties. In the former, the cows were under Brahman supervision and every precaution was taken to conform to Indian custom. In the latter, the cows for Their Majesties' supply were most carefully selected and tended by very highly qualified Europeans from the Military Farms Department. Some idea of the nature of the undertaking can be formed from the fact that 550,000 lb. of milk, 60,000 lb. of butter, and 12,000 lb. of cream were issued from these dairies during the period of Their Majesties' visit.

These were the necessities of gregarious life, but the importance of the occasion and the enormous extent of the camp demanded also that something should be done by way of æsthetic regulation. The Committee, having planned the general scheme for all, decided to reduce common decorations to a minimum, so as not to detract from the special character of the surroundings and the effect produced by the troops and the people along the routes on ceremonial occasions, leaving it to individual camps to make their own characteristic displays. All that was done in this direction, therefore, was to construct small ornamental gardens at various points where they were required, and a few triumphal arches on the roadways, also to require the separate camps to conform with certain standards as regards the width and form of gateways, the height of boundary fences, and the distance of tent lines and flagstaffs from the roadway. For the

rest, subject to the general approval of the Committee, each camp was allowed to develop on its own lines.

The camp of the King-Emperor and those of the high officials round him were distinguished chiefly by their dignified simplicity and trimness as well as by a rigidly enforced economy, there being no attempt whatever at unusual decoration. Except that they were set in well-kept gardens, there was very little to distinguish them from the ordinary camps of governors on tour.

The camps of Native States were different, and one vied with another to do honour to the Emperor. The result was an astonishing complexity of old and new, of tidiness and chaos, of lavishness and stinting, all having some close relation with the personal idiosyncrasies of the Chiefs or the administrative character of the States from which they came.

The military camps beyond were ruled by rigid regulation and showed the businesslike simplicity of the soldier's daily life.

Two great features of the camp were the open spaces left for sports and the military review. The former was in the central zone among the British governors' camps, and was provided mainly for polo and as a social rendezvous, though it was used for more formal purposes also. Two full-sized grounds were made where a few months before the earth was ploughed for crops, and a terraced mound was raised between them to hold ten thousand people. At the centre of this mound, between its beautiful sunk gardens and in line with the Ridge Flagstaff Tower and the great Imperial Standard of the King-Emperor's camp about a mile away, was a small pavilion for Their Majesties in the English cottage style with half-timbered walls and red-tiled roof, while at each end were other similar buildings where refreshments were served. Opposite, across the western ground, beneath a wood of massive trees, was a long low stand for the massed bands, and beyond the eastern ground a place for football and hockey for the soldiers, with a banked-up boundary stand. The production of these splendid playing-fields, with the perfect turf, apparently, of years, was the result of much skill and devotion through the scorching drought of summer, and the fruit of unceasing labour on the part of a corps of gardeners from Gwalior, whose services were lent by the Maharaja Scindia. It is indeed impossible to overestimate the services rendered in the matter of camp arrangements by this generous-minded Prince. The resources of his State were freely lavished to do honour to the Emperor; fire engines, transport, fountains, motors, carriages, horses, tents, furniture, all were brought to Delhi not for his own camp but for the general benefit, and nothing better served this end than the invaluable corps of coolies which he sent to work throughout the year to help the engineers.

The review ground, which was two whole miles in length and one in breadth, was of necessity beyond the tents. Here again were a pavilion for Their Majesties and banked-up stands in line with it to hold twelve thousand spectators.

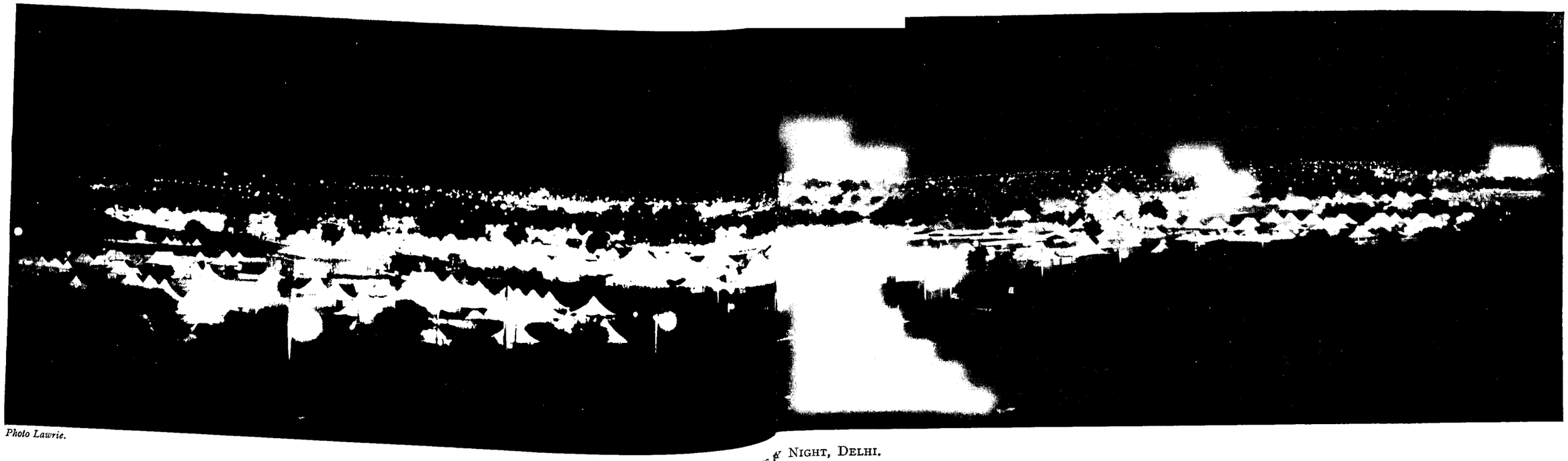


Photo Lawrie.

THE CAMPS BY NIGHT, DELHI.

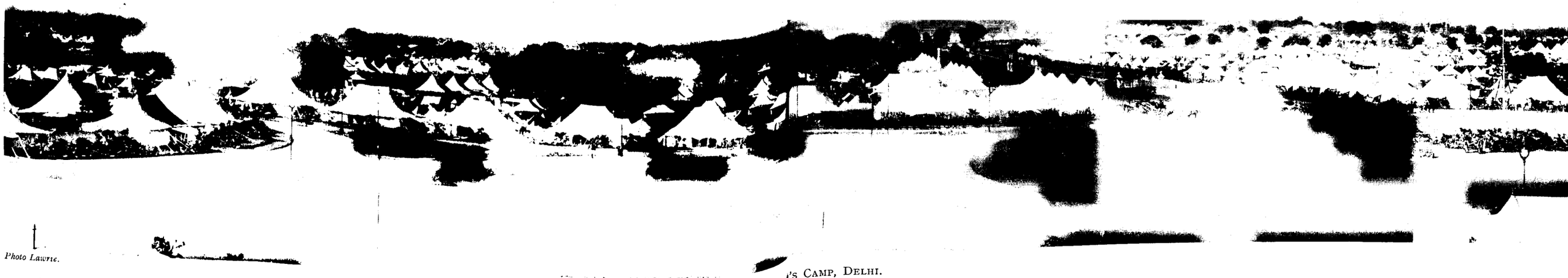


Photo Lawrie.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP, DELHI.

The individual camps varied very greatly in size and numbers. The largest and most important of all was that of the King-Emperor himself, which covered an area of seventy-two acres, and had over two thousand tents and a population of two thousand one hundred and forty persons. Their Majesties were particularly desirous that their camp should not be different from those by which it was surrounded, and that their time there should be as similar as possible to the ordinary camp life of India. Their accommodation, though necessarily on a somewhat larger scale than that provided in any other camps, was therefore as simple and as homely as it could be. The tents of the Imperial camp were indeed only those used in the ordinary course for viceregal tours, and the arrangements for the whole encampment were made, with a special view to Their Majesties' comfort and convenience, entirely by the Governor-General himself, the execution of His Excellency's directions being placed in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Maxwell, his Military Secretary.

The Emperor and Empress had a suite of six tents, in two rows of three. The front line, which faced west on a gentle slope from the Ridge towards the camps of the governors and Ruling Chiefs, consisted of a drawing-room on the north with a small ante-room attached, His Majesty's bureau in the centre, and the boudoir of the Queen-Empress on the right. These tents were all joined up by passages with one another, and up a small flight of steps to the second row behind, the tents of which were, on the south Her Majesty's sleeping apartment, in the centre that of the King-Emperor, and beyond this a dining-room connected up by a passage with the state reception tents. The Circuit House behind, though actually unoccupied, was kept ready for Their Majesties' occupation in case stress of weather rendered it undesirable to remain in tents.

The furniture of these apartments was specially selected with a great amount of care and attention to detail by Lady Hardinge personally, and several of the women's institutions in India—The Hindu Widows' Home at Calcutta, the St. Andrew's Homes at Kalimpong, the Indian lady students of Queen Mary's College at Lahore, and others—were honoured with commands for the embroideries, the cushions, and other decorations. The Queen-Empress's sitting-room and sleeping apartment were lined in *vieux rose* silk, the carpets, which were specially made at Agra, being cream with rose-coloured borders. The King-Emperor's rooms were lined with silk of Star of India blue, and the carpets, which were made at Bikaner, were of pale grey with light and dark blue borders. The dining and drawing-room tents were carpeted from Agra, and the furniture in all the tents was obtained in India. The Empress's sleeping apartment overlooked a small rose garden through a bay window at one end, and all the rooms were warmed by electric radiators as well as open fires.

The number of guests in the camp was a hundred and eighteen, including the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and all the members of the Imperial

suite. The catering arrangements were managed by Captain J. Mackenzie, Comptroller of the Governor-General's establishment.

Externally the main feature of the camp was the great state reception tent, which came below the Flagstaff Tower of the Ridge and at the head of the long straight vista of the Kingsway, sloping gradually towards the polo ground. The Imperial tents were on higher ground than any others in the camp, thus keeping up the tradition of the old days when, we are told, it was ordained that "the tents of the rajas and nobles, although high, must not be so high as those of the king." The tent was a flat-roofed *shamiana* with a frontage of a hundred and sixty feet, a depth of ninety, and a height of nineteen feet, supported on eighty white and gilded pillars, ornamented outside with the gilt knobs that in ancient times were only allowed on the tents of persons of the blood-royal, but which here in Delhi were used also by several of the Ruling Chiefs. Behind this and attached directly to it by one side was a marquee tent a hundred and sixty feet long by fifty feet broad and twenty-four feet high; and in rear of this again was a second similar one a hundred and ninety-eight feet by forty, which was used as a banqueting tent. All these tents were lined with broad Star of India blue and white stripes, the middle tent, which became the Throne Room on state occasions, having gold fringes and being furnished with handsome lustre chandeliers along its length. The floor was covered with dark blue felt and in the state *shamiana* was raised up in successive tiers, each ten feet in width, facing inwards towards the throne and leaving a processional passage eighteen feet broad along the middle to the grand entrance. Attached to the sides of the *shamiana*, which was raised up on a high terrace, were other tents ninety feet long for use as ante-rooms, and the main entrance was approached, under a canopy decorated with the Royal Arms, by a flight of twelve broad steps from the roadway in front.

Opposite to it, across the roadway, was a large circular lawn three hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter, with a tall mast at its centre for the Imperial Standard. It was on this lawn that the Emperor's Guards of Honour were mounted, and that the imposing ceremony of changing guard, which had never hitherto been seen outside the British Islands, took place each morning.

Three fine radiating roads, each one hundred feet wide with trim gardens down the centre, passed north and south and west from the periphery of the lawn, leading to the outer entrances of the camp, and along the sides of these were pitched the tents of the Imperial suite and guests.

On the north side of the state *shamiana* facing the lawn were the tents of the Governor-General and his staff, balancing those of Their Majesties on the other side, and a great mess tent with drawing-rooms and ante-rooms for the whole of the guests was located away on the northern side of the central lawn. The gardens of the camp had been an object of very special care and were planted entirely with roses, the best that India could produce.

The grass plots also were a matter of very special pride to Mr. Griessen, the Committee's Superintendent of Gardens. The camp indeed was a small town in itself, and like all others then at Delhi was entirely self-contained. It was surrounded on all sides by a road and fence, and was guarded by police and troops.

The camps which were closest to this one were those of the very high officials who had the first right to be near Their Majesties. On the southern side was that which accommodated as state guests all the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, as well as nearly all those of the Legislative Council, official and non-official, and several heads of departments and other high functionaries, including the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, the Naval Commander in Chief, and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the total number being about one hundred. This camp, which was perhaps the most completely equipped of all at Delhi, had separate reception and dining rooms for different groups of guests, and was under the management of the Home Department of the Government of India. It contained some three hundred tents all told and had a long, simple frontage of 3,600 feet, facing outwards from the Imperial camp on the new road known as the Imperial Avenue. Its main entrance was distinguished by a gigantic model of the Star of India, illuminated at night. The northern side of the Imperial camp was occupied by the officers' bungalows of the cavalry lines. The distinguished regiment cantoned here was the 11th (King Edward's Own) Lancers, which had been of invaluable assistance in the preparations for the camps and ceremonies. Only two comparatively small camps were located in the immediate vicinity on this side: one was the simple military equipment of the Delhi Garrison Commander, Major-General B. T. Mahon, and opposite to this was a portion of the veterans' camp, in which were entertained the distinguished Indian officers in ceremonial attendance on Their Majesties. In the cavalry lines was located also the camp of the King-Emperor's guard and escort, which were changed from day to day so as to give this high distinction to as many regiments as possible, those of which His Majesty was Colonel in Chief being honoured with a double tour of duty.

In front of Their Majesties' camp was the long line of official camps on either side of Kingsway, stretching along to the polo ground and then circling round to the right towards the Native Chiefs' encampments beyond the Mall. The nearest to the Imperial encampment were those of the Commander in Chief on the north side of the road and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab opposite. The former was a large enclosure having one long street of tents, at the inner end of which were the reception pavilions. The camp, which was arranged by Colonel Maitland Cowper, was marked by its simple dignity and by the trimness of its gardens, which were embellished with brass cannons and many scores of palm ferns. The guests, who numbered just under a hundred,

included all the heads of the military departments, as well as representatives of the German and Japanese Armies.

The Punjab camp, which lay exactly opposite, was artistically laid out on bold and striking lines. In front stood a delicate light arch designed in the Indo-Saracenic style by Sardar Bahadur Ram Singh, Principal of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, and behind this, leading up to the great purple reception tents, five hundred yards away, were lines of coloured parterres with fountains and shrubberies, evidence of the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art. The principal reception tents of this camp had been of the same ornate material as the pavilion originally erected in the Fort, but unfortunately, only a few days before, on December 3rd, they had, as already mentioned, met a similar fate, having been ignited by the short circuit of an electric wire and burnt up in a moment. Delhi being so near Lahore, the Lieutenant-Governor had been able to bring with him many more things from his permanent residence than was possible in other cases, and this made the loss all the heavier. Substitutes were hastily improvised, and when the guests arrived they found that the resourcefulness of Sir Louis Dane had left nothing to be desired in the way of comfort and completeness. The guests numbered seventy, almost all of them high officials or members of Indian Orders in the province, with their ladies.

The next along the line was the camp of the Governor of Bombay, covering twenty-seven acres of ground and separated from that of the Commander in Chief by one of the main transverse thoroughfares, in the Central Avenue. It was of a very simple design with one long turf-edged street, but rendered picturesque by the group of high dark trees at its inner end, affording a pleasant relief from the dazzling array of white canvas and bright grass. Its most noticeable feature was a small asbestos house beneath the trees, which the Governor had built for his own residence and office. The number of guests was just under a hundred, including the Aga Khan and all the high officials of the Bombay Government, as well as many representatives of the non-official Indian community, the Judges of the High Court, and Lord Harris, a former Governor.

The Najafgarh Cut, a canal running parallel to the Ridge, intervened between this camp and the next, that of the Governor of Madras, which was situated on the bend of the road with a magnificent lawn in front which made it difficult to realize that it had been rough fields only a few months before. The camp was made impressive by the proportions and splendid situation of its frontage, which was without subsidiary decorations of any kind. The guests numbered over eighty, all of whom had come a four-days' journey by rail from their own province, or about as far as from London to St. Petersburg.

The Burma camp, which lay opposite, was certainly the most characteristic one in the official group, and was strongly reminiscent of the land it represented. The



Photo Bremner. THE BURMA CAMP.

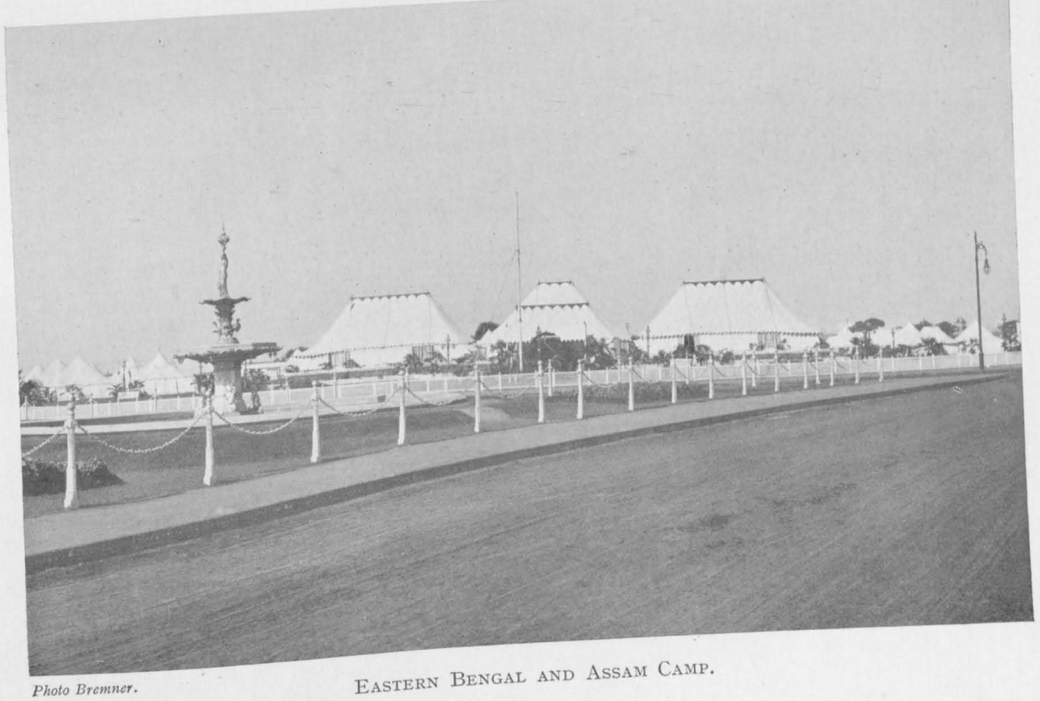


Photo Bremner. EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM CAMP.

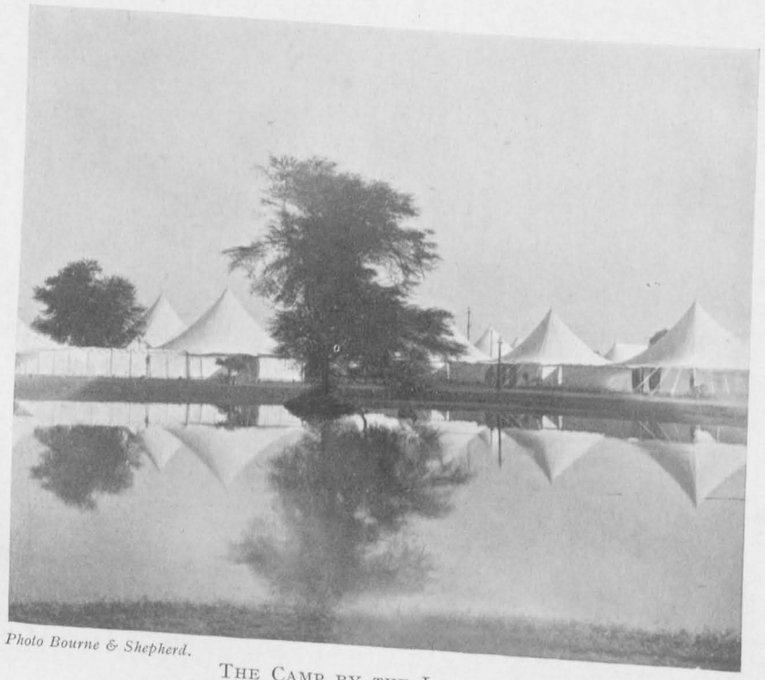


Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

THE CAMP BY THE LAKESIDE.

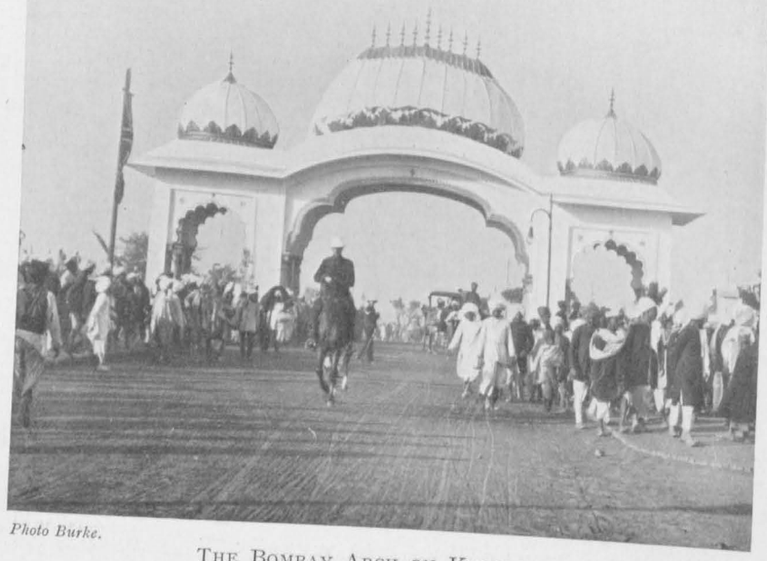


Photo Burke.

THE BOMBAY ARCH ON KINGSWAY.

tents were set back far from the road, the central group of reception tents being erected on a high terrace along the front of which ran a white balustrade adorned at intervals with beautifully carved *chinthés* or leogriffs. Over the entrance *shamiana* was a glass peacock, the Royal emblem of the Burmese sovereigns, which was brilliantly illuminated at night by electric lights concealed behind its spreading tail. The main entrances to the camp were flanked by enormous *chinthés* which were faithful reproductions of the monster leogriffs guarding the entrance to the Shwedagôn Pagoda at Rangoon. Their eyes, one green, one red, were lighted after dark to show the way. These weird creatures, which are peculiar to Burma, caused much interest and amusement to the Indian population, who were quick to christen the Burma camp the *bili* (cat) camp. The remains of similar figures which adorned the entrance to the Burma camp of 1903 were still standing in the cavalry lines.

Opposite this camp, the roadway divided round an island fountain which the Maharaja Scindia had uprooted bodily from his palace at Gwalior, the Princes Road going west past the polo ground which lay beyond the Burma camp, and the continuation of the Kingsway going north towards the Chiefs' camps. In the angle between the two, a splendid point of vantage of which the most was made, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam held his camp of eighty guests. The principal tents of this were imposingly raised up high above the road, and their red-fringed ridges gave a welcome touch of warmth and radiance to the monotony of white. No camp in the whole of Delhi came near to this in the perfection of its detail or the faultless pitching of its tents, for which the credit is due to the camp officer, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. G. Cole. The interiors of the tents were a model to all camps, and nothing could have been more picturesque than the small artificial lake surrounded by tents in the middle of the camp.

The next camp on the Kingsway side was that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which filled the whole space to the roadway of the Mall. It was marked by a rigid simplicity of style and accommodated over eighty guests. Opposite to it and adjoining Madras was the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with a restful shady frontage underneath a group of trees. This camp was distinguished for its internal comfort and excellent administration. The guests numbered seventy-six and included several representatives of the great commercial houses of Calcutta, the successors of the merchant princes of the old East India Company's days.

Along the Princes Road opposite the polo grounds and beyond the Eastern Bengal and Assam camp was the largest of all except the King-Emperor's, that of the Indian Foreign Department and the Durbar administration. This camp was the brain of the whole organization, for it was here, in a modest group of tents and buildings near the Mall, that the Durbar Committee lived and worked. Everything centred round this corner, and business there was

practically ceaseless day and night during the whole of the Imperial visit and for many months before. Here also were accommodated the Governors of the Asiatic Colonies of the Crown and their suites, the representatives of the foreign consular body, and certain high officers connected with the Foreign Department whose rank entitled them to come. The total number of guests was a hundred and eighteen, among them being the leading foreign consuls.

His Excellency Sir H. McCallum, Governor of Ceylon, and Lady McCallum, His Excellency Sir Arthur Young, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lady Evelyn Young, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Z. Cox, British Resident in the Persian Gulf, Mr. J. G. Lorimer, British Resident in Turkish Arabia, and Colonel Haji Shah Beg Khan, Afghan Envoy with the Government of India. The Governor of Hong Kong was also to have been in this camp, for the Chinese community of the colony wished him personally on its behalf to present an address to the King, but he was unavoidably prevented from visiting India at the time. The Archbishop Ayvadian, Prelate of the Armenians in Persia and India, was also invited here, but owing to the disturbed state of Persia was not able to leave Ispahan. The camp had a plain but imposing frontage facing the polo ground, its proximity to which made its lounge tent a popular resort for tea on social afternoons. There were two messes, one for the senior officers and guests and the other for the junior officers at work on administrative or ceremonial duty. Beyond this, as the road curved round towards the Mall, was a group of smaller camps of the local administrations in direct relations with the Foreign Department, arranged for the most part on a general scheme that gave character and picturesqueness to the roadway. The first among them, facing the polo ground, was the plain and sparse encampment of the Resident at Hyderabad. Next came that of the Resident at Mysore, containing behind the tents a small asbestos house. Beyond this, and stretching to the boundary of the Mall, was the long and simple frontage of the North-West Frontier Province. Opposite, with a fine high wooded background, were the camps of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Baluchistan, grouped round a common centre of highly ornate gardens. Beyond and behind these was that of the Resident in Kashmir, pleasantly hidden on the margin of a wood with only a long entrance drive visible through carved walnut gateposts from the roadway.

The end of the official camp area was marked at the corner of the Mall by a very handsome archway on the road. This was designed in the prevalent local style on a correct Indian model by Mr. P. Brown, Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, and executed in white plaster by the Committee's engineers. Its galleries and cupolas were illuminated at night, and, towering as it did fifty feet above the roadway and the tents, it was one of the most prominent features of the plain. Mr. Brown also supervised the other arches erected, the greatest care being exercised that they should comply with the accepted canons of the style



Photo Bremner, Lahore.

THE RULING CHIEFS' CAMPS, CORONATION ROAD.

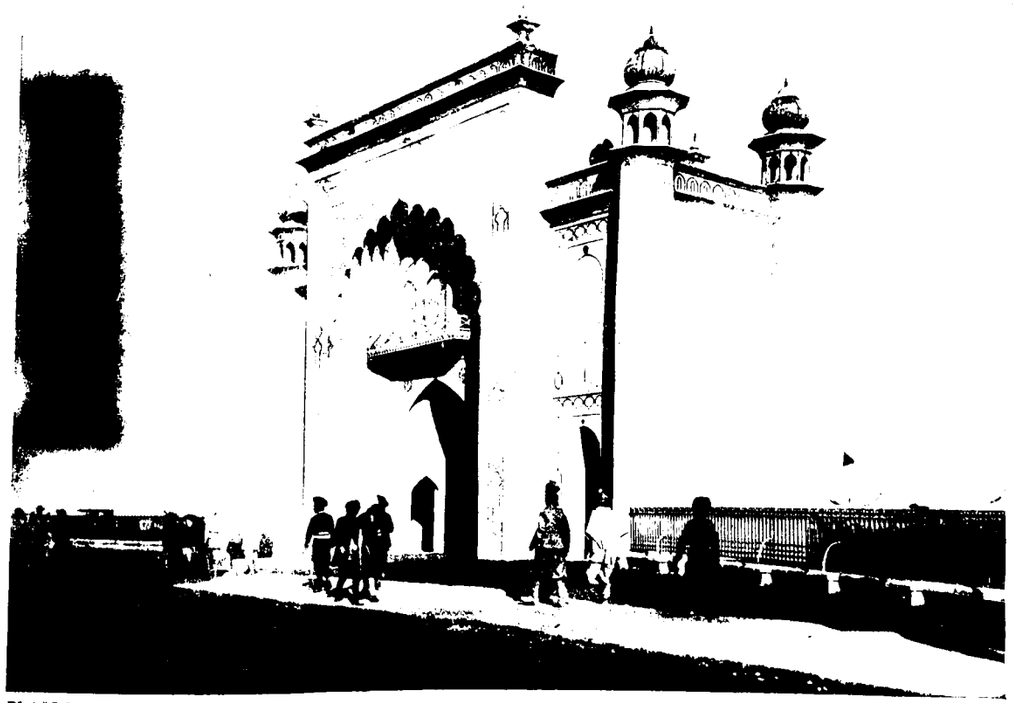
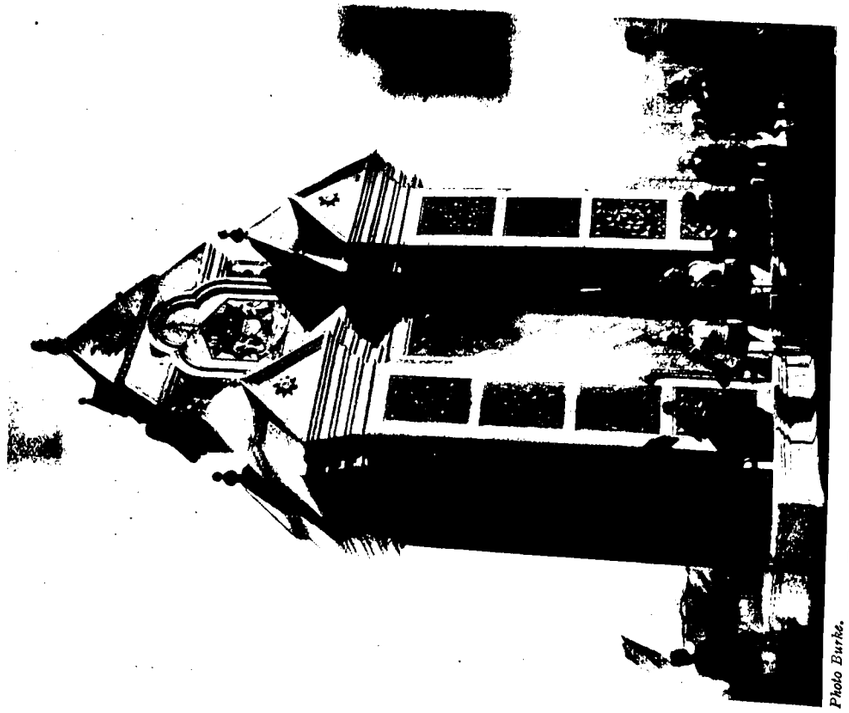


Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

AN ENTRANCE ARCHWAY IN THE CAMP.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE KASHMIR CAMP.

Photo Burke.



AN ARCH ON PRINCE'S ROAD AT DELHI.

Photo Official.

they represented and that the traditional proportions should be faithfully observed.

Besides the camps already mentioned, there were others which for various reasons, principally lack of space, could not be pitched on one of the main ceremonial routes. To the south of the Imperial and the Government of India camps were those of the Imperial Cadet Corps and the Governor-General's Body Guard, whose duty necessitated a location as close as possible to Their Majesties. Between the two came the camp of the central telegraph bureau, fully equipped with accommodation for the pressmen and the public, and with all the latest appliances for rapid transmission of state and press messages between India and England. The camp of the press representatives lay just beyond. The King-Emperor, knowing how much interest would be excited, in other parts of the Empire, by the events at Delhi, attached great importance to the arrangements for reporting them, and showed a constant solicitude for the welfare of the pressmen, who numbered ninety in all, forty-one being Indians of all castes and creeds, and seven foreigners. Very complete arrangements had been made, under the Viceroy's personal instructions, for the entertainment of these gentlemen as guests of the Government of India, and their camp, arranged and managed by Mr. C. B. Bayley, left very little to be desired in the way of convenience and organization. Behind the Press Camp again was the headquarters of the police, whose duty necessitated a position easily accessible both to camp and city. The bulk of the whole force at Delhi was concentrated here, including fifty-six superior officers, and the camp was one of strenuous activity for many weeks, resembling in external appearance the plain, ungarnished military camps away on the other side. Next to the Government of India Camp and at the angle of Imperial and Central Avenues was the camp of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with forty-six high officials and representatives; and opposite to it, on the south side of the roadway, was that of the Commander of the Southern Army, hidden behind a high hedge. On the western face was the picturesque enclosure of the Northern Army Commander, in which advantage had been taken of an already existing avenue of trees, and where much hospitality was dispensed by Sir James and Lady Willcocks. Alongside this, between it and the Kingsway, was a large encampment formed by the voluntary association of a number of military officers, principally members of the various army staffs, whose duties did not involve their residence in the regular army camps or in those of the Commander in Chief and the Army Commanders. Farther on, behind the polo ground, was another large camp, that of the civil officers of the Punjab Commission, who made their own arrangements entirely, only the plot of ground being provided for them. Beyond this, and pleasantly situated with a background of fine trees, was the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. This camp, being on somewhat low ground, suffered very severely in the floods which occurred just before Their Majesties' visit, as also did

that of the Resident at Baroda a little farther on, the most rural and picturesque of all the camps, entirely shut off from the rest by the luxuriant vegetation of the surrounding woods and gardens. Near this camp was another small one in which were entertained the envoy of the Maharaja of Nepal and two personages from Baghdad, Nawabs Saffad Ali Khan and Mahamad Taki Khan. Belonging to the same group also, though necessarily farther afield, were the special camps of each province for those who lived in Indian fashion and therefore required more liberty of space than was possible in the immediate vicinity of the Imperial Camp. These were grouped on a fine stretch of open country beyond the wooded gardens that lay west of the polo grounds. The nearest, in the neighbourhood of the village of Wazirpur, were those of the Punjab, Madras, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province, grouped together on a new route known as Provincial Camps Road.

The Punjab Provincial Camp, as might have been expected, was by far the largest, having over a hundred guests, including members of the provincial Legislative Council, some officials both on the active and retired lists, and leaders in trade, commerce, and municipal life. But the great majority of the residents in the camp were drawn from the martial landed aristocracy of the province. There was a large and representative muster of the Sikh nobility, and besides these were conspicuous the Rajput rajas of the Kangra hills, the Tiwana Maliks of the Salt Range, and an almost complete gathering of the Baluch Tumandars from the south-west, headed by the Mazari Chief, Nawab Bahram Khan. Among other prominent individuals may be mentioned Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kazilbash, of Lahore, who had represented the Punjab at the Coronation of King Edward, the Nawabs of Kunjpura and Karnal, heads of ancient Pathan houses in the Delhi Division; Sardars Daljit Singh and Cheranjit Singh Ahluwalia of the ruling house of Kapurthala; Baba Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, of Rawalpindi, a direct descendant of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion; Sardar Badan Singh of Malaudh, the chief of a great Phulkian family; Sardar Jiwan Singh of Shahzadpur, a kinsman of the Patiala Chief, the Nawab of Mamdot, and Sir P. C. Chatterjee, a retired judge of the Chief Court. The camp was pitched on the site of one of the old Moghul gardens of Delhi, and a tower of the original garden wall was renovated for the occasion and formed a picturesque feature of the main entrance.

Next to this was the Madras Camp, in which, owing to the distance of the province, there were only thirty-four guests. It was occupied chiefly by non-official members of the local Legislative Council. The guests included the Hon. Sir Ghulam Mahomed Ali, Prince of Arcot, a member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council and the leading Muhammadan nobleman in the southern presidency; Maharaja Sir V. Ranga Row of Bobbili, one of the foremost among the zemindars of Madras, who had represented his province at the Coronation in 1902; Raja Sri Ranga Deva Rayalu of Anegundi, the descendant

of the kings of Vijayanagar; Mr. Madhava Rao, formerly Diwan of Mysore; and the Hon. Mr. N. Subba Rao, a member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The residents in the Madras camp included also Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, an Ordinary Member of the Governor's Council, whose visit to Delhi was cut short by the disease which terminated his distinguished career a few days after his return to Madras. A few other guests from Madras, fearful of the northern climate, took houses in the city.

One of the most striking features of the whole assemblage was the series of contrasts presented by the juxtaposition of entirely different races from all parts of the Indian Empire, and it was nowhere more marked than in this group of camps. Opposite Madras came the North-West Frontier Province, with seventy-five hard fighting men from the towers of the borderland. Prominent among them were the Mehtar of Chitral, the Khans of Dir and Nawagai, the Nawab of Amb, and Nawabs Sir Muhammed Aslam Khan and Sir Hafiz Abdulla Khan, two of His Majesty's Indian aides-de-camp. Here, too, were representatives of many frontier tribes, particularly the Turis of the Kurram and the Afridis of the Khyber, and also of the various corps of militia and border military police. Next came the provincial camp of Burma, containing some forty guests representing the provincial services and the native members of the Burma Legislative Council. In this camp also resided six Shan Chiefs, whose picturesque costumes and quaintly dressed retainers were a source of never-failing interest to the passers-by. These Chiefs preferred to occupy a suite of tents in the provincial camp rather than face the trouble of erecting camps of their own, which, in view of the distance of their homes and their ignorance of the customs and language of the Punjab, it would have been an almost impossible task for them to undertake.

From this group another new track, the Wazirpur Road, had been made to the Pembari Bridge, away two miles towards the west. On this were two large encampments stretching nearly a mile along the road for the lesser Bombay Chiefs. On one side of the road were those of the Aden protectorate, who had come a thousand miles by sea: first the Abdali Sultan, the Chief of the most civilized as well as the most influential and important tribe in the protectorate, to whom also Aden itself had first belonged; next the Fadthli Sultan and the Amir of D'thala, who was unfortunately stricken while at Delhi with an illness that prevented him from attending the ceremonies and eventually proved fatal. The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla lived in a house in the civil station. The camps of these Chiefs, which presented no characteristic features, had, owing to the distance of their homes, to be arranged for by the Political Officers, who had their own camp next to that of D'thala. On the southern side of the road were the camps of the Rajas of Dharampur, Deogar Baria, and Chota Udepur, the Nawab of Sachin, a former member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Chiefs of Bhor, Sangli, Mudhol, Lakhtar, and the Thakurs of Wankaner

and Limbdi. The Raja of Sunth would have been included in this group, but was prevented from being present by famine in his State. There was also to have been a camp for the minor Chiefs and Kumars at the Rajkot Rajkumar College, but this had to be abandoned for the same reason. The camps had tidy garden frontages with railings and entrance gates, some had decorative arches, and all made some display to honour the occasion. Beyond these was the provincial camp of Central India, a much smaller group of plain and simple tents for a number of the principal Rajput thakurs of the Central India States, the old territorial landlords whose holdings are guaranteed by the British Government. Next to these came Baluchistan with ninety guests, hardy chieftains from the borderland. The remainder of the provincial camps were placed between the Pembari Bridge, famous in connexion with John Nicholson's sortie to Najafgarh in 1857, and the continuation of the Mall. Nearest the bridge was that of the Central Provinces, with fifty guests, among whom were Sir Bipin Krishna Bose of Nagpur, Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabdas, a public-spirited citizen of Jubbulpur, and Diwan Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand Daga of Kamptee.

Adjoining this was the camp of the Bombay notables, who numbered seventy-nine and included two Ruling Chiefs, the Rana of Porbandar and the Thakur of Palitana, one of Her Majesty's Pages of Honour, also the Chief of Ichalkaranji, a feudatory of Kolhapur, Sir Cowasji Jahangir, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Sir Jacob Sassoon, also the Sardar Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, the provincial representative of Bombay at the 1902 Coronation.

The United Provinces Camp, which was next, had just a hundred guests, among whom were the principal talukdars of Oudh, including the Hon. Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad, the Hon. Raja Sir Ali Mohammad Khan of Mahmudabad, Raja Pertab Bahadur Singh of Pertabgarh, who had been selected for the honour of representing his province at the Coronation in 1902, the Maharaja Bhagwati Pershad Singh of Balrampur, the Rawal of Badrinath, Raja Francis Xavier Shiam Rikh of Tajpur, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Sundar Lal. There was no external decoration. The distance of this camp from the Lieutenant-Governor's was a mile and a half, but there was a railway station close to each. The adjoining camp of Eastern Bengal and Assam had sixty-seven guests, including the Chiefs of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Indian members of the provincial legislature. The last was Bengal, close to the village of Azadpur, with over sixty guests, including Prince Qamr Qudr Mirza Abib Ali Bahadur of the Oudh family, the Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga, the great landlord of Behar and the protagonist of the scheme for a Hindu University; Maharaja Sir Rabaneswar Prasad Singh of Gidhour, Nawab Hazi Razvi of Patna, Raja



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR T. G. CARMICHAEL, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Governor of Madras.



Photo Bremner.

THE HON. SIR LOUIS DANE, G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.



Photo Kapp.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES BAYLEY, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.



Photo Lawrie.

THE HON. MR. L. PORTER, C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.



Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

THE HON. SIR R. CRADDOCK, K.C.S.I.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

THE HON. SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.



THE HON. MR. M. F. O'DWYER, C.S.I.

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

THE HON. SIR E. COLVIN, K.C.S.I.

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

THE HON. SIR HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E.

Resident at Mysore.



Photo Maull & Fox.

THE HON. SIR G. ROOS KEPPEL.

Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province.



Photo Deen, Dayal.

THE HON. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. PINHEY, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Resident at Hyderabad.

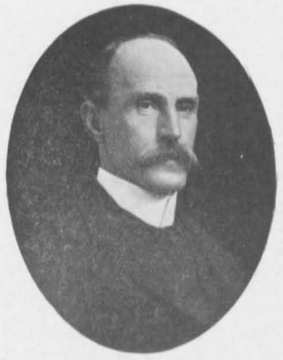


Photo Elliott & Fry.

THE HON. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. RAMSAY, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.

Kamaleshwari Prasad Singh, a public-spirited citizen of Monghyr, and the Indian members of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council.

The camps of the Native States displayed a riot of forms and colours as distinct and as bewildering as the nationalities of the States themselves. As already mentioned, certain general rules had to be laid down to ensure co-ordination, but the Durbar Committee desired above all to give the fullest play to the individuality of the States, so that each camp might exhibit something characteristic. There was every possible variety of style and plan, and yet all were arranged with remarkable restraint and taste. The only common feature of all these camps was the great profusion of palms and other exotic plants in the gardens and the loyal inscriptions along the fronts. There was an evident desire on the part of every single one to do the highest honour to the occasion and to be worthy of the presence of the Emperor. The camps were all separated from the others just described by the roadway of the Mall and were located on three more or less parallel roads at right-angles to it. Two of these were continuations of the Kingsway and Princes Road of the central zone, meeting at their farther ends in the Durbar Amphitheatre. The third was the Coronation Road, a new thoroughfare constructed between the Kingsway and the Najafgarh Canal Cut, and it was on this that the greatest number were located. Splendid triumphal arches were dotted along the road, each representative of one or other group of States, the most curious and interesting of all being perhaps the two arches of the Orissa States on the Princes Road, painted with forest scenery and all manner of animals and Hindu emblems.

The camps were not grouped on any scheme of precedence or individual rank, but solely and simply with regard to administrative convenience and the conformation of the ground. The former demanded their location in territorial groups, and the latter that the largest should be near the inner zone; but the grouping inside each territorial block was left entirely to the local authorities concerned with it.

The first camp, at the corner of the Coronation Road and Mall, was that of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who, however, did not himself reside in it, but in a group of six bungalows that had been taken and specially fitted up for him in the civil station of Delhi. The camp was used for the ceremonial reception of the Governor-General and for the residence of the Minister and other principal officials. It was distinguished in appearance by its great elaboration of detail and the predominant official yellow colour. Opposite to it across the roadway was the camp of the Maharaja of Mysore, which was likewise used only for ceremonial purposes, His Highness residing at Maiden's Hotel, which he had hired, within the civil station. The camp was distinguished by its simplicity and its splendid lawns and gardens on a European model surrounded by a pergola. Next to Mysore along the Coronation Road was the more ornate but none the less businesslike encampment of the Maharaja Scindia, who resided here, when

not in attendance at the King-Emperor's camp, with the nobles and high officials of his State. The gateway pillars were ornamented with figures of tigers and representations of the dynastic badge, a cobra, so used from the legend that the first great Scindia was, as a sleeping infant, protected from the sun by one of these reptiles spreading its hood over him. This camp was the first of the territorial group of Central India, the other States of which were located along the same side of the road for about a mile. On the other side was the territorial group of the Punjab, commencing with Patiala next to Hyderabad, a large and profusely decorated encampment with gateways bearing lions and small gilded cannons which poured out light at night; inside was a most elaborate garden with many fluttering banners around grass plots and fountains, also two great crystal chandeliers each ten feet high. In front of the central marquee was a small gold and silver pavilion, and in line with the former were four high archways leading to the interior of the camp, the two central ones being decorated with ancient arms. The electrical illuminations at this camp were very striking, and consisted largely of loyal inscriptions. Next to Gwalior came the camp of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, almost severe in its simplicity, but decorated along the front with lances of the Imperial Service Troops. In this camp His Highness had a large party of distinguished guests from England, and his camp, like that of Maharaja Scindia also, was marked throughout the Durbar period by its lavish hospitality. Opposite to Indore was the camp of the young Nawab of Bahawalpur, with modern Moghul gateways surmounted by the armorial bearings of the State. The next two were Jind and Nabha, each having handsome entrance archways of characteristic design with large rooms and balconies, and very elaborate gardens. Both of these had a most solid appearance, and the Nabha archway with golden minarets held the sacred scriptures of the Granth Saheb in a gallery above the gate. Next was the spruce-looking camp of the Raja of Kapurthala, with tent walls in vertical stripes of the state colours, dark blue and white, with a plain and well-kept garden, where the sentries of the Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry might be seen on guard. Following this was the camp of the Raja of Sirmur, also noticeable for its air of modern up-to-date efficiency, due no doubt to the care bestowed on its preparation by Colonel Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh and his excellent corps of Imperial Service Sappers. Then came the two States of Mandi and Faridkot, with long and tidy gardens, and the latter remarkable for its magnificent entrance archway with fine moulded panelling and galleries on top, which gave an idea of permanence and strength that was lacking in some of the others. Adjoining Faridkot was the splendid encampment of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. It was completely enclosed along its frontage of two hundred and sixty feet by a carved pierced walnut screen of panels seven feet high and three feet broad, the designs being wholly of flowers and fruits. The handsome towers at the gates, thirty-five feet high, of the same material, were copied from the old Pandrettan temple in



His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I.



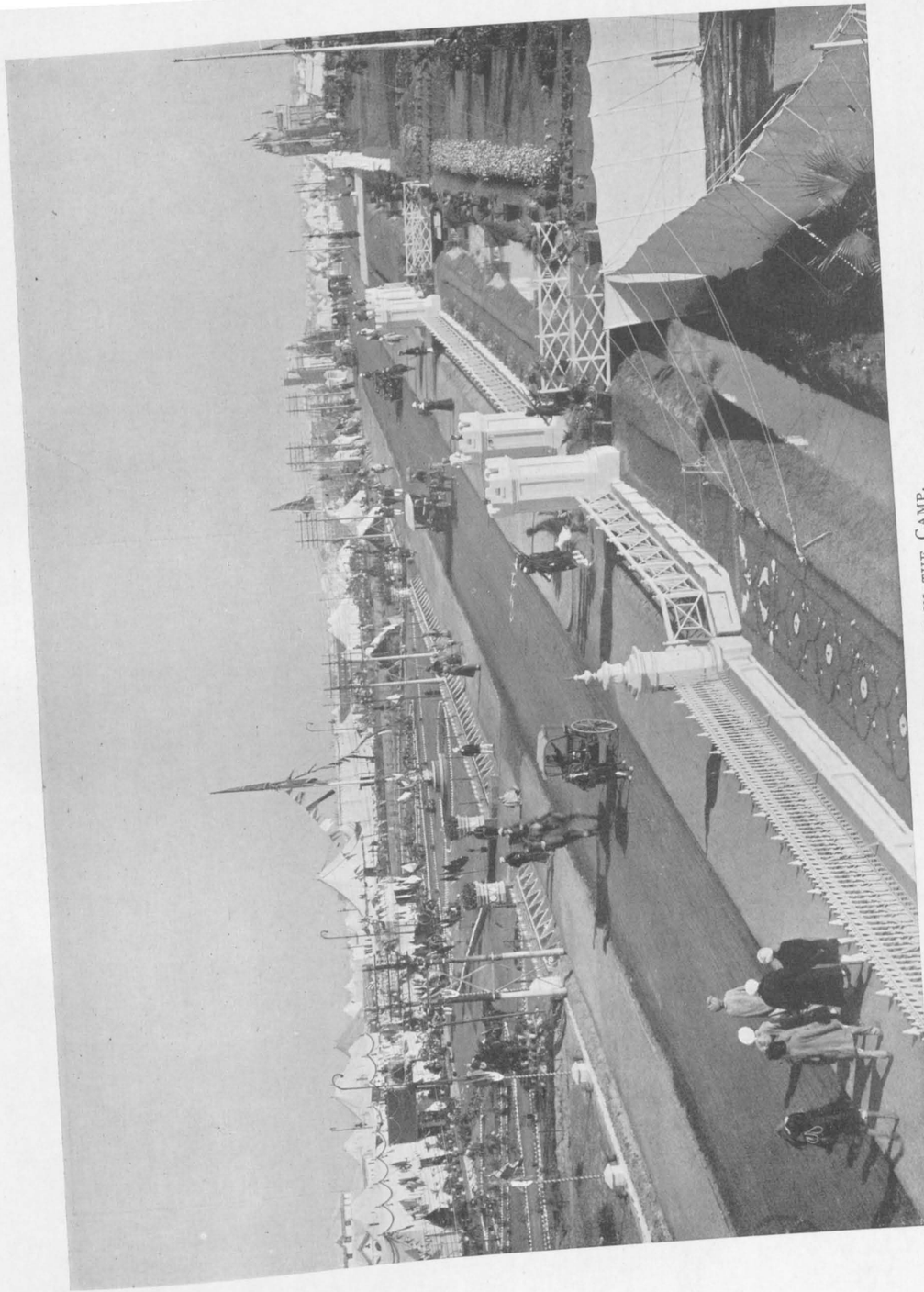
Vernon

His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I.

Kashmir. The screen was specially made in honour of the occasion and as an example to the public of the excellence to which the wood-carvers of Kashmir have now attained: it took five months to make and was a marvel of artistic effort: its dark colour was in striking contrast to the brightness all around, and it attracted enormous crowds of sightseers, especially when illuminated after dark. The screen was, after the Durbar, presented to the King-Emperor by His Highness, and has been brought to England. Inside, past gently plashing fountains, were wondrous tents furbished with all the lavish luxury of Central Asia—priceless silks and shawls and furs, and silver pillars.

Next to Indore, on the other side of the roadway, was the camp of the Ruler of Bhopal, with simple gates in strong contrast to the great Punjab archways opposite. The camp was open in front, forming three sides of a square, but behind, mysterious yellow curtains were seen, where Her Highness dwelt in Musalman seclusion. Beyond Bhopal came Rewa, the leading State of Baghelkhand, with much bunting and a great device of rampant tigers. Then Orchha, with a simple front of floral designs and the gold and purple banner of the State. Next to this was the camp of the Raja of Dhar, with its lofty entrance archways decorated with bunting, and opposite the Kashmir screen was a small undecorated camp where the busy Political Officers of Central India were assembled, each with his own ordinary touring equipment, and after this the two States of Dewas, followed by Samthar, all with plain garden frontages. Jaora and Ratlam came next, distinguished by their archways of a light and elegant design and a triumphal triple arch across the road, exhibiting the simple grace that is characteristic of the best examples of Rajput architecture. And then the Bundelkhand States of Panna and Charkhari, the former with an arch of local style decorated with coloured figures of Bundela warriors, and the latter with a white and silver hall of many pillars. Bijawar had one great central archway of a local design and *kanats* painted with the figures of soldiers, and Chhatarpur Hindu-Saracenic arches painted with floral designs and the legend "Long may they reign." On the other side of the road, next to Kashmir, was Rampur, with a lofty red stone archway over fifty feet in height, copied from the gate of the fort at Rampur itself, and a high iron railing of Moghul design along the frontage. This camp was the official residence of the Nawab, but he actually lived at the historic Metcalfe House, which he had rented for the occasion. Then came the two remaining States of the United Provinces, Benares and Tehri, the former noticeable for its neatness, the front of the camp being quite open save for an aluminium chain. The tents were arranged on a broad central roadway, leading to a fountained grass plot opposite the Maharaja's tents, and the flower-beds were ornamented with large brass Benares bowls holding palms. Following these were the two Southern India camps of Travancore and Cochin, both quite plain and unembellished, and used for ceremonial purposes only, for the Chiefs themselves, uninured to the climate of the north, lived in houses in the town. Then came

a group from the Bengal side, first Kuch Behar, the tents of which were grouped with much gay bunting round a small bungalow built specially for the late Maharaja. Next followed the two most remarkable camps in the whole assemblage, those of Sikkim and Bhutan, which were entirely different from anything else at Delhi, and a constant source of wonderment to the crowds which came and gazed. Their principal tents were elaborately embroidered and had small enclosed courtyards attached, and enormous flying canopies. The roof of the Sikkim reception tent was worked with a design of the *Garuda*, the king of birds, an emblem of triumphant aspiration beyond all human hope. This was surrounded by the eight auspicious Buddhist signs. The walls of the tent were decorated on the outside with a phœnix design, and inside were hung with very old Chinese tapestry. Facing the door was a most elaborate carved and painted altar, beneath the richest silken canopies. It contained some very old and rare silver images and bore a small portable altar of silver and seven silver goblets, with lamps of the same metal and other vessels. It contained also the seven precious golden emblems of the emperor of the world, including the queen whose touch is happiness, the thousand-spoked wheel which takes the rider everywhere, and the gem that fulfils the slightest wish. At the side of the altar was a mask of the spirit of Kinchinjunga in a silken dancing dress and an apron of carved human bones. The courtyard was embroidered with the seven lesser gems, and inside was hung with twenty-five scrolls, depicting a hundred incidents in the life of Buddha. Outside were banners of victory dedicated to the war-god and a row of fluttering prayer-flags. The Bhutan camp was similar but less elaborate. It was embroidered outside with figures of dragons and deities in various colours, and inside were picture scrolls of Buddha's life. The camp of the Political Officer in Sikkim was between the two, and beyond them was another Punjab group—Bilaspur, Maler Kotla, Chamba, the last with plain, almost Celtic-looking entrance archways, copied from the walls of the state capital itself, and elaborate devices for illumination with portraits of Their Majesties; Suket, with an armorial gateway flanked by winged angels; then Kalsia; and opposite, the small camps of Pataudi, Loharu, Dujana, Baghat, and Jubbal. Maler Kotla was distinguished by a very handsome frontage. It had an iron railing with a hedge of lemon trees bordering a splendid lawn. In the centre was a two-storied archway entrance or *deorhi* in the Moghul style with four minarets, made by local artists and elaborately inlaid with glasswork of a kind well known in Northern India. The upper story was used as a *naubat khana* or musicians' gallery, and the whole structure was skilfully illuminated with electric light at night. From it a covered way led, amid pleasant gardens, fountains, and canals, to the great reception tents in the midst of the camp. At the end of the road and facing down it were the two camps of Kalat and Las Bela, perfectly plain and unembellished, but trim and neat withal, betokening the workmanship of the British officer. The Coronation Road, on which all these camps were



A Roadway in the Camp.

Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

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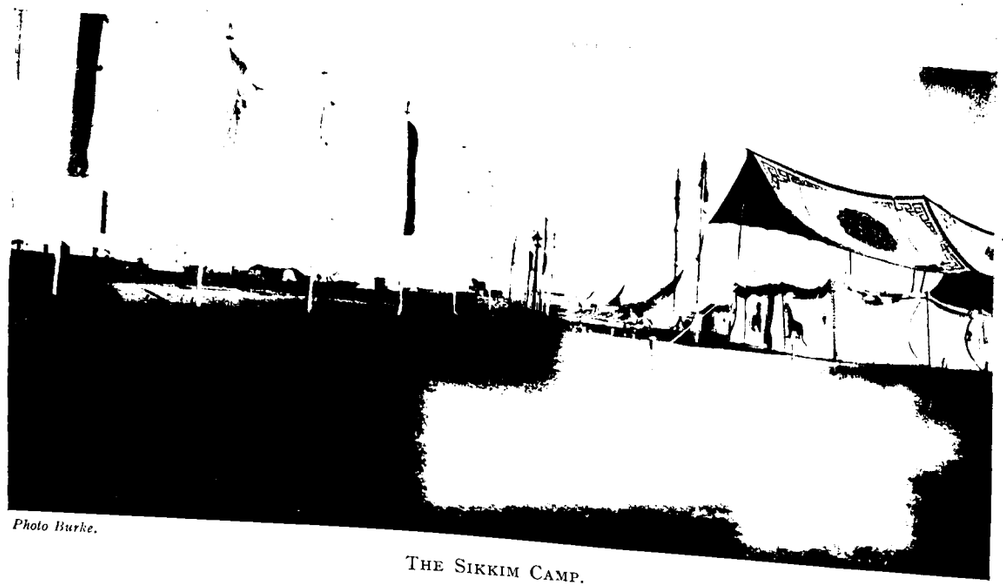


Photo Burke.

THE SIKKIM CAMP.

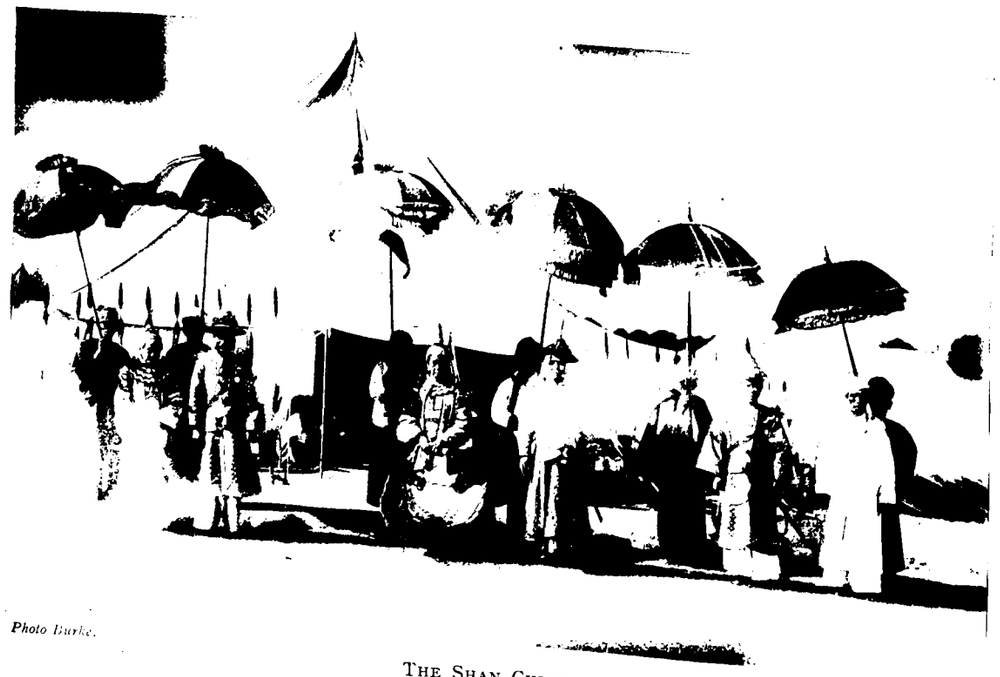


Photo Burke.

THE SHAN CHIEFS.

situated, ran into another at right angles to it, the Military Road, which formed a boundary between the States and the military zone, beyond which lay the great military camps, stretching away in straight lines for close on two miles. Along it to the west lay the camp of Manipur, with emblems from that eastern State, and then a number of the smaller camps from Rajputana, those of the Istimrardars of Ajmer, the Rao of Kushalgarh, and the Thakur of Lawa, the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura, and the Maharaj Kumars of Partabgarh and Banswara. Beyond these came the Kingsway, running at right angles to the Military Road in one direction, towards the Mall and the central zone, and in the other, beneath a triumphal arch erected by the Chiefs of the Bombay group, towards the Durbar amphitheatre and the military camps. The arch referred to was very solidly built in a pure Hindu design and bore the inscription, "This arch has been erected by the Chiefs of Bombay named hereon, in token of their unswerving loyalty to the throne and person of His Imperial Majesty, Delhi, 1911." Towards the Mall, the Kingsway was occupied by camps from Rajputana and Bombay, the former on the east side and the latter on the west. The first on the Rajputana side, next to Manipur, was that of Bharatpur, with a railed frontage and stucco gateways. Next was Dholpur, with extensive grass plots, and then Alwar, seen through fine Hindu arching and distinguished from the rest by an ornate stucco pavilion, white and gold, in its midst, for the residence of the Maharaja. Karauli, the Chief of which, much to his regret, was not able to be present, came next, with two archways and red *kanats* or canvas walls; then Jhalawar, with red and drab striped tents and handsome painted archways designed by the state engineer; and Kota, with a gardened front of dignified simplicity, the entrances being flanked by *chatris* of a style well known in the State. Bundi adjoined with three arched entrances, one for the Chief himself and two others for the common use. Tonk, the only Muhammadan State in Rajputana, adjoined, with elaborately painted archways in green surmounted by the Nawab's badge; then Kishangarh, with one large arch of Hindu-Saracenic pattern inside the tent line. Next to this was the great encampment of the Maharaja of Jaipur, which had two arches copied from the city gates of the capital but covered with conventional floral designs like those at Amber Palace and surrounded by decorations of shields and flags. Jodhpur was next and showed great skill in pitching. It had a garden with fountains and an enormous marquee with golden finials on a mound in the centre, behind a gilded arch of early Hindu pattern. The entrance arches were of characteristic local design. Sirohi was entered through models of its city gates in plain grey stone, and Jaisalmir, the desert State, had only gardens. Next came Bikaner, a well executed and highly organized camp with arches representing old red sandstone. The Maharaja lived here when not in attendance on His Majesty, but he had also a house in the Civil Station for the residence of his family and for his own occupation during the period of preparation, when he was constantly

at Delhi as a very active member of the Durbar Committee. Dungarpur followed, with gateways of local style decorated with figures of winged angels; and last, through a great archway painted with the figures of Rajput warriors, the sombre red enclosure of the Maharana of Udaipur, a camp such as might have been seen five hundred years before. Manucci describes how, in his day, the Imperial camp used to consist of a central space encircled by scarlet cloths, having a height of three arm-lengths, around which, with a wide space in between, were the tents of the Princes, the generals, and the nobles, with a large raised tent at the gateway for the drummers and players of music; and this description might have been written of the present Udaipur camp. Adjoining it, at the corner of the Mall, was the modern decorative camp of the Gaikwar of Baroda, a vision of green and white and gold, with one splendid Gujarati archway, made in Baroda itself, and brilliantly illuminated at night.

Opposite to this was the camp railway terminus, set well back from the road, with gardens in front and space for the parking of hundreds of carriages and motors. The building was a well-proportioned structure that suited its surroundings. Adjacent to it, going up the Kingsway once more, were the businesslike encampments of the various railway administrations, and then the first of the Bombay group, that of the Maharaja of Idar, a compact triangular camp behind white and gold wreathed columns. One noticeable feature of all the camps along this side of the road was the narrow turf-banked watercourse that flowed along the roadside and lent an additional picturesqueness to the scene. The next camp was that of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, with two colossal archways, the panels of which were painted with scenes from Kolhapur. In the centre was a large porched *shamiana*, used as a durbar hall.

Next came Cutch, with castellated yellow archways of Indo-Saracenic style, painted with figures of warriors, and adorned with swords, spears, and shields in picturesque profusion; then Khairpur, with archways of a particularly graceful local design and well-planted gardens. Palanpur was next, behind a windowed wall with golden turrets, and through the central archway a long gardened vista, the state tent at the end of which was destroyed by fire only a few days before the commencement of the assemblage. Then came Radhanpur, with splendid Moghul gateways decorated with floral designs, and the plain camp of the Bombay Political Officers on duty with their Chiefs. Navanagar, beyond, had two great treble archways and a long garden with fountains and bunting, and a large pavilioned *shamiana* at the end, with the motto "Nil desperandum" on its front. In this camp a considerable number of European guests were entertained by the Jam Saheb. Bhavnagar betokened its maritime associations by the form of the mast at its centre. It had also two high crimson gateways ornamented with all kinds of brass vessels and utensils, producing a very remarkable effect, and surmounted by the armorial bearings, the crest being a small ship in sail. Dhrangadra had two painted arches of a local pattern surmounted by the arms



Barton

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.



Clayton

Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

and standard of the State, and Gondal a fine pavilion inside Gujarati arches with gilded pendentives. Rajpipla was the next, then Cambay, with domed arches; and last Janjira, with a line of quaint arcades of a modern design, with stained-glass panellings, and tents hung round with curious designs.

The remaining Chiefs were grouped along the Princes Road, the long straight line across the plain that was made for the return procession of the Duke of Connaught and Lord Curzon in 1903. The possibilities of this road from a spectacular point of view were magnificent, but the ground in parts was so low-lying that it was thought best to abandon the idea of a uniform scheme. The camps here were divided into three groups. The first was that of the remaining Central India Chiefs on the east side, towards the Durbar amphitheatre, Sitamau, Sailana, Rajgarh, with Queen Victoria's banner in the front; Narsingarh, with light iron archways; then Barwani and Alirajpur. All these States contributed to a handsome Moghul arch that spanned the head of the road beyond their camps, corresponding in position to the Bombay one on the parallel Kingsway. The gardens of these camps were very seriously damaged by heavy rain-floods a few days before Their Majesties' arrival. Opposite to them was a large composite camp of Indian visitors from the Punjab, which was skilfully laid out with the most unpromising material. Farther down towards the Mall, and on both sides of the roadway, was the Bengal group, Moharbhanj, Sonpur, Bamra, and Dhenkanal on the east, Kalahandi and Sambalpur on the west, and beyond these the camps of the Central Provinces group, Kanker, Sirguja, and Sarangarh, all arranged on a type plan. Next was the Madras State of Banganapalle, and on this road also were the camps of the British police, the camp magistrate, and the Foreign Department Staff. The large and well-administered encampment of the massed bands was also seen here at a short distance to the west.

The military camps, including those of the Imperial Service Troops, in the third and outside zone presented no special features save their regularity and extent, the long, straight lines of little tents going right to the horizon, punctuated here and there by trees and water-towers, and by the flagstaffs of the different units.

There were many other additional small camps connected with the administration, as well as a considerable list of private ones which were interspersed wherever space allowed; and provision had even to be made for the European residents of the Civil Station who were evicted by the landlords to gain a higher rate of rent. There was hardly a single open plot of ground that was not occupied, and the absolute lack of superfluous house or hotel accommodation in Delhi led the Committee to make arrangements for visitors from all parts of India, who, although not officially invited, had strong claims to the good offices of the Government to enable them to be present, also for those who came with high credentials from other countries to add éclat to the scene. This was done,

as at the 1903 Durbar, by the provision of large, completely equipped encampments and of clear open spaces where visitors could pitch their own tents and make their own arrangements. There were seven areas allotted for the latter purpose, providing accommodation for over a thousand persons. The visitors' camps were, for administrative purposes, divided into four sections, with different scales of accommodation, each being self-supporting on the charges made, so that no burden was imposed on the public funds. For those who were not used to the life in tents and preferred more solid walls, a hotel was hired, and a large Government building, known as Curzon House, and hitherto used as an audit office, was temporarily equipped for the accommodation of some thirty guests. The camps were located, one in the beautiful Kudsia Garden, made near the Kashmir Gate by the princess whose name it bears, the wife of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, in the second quarter of the eighteenth century; the other on the open space outside the city walls, between the Kashmir and Mori Gates, a piece of ground that had witnessed some of the greatest deeds of the siege. All four groups were placed in the hands of experienced caterers, and every effort was made by the officers deputed for the purpose to secure the greatest comfort of the visitors. The total number of visitors accommodated in this way was two hundred and seventy-five, among them being many prominent personages from England.

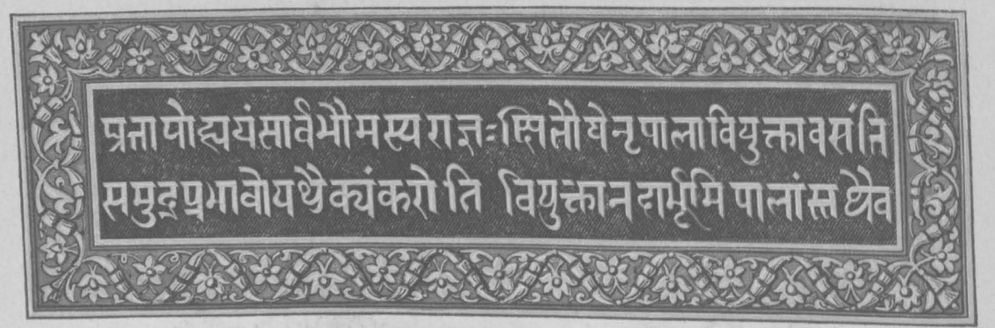
Another camp that must be mentioned was that of the Army Veterans, who were specially invited as the guests of His Majesty, to the number of nearly nine hundred—thirty-one being Europeans and the remainder Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, including those of the Imperial Service Troops—who were in possession of the medal for the Sikh wars, or the Crimea, the Persian war, the siege of Delhi and defence or relief of Lucknow, also those who were members of the Royal Victorian Order or any Indian Order, or who had performed a tour of duty at the Court of St. James's. The members of this camp, which was situated on the eastern side of the Ridge towards the village of Chandrawal, were all treated with utmost consideration as became their honourable service, and were given a high position at the various public ceremonies. Their entertainment, and the honour with which His Majesty invariably received them, was a source of the highest satisfaction to all ranks of the Army.

The whole encampment was without doubt the largest undertaking of its kind ever attempted even in this land of tents. Never before had so great a number been concentrated into so small an area and on a definite and ordered scheme. Never before had a temporary encampment been so completely and efficiently equipped with all the necessities of modern city life. The enterprise was a bold one, but its success in every way completely justified it. It was a triumph of organization, administration, and economy on the part of the Viceroy and his Committee, and will always be remarkable for this alone. Within a

week of the King-Emperor's departure there were scarcely any tents left standing on the ground. They had gone back to ordinary touring duty, and no one remained but a handful of administrative officers. No sooner had this happened than much of the land which for many months past had been a busy scene of human activity returned to quiet humble uses and came under cultivation. More would have done so but for the decision of the Government of India to utilize this area as a temporary resting-place pending the building of the new permanent capital. The camp was temporary, but its memories will last for long.



DELHI HERALD SCEPTRE



VII—THE PRINCES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

THERE were at Delhi during the visit of Their Majesties no less than one hundred and forty-eight of the Ruling Princes of India, a number which included all the leading Chiefs among the six hundred and ninety-four who govern their own territories.

These came to Delhi during the week preceding Their Majesties' arrival, being received formally by representatives of the Viceroy and of the local authority with the full honours due to their high rank. Not only this, but the dignity and distinction with which they were entertained throughout the whole period of their stay was a very marked feature of the proceedings.

The King-Emperor himself, notwithstanding the strain involved in so lengthy a task, took the earliest opportunity for receiving them individually in audience at his camp, and thus renewing the personal relationships of his previous visit. On the afternoon of the 7th December, within three hours of his arrival, His Majesty received the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharao of Kota, the Maharaja of Kishangarh, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Maharawal of Jaisalmir, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Maharao of Sirohi, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Idar, and the Mir of Khairpur. On the following morning, similar audiences were granted to the Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Cochin, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Begam of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Orchha, the Raja of Dhar, the Rajas of Dewas, Senior and Junior, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Raja of Nabha, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Sikkim and the Khan of Kalat.



Herzog & Higgins

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.



Herzog & Higgins

Major His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

In each or these cases the proceedings were fully ceremonial. The Chiefs came in processions of state to the grand entrance of the reception pavilion in the King-Emperor's camp, accompanied by their principal sardars and officials, and were received there by officers of His Imperial Majesty's Household. The Raja of Nabha, by reason of his infirmity, came in a golden palanquin surrounded with much ancient pomp, but all the rest drove in carriages with escorts of cavalry and the customary following, as at the state entry. The King-Emperor was attended in the Throne Room tent by the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Chiefs were conducted in turn to the Imperial presence. Conversation with each had necessarily to be very brief, but in most cases it was far from being a mere formality, as His Majesty had already made acquaintance with the majority of these Chiefs during his visit to India as Prince of Wales, and had ever since retained the closest personal interest in their concerns. Indeed, the cordiality and condescension shown by His Majesty at these receptions produced an impression that is treasured by the Chiefs as one of their most cherished recollections of the visit. After conversation each Chief received the customary *itar pân* and garlands and took his departure with the same ceremony as had attended his arrival.

On the morning of the 9th December, His Majesty likewise received the remainder of the Chiefs entitled to salutes of guns. These were, from Bombay, the Nawab of Palanpur, the Jam of Navanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Cambay, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, the Sultan of Lahej, the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, the Fadthli Sultan, the Raja of Dharampur, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Nawab of Sachin, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakur Saheb of Palitana, the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Mudhol. From Central India came the Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Ratlam, the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana, the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Rana of Barwani, and the Rana of Alirajpur; from Rajputana, the Raj Rana of Jhalawar; from the United Provinces, the Maharaja of Benares and the Raja of Tehri; from Bengal, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and the Raja of Karond; from the Punjab, the Raja of Jind, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Mandi, the Raja of Sirmur, the Raja of Bilaspur, the Nawab of Maler Kotla, the Raja of Faridkot, the Raja of Chamba, the Raja of Suket, and the Nawab of Loharu. From Madras there was the Raja of Pudukkottai, and from Eastern Bengal the Raja of Hill Tippera and the Raja of Manipur. The next group, from Burma, consisted of the Sawbwa of Kengtung, the Sawbwa of Yaunghwe, the Sawbwa of Hsipaw; and last came the Jam of Las Bela from Baluchistan.

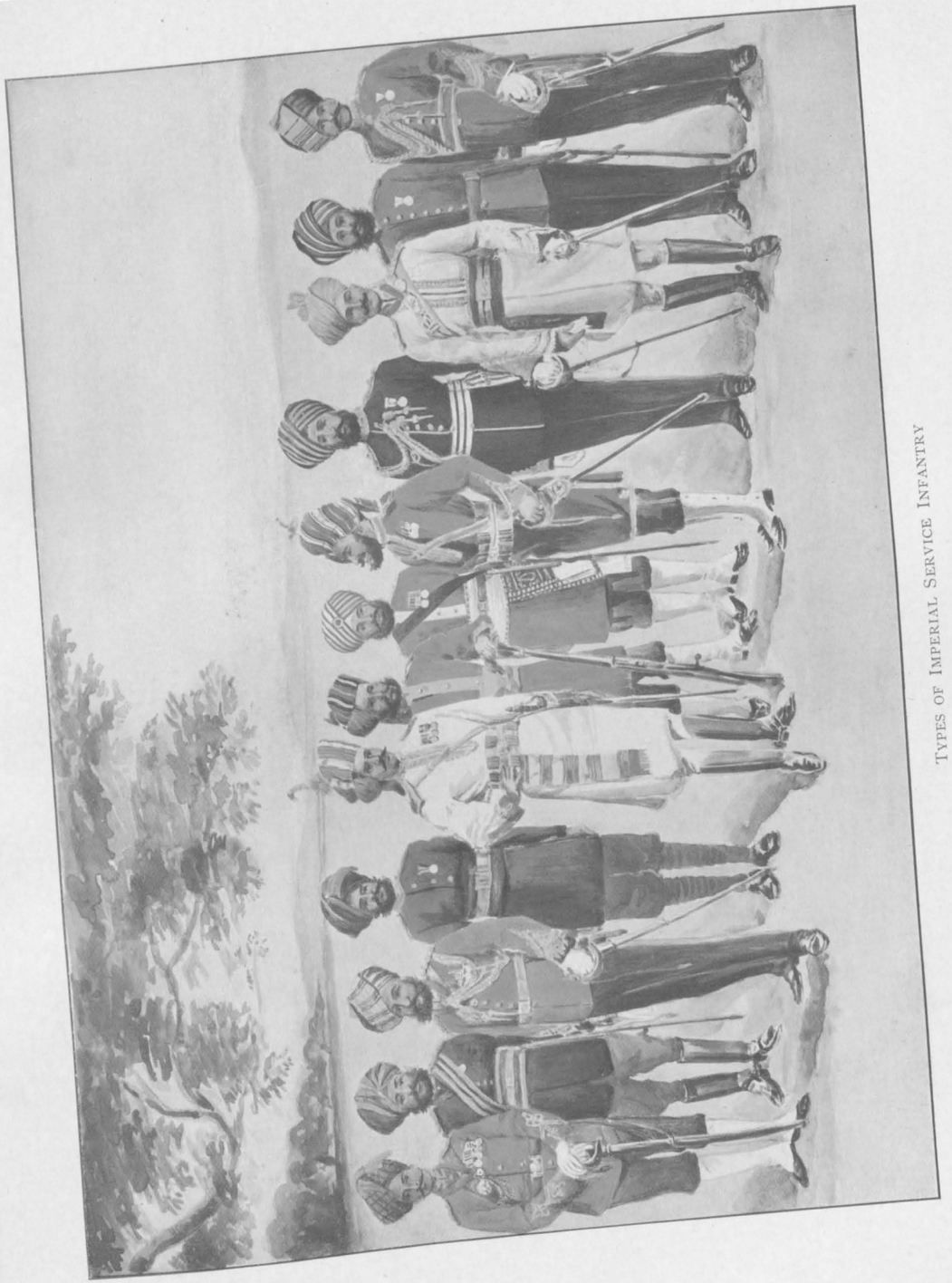
While these receptions were taking place, the Governor-General paid

return visits to those of the Chiefs who were entitled to the honour. His Excellency drove in state, with a full military escort, attended by the Foreign Secretary and by the officers of his staff. He visited the Chiefs at their own camps in the order of the geographical distribution of the latter, being received in each case with the customary honours, the Chief presenting his principal sardars and officials and offering *itar pân* and garlands to His Excellency and the high officers of his suite. It was only the proximity of the camps and the fact that the return visit to one Chief could be paid at the same time as another was being received by the King-Emperor, which made it possible for His Excellency to carry out this lengthy undertaking. In the course of four days no less than fifty-six separate visits were involved. On the 7th December, His Excellency visited the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Bikaner, Jaipur, and Kishangarh, the Nawab of Tonk, the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharao of Kota, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharao of Sirohi, and the Maharawals of Jaisalmir and Dungarpur.

On Friday, the 8th December, he visited the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rao of Cutch, the Mir of Khairpur, the Maharajas of Idar, Gwalior, and Indore, the Begam of Bhopal, the Maharajas of Rewa and Orchha, the Rajas of Dhar and Dewas (Senior and Junior), the Khan of Kalat, the Maharajas of Sikkim, Bhutan, and Travancore, the Raja of Cochin, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Raja of Nabha, and the Maharaja of Patiala.

On Saturday, the 9th December, visits were paid to the Nawabs of Palanpur and Radhanpur, the Jam of Navanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawabs of Cambay and Janjira, the Raj Rana of Jhalawar, the Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Ratlam and the Maharajas of Charkhari, Bijawar, and Chhatarpur. The concluding group, which was visited on Monday, the 11th December, consisted of the Maharaja of Benares, the Rajas of Mandi and Sirmur, the Rajas of Kapurthala and Jind and the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur.

The ladies of the ruling families were also given the honour of an audience. A reception for this purpose, organized by Lady Hardinge, was held by Her Majesty on the morning of the 13th December, in the Circuit House, where special *purdah* arrangements had been made for the occasion. Those invited were met at the entrance by the ladies in attendance on Her Majesty and conducted to the drawing-room, where they were privately received by the Queen-Empress, being presented in family groups by Lady McMahon. Her Majesty wore the emerald brooch presented to her by the ladies of British India, and took this opportunity of expressing her thanks for the gift to the Maharani of Patiala, who had taken the lead in organizing the presentation and the collection of funds. After a short conversation, each group in turn retired. Those who had



TYPES OF IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY

the honour of being presented were sixty-seven in number, as follows: Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal and Sahebzadi Birjis Begam, Her Highness's grand-daughter; Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda with her daughter Srimati Raj Kumari Indra Raja, also Mrs. Tarabai Ghatge, Mrs. Gajrabai Mane, Miss Ratna Prabha Gaikwar; Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore; Their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Maharanis of Bikaner with the Maharaj Kumari, the Maharaja's only daughter, as well as Their Highnesses the Senior and Junior Dowager Maharanis; Her Highness the Maharani (Maji) of Bharatpur, the Dadiji Ranis, the Rani of Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, and the Maharaja's aunt; Her Highness the Maharani Scindia of Gwalior, with Her Highness the Dowager Maharani and Srimati Manu Raja Sitolé, Gunwantibai Saheba Angré and Gudubai Saheba Inglé; Her Highness the Maharani Holkar of Indore with Their Highnesses the Dowager Maharanis, also Srimati Savitribai and Srimati Bhimabai; Her Highness the Rani of Dhar with Srimati Sitaraja and Srimati Parvatibai Abai; Her Highness the Rani of Dewas (Senior) with Srimati Rukmanibai Saheba; Her Highness the Dowager Rani of Dewas (Junior) with Srimati Jiji Saheba Puar; Their Highnesses the Maharani and the Dowager Maharani of Chhatarpur; the Rani Saheba and the Dowager Rani Saheba of Barwani; Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar with the Maharaja's daughter and sister; Her Highness the Maharani of Kishangarh; Her Highness the Begam of Janjira with her two sisters and the Nawab's niece; the Rani Saheba of Baria with her sister; Sao Nang Ya, wife of the Sawbwa of Yaunghwe; Nang Seng Nu, wife of the Sawbwa of Hsipaw; Sao Nang Teptila, sister of the Sawbwa of Kengtung, together with Teptimani, his daughter; Her Highness the Rani of Manipur; Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala with the two Bibi Sahebas, also Sardarni Jiwan Singh and Sardarni Gurnam Singh; Her Highness the Senior Rani of Kapurthala with the Tikka Rani; Her Highness the Rani of Sirmur with Raj Kumari Bir Bikram Singh and Mrs. Narendra Shamsher Jang; Their Highnesses Nawab Dulhan Begam and Nawab Malika Zamani Begam of Maler Kotla; and the Rani of Vizianagram.

The position accorded to the Chiefs at the state entry has already been described. They were also received formally and accorded all due honours at every one of the subsequent ceremonies: they were given every possible facility with regard to their encampments, which were practically extra-territorial; they all flew their own flags; their Order was conspicuously represented in the personal entourage of the Sovereign, and Their Majesties themselves invariably showed their friendship for the Chiefs at every social gathering. Most important of all was the great ceremony of Homage at the Durbar, in which no less than ninety of the Princes individually did public fealty to the Emperor.

One-third of the whole Empire of India, or an area more than three times the size of France, with a population of seventy-one millions, is governed by the

Indian Chiefs and Princes, each an hereditary ruler in his own right. The States, some of which are as large as Italy and others as small as San Marino, are practically autonomous as regards their internal affairs. Their external relations, however, are entirely in the hands of the Government of India, which also directs them in other matters of Imperial concern. The continuance of the ruling houses has been guaranteed by solemn pledges, and the right of adoption in default of natural heirs has in most cases been expressly recognized. The influence of the Imperial Government is exercised in each State through a Resident or Political Agent, who besides being the representative of the Viceroy is also the confidential friend and adviser of the Chief. The relation of the States with the Imperial Government is, in words that are now classic, embodied in no constitution, it does not always rest upon treaty, and it bears no resemblance to a league. It represents a series of relationships that have grown up between the Crown and the Indian Princes in widely differing historical conditions, but which in process of time have gradually conformed to a single type. The sovereignty of the Crown is everywhere acknowledged. It has laid down the limitation of its own prerogatives. Conversely, the duties and the service of the States are implicitly recognized and as a rule faithfully discharged.

It is this happy blend of responsibility and freedom which distinguishes the Indian Empire under the British Crown from any other dominion that is read of in history. "The links that hold it together are not iron fetters that have been forged for the weak by the strong; neither are they artificial couplings that will snap asunder the moment that any unusual strain is placed upon them; but they are unique strands that have been woven into a strong cable by the mutual instincts of pride and duty, of self-sacrifice and esteem."

In this way the States have been raised from a position of subordination to the position of partners, and are now, by the bond of allegiance to a common Sovereign, finally and firmly united to the British Empire. More than one Viceroy has spoken of the Chiefs not merely as his personal friends, but also as his colleagues and partners in the burden of Indian rule, and has emphasized the privilege of co-operation with them. The relationship is one which is advantageous to both sides and which associates them in the bonds of a political union without any parallel in the world for its closeness and its confidence. This alone would have been sufficient to explain the position occupied at Delhi by the Feudatory Princes, whose rights, dignity, and honour the Crown had pledged itself to respect and foster as its own. There are, however, other, and perhaps deeper, reasons also. These Indian rulers, though in many cases of entirely different race from their subjects, embody to the latter that personal conception of authority that is so engrained in Eastern politics, while they for their part have always shown an intense and loyal devotion to the throne and person of the Sovereign. The Crown is the sole object of their allegiance, and they themselves are the natural and acknowledged leaders of their people.



Bhedwal

His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmir



Herzog and Higgins

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Their support, therefore, with the great weight of their subject populations that it brings, is a factor of no mean value in the scheme of Indian rule.

The States have survived as relics of the successive waves of domination that have swept over Hindustan. In their present form they owe their existence very largely to the operations of the British, and without this intervention the majority of them would undoubtedly have long since been absorbed or dismembered by their neighbours. Their Chiefs may be divided roughly into three main groups: first and foremost the descendants of the old mediæval rulers of the country, who are principally of the Rajput warrior caste, and have behind them the prestige of ancient lineage; second, the Musulman rulers who acquired dominion either as the result of the break-up of the Moghul Empire or as independent soldiers of fortune; third, the Chiefs whose ancestors belonged to one of the great Mahratta or Sikh confederacies.

The great Rajput houses of the present day, who rule for the most part in Rajputana, or *Rajastan* (the country of the Princes), all come under the former category, and, though the names of the prominent families of the Middle Ages are, except in one or two instances, no longer borne by the most important of them, their legendary descent and high position in the caste system of India give them a prestige and standing which are second to none. Between the seventh and eleventh centuries of the Christian era India was free from invasion, and the men who had already come into Hindustan from the north-west, and eventually formed the Rajput clans, had time to amalgamate with the local population and to parcel out the country into numerous principalities under military despotisms tempered to some extent by priestly civil administration. Literature and the arts began to flourish, and architecture especially made rapid progress. But the salient feature of the history of those days was the endless fratricidal strife between adjacent States, in which friend and foe continually changed places, and the resources of the Princes were constantly exhausted. The advance of the Muhammadans in the eleventh century caused a temporary cessation of these struggles, but the feuds were too deeply rooted to allow of an effective joint resistance. The last Hindu King of Delhi, the legendary Rajput hero Prithvi Raj, whose old fort still stands near the modern city, made a desperate but vain attempt, supported by the Chief of Chitor, an ancestor of the present Maharana of Udaipur, to stem the invasion. Once at Narain, near the great plain of Delhi, he checked its advance, but Muhammad Ghori and his Afghan hordes met him later at the same spot and drove the Rajputs from a fiercely contested field, "strewn," says the historian, "for miles with dead and dying, with costly armour, jewel-swords, damascened gauntlets, and gay apparel." Delhi, Ajmer, Kanauj, and Benares fell to the invader, and Rajput ascendancy in Northern India passed away. From that day for over six hundred years a Moslem monarch ruled at Delhi.

In the sixteenth century the genius of the Moghul Akbar welded his

possessions into one great empire which stretched from the mountains of Afghanistan to the sacred stream of the Nerbudda. He was just entering on the conquest of the South when he died. Under his rule and that of his two successors, many of the Rajput Princes were trusted as friends and often intermarried with the Imperial line. They rose to honour and position, giving faithful service in return, and it is their descendants who still hold sway to-day.

The Musalman period, with its centralized administration, did not favour the development of independent chiefships, but on the decay of the Moghul Empire a number of States sprang into existence founded by officials or adventurers. Among them was Hyderabad, now the premier State of India.

Aurangzeb, the last great Moghul, waded to his throne through the blood of his own brothers and nephews, and alienated his Hindu feudatories by an overscrupulous regard for the precepts of his own religion and the letter of the law. The Rajput Chiefs, thus harassed, turned for help, as it proved later to their own undoing, to the new Hindu power that was rising in the Deccan, and linked their fortunes with those of Shivaji and his Mahrattas. On the subsequent collapse of the Moghul Empire, however, these new allies became the masters, and the Rajput clans found themselves struggling for very existence with those who had professed to be restoring the ancient Hindu power. But, destitute of any real policy and lacking unity and control, the Mahratta confederation itself soon split asunder, its military leaders scrambling for spoil amid the territories of their Rajput allies. To this period belong the Mahratta chiefships of the Deccan and Central India, the majority of which find their lineage lost in humble obscurity in comparatively recent times.

The principal States were ruined almost beyond recovery by these aggressions, and it was then that the advent of the British gave them peace and rescued them from annihilation. The complications which arose in India in consequence of the wars between France and England in the latter half of the eighteenth century compelled the East India Company to take a prominent position in local politics and to enter into treaties and engagements with the Native States. Till the time of Lord Hastings, however, no notice was taken of purely interstatal dissensions, a policy which resulted in general anarchy and drove the East India Company to assert its superiority to restore order. "India was a medley of fighting chiefs and captains. Brigandage was an epidemic plague." How grave was the disorder may be seen from the fact that at this time there were two million roving mercenaries in the country ready to sell their services to those who could pay, or, if there was no bidder, to help themselves. In the interests of India as well as in their own, the British had no option but to move. The sudden precipitation of existing conditions which this led to is clearly illustrated in Central India, where the territories of the States, then still fighting with one another, even now remain inextricably mingled. Without order on



Prirja Lall

His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur



Vernon

His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

their frontiers, peace in the territory of the States was impossible; and the only prospect of order was for the British to undertake the arbitration of their disputes and to deprive all alike of the right to make war or to enter into any unauthorized conventions between themselves. The result of this action is the present position of the States, which has fully justified it. They are now secure from rebellion within and invasion from without. They need maintain no costly armies, for their territories are defended for them; they need wage no wars except those in which they join voluntarily in the Imperial cause. They benefit from the railways and public works, the postal system, and the currency of the Government in India. The Chiefs can appeal to its officers for guidance, to its practice for instruction, to its exchequer for financial assistance; and they can look to the Crown and to the Viceroy for encouragement and counsel.

It is in this way that they owe their preservation to the intervention of the British. The policy initiated by Lord Hastings not only saved the oldest and most important among them from destruction, but indissolubly linked the Princes to the paramount power in the common task of carrying on the administration of the country. The result of this generous treatment was seen in the conspicuous loyalty of the Chiefs in 1857 and on many occasions since, when they have freely placed all the resources of their States at the service of the Empire. Many large States maintain considerable bodies of troops for Imperial defence, and these have served side by side with the regular army, accompanied in some instances by the Chiefs in person. The assumption of control by the Crown in 1859 provided a new bond, while the grant in 1862 of the right of adoption in cases of failure of natural heirs allayed all fear of the escheat of hereditary chiefships, and preserved their independence, which was in danger of being crushed.

Methods of administration still vary considerably, and there may still be seen side by side States carrying on the autocratic traditions of four hundred years ago and more, and modern governments where representative assemblies discuss the laws under which they desire to live. With the sympathetic advice and help of the Viceroy and his representatives, however, steady progress has been made in all the States, mainly on the lines of indigenous evolution. Special colleges have been founded for the education of the scions of the ruling houses, and the Imperial Cadet Corps has been formed to afford them opportunities for the military training which is the hereditary right of their class.

In the two adjacent groups of States known officially as the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, and in part of the contiguous territory of Bombay, lie all the most important of the Rajput States. Driven by invaders out of the more fertile regions of the country, the Rajput clans had sought a resting-place in the inhospitable region of Marwar ("the land of death"), and other parts of Rajastan, which are now, under the influence of peace and careful husbandry, being rapidly developed. Among the Rajput Princes stands admittedly *primus inter pares*

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, Maharana of Udaipur, or Mewar, who claims descent from Kusha, eldest son of the legendary hero Rama, and consequently enjoys the veneration of the Hindus. No clan can show a more romantic past than that of the Sisodias to which he belongs, and the great lonely fort of Chitor still stands as a silent monument to their stubbornness in fighting. It is the proud boast of Udaipur that no daughter of their house was ever given in marriage to the Musalman Emperors. His Highness, though in poor health, insisted on being present at Delhi, and was chosen for the honour of being the Ruling Chief in waiting on His Majesty. He was himself accompanied by several of the great feudal barons who hold an important and almost independent position in his State. Other members of the same clan who were at Delhi were His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sir Bijay Singh Bahadur, Maharawal of Dungarpur, who traces descent from a branch of the family senior to that of Udaipur; Sir Nahar Singh, Rajadhiraj of Shahpura, whose ancestor, on receiving land in Rajputana from the Emperor Shah Jahan, named the chief town after his benefactor; His Highness Ranjit Singh, Rana of Barwani, in Central India; and Maharana Mohandev Narayandev, Raja of Dharampur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Another great clan is that of the Kachhwahas, who have a legendary origin no less distinguished and a record of loyal service of which they may well be proud. They originally held Gwalior and Narwar in Central India, but in the twelfth century were driven out by the Parihars, and then settled in their present home. To two Princes of this line the Emperor Akbar, early in his career, was indebted for his life. The same family also claims the leading Indian scientist of the seventeenth century in Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, the builder of Jaipur, who founded astronomical observatories in various parts of India, one being at Jaisinghpura, a village outside Delhi. The present head of the house is Major-General His Highness Sawai Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jaipur, a Chief of the old school, who combines strict orthodoxy with liberal principles of government. In spite of all the disabilities involved for a strict Hindu in a journey across the seas, he attended the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902. The State of Jaipur is about the same size as Denmark in area, and much has been done in recent years to improve its agricultural conditions. To another section of this clan belong the houses of Alwar and Lawa. His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Jai Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Alwar, whose Imperial Service troops saw service in China in 1900, and Rao Bahadur Raja Mangal Singh of the little chiefship of Lawa, which dates only from 1867, were both at Delhi. The Maharaja of Moharbhanj, Maharaja Sriman Chandra Bhanj Deo, whose State is on the Bengal side, and is said to have been founded thirteen hundred years ago, also claims connexion with the Kachhwahas.

Among the great Rajput clans none has played a more important part



His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, K.C.I.E.



His Highness the Maharaja of Idar

than the Rathors, renowned even in Rajastan for their prowess in the field, and for the military leaders they gave to the Moghul army. The parent State is that of Jodhpur or Marwar, whence sprang Bikaner, Kishangarh, and Khushalgarh in Rajputana, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana, Jhabua, and Ali-Rajpur in Central India, and Idar in Bombay. His Highness Sumer Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, had only lately succeeded his father, the State being administered during his minority by a Regent, the veteran Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, His Highness's great-uncle and the doyen of Rajput Princes. Sir Pratap Singh had abdicated the chiefship of Idar which he held in order thus to guide the affairs of his own fatherland. The rulers of Jodhpur have always been conspicuous for devotion to the wearer of the British Crown, and the personal attachment of Sir Pratap Singh, who was an aide-de-camp to King Edward, as well as to the present King-Emperor, is well known. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeswar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, a familiar figure throughout India, rules over a country which is mostly desert and covers an area about the same as Greece. His Highness, who is known as a soldier as well as an administrator, and commanded his troops in the field in China in 1900, has achieved great things in developing his State, and may be truly said to have made the desert blossom as the rose. He has lately formed a representative assembly to assist him in the administration. Major His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Sir Madan Singh, Maharaja of Kishangarh, whose State was gained by conquest in the sixteenth century, was present at Delhi as a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps. The head of the Central India branch of the Rathors is Major His Highness Sir Sajjan Singh Bahadur, Raja of Ratlam, whose State was founded in 1651 by Ratan Singh, a grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Delhi. His Highness Sir Ram Singh, Raja of Sitamau, His Highness Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, Raja of Sailana, both descended from the Ratlam branch, and Rana Pratap Singh, Raja of Ali-Rajpur, whose ancestors settled in Central India in the fifteenth century, were also at Delhi. Two of the sons of the Raja of Sailana were, like the Jodhpur Chief himself, Pages of Honour at the Durbar. The Rathor State of Idar, lying in the Bombay Presidency, is ruled by His Highness Maharajadhiraja Daulat Singh Bahadur, the Maharaja, who succeeded his adoptive father Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh when the latter became Regent of Jodhpur.

In the fascinating pages of the history of Rajastan will be found the legend of the origin of the Agnikula or "Fire-born" group of Rajputs, the four clans of Ponwars, Parihars, Chauhans, and Solankis, who sprang from the lustral fire of the old sage Vishvamitra on the sacred hill of Abu. The Ponwars played a leading part in the mediæval history of Rajputana and Central India and are still represented in the latter by the Chiefs of the sister States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh—Their Highnesses Sir Bane Singh, Raja of Rajgarh, and Arjun

Singh, Raja of Narsingarh, both of whom were present at the Durbar. The Maharaja of Chhatarpur, His Highness Maharaja Vishvanath Singh Bahadur, also claims Ponwar descent, belonging to a branch in Bundelkhand that has long been separated from the parent stock, but his State dates only from 1806, when the British Government established his ancestor in a tract of country which he usurped during the Mahratta troubles. The Parihar Rajputs were represented at the Durbar only by the Jagirdar of Alipura, from Bundelkhand in Central India, who had also attended the Durbars of 1877 and 1903. The Chauhans have a great past. Originally Princes of Sambhar and Ajmer, they became the rulers of Delhi in succession to the Tonwar dynasty. Prithvi Raj, the last Hindu ruler of Delhi, was a member of this clan. The Hara branch, to which the rulers of Bundi and Kota belong, derives its name, according to legend, from an ancestor whose bones (*hara*) were restored to life by their patron goddess Asapuri Devi. Kota, formerly a district of Bundi, split off from the latter in the seventeenth century. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, Maharao Raja of Bundi, and His Highness Sir Umaid Singh, Maharao of Kota, were both present at Delhi and had the privilege of entertaining the Queen-Empress while the King-Emperor was shooting in Nepal. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Keshri Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Sirohi, belongs to the Deora section of this clan. In his State lies the sacred hill of Abu, part of which, by treaty, is now used as the summer headquarters of the British representative in Rajputana and as a sanatorium for troops. Maharawal Sri Fateh Singh Moti Singh, Raja of Chota Udepur, and Maharawal Sri Man Singh, Raja of Baria, Chauhans from Rewa Kantha in the Bombay Presidency, were also present at Delhi, the latter as a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, as well as another Chief who claims connexion with the same clan, Raja Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, Raja of Sonpur, one of the Orissa States, said to have been conquered by Rajputs in the sixteenth century.

The Maharaja of Rewa is the head of the Baghela Solankis who once ruled at Anhilwara Patan in Gujarat, but were driven out by the Muhammadans in the thirteenth century and formed a new settlement along the valleys of the Son and Tons, ultimately giving the tract its present name of Baghelkhand. His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur succeeded in 1880, as a child of six months old, to a State famous for its mineral wealth and tiger jungles. Another local section of Rajput stock, the Bundelas, occupy a large area in the east of Central India called Bundelkhand. The head of the clan is His Highness Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Orchha, a ruler of the old school, who succeeded in 1874 and was present at all three Durbars. His dignified presence and courteous manners, which made him a conspicuous figure at Delhi, are in thorough keeping with the headship of a great Rajput house. Other Chiefs of this group at Delhi were His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Jadvendra Singh, Maharaja of Panna, who is still a minor;



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His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, G.C.S.I.



Vernon

His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Sir Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, Maharaja of Charkhari, who enjoys the unique position of having succeeded his own son as ruler of the State, and His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bijawar, a younger son of the Maharaja of Orchha. The Jhala Rajput clan was represented by His Highness Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, Raj Rana of Jhalawar, a descendant of the famous politician Zalim Singh, whom Tod called the Machiavelli of Rajastan. His Highness is well known for his literary proclivities. The Dhrangadhra section of this clan, which holds lands in Kathiawar, was represented at Delhi by His Highness Ghynshyam Singh, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Thakur Karan Singh Vajiraj of Lakhtar, Thakur Daulat Singh Jaswant Singh of Limbdi, and Amar Singh Bane Singh, Raj Saheb of Wankaner. The family has been long established in this tract.

The Gohils, another Rajput clan, were represented by three Bombay Chiefs, His Highness Maharaja Bhau Singh Takht Singh, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, His Highness Maharana Sri Sir Chhatra Singh, Raja of Rajpipla, and the Thakur of Palitana, Thakur Saheb Bahadur Singhji Mansinghji, who was one of the Pages of Honour at the Durbar. The Gohils have been settled here since the thirteenth century, though the States only came into existence some four hundred years later. Of the Jadejas, there came from the maritime province of Kathiawar, His Highness Maharao Sri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, and His Highness Jam Sri Ranjit Sinhji Vibhaji, Jam Saheb of Navanagar, also His Highness Thakur Saheb Sir Bhagwat Singhji Sagramji, Thakur Saheb of Gondal, who is an M.D. of Edinburgh. The Rana of Porbandar, His Highness Rana Sri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, also from Kathiawar, belongs to the Jethwa Rajputs, who first established themselves in this part of the country in the year A.D. 900. They claim descent from Hanuman, the Hindu monkey god. The Bhattis, claiming descent from the Jadon Kings, who were paramount in India three thousand years ago, were represented by His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Shalivahan Bahadur, Maharawal of Jaisalmir, who rules over a lonely desert State in Rajputana, where the struggle for existence engages all resources. Traditionally connected with Jaisalmir are the Punjab States of Nahan and Jubbal, whose rulers were at Delhi. Nahan or Sirmur dates from the eleventh century, and was saved by the British, at the time of the Nepal war, from the Gurkhas who had been called in to suppress a revolt. It maintains a most efficient Imperial Service Corps, which saw service in the Tirah campaign under Colonel Rajkumar Bir Bikram Singh, the uncle of the present Raja, His Highness Raja Amar Parkash Bahadur. The Rana of Jubbal, one of the Simla hill States, Rana Baghat Chand, claims descent from the Nahan family.

In the Punjab also there remain a few other States of great antiquity. That of Chamba was founded probably in the sixth century by a Rajput chieftain. It became tributary to the Moghuls, but escaped from Sikh

aggression, and on the British conquest of the Punjab was declared independent. The Raja, His Highness Raja Sir Bhure Singh, was at Delhi. So also was the Raja of the neighbouring State of Mandi, His Highness Raja Bhawani Sen Bahadur. This Chief traces his descent from the family of the rulers of Suket, another Punjab State, the Raja of which, His Highness Raja Bhim Sen, was likewise at the Durbar. His predecessor in 1846 was given the rights of a Ruling Chief in his territories by the British, whom, with the Raja of Mandi, he had assisted against the Sikhs. A similar origin may be ascribed to the Himalayan State of Tehri, the Chief of which, Raja Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur, was also at Delhi. The State of Bilaspur, the first among the Simla hill States, likewise claims an ancient Rajput origin. It was restored to the ruling family in 1815 by the British, who drove out the usurping Gurkhas. The Raja, His Highness Raja Bije Chand, was present at the Durbar. Baghat, another hill State, the Chief of which, Rana Dalip Singh, was at Delhi, is also a Rajput State that after confiscation was restored to its own rulers by the British. From the Bengal side the States that claim Rajput descent were represented by two Chiefs, those of Kalahandi and Bamra, Rajas Brajmohan Deo and Tribuwan Deo.

In addition to these, two States in Southern India also lay claim to great antiquity, though they suffered a long period of eclipse, and in their present form were founded only in the eighteenth century. The first of these is Travancore, which comprises the rich and picturesque country of the extreme south of the peninsula. The Maharaja, His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritipati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, belongs to a family which follows the law of descent through the female line, and claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheruman Perumal, in the ninth century. The Travancore Prince was an ally of the British in the Mysore war. The second is the neighbouring State of Cochin, which in early days was intimately connected with the Portuguese and Dutch settlers, and presents many interesting features. The origin of this State is much the same as that of Travancore, and the Raja, His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, claims to be the rightful successor of Cheruman Perumal. His family has held its present lands since the ninth century.

Another outlying State of considerable antiquity is that of Hill Tippera, on the confines both of Burma and Bengal, which had a high military prestige in the sixteenth century. In the next century this State was dominated by the Moghuls, but regained independence under the British. The Raja, His Highness Bisama Samara Bijoye Mohomahopadya Pancha Srijukta Raja Birendra Kishor Deb Barman Manikya Bahadur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood.

These complete the list of the Chiefs at Delhi who claim descent from the ancient rulers of the country. The next group of Chiefs is that of the



Bremner

Her Highness the Nawab Begam of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I.



Herzog & Higgins

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Muhammadans of the middle period. The most prominent among these, and the ruler of the largest and most important State in India, is His Highness Asaf Jah Mozuffar-ul-Mulk Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, Nizam of Hyderabad, descended from Asaf Jah, the famous viceroy of Aurangzeb, who became independent in 1748. The rulers of Hyderabad have ever been the most faithful allies of the British, rendering signal service on many occasions in the last century and a half. At the Durbar His Highness came forward, as his predecessor had done in 1903, "after the custom of my ancestors to show in a simple, straightforward, and soldierly manner by word and deed my historical friendship and loyalty." The State has an area nearly three times that of Bavaria, and though ruled by a Muhammadan the population is mainly Hindu. The late Nizam, who died only a few months before the Durbar, had the honour in 1906 of entertaining Their Majesties, then Prince and Princess of Wales, at Hyderabad. Among those who accompanied the present Nizam to Delhi were the veteran Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, a Colonel in the British Army, who was a member of Lord Roberts's staff at the Coronation of King Edward in 1902, and Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad, the hereditary Hindu Minister of the State. Next in importance among the Muhammadan rulers in India comes Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, Ruler of Bhopal, whose State dates likewise from the eighteenth century. Ever since the memorable assistance which they rendered to Colonel Goddard in 1778, the loyalty of the Bhopal rulers towards the British Crown has been proverbial. Although succession does not necessarily lie in the female line, Her Highness is, owing to a lack of male heirs, the third Begam who has controlled the destinies of the State. She takes a deep interest in education and has formulated a scheme for the higher education of the sons of Ruling Chiefs. Her Highness was accompanied to Delhi by her three sons, Nawab Nasrullah Khan, General Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan, and Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan. The Musalman States of Janjira and Sachin date from the fifteenth century. The founder of these States was an Abyssinian, originally an admiral in the service of the Nizam Shahi kings of Ahmadnagar, who captured Janjira by landing three hundred men concealed in boxes. Later on the Janjira Chiefs became notorious as pirates, but they always carefully abstained from attacking British ships. Both His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Janjira, and Lieutenant Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakub Khan, Nawab of Sachin, a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, attended the Durbar. From Baluchistan came the two important Musalman Chiefs of Kalat and Las Bela. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Khan of Kalat, is descended from an Arab chieftain whose family till 1833 was nominally subject to Kabul, though virtually independent. His neighbour, Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela, is also of Arab descent. To Sind, which borders on Baluchistan, belongs the State of Khairpur ruled over by the Mir, His

Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, Talpur, whose ancestors, for assistance rendered to the British in 1843, were allowed to retain their estates when the rest of Sind was annexed after the battles of Miani and Daba. The State of Bahawalpur, in the Punjab, an offshoot from the Musalman conquest of Sind, is ruled by a family descended from the Abasid Khalifs of Egypt. His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nasrat-i-Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abassi Bahadur, Nawab of Bahawalpur, the youngest Chief at the Durbar, possesses a State in the Punjab about the size of Switzerland. Maler Kotla, another Punjab State, which maintains a valuable Imperial Service corps, was also carved out in much the same way. The Nawab, who was at Delhi, His Highness Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, traces his descent from an Afghan family that came from Kabul in the fifteenth century in the service of the Moghul Emperor. The Nawab of Palanpur, in the Bombay Presidency, His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawar Khan, who came to Delhi with his two sons, is likewise descended from an Afghan family that has been in possession of the State since the sixteenth century. His Highness Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Hussain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of Cambay, is descended from the last Musalman governor of Gujarat, who contrived to resist the Mahrattas until the establishment of the British supremacy after the Treaty of Bassein. Cambay, the capital, was a very flourishing seaport from the tenth to the seventeenth century, when the harbour silted up. The Nawab of Radhanpur, His Highness Sri Jalal-ud-din Khan, whose State also lies in the Bombay Presidency, belongs to the celebrated Babi house, which since the reign of Humayun has been prominent in Gujarat history. The Rohillas of Rampur rose to importance under the Moghuls as military leaders, becoming independent in 1802. The Nawab, Colonel His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Mustaid Jang, besides being an aide-de-camp to the King-Emperor, is also a member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces.

Thirdly come the Chiefs belonging to the two Hindu confederacies, the Mahrattas and the Sikhs, who appeared on the scene at the break-up of the Moghul Empire. The former arose under Shivaji, the son of a Rajput soldier of fortune, as a national military party consisting of the Hindu tribes of South-West India, which were equally opposed to the Imperial armies from the north and the independent Musalman States of the south. This confederacy was courted by both sides, and used the fact for the extension of its own power. Eventually Shivaji won the practical supremacy of Southern India, and in 1664 assumed a princely title. His grandson resigned the rule of his territories to a Brahman Minister, the Peshwa, and the family of Shivaji only retained the little principalities of Satara and Kolhapur, the latter of which was preserved to it by



Vandyk

Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.



W. E. Gray

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore

the British Government. His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, the present Maharaja of Kolhapur and a descendant of one of the sons of Shivaji, was at Delhi with his brother Mihrban Bapu Saheb Ghadge, Chief of Kagal, and others of his feudatories. He succeeded in 1884 and attended the Coronation in London in 1902 and the Durbar of 1903.

The Peshwas gradually augmented their power by force of arms, and during the latter part of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Rajputana and Central India were overrun by the Mahrattas.

His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, Nawab of Tonk, is descended from Amir Khan, the famous leader of Pindari horse under the Mahratta generals. His Highness was unable from ill-health to attend the various ceremonies, or to have an audience of His Majesty in the same way as the other Chiefs, but after the state banquet on the 12th December he was specially presented to the King-Emperor in the reception pavilion, when he performed his homage as he would have done at the Durbar. Major His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, Nawab of Jaora, is a descendant of Nawab Ghafur Khan, Amir Khan's son-in-law.

Eventually the various Mahratta generals who had risen to territorial sway began to quarrel among themselves, and the Peshwa became little more than the nominal centre of the great Mahratta branches, from which are descended the three leading houses of the Gaikwar of Baroda, Scindia of Gwalior, and Holkar of Indore.

His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, the present Maharaja of Baroda, rules over the largest State in the Bombay Presidency. His Highness is a notable student of the scientific side of administration. Dhairyashil Rao Gaikwar, His Highness's son, and Himmat Bahadur Anand Rao Gaikwar, His Highness's brother, accompanied him to Delhi.

Major-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohta-sham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hasrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of Gwalior, rules over a State equal to Greece in extent. His energy and skill as an administrator are proverbial, as is also his ready co-operation with the British Government on all occasions, as, for instance, during the China war, and in connexion with the preparations for the Durbar, when the whole available resources of his State were placed at the disposal of the Viceroy.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeswar Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore, was accompanied to the Durbar by Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, his Minister, who had been head of the administration during the minority. There were also at Delhi His Highness Raja Sir Udaji Rao Ponwar,

Raja of Dhar, in whose State the magnificent old capital of Mandu lies; His Highness Raja Sir Tukoji Rao Ponwar, Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch), and His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Ponwar, Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch). These last three chiefs claim descent from the old Ponwar Rajputs, who were the mediæval rulers of Central India. Other Mahratta Chiefs of distinction who were at Delhi were Mehrban Malojirav Venkatrav Raje Ghorpade, Chief of Mudhol, who claims descent from the Udaipur family, and Mehrban Chintamanrav Dhundriav, Chief of Sangli, whose State originated as a feudal grant from the Mahratta Raj. Also connected with the Mahratta period is the chiefship of Samthar in Central India, which originated when Mahratta raids had broken the power of the Bundelas, whose vassal the founder was. The Maharaja, His Highness Maharaja Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, is the only Ruling Chief in India of the agricultural Gujar caste.

The Sikhs were not a national confederation like the Mahrattas, but a religious sect bound together by the tie of military discipline. They trace their origin to Nanak Shah, a pious Hindu reformer from near Lahore at the end of the fifteenth century. After him there were ten *gurus* or apostles down to the end of the eighteenth century. The sect was cruelly persecuted by the Muhammadans, but clung to its faith with unflinching zeal. At last, the downfall of the Moghuls transformed the Sikhs into a territorial power which was the only political organization remaining in the Punjab. Ranjit Singh, "The Lion of the Punjab," founded the great Sikh kingdom, which became so aggressive that when the soldier-statesman, Lord Hardinge, a Peninsula and Waterloo veteran, came out as Governor-General in 1844, he was obliged to institute a campaign in which Lahore was taken.

Various offshoots from the Sikh confederacies had already carved out feudal principalities for themselves on the banks of the Sutlej, and those of the Phulkian group, with Faridkot and Kapurthala, being afraid of Ranjit Singh, had in 1808 come to terms with the British Government, to which they remained conspicuously loyal. The Phulkian States—Patiala, Nabha, and Jind—are so called after their founder Phul. His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir Bhupendra Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala, had also been present as a boy at the Durbar of 1903, where he led his Imperial Service cavalry at the review. Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Band Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Singh Malvandar Bahadur, Maharaja of Nabha, was a venerable figure at the Durbar of 1903, when he rode at the head of his troops; but his advancing years and bodily infirmity prevented him from paying homage in person at the present Durbar, and he died shortly afterwards. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him by the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Durbar as a hereditary distinction. His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia

Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jind, as well as the Raja of Faridkot, His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Brij Indar Singh Bahadur, who belongs to the same clan as the Phulkian Chiefs, also attended the Durbar, the former receiving the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction. His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagajit Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Kapurthala, another Sikh, whose predecessor was granted large estates in Oudh for his loyalty in 1857, and his son and heir the Tikka Saheb, as well as Raja Sir Harnam Singh, his uncle, were likewise at Delhi.

There are certain other States, the origins of which, although in some cases connected with much earlier times, are peculiarly associated with the operations of the British. First among them may be mentioned Kashmir. Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Sultanat, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, is a descendant of the Dogra warrior Gulab Singh, who became ruler of the famous valley in 1846, by arrangement with the British Government during the Governor-Generalship of the first

CORRIGENDUM

Page 140, line 30, *for* "Patiala, Nabha, and Jind" *read* "Patiala, Jind, and Nabha."

The ruling family of Mysore originally settled in the country in the fourteenth century, but in the eighteenth was driven from its possessions by the notorious Haidar Ali, who had been a military leader in the State forces. After the defeat of his son, Tipu Sultan, in 1799, Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General, restored the Hindu dynasty to its ancestral lands, but in 1831 the State passed into the hands of a British administration. It was restored to the native dynasty in 1881, and the present Maharaja, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, succeeded in 1895 to territory which had already been wisely and prudently developed. The State has an area about the same as Bavaria, and acre for acre no land in India can compare with it in productiveness—coffee, sandalwood, and gold all contributing to the State coffers. The forests are famous for their elephants, and His Majesty, as Prince of Wales, witnessed the operation of capturing some of these animals in a *keddah*. The whole administration is most advanced, and includes a representative assembly.

Other modern States in Southern India are those of Puddukottai and Banganapalle. The Chief of the former rendered such useful service to the British during the wars with the French in the eighteenth century that he received confirmation of the grant of territory he had gained shortly before from the Raja of Tanjore. The Raja, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, was present at the Durbar. Banganapalle, a very small State, formed part of the territory ceded by the Nizam in 1800 to the British, on an understanding that the family in possession should not be ousted.

Kuch Behar, in the north of Bengal, is another State that owes its existence to the British intervention. The relic of a once-important kingdom, it was overrun by the Bhutias in the eighteenth century, and was saved by the East India Company, to whom the Raja handed it over. The Government, however, waived the right of annexation. His Highness the late Maharaja of Kuch Behar, who was at Delhi, was descended on his mother's side from the famous Keshab Chandra Sen, founder of the Brahmo Samaj.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur, although a Jat by caste, claims descent from a Rajput ancestor, but the State in its present form was founded about the beginning of the eighteenth century by a member of the family who owned allegiance to the Moghuls. His Highness, Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur Jang, was one of the King-Emperor's pages. His capital of Bharatpur is famous as the scene of two memorable sieges by the British, in 1805 and 1826 respectively. His neighbour, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, was present at Delhi as a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps. He also is a Jat, his family having first acquired lands south of Alwar in the eleventh century. Gohad and Gwalior, which it once possessed, were lost during the Mahratta wars, and the existing territory of Dholpur was only obtained in 1803 under the terms of a British treaty with the Maharaja Scindia.

The small Punjab States of Loharu, Dujana, and Pataudi, all of which were represented at Delhi by their Chiefs, also owe their existence to the British, having been granted for assistance rendered to Lord Lake against the Mahrattas. The Nawab of Loharu, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, is descended from a Bokhara Moghul who took service under the Emperor Ahmad Shah; the Nawab of Dujana, Jalal-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Kursheed Ali Khan Bahadur Mustakil-i-Jang, comes from a small proprietor under the Moghuls; and the Nawab of Pataudi, Nawab Mozaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, from an Afghan who came to India in the time of Akbar.

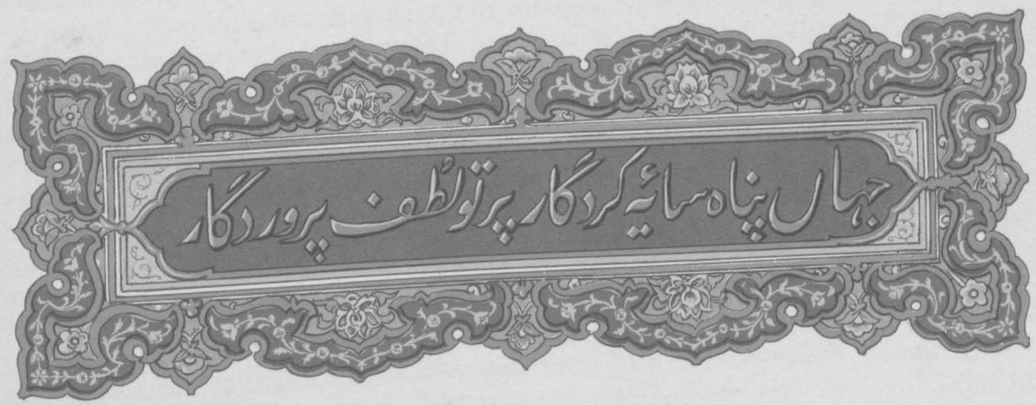
The most recent State is that of Benares, which came into being only in 1910, when the extensive estates of the Maharaja in British territory were handed over to His Highness for his own administration. The Maharaja, Sir

Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, is descended from the famous Chet Singh of Warren Hastings' day.

Outside these regular groups come the Maharajas of Sikkim and Bhutan, from the confines of Tibet, Their Highnesses Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal and Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk. Six Sawbwas represented Burma. These Chiefs, on revolting against the tyranny of King Thibaw, made terms with the British. Those at Delhi were Sao Hke of Hsipaw, Sao Maung of Yaunghwe, Hkum Hsang Awn of Tawngpeng, Sao Kawn Kia Intaleng of Kengtung, Hkun Lai of Laikha, and Sao Naw Mong of South Hsenwi.

From the Aden districts came the Arab chieftains, Amir Shaif bin Sef bin Abdul Haidi bin Hasan, Amir of D'thala, Sultan Sir Ahmed Fadthl, Sultan of Lahej, and His Highness Sultan Ghalib bin Awadth Al-Kayati, Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, Sultan bin Ahmad, Sultan of Fadthli.

His Highness Sultan Muhammad Khan, Aga Khan, head of the Khoja community, was also included among the Ruling Chiefs. The Aga Khan's position is unique. His grandfather, Hasan Ali Shah, who was descended from Ali and Fatima, the son-in-law and daughter of Muhammad, and also from the ruling house of Persia, was driven from that country by intrigues and settled in Bombay. Though not an Indian by descent, and not possessed of any territory, he wields an influence wider than any Ruling Chief can claim. He holds his princely title from the British Crown, and many millions of Moslems all over the East regard him as their spiritual leader. Through his influence with the border tribes he rendered most valuable service during the wars in Afghanistan and Sind. The Aga Khan is the recognized head of the Ismalia Musalmans, and has adherents in Afghanistan, Khorasan, Persia, Arabia, Central Asia, Syria, Morocco, and Zanzibar.





VIII—THE CORONATION DURBAR

THE great formal object with which the Emperor came to India was the personal announcement of his accession to the Throne, the traditional assemblage held for this purpose being thus the climax and the culmination of his visit. True it was only one item in the long and brilliant line of high state pageantry that marked the Royal progress, but it was the single one essential. It was the sole converging point of all men's thoughts in India, and according to Indian ideas the occasion was one of more than mere ceremonial significance: it was rather of the nature of a solemn sacramental rite.

The date for this ceremony was the one on which the whole arrangement for the visit turned. The Durbar in 1877 was held on the first of January, which has been set apart ever since for the annual celebration of the proclamation of the Empire, and it was on this day also that King Edward's Coronation Durbar had been held. The same date would, however, in 1911 have clashed with the movable feast of the Mohurram, and it was out of consideration for his Musalman subjects that the King-Emperor resolved to fix an earlier day, namely, Tuesday, the 12th December, which had also the advantage of milder and more settled climate.

Much interest was given to the great event not only by the fact that even in mythical times there was no real precedent, but also by the general expectation of tangible benefits to be conferred in accordance with the ancient custom. To the Viceroy, however, both these features were a cause of much anxious consideration.

As regards the boons, he was confronted with what seemed the almost insoluble problem of finding something to affect the whole of India equally. By the King-Emperor's personal and special Command, His Excellency caused an inquiry to be made from the local governing officials throughout the country as to what the masses of the people most desired and under what disabilities they

mainly suffered; but the result even of this careful inquisition indicated very little in the way of common factors. Those which were found are mentioned later in this chapter.

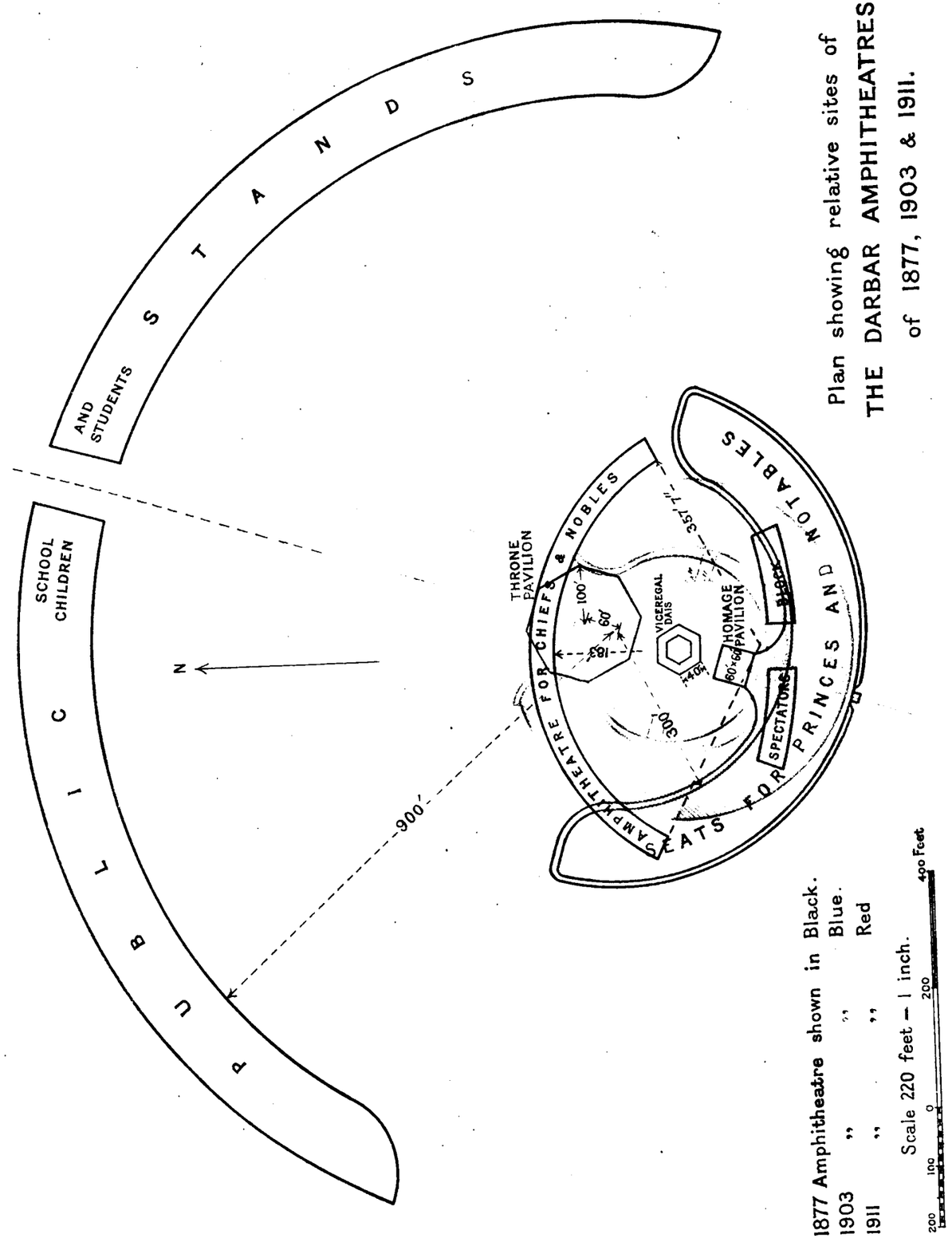
As regards the ceremony it was necessary not only to meet the requirements of oriental practice and tradition, but at the same time to avoid formalities and symbolisms that would overlap with those of the Solemnity already observed in London, when, with every ancient rite, Their Imperial Majesties had been vested with all the attributes of sovereignty throughout the British Empire. Numerous proposals were made as to the form the ceremony should take, but it was finally decided to restrict it to three simple acts: first, the Homage of the Princes and the Representatives to the already crowned Sovereign, then the reading in His Majesty's presence of the Proclamation announcing that the Coronation had actually taken place, and thirdly the Presentation of Their Majesties to the people and the Army, followed by a formal Recognition, the homage of the masses. The place for the ceremony also had to be chosen. One suggestion was for a great concourse on the Ridge, the ground held sacred to the British rule; another that it should be on the open space between the Jama Masjid and the Fort, where these two noble buildings would have formed a splendid setting. Yet another that was strongly favoured was for a ceremony of homage to be held in the court-yard of the *diwan-i-am* inside the fortress palace, which would have restricted the proceedings to a privileged few and reduced them to the status of an old Moghul durbar. The only common feature of all these proposals was a recognition of the necessity for holding the ceremony out of doors in the brightness of an Indian sun. The King-Emperor himself, however, with an intuitive perception of the feelings of his subjects, declined to accept any scheme that provided for the rulers and officials only, as in 1877, or which kept the people at a distance as in 1903, and insisted that the ceremony of his Presentation should be so arranged as to allow the greatest possible numbers of all classes to take an actual part in it and to see him close at hand. The old story of the Mahabharata favoured the adoption of an amphitheatre on "an auspicious and level plain outside the city," and a particular spot of the Barari plain to the north-west of the Ridge was more specially indicated by the sentiment attaching to the Durbars of Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon. This, therefore, was decided on, though there was nothing left of Lord Curzon's splendid arena but a weather-worn mound of earth and a few relics of old roads.

The actual form of the setting for the ceremony depended on the postulates laid down, and a scheme was prepared by Lord Hardinge's Committee with the assistance of the veteran architect, Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, who had drawn up the original design for the 1903 amphitheatre. This was done on lines which were laid down by the King-Emperor himself, after careful consultation with the Viceroy. His Majesty's Commands were for two semicircular theatres —an inner smaller one enclosing a *dais* for the Homage ceremony, and the other

a large outer one opposite to it for a hundred thousand of the populace, the two together forming one huge amphitheatre with an elevated pavilion at the common centre for the Presentation to the people. The execution of the scheme was left to the Viceroy and his Committee, but all measurements and details were closely followed by the King-Emperor himself, who had the plan marked out by means of flags in Windsor Park.

It is interesting to compare this arrangement with that at the two previous Durbars on the same ground, as it is typical of the political developments that had taken place in the meantime. In 1877, the Viceroy, as the spokesman of the Empress, was seated at the centre of the arena between a stand for privileged spectators on one side, and another opposite for the Princes and the governors, whose part in the proceedings was meant to be a purely passive one. The public had no place at all in the ceremony, though they crowded in behind the *dais* to the number of some hundreds. The arena, in the design and decoration of which there was nothing suggestive of the East, was some two hundred and twenty-six feet across, and the total number seated was below five thousand. The Durbar of 1903 was attended not only by the Ruling Princes and the administrators of British India, who were all ranged, in token of their equal partnership in the privileges and responsibilities of the Empire, at equal distances around the Imperial ensign at the centre, and were given an active and imposing part in the ceremony, but also by many tens of thousands of the people, who were allotted a definite though very distant place as spectators. The scene of this memorable ceremony was a horseshoe-shaped amphitheatre with an Indian *motif* in the design, three hundred and fifty feet across, and constructed to hold some sixteen thousand persons.

It was obvious that on the present occasion, when the Sovereign himself would be present, and not only the Princes but the people also would take an actual part in the ceremony, something was required on a far greater scale. The actual construction was carried out, under the supervision of Colonel R. S. Maclagan, R.E., by Major S. D. Crookshank and Sardar Bahadur Ram Singh, the latter of whom was responsible for the decorative details. The amphitheatre was formed of banked-up earth raised by military labour, the 32nd, 34th, 48th, and 107th Pioneers having had the honour of the task. The remains of the 1903 Durbar were utilized in the construction of the smaller theatre, which was a semicircle with an inner radius of three hundred feet. It was one hundred and thirty-four feet broad at the base and rose to a height of fifteen feet above the plain, the outer slope being one of about twenty degrees and the inner, which was formed into twenty-eight terraces, of eleven. It was covered by a girdered roof thirty-six feet above, and the inner frontage was elaborately decorated, in the Hindu-Saracenic style, with rich panellings and cupolas of white picked out with gold. Cupolas were also disposed along the ridge line of the roof, which had to be sloped, although this was inconsistent with the general



style of the structure, in order that the supporting pillars should be as few and unobstructive to the view as possible. The inner terraces, the lowest of which was nine feet broad and one and a half feet from the ground, were carpeted throughout with crimson felt and divided up by gangways, each of which was approached by a separate stairway on the outside, into twenty-eight radial blocks, which were numbered alphabetically from east to west. In this way seating accommodation was provided for twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-six persons, the front row holding one hundred and sixty richly carved stalls upholstered in crimson. The back rows of the six centre blocks were enclosed into thirty-two small *loges* with pierced patterned screens in front, for Indian ladies of the highest rank who could not appear in public, an arrangement which was most highly appreciated. All round outside was a fifty-foot roadway with radial quays, each one hundred and fifty feet long, between it and an outer circle road, to enable a large number of carriages to set down simultaneously. There was also on this road a central building containing waiting-rooms, including a suite for Their Majesties.

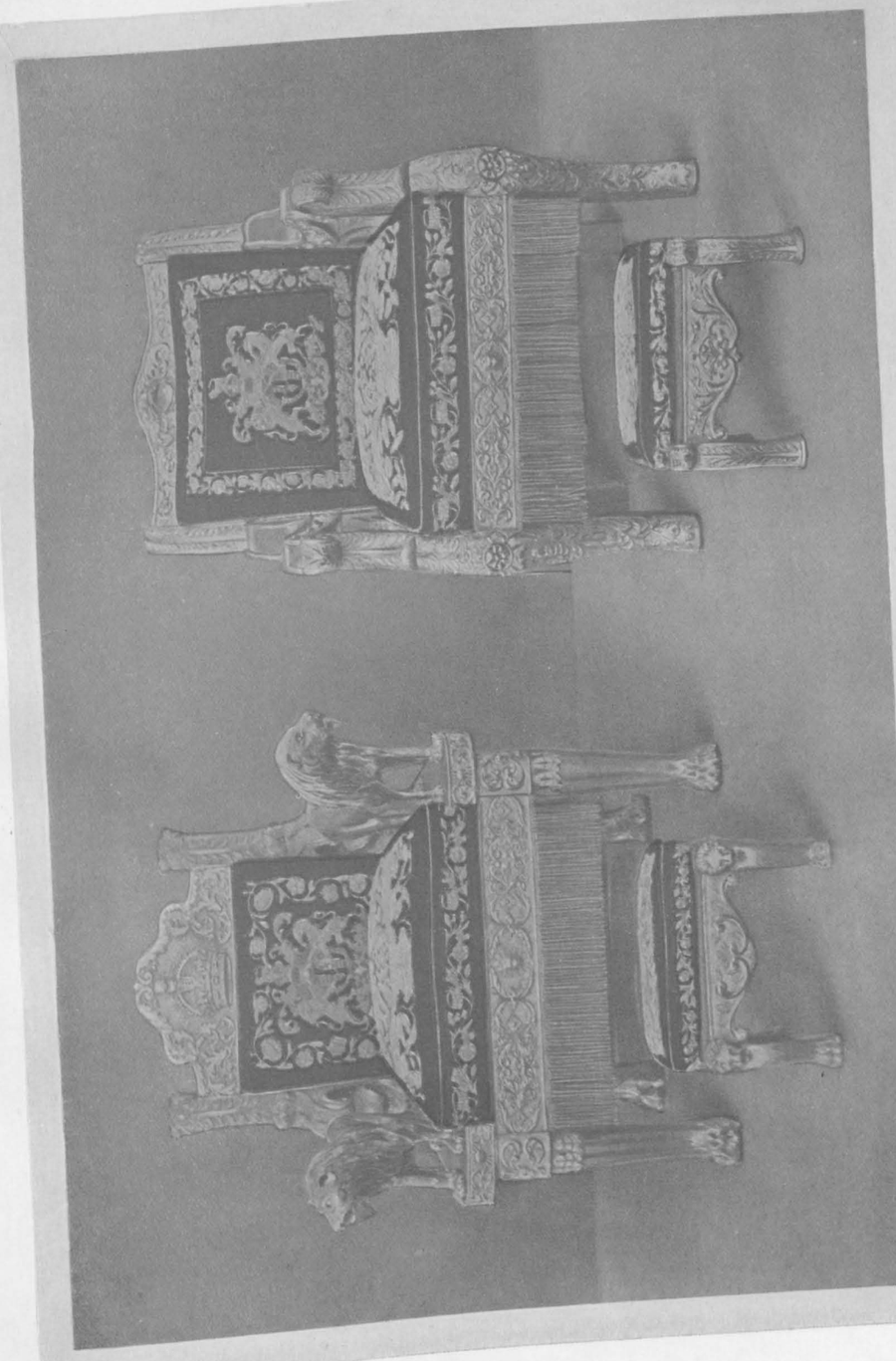
The larger theatre was a semicircle over half a mile in length, of nine hundred feet radius along its inner edge. It consisted of an earthen mound one hundred and five feet wide and fifteen feet high, with an inner slope of ten degrees and an outer one of twenty-nine. It was divided up by radial gangways, each leading to a stairway on the outer face, into a hundred and forty-four separate railed-off blocks, ten of which were provided with bench seats, and six others with mats for school-children and students. The rest remained unfurnished. It was divided into two portions by the Central Road, eighty feet wide, and along its inner side was another road, fifty feet in breadth, along which Their Imperial Majesties would drive under the very eyes of their people. The mound itself was purposely left quite plain, without decoration or embellishment of any kind, so that there should be nothing to detract from the purely human interest of the dense masses that would fill it. Behind it was another fifty-foot road, and complete provision was made for the comfort of the people, resting-grounds and bazars, also a railway connected with the main system, with arrangements for parking a large number of trains at the same time.

At the common centre of the two semicircles was the *dais* for the Thrones, rising tier on tier as a series of narrowing platforms to a height of fifteen feet, surmounted by a golden dome sixty-eight feet from the ground. From it radiated three great roads—the Central, passing north between the two wings of the larger theatre; and the East and West Vistas, which passed the ends of both the theatres. The base of this magnificent structure, which, it is interesting to note, was itself as large in span as the opening of the amphitheatre in 1903, was an octagonal platform two hundred feet across and one and a half from the ground. On this rose another platform of marble, eighty-one feet square and seven feet high, with an octagonal turret at each corner, and panels richly carved

with a design of lotuses along the side. There was also a low balustrade of the most delicate white lattice. Next above this a smaller one, three and a half feet higher and fifty-one feet square, also of white marble, the sides likewise being finely carved with symbolical designs. The next terrace was twenty-one feet square and carpeted with cloth of gold, and last of all was one of eight feet only, which on a magnificent golden *masnad* bore the two Thrones for Their Majesties. These Thrones, which were of solid silver richly encased with gold, were specially made for the occasion at the Calcutta Royal Mint, nineteen hundred and eleven pounds of the former metal being used in their construction. They were copies of old silver state chairs which had been in the possession of the Government of India since 1875, and which were used by King Edward and his present Majesty during their tours as Prince of Wales. There were altogether twenty-six steps from the lowest to the highest platform.

The golden dome of the pavilion was supported at the corners of the platform next below the Thrones by four white, richly panelled columns, made as slender as possible so as not to obstruct the view. The roof of which the dome formed part was altogether thirty-three feet square, but, owing to the low elevation of the sun at Delhi in December, this was not sufficient to protect Their Majesties entirely, so around it, supported on the third platform by twelve gold-cased pillars of fine repoussé bronze, was a canopy of crimson velvet fifty-one feet square, richly embroidered with gold along the edge, producing a colour-effect that in the bright sunlight and beneath the golden dome was indescribably magnificent. Inside the dome, to conform to Indian custom, was suspended above the Thrones alone a canopy of gold broidery with heavy bullion tassels. The pavilion had a very imposing and graceful appearance, its gleaming dome, which dominated the whole scene, being visible for many miles all around above the dazzling white of the platforms and the inner theatre. It had been intended to make it of Indian marble, but the shortness of the time did not allow of this being done more than partially.

The pavilion was connected by a crimson-carpeted processional causeway with another lower one within the smaller theatre. This causeway was a hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-one feet wide; it was two feet from the ground, and had a small gilt rail on either side. The second pavilion was for the Homage ceremony, and consisted of a platform sixty feet square and three feet from the ground, decorated along the sides with emblematic panellings and a delicate balustrade. Over it was supported on twelve chased gilt repoussé pillars a crimson velvet canopy richly embroidered with gold along its scalloped edge, and, like the central pavilion, lined with cream-coloured silk. It was surmounted by a symbolic golden ball forty-two feet from the ground. At the centre of this platform was a smaller one twenty-six feet square, on which was yet another of only eight feet for the two gilded chairs of state, the originals of the Thrones in the central pavilion. Immediately over these was suspended



THE DELHI THRONES

a small, richly broidered canopy of gold similar to that in the central pavilion, and beneath them and around them on the next platform were carpets of the same material worked in antique Indian patterns. The lowest platform was covered with Indian carpets of a design in pale cream and green and rose, specially selected by the Viceroy, and held a hundred and thirty gilt chairs for the members of the Imperial suite, facing, like the chairs of state, towards the inner theatre, the front row being placed slightly behind the line of Their Majesties' seats.

This pavilion was connected by a descent of two steps along the whole of its frontage with the lowest tier of the inner theatre, which was splayed out in the middle for a distance of fifty feet to meet it, forming a broad crimson-carpeted ceremonial space, on which was spread the well-known oval chapter carpet of the Indian Orders, bearing the Royal Arms at its centre.

The smaller quadrants between the central pavilion and the inner theatre were clad with turf, a forty-feet red roadway passing all around in front of the stands and along the side of the processional causeway on either hand, joining up round the central pavilion with the Vista Road. The larger quadrants enclosed between the people's theatre and the central pavilion were arranged for the occupation of the troops, each one being divided into two segments by a continuation, to complete the circle, of the roadway round the inner theatre, and by radial pathways into four long sectors. At a hundred and forty feet from the pavilion, in the midst of the Central Roadway, was a great white mast one hundred and thirty feet high, made at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Bombay, for the flying of the Imperial Standard.

It was resolved that the ceremony should take place when the sun was at its meridian, the axis of the amphitheatre being so fixed that at that hour no oblique shadows would be thrown to mar the symmetry. At no other time of the day, moreover, could the enormous concourse of people have assembled and dispersed without discomfort. There had been premonitions of rain during the previous few days, but the morning broke clear and cloudless, and long before the dawn the city and the camps were full of life. Time guns were fired at intervals from 6 a.m., and the air held many sounds of joyful preparation, of the march of tramping men, of bugles, drums, and bands, as the troops and others started for their appointed stations. The day so long expected and awaited with the keenest excitement had indeed at last arrived, and all who were to witness it felt that they must leave nothing that was possible undone. It was a day that will ever remain remarkable in the annals of the world. Throughout the whole of India, in the meanest village and the greatest city alike, men's thoughts were turned to Delhi; and at Delhi itself, and from the surrounding country, their march was all in one direction.

The traffic arrangements for the Durbar were so excellent that notwithstanding the numbers no one attending it suffered the least difficulty or discomfort. As many as possible came by train, and by the early hour of eight the great popular stand at the amphitheatre was almost completely filled, displaying a sweeping range of varied hues, that could have blended nowhere but in the East. It had been originally intended to leave the whole of the people's stand open to all comers, but it was found necessary to make some special provision for school-children and students, and for certain Europeans and Indians whom it was desirable to differentiate from the general public, but who were not entitled to the privilege of the inner theatre. Sixteen blocks were therefore specially reserved for persons recommended by the local governments and other similar authorities, particularly Indian officers and officials of the Government, provincial durbaris, and persons of equivalent station. These were in the centre and at the two outer ends of the theatre, the former being for school-children and students, who were in groups of the same colour headgear, forming a brilliant mosaic of some eight thousand pieces. The remaining blocks were distributed so far as possible by territorial groups, but there were still many tens of thousands of persons behind the mound for whom space could not be found. The arrangements for this part of the assemblage were personally supervised by two members of the Durbar Committee, and carried out with the most perfect discipline and order by two regiments of Indian Infantry, the 74th Punjabis and the 45th Sikhs, each of which took one wing. The concourse was certainly without a precedent in the history of India, and probably, indeed, in that of any other land, including as it did representatives of every race and caste from Persia to Siam, and from Turkestan to Travancore.

By nine o'clock the inner stand also was filled, the earliest comers interesting themselves in watching the arrivals, at the back of the stand, of the Ruling Chiefs in their state coaches, and the high officials in less imposing equipages; and at a quarter past ten all general traffic to the amphitheatre was stopped. In this part of the amphitheatre the seats were allotted by name, the scheme being to locate each territorial group in a separate radial block, the more important personages being in front, the lesser ones behind. The provinces were arranged in the order of their seniority from the middle blocks, where the members and high officials of the Government of India sat, the groups of Native States being alternated with them without any special order of precedence. The actual disposition was as follows: On the east of the centre—(1) Madras, (2) Hyderabad, (3) Bengal, (4) Mysore, (5) Punjab, (6) Rajputana States, (7) Eastern Bengal and Assam, (8) Baluchistan; on the west—(1) Bombay, (2) Baroda, (3) United Provinces, (4) Kashmir, (5) Burma, (6) Central India States, (7) Central Provinces, (8) North-West Frontier Province, (9) Sikkim and Bhutan. Interspersed with these wherever suitable space could be found



His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.



Vernon

His Highness the Raja of Dhar, K.C.S.I.

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were various other privileged groups. The representatives of the press were accommodated with special arrangements for their convenience at the eastern corner of the stand, and near them were the veterans of the Army and the members of military Orders. The army pensioners and the visitors' camps were in a similar situation on the western side. Special places were also provided for peers and peeresses and other visitors of rank from Europe, for the foreign Consuls, for officers of the Army and Imperial Service Troops not otherwise engaged, for the families of officers on duty, for railway officials and representatives of the mercantile marine, and for the leaders of the principal religions—Hindus and Sikhs on one side, Musalmans on the other, some of whom had asked to be allowed to take a formal part in the ceremony by blessing Their Majesties before the people. The internal arrangement of each group was left to the local authorities concerned, with a proviso that all persons taking part in the Homage ceremony, as well as the members of the local legislatures, should be seated in one of the first four rows, and that the front rank of all was reserved for Ruling Chiefs with salutes of fifteen guns and upwards, and for the governors and members of the Executive Councils of British India. The Chief Justices of the chartered High Courts were also accommodated here, and the principal Political Officers of the Government of India. In the second row sat the rulers with salutes of under fifteen guns, the chief judges of the Chief Courts, the puisne judges of the High Courts, and the Political Officers and principal sardars with the Chiefs. Chiefs without salutes were in the third row.

The Governors of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements sat in the middle blocks with the Commander in Chief, the members of the Governor-General's Council, the Naval Commander in Chief, the Commanders of the Northern and Southern Armies, and the Chief of the Army Staff. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the historic High Court at Fort William were also seated here. In every case the wives of high officials occupied a seat next to their husbands.

This company in the inner theatre was without a parallel in India for brilliance and distinction. Never had so many of the governors and Ruling Princes been assembled together under one roof, or the breadth and comprehension of the Emperor's dominion been more strikingly exemplified. The variety of dress and colour was very remarkable, as in the interval of waiting the numerous high personages, in full-dress uniforms or bejewelled costumes, walked about to meet and greet each other.

Meanwhile the troops were moving to their places in the arena and on the routes. Every unit of the Army at Delhi was represented. In the arena the troops stood with perfect symmetry, the representative companies filling the large sectors of each quadrant in lines facing the centre. The small inner sector on the west was occupied by the massed band, and that on the east by

the Volunteers. All the roads were lined by troops, those in the vicinity of the central pavilion being, by the Emperor's express command, kept by regiments of which His Majesty is Colonel in Chief, including the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles and the 1st Battalion of the 1st Gurkha Rifles, which formed the Imperial escort for the day. There were four Guards of Honour round the Thrones: the Royal Highlanders, under Major H. H. Sutherland, being on the base of the central pavilion on the east side; the 53rd Sikhs, under Major A. F. Ferguson-Davie, similarly on the west; the Royal Navy on the east side of the Central Road in front of the pavilion; and the Royal Marines on the west. The representative companies were of sixty to a hundred and thirty men each, with a full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers. They were drawn from the following corps:

The 1st King's Dragoon Guards, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the 13th Hussars, the 17th Lancers, the Royal Horse and Royal Garrison Artillery, the 4th, 5th, and 46th Brigades of Royal Field Artillery, the field troop of the Royal Engineers, the 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, the 4th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the West Riding Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers, the 3rd Skinner's Horse, the 8th Cavalry, the 9th Hodson's Horse, the 10th Hodson's Horse, the 11th Probyn's Horse, the 17th Cavalry, the 30th Gordon's Horse, the 36th Jacob's Horse, the 3rd and 7th Brigades of Mountain Artillery, the 1st and 2nd Sappers and Miners, the 31st, 32nd, and 33rd Signal Companies, the Wireless Signal Company, the 16th Rajputs, the 18th Infantry, the 25th, 28th, and 33rd Punjabis, the 36th Sikhs, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, the 41st Dogras, the 45th, 47th, and 53rd Sikhs, the 57th Wilde's Rifles, the 74th and 96th Punjabis, the 116th Mahrattas, the 23rd, 34th, 48th, 107th, and 128th Pioneers, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st, the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 3rd, the 2nd Battalion of the 4th, and the 2nd Battalion of the 9th and 10th Gurkha Rifles, the Supply and Transport Corps, the British and Native Field Hospitals, there being also first-aid stations in each subsector and all along the route, and a fully equipped tent hospital behind the Durbar amphitheatre. There were also the Imperial Service Troops of Alwar, Bhavnagar, Bharatpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jind, Jodhpur, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Khairpur, Maler Kotla, Mysore, Nabha, Navanagar, Patiala, Rampur, Sirmur, and Tehri.



Lumsden

His Highness the Khan of Kalat, G.C.I.E.



Talbhoy

His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, G.C.I.E.

The Volunteers were present, to the number of nine hundred, including representatives of the Behar, Surma Valley, Calcutta, Bombay, Punjab, Assam Valley, 1st and 2nd United Provinces, and Chota Nagpur Light Horse, the Calcutta and Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, the Madras Volunteer Guards, the Nagpur, 1st Punjab, Simla, 1st and 2nd Calcutta, Bangalore, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Moulmein, Bombay, Cawnpore, 1st and 2nd Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway, Rangoon, Agra, Nilgiri, Burma Railways, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Sind, North-Western Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Hyderabad, Baluchistan, South Indian Railway, Coorg and Mysore, Malabar, 1st and 2nd Madras and Southern Mahratta, Yercaud, Upper Burma, Poona, East Coast, the St. Michael's School (Bankipur) Cadet Corps, Eastern Bengal, Assam-Bengal Railway, and Kolar Gold Fields Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The troops along the route, which was packed from end to end with crowds of humble folk who had not presumed to approach the amphitheatre, were divided into five sections. The first, which included those in the arena, was commanded by Major-General C. J. Blomfield, who, during the ceremony, took up a position with his staff on the Central Road of the amphitheatre inside the flagstaff. This section comprised all the troops who lined the roads in the arena and for a short distance outside along the Kingsway. Among them, by the Emperor's special command, were all the regiments at Delhi of which His Majesty is Colonel in Chief, in addition to those already mentioned, who were on the Vista Road, the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Gurkha Rifles, who were on the Central Road, the 130th Baluchis, the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, the 1st Sappers and Miners, and the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, who were along the front of the inner theatre. Besides these there were special small detachments of other regiments with the same honour, also along the roadway. There were in addition the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders, who occupied the first portion of the road in front of the larger stand, the 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, who were in the centre, and the 116th Mahrattas, the 1st Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, and the 90th Punjabis, who completed the semicircle.

The 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the 10th and 17th Cavalry, the 3rd, 7th, and Composite Cavalry Brigades, completed this section by lining the road behind the infantry, the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, the 36th Sikhs, the 41st Dogras, the 48th Pioneers, outside the amphitheatre. The saluting batteries were the Xth and Vth Brigades and the S Battery of Royal Horse Artillery on the north, some three hundred feet outside the arena on the Central Road, the IVth and XVIth Brigades of Royal Field Artillery on the western

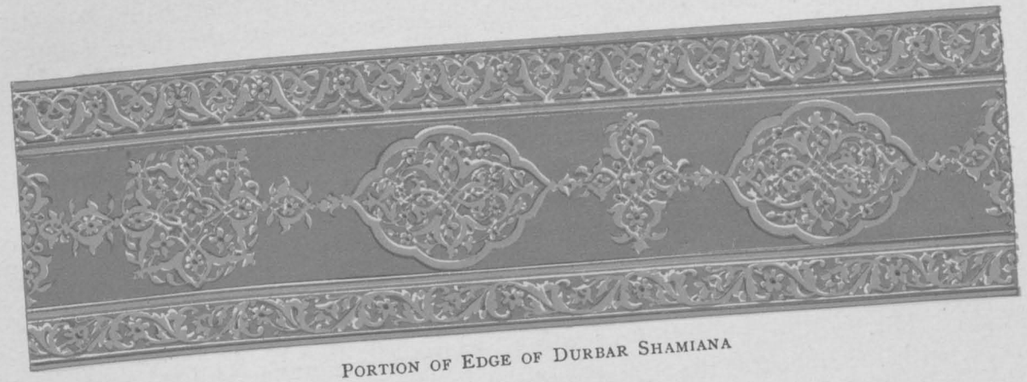
Vista at six hundred feet, the 3rd and 7th Mountain Artillery Brigades being similarly on the east.

The second section was along the Kingsway under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Pearson, and consisted of the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers, the 57th Wilde's Rifles, the 18th Infantry, the 25th Punjabis, the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, the 53rd and 47th Sikhs, the 28th Punjabis, the 1st Battalion of the West Riding Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Gurkha Rifles, and the 23rd Pioneers. The third was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, and completed the course to the King-Emperor's camp. It comprised the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, the 4th Battalion of the Worcester Regiment, the 16th Rajputs, the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles, and the 128th Pioneers. The fourth section was along the central camp portion of the return processional route, commanded by Major-General B. J. Mahon. It included the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, the 34th and 107th Pioneers, and the 33rd Punjabis. The fourth section, which completed the route up to the Durbar amphitheatre, consisted of the whole force of the Imperial Service Troops except those in the amphitheatre, the Infantry of Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Gwalior, Jind, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Nabha, Patiala, and Rampur; the four Sapper Corps of Sirmur, Tehri, Maler Kotla, and Faridkot, and the Cavalry of Alwar, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Mysore, Navanagar, Patiala, Rampur, with the Camel Corps of Bikaner and Bharatpur; also the four Transport Corps of Bharatpur, Gwalior, Indore, and Jaipur, under the command of Major-General F. H. R. Drummond. The whole array was an imposing and impressive one, and was designed with the object of enabling as large and as representative a body of troops as possible to see the Emperor in his crown on this day of high state ceremony. The total number on parade, including the Imperial Service Troops, was about fifty thousand.

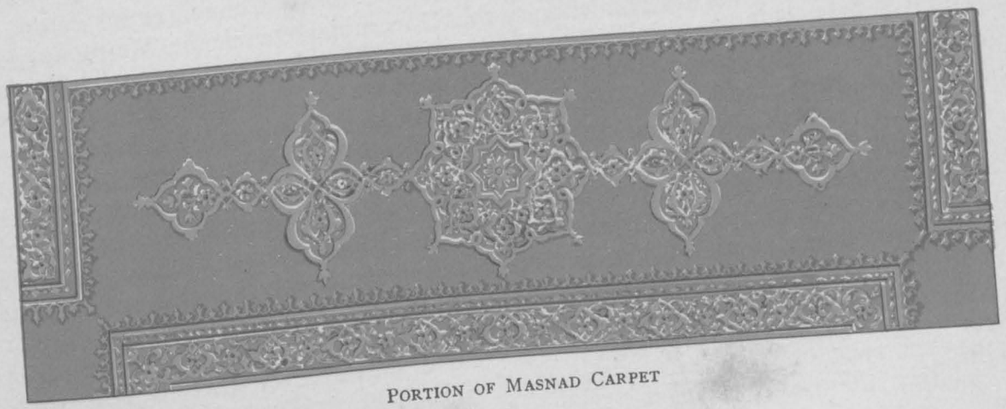
The massed band, which consisted of over 1,600 performers drawn from seventeen British and twenty-six Indian regiments, played selections of popular and patriotic music from the hour of half-past ten, but the enormous distances in the arena robbed the music of much of its impressiveness. It was commanded by Colonel Somerville, commandant of the School of Military Music, and conducted by Major Stretton of the same institution, both of whom had come from England for the purpose. Shortly after the troops were all settled in their positions, cheering and the strains of music were heard on the west of the arena as the veterans of the Army marched through. They advanced to the well-known tune of "See, the conquering hero comes," the troops in the arena saluting them successively as they came up, and a sudden silence fell on the



PORTION OF HOMAGE PAVILION



PORTION OF EDGE OF DURBAR SHAMIANA



PORTION OF MASNAD CARPET

assembly as it rose to pay its tribute to this pathetic company. As they filed to their seats on the east wing of the inner theatre, the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Shortly after this there was a sharp note on the bugle and the troops throughout the arena sprang promptly to attention. A few seconds later the waving of pennons at the eastern side of the amphitheatre indicated the entry of a procession. It was that of the Governor-General. This consisted first of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, then the carriage in which were seated Lord and Lady Hardinge with the Military Secretary and Captain the Hon. E. Hardinge in attendance, and last the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, the whole escort being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole, of the latter regiment. The procession traversed the area at a trot, passing from the Kingsway along the front of the outer semicircle as far as the Central Road, down which it turned, bending outwards once more along the inner circle road between the segments of the troops, and so around the eastern half of the inner stand to the steps at the same side of the Homage pavilion. The whole assembly rose as the cortège entered the arena and remained standing till the Governor-General had taken his seat. His Excellency and Lady Hardinge were received on the steps by the Master of the Ceremonies and the members of the Governor-General's staff, who had arrived in advance, and by whom they were conducted to their seats on the right of the *dais*, where they were attended by their pages, those of the Governor-General being the Kunwar of Faridkot and Maharaj Kumar Karan Singh of Orchha, and Lady Hardinge's, Sahebzada Rafiqulla Khan of Bhopal. The bands meanwhile played the march from *Scipio*. His Excellency was in the full-dress diplomatic uniform of the highest rank, with the ribbon of the Star of India, Lady Hardinge wearing on her dress the Order of the Crown of India, also Queen Victoria's second Jubilee medal and that of King Edward's Coronation.

At ten o'clock, the King-Emperor had held a Privy Council at his camp, there being present besides His Majesty the Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe and the Lord Stamfordham, Major Clive Wigram acting as Clerk to the Council. The object of the meeting was to approve the Royal Proclamation to be promulgated shortly afterwards at the Durbar ceremony, and it was the first occasion on which the ancient Council of England had been convened outside the British Islands. At half-past eleven precisely Their Majesties left the camp in a procession of high state, wearing their robes and the King-Emperor his crown. Guards of Honour of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers under the command of Captain P. Villiers Stuart, and of the 130th Baluchis under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mennie, were mounted at the camp. The procession, which for marshalling purposes was divided into three sections, was headed by Colonel W. A. Watson and a squadron of the 10th Royal Hussars. Then came N Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, followed by the

remainder of the 10th Hussars. The Governor-General's Body Guard, as at the state entry, held the place of honour preceding Their Majesties, there being only the Emperor's three orderlies of the Household Cavalry and two outriders between. The Imperial carriage was a semi-state landau with an improvised canopy of kincob to protect Their Majesties from the midday sun more effectively than could be done by the *chatr* and the *suraj-mukhi* alone. It was drawn by four magnificent bays with black points, the usual number of horses being specially reduced as a matter of safety, on account of the turnings in the roadways of the Durbar amphitheatre. The escort was commanded by Major-General M. Rimington, who with Captain Keighley, of the Body Guard, rode on the right of Their Majesties, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh being on the left. Immediately behind rode Majors Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Clive Wigram, the two equerries in waiting, who were followed by Captains Baird and Fell of the 12th Cavalry, staff officers of General Rimington. The Imperial Cadet Corps were next, and the whole regiment of the 18th Tiwana Lancers completed the procession.

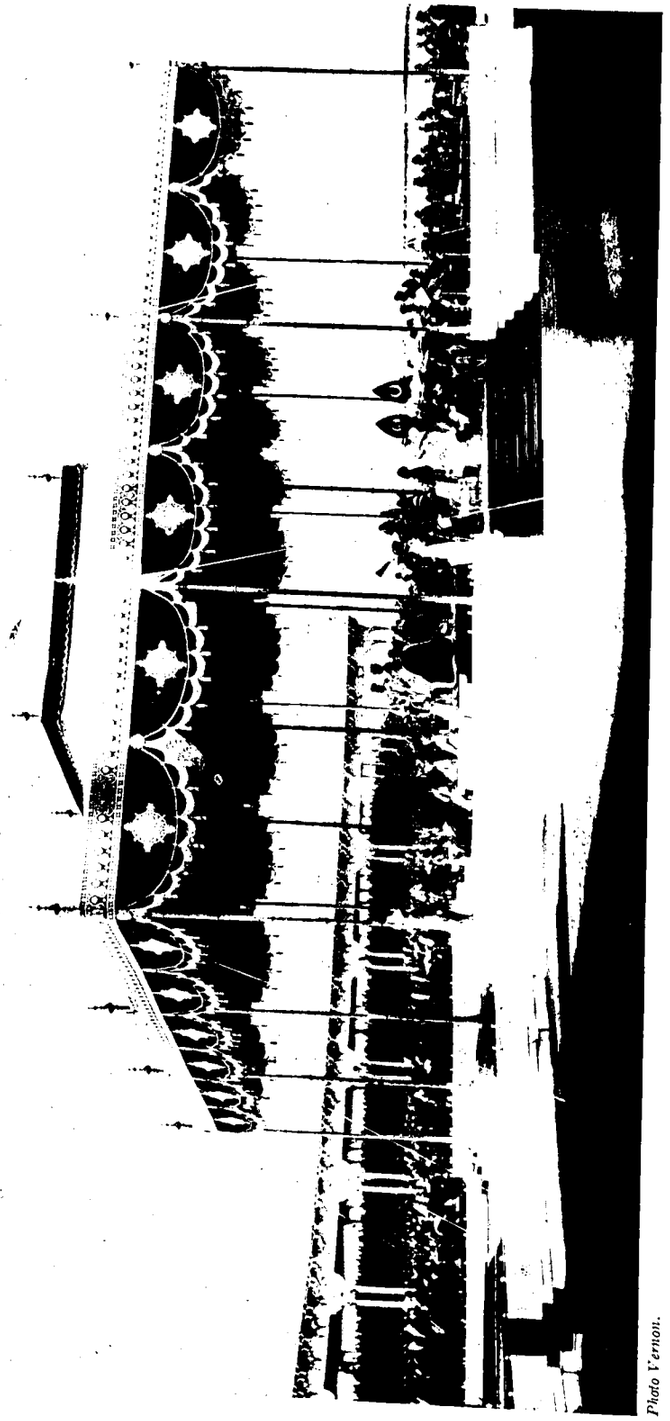
The cortège went at a trot until the entrance of the amphitheatre was reached, Their Majesties being received by the enormous crowds along the route with every mark of reverence. There was also a most unusual murmur, articulate with excitement, which was particularly noticeable in the case of a great mass of army followers who were in stands at the village of Dhairpur. The troops along the course presented arms successively with colours lowered to the ground as Their Majesties approached, and the whole display was one of extraordinary majesty and grandeur. At the entrance of the arena the procession slowed to a walk, and it was about twenty minutes after the arrival of the Governor-General that the first gun of an Imperial salute announced the arrival of the Sovereign's carriage at this point. The feeling in the arena now rose to its highest pitch, and the effect of this, and of the long, glittering line of the troops slowly unwinding itself to the splendid music of Meyerbeer's Coronation March from *Le Prophète*, was a marvel of state pageantry. The procession advanced on the soft roadways with the most perfect precision and with a curious absence of noise and dust that added to the impressiveness of the scene. Very few even of the Europeans present had ever seen the King in his crown before, and as Their Majesties approached the usual restraint completely broke down and the assembly burst out into rounds of cheering. The route taken inside the arena was the same as that of the Governor-General's procession, but only the Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps remained with Their Majesties' carriage as it passed round the inner theatre, the remainder of the escort having turned out of the arena by the eastern end of the Vista Road. On the arrival of the carriage at the steps of the pavilion, Their Imperial Majesties alighted, the procession then turning out of the arena by the eastern Vista Road, across which the rear troop of the escort formed up, facing inwards. The three household orderlies at the same time took

up positions opposite the three outer sides of the central pavilion, facing northwards. The Governor-General was in attendance at the foot of the steps, as also the Lord High Steward and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen with their wands of office, the former wearing the Order of the Garter and the latter that of St. Patrick. As Their Majesties set foot on the steps, the Royal Standard was broken at the masthead in the arena, being lowered at the same moment in the King-Emperor's camp; the troops presented arms with colours lowered to the ground, and the massed band played the National Anthem, continuing it till Their Majesties were seated. The trains were handed over to the Pages of Honour, who were also at the foot of the steps, and Their Imperial Majesties at once moved round by the left—preceded by the Lord High Steward and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, who walked so as to face them, and attended close behind by the Governor-General—to the chairs of state facing the Durbar, where, after bowing to the company, they took their seats, the pages disposing themselves in graceful groups on the steps and the edges of the *masnad*. These pages were ten in number, six for the King-Emperor and four for the Queen-Empress, and were chosen for this unusual honour from ruling families of the highest rank in India. There were three Chiefs, the leader being the Maharaja of Jodhpur, aged fourteen, who had returned from England, where he was studying, specially for this duty, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, who had succeeded his father in 1900 as an infant in arms, and the young Thakur of Palitana, aged nearly twelve, who had been for six years at the head of his State. The others were Maharaj Kumar Sadul Singh, son and heir of the Maharaja of Bikaner; Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh, son and heir of the Maharaja of Rewa; Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh, son and heir of the Maharaja of Idar; Maharaj Kumar Bir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha; Sahebzada Wahiduzzafar Khan, grandson of the Begam of Bhopal, and Raj Kumars Mandhata Singh and Ramchandra Singh, sons of the Raja of Sailana. All were in white and gold, following their own national customs in the pattern of their dress. Each carried a small jewelled sword or dagger, and in his headdress, in addition to his own jewellery, an enamel and diamond badge showing the Crown and Cypher, presented by Their Imperial Majesties. The honour of this personal service was very highly appreciated not only by the pages themselves but also by the whole princely Order to which they belonged. Their Majesties' robes were those which they had worn a few months before at the Coronation, when the King had six Peers who were minors and his two pages, and the Queen seven of her ladies, to hold the trains. They were of purple velvet broad-edged with gold and lined with ermine. That of the King-Emperor was eighteen feet long, and over it, on a deep cape of ermine, were hung the collar and George of the Sovereign of the Garter and the collar and badge of the Sovereign of the Star of India. Beneath it His Majesty wore a purple surcoat bordered with broad gold, white breeches and stockings with the Garter, and gold-buckled



THE DURBAR: THE ENTRY OF THE VETERANS.

Photo Lawrie.



THE OPENING OF THE DURBAR.

Photo Vernon.

shoes. He wore also the new Imperial Crown of India, made specially for the occasion by Messrs. Garrard and Company, jewellers to the Crown of England. This was built in the form of the Royal Crown of England, except that it had eight arches instead of four, and it contained six thousand one hundred and seventy diamonds, besides sapphires, emeralds, and rubies, weighing with its velvet and miniver cap nineteen and a half ounces. It was brought out to India on the *Medina* and taken back in the same ship, being now at the Tower of London with the other regalia of the British Empire. The Queen-Empress wore a dress of white satin embroidered in gold with an elaborate emblematic pattern of roses, shamrocks, and thistles grouped around the Star of India, together with lotuses floating on golden waves, and over it the ribbon and star of the Garter and the Order of the Crown of India, and the Coronation robe, of purple velvet bordered with gold and ermine and lined with the latter. Her Imperial Majesty wore also a mass of diamonds and emeralds, and on her head a high circlet of the same precious stones.

The Master of the Ceremonies took up a position at the corner of the *dais* on the right of the King-Emperor, and on the open ceremonial space between the pavilion and the seats of the assembled company stood the representatives of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and of the Royal Company of Archers, whose presence had been specially commanded by His Majesty, together with a number of ceremonial officials of the Foreign Department, carrying small gold-tipped staves. Behind Their Majesties stood the ceremonial attendants, the distinguished Indian officers to whom reference has already been made, bearing the *chatr*, *morchals*, *chanwars*, and *suraj-mukhi*, and on either side on gilded chairs sat the members of the Imperial suite. On Their Majesties' right in the front rank were the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, together with the Lord High Steward, and behind them in rows of seven chairs each were Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir John Hewett, Sir E. Henry, Admiral Keppel, Sir J. D. Smith, Sir Derek Keppel, Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Prince George of Battenberg, Colonel H. D. Watson, Brigadier-General Keary, Lord Harris, Colonel F. Goodwin, Brigadier-General F. Mercer, Nawab Sir Hafiz Abdulla Khan, Major H. R. Stockley, the Hon. John Fortescue, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, Captain L. Ashburner, Captain Raban, and nine members of the Governor-General's staff. On Their Majesties' left were, in the front row, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess of Crewe, and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; and behind them the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Maharaja Scindia, the Nawab of Rampur, the Lord Annaly, the Lord Stamfordham, General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir Stuart Beatson, Brigadier-General Grimston, Sir Charles Cust, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, Major C. Wigram, Sir R. H. Charles, Brigadier-General W. R. Birdwood, Brigadier-General Melliss, Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Nawab Sir M. Aslam Khan, Major Money, Mr. F. H. Lucas, Captain

Hogg, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain H. Hill, and eight members of the Governor-General's staff. The Maharana of Udaipur, who would also have sat here, was absent owing to serious illness.

The spectacle was one of great impressiveness and beauty as Their Majesties sat with this company around them in the pavilion facing the Princes and representatives, and with a vast mass of men and colour behind, melting away in the sunlight. The Master of the Ceremonies with due reverence obtained from the King-Emperor the customary permission to open the Durbar, which was marked by a flourish of trumpets and a great roll of drums. Their Majesties then rose from their seats, and the King-Emperor in slow and measured tones, that could be heard distinctly and sent a thrill through the whole of the inner theatre, announced his pleasure in the following terms:

"IT is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you. This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual though happy burden of toil. But in spite of time and distance, the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home.

In doing so I have fulfilled the wish expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation, celebrated on the 22nd of June in Westminster Abbey, when by the grace of God the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony.

By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful peoples of India, and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

It was, moreover, my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi.

It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the peoples, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian dominions.

I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and

affectionate goodwill unites Princes and people with me on this historic occasion.

In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my especial favour and consideration, and these I will later on to-day cause to be announced by my Governor-General to this assembly.

Finally I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace, and contentment.

May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

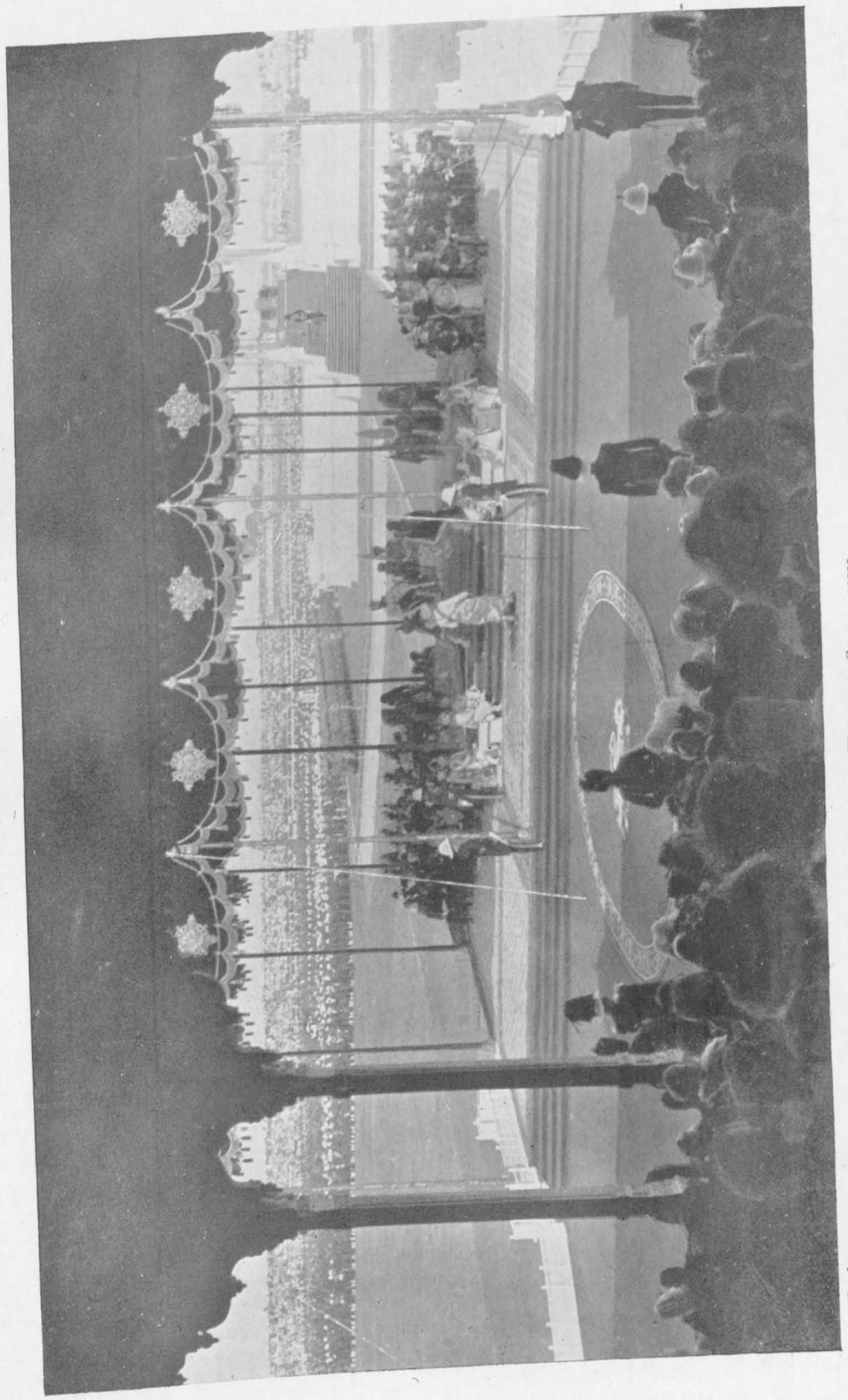
To all present, feudatories and subjects, I tender our loving greeting."

Their Majesties then, after bowing graciously to the company, resumed their seats. At this stage a picturesque addition to the proceedings was afforded by the entry of the Imperial Cadet Corps, who marched in two lines from the back of the theatre between the blocks of seats to their places behind the other members of the Imperial suite, where they formed a pale blue background to the *dais*. The Homage then commenced, a ceremony that was rendered very remarkable by the variety and scope which it displayed. First, the Governor-General himself, as the leader and representative of the whole of India, advanced with due reverence up the steps of the *dais* and kissed the King-Emperor's hand, afterwards returning to his seat. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council next came up in line from their seats just opposite the pavilion in their proper order from right to left, and headed, a few steps in advance, by the Commander in Chief. They ascended the steps to the golden carpet in front of the *dais*, where they made their obeisance by bowing, the Commander in Chief giving a military salute. Following the Council came the Ruling Princes in direct relations with the Government of India, and the principal Political Officers, the representatives of the Viceroy in their States, who in most cases preceded the Chiefs of their groups and remained on the platform while the latter did their Homage. They all advanced up the middle of the ceremonial space to the centre of the golden carpet placed before Their Majesties, where they made their obeisance and then retired by the side of the platform to the seats from which they came.

The forms of Homage were as many and varied as the race and dress of those who used them, but they possessed a common feature in being the

highest expression of fealty and respect that could be offered. The first of the Chiefs to come up was the young Nizam of Hyderabad, wearing a dark coat and the distinctive yellow headdress of his house adorned with golden *kalghi*. His Highness carried a stick in his left hand, and made a bow after the fashion of Muhammadans, placing his right hand on his heart.

The Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, who followed him, was dressed in plain white and a red Baroda puggaree without any jewels or decorations. He carried a stick and made a bow to Their Majesties. The Maharaja of Mysore was next, in a long brocaded coat with the insignia of the Star of India and necklaces of diamonds. He also carried a stick and made his obeisance by bowing. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, who followed, wearing the Order of the Star of India and the Kashmir state jewels, carried a sword and rendered his Homage with profound respect, bowing and salaaming in the customary fashion with both hands. After him came the Chiefs of the Rajputana group, headed by the Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. First among them was the Maharaja of Jaipur, who wore a long black robe richly embroidered with gold, and the insignia of the Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Royal Victorian Order. His headdress was of gold with *sirpech* and *toran* of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. His Highness advanced to the *dais* with the customary reverence and laid his sword on the step, salaaming profoundly with both hands, first to the Emperor and then to the Empress, a picturesque and touching act of Homage, by which the company were much affected. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, who came next, descended from his place among the pages and advanced on to the platform in the same way as the others, laying his sword in token of his fealty at the feet, first of the Emperor, and then of the Empress. Similarly, the Maharao Raja of Bundi, who wore the traditional skirted robe of fine white muslin, with golden accoutrements and a saffron-coloured turban and waistcloth, and the decorations of the two Indian Orders. His neighbour the Maharao of Kota, who followed, was in pink brocade with the ribbon of the Indian Empire, and made his reverence by salaaming to each of Their Majesties in turn. The Maharaja of Kishangarh came out from his place on the *dais* as an Imperial Cadet, and saluted in military fashion. The Maharaja of Bharatpur also descended from his place as a page, like the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and rendered Homage in the customary manner of his race, salaaming to each of Their Majesties with his sword between his hands. The Maharawal of Jaisalmir did likewise, and the Maharao of Sirohi, who was in a rose-coloured dress with gold accoutrements and the ribbon of the Indian Empire, bowed deeply over his clasped hands, according to the practice of his State. The Maharawal of Dungarpur was next in pink and blue brocade, and did his Homage by profound obeisance twice with his sword between his hands. The Maharaja of Alwar, who was dressed in pink and gold with a robe of



THE HOMAGE CEREMONY.

Photo Hands. 162]



Photo Brooks.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGAM OF BHOPAL AT THE HOMAGE CEREMONY.

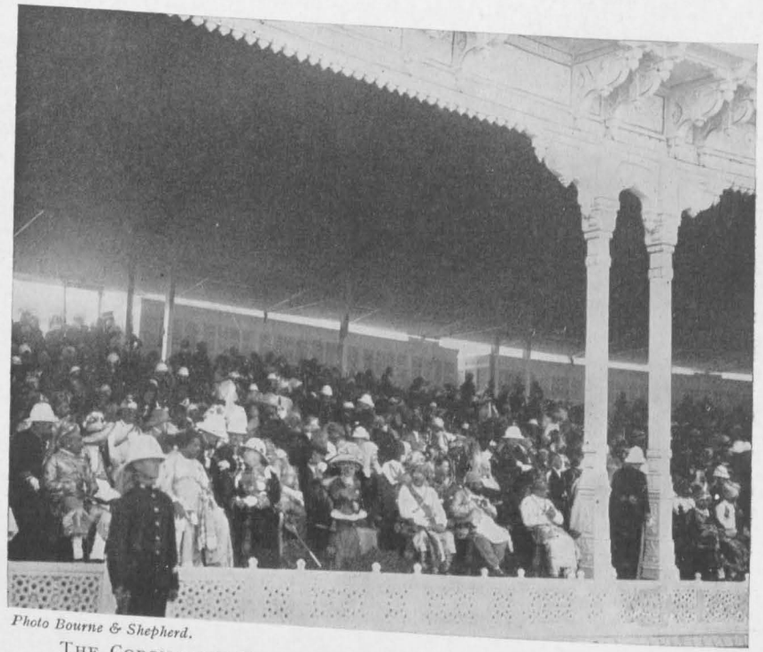


Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

THE CORONATION DURBAR: A PORTION OF THE AMPHITHEATRE.

peacock blue broidered with gold and pearls, salaamed to the King-Emperor, as did also the Raja Rana of Jhalawar.

The next group was that of the Chiefs of Central India, headed by the Agent to the Governor-General there, the Hon. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer. The Maharaja Scindia being in attendance on the Emperor, the first among them was the young Maharaja Holkar of Indore, who was in a dress of light brocade and made his reverence by a bow. The Begam of Bhopal, who was next, wore a pale blue silk veil which completely concealed her head and figure, and a jewelled circlet and aigrette, also the ribbon of the Star of India. Her Highness, the only woman taking part in the ceremony, made a single profound bow. The Maharaja of Rewa, in a brocaded coat with golden *kamarband* and the Order of the Star of India, salaamed deeply three times with both hands in the Baghel fashion. The veteran Maharaja of Orchha was dressed in the Bundela dress in pink satin and gold, and a golden turban with diamond *sirpech*. He wore also the insignia of the two Indian Orders, and the 1876 Prince of Wales's medal and the medals of the 1877 and 1903 Durbars. In doing his Homage he followed the custom of his race with a profound bow and then a triple salaam to each of Their Majesties in turn. The Raja of Dhar and the two Rajas of Dewas also salaamed to each of Their Majesties, with the utmost reverence known to local custom. Next came the Maharaja of Samthar, who did the same. He had been at both the previous Durbars. The Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Ratlam were present as members of the Imperial Cadet Corps and saluted in military fashion, taking their seats in the theatre among the other Chiefs of their group after doing so. The Maharaja of Panna was in a blue velvet robe over a coat of primrose brocade, both embroidered with pearls and diamonds, the latter of which are found in his State. He salaamed profoundly with his right hand according to the custom of his race, holding his sword in his left.

He was followed by the Maharaja of Charkhari, who wore the dress peculiar to his house, with a splendid jewelled turban. The Maharaja of Bijawar was next, in gold-laced blue with diamond ornaments and a waist-cloth and a sash of golden tissue. He wore the Order of the Indian Empire, and, like his brother Chiefs of the same group, he carried a richly jewelled sword. The Maharaja of Chhatarpur wore jewelled plumes in his turban and pearl and diamond ornaments over cloth of gold. All these three rendered Homage by a deep obeisance, according to the fashion of Bundelkhand. The Rajas of Sitamau, Sailana, and Rajgarh, and the Ranas of Barwani and Alirajpur came next, and all of them followed their local custom with profound bows three times and with uttered words of reverence.

The next to come forward were the Chiefs of the Baluchistan group, headed by the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, the Agent to the Governor-General. The Khan of Kalat, who was in a gold-laced velvet coat and a high-capped

turban surrounded by a circlet of gold set with rough diamonds, rendered his Homage in the customary manner by bowing with his hands folded in front. The Jam of Las Bela did likewise.

The Chiefs of Bhutan and Sikkim followed. The former bowed once before reaching the steps of the *dais*, then laid a white silk scarf at His Majesty's feet, took off his hat, and bowed again. He then donned his hat and similarly laid another scarf before Her Majesty. The Maharaja of Sikkim did likewise, except that his custom omitted the preliminary bow. The ceremony betokened the utmost loyalty and submission. The scarf is put round the neck of an inferior and handed to an equal, but only laid at the feet of an acknowledged overlord.

This concluded the Homage of the Rulers in direct political relations with the Government of India, and the next group was that of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which enjoys a high position as the premier judiciary in India, having been founded as a supreme court as far back as 1773. The judges, wearing their wigs and scarlet robes, advanced in their proper order from right to left, the Chief Justice leading in the centre. They were followed by the unofficial members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, who went up similarly in line. Then came the Governor of Madras, and after him the two members of his Executive Council who were present at Delhi, one British and one Indian. These were followed by the three principal Ruling Chiefs of the Madras presidency, first the Maharaja of Travancore, from the extreme south of India, then his neighbour, the Raja of Cochin, and last the Raja of Pudukottai, all of whom, dressed as at the state entry, did their Homage by reverently bowing. The provincial representatives of Madras followed, including the Chief Justice and five of the judges of the High Court. The numbers of this and the other groups of provincial representatives were restricted to a maximum of twenty-two, selected with the object of securing the best representation of all interests and localities in the provinces.

The Governor of Bombay was next, followed in the same way by the three members of his Executive Council and the principal Ruling Chiefs of the presidency. The first among these was the Maharaja of Kolhapur, in red silk with gold embroidery, and the insignia of the Star of India and the Royal Victorian Order. After a bow, his Highness laid his sword at the feet of the Emperor and made a deep reverence by thrice bending his head and touching his forehead with the right hand. He then took up his sword and before the Empress repeated the same impressive ceremony.

The Rao of Cutch, who succeeded nearly forty years ago, wore the ribbon of the Indian Empire and the 1887 Jubilee and 1903 Durbar medals. He salaamed successively to Their Majesties with both hands in a reverential manner. The Maharaja of Idar, a typical Rajput figure, did his Homage similarly to the



THE CHANDOA FOR SHAMIANA

Maharaja of Jodhpur, as became his connexion with the great Rahtor clan. The Mir of Khairpur, who was next, in green velvet and gold with a flat green cap and *sirpech*, observed the usual Muhammadan custom of bowing.

The Nawab of Palanpur, who was in white with coloured turban and diamond jewellery, and the ribbon of the Indian Empire, carried the jewelled sword presented to his ancestor by the Emperor Akbar. He bowed reverently on arrival and departure and salaamed profoundly three times to each of Their Majesties.

The Jam of Navanagar, the premier Chief of Kathiawar, bowed and salaamed with both hands to Their Majesties in turn. He was dressed in white and gold with jewelled accoutrements, and a red and gold puggaree with diamond aigrette and pearls. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar simply bowed. He was clad in white silk with pearls and wore the insignia of the Star of India. The Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra in gold and yellow performed his Homage in the same way as the Jam of Navanagar. The Raja of Rajpipla wore a gold-embroidered coat and turban with diamond-studded accoutrements and the Coronation medal. He made his obeisance with many bowings. The Nawab of Cambay, who came next, in a black coat, with gold sword-belt and a white turban, made one deep bow to each of Their Majesties. The Nawab of Radhanpur was in white, with pearl and emerald jewellery, and made the *kurnish*, a salaam with the right hand and a low bow, with a word of reverence, three times to each of Their Majesties.

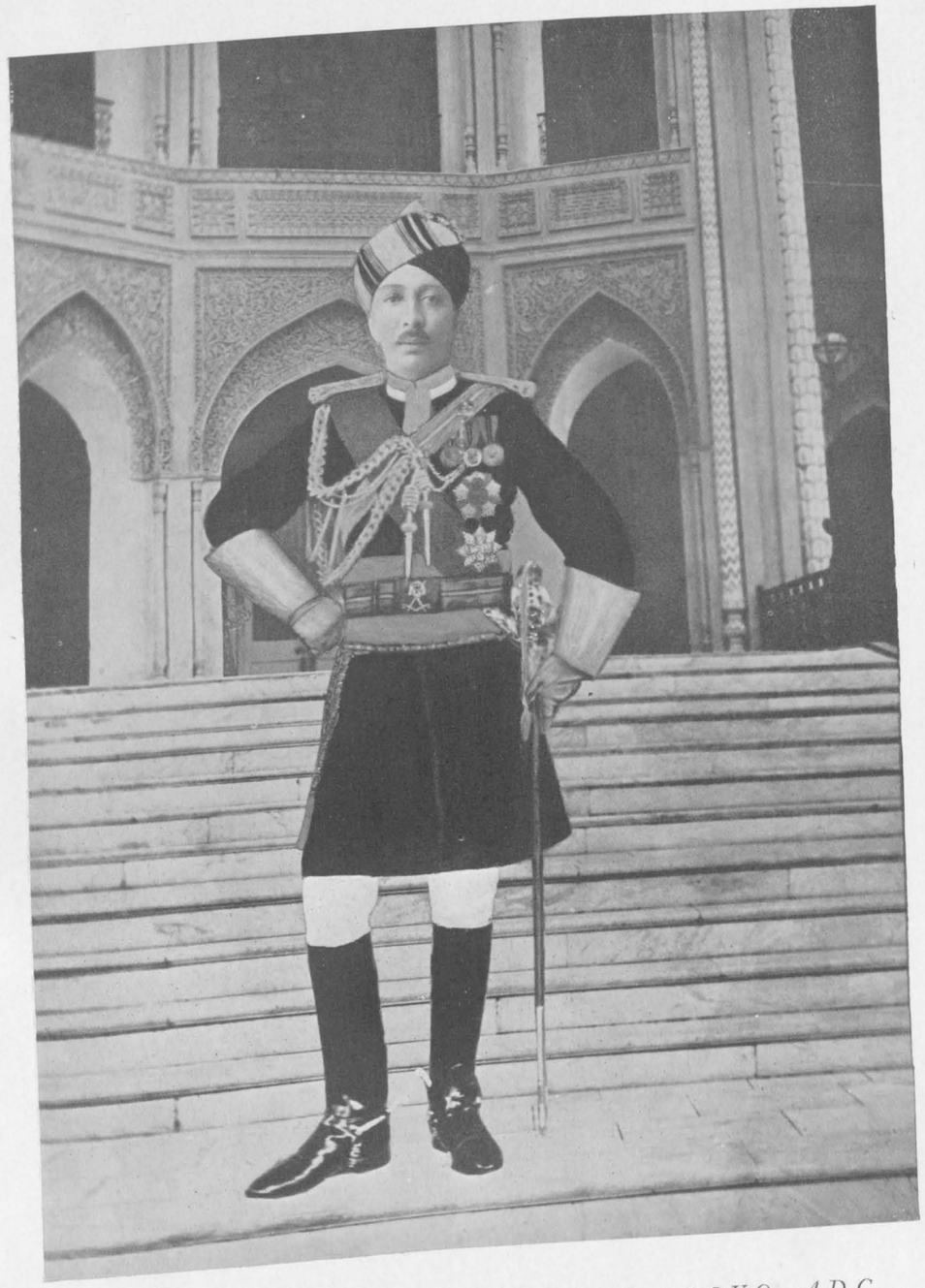
The Thakur Saheb of Gondal bowed three times to Their Majesties in turn. His Highness was in black velvet embroidered with gold, and wore the ribbon of the Indian Empire and the Jubilee and 1903 Durbar medals. The Nawab of Janjira, in white and gold, also wore the ribbon of the Indian Empire. He bowed on reaching the platform, and salaamed three times with the right hand. The Sultan of Lahej gave a military salute, and the Fadthli Sultan raised both arms to his forehead with the backs of the hands upwards, and then bowed very reverently. The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, in black velvet and a golden cap, bowed with his right hand on his heart.

After these Arab chieftains came the Raja of Dharampur, in white silk with gold embroidery and trappings and a yellow turban. He bowed and performed the *kurnish*. The Raja of Bansda was next, and did his Homage in the same way, dressed in black velvet with jewelled ornaments; then the Raja of Chota Udepur, in gold-embroidered white with many jewels, who bowed and salaamed to Their Majesties. The Raja of Baria, who was present as a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, made a military salute. The Nawab of Sachin, who followed him, also wore the Cadet Corps uniform, and, after giving a military salute, laid his sword at the King-Emperor's feet, bowing three times over his folded hands, and repeating the same ceremony before the Empress. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner was next, and made his reverence by bowing. The Thakur

of Palitana descended from his place as one of the King-Emperor's pages, and took his seat among the Bombay Chiefs. He laid his sword at the feet of the King-Emperor and of Her Majesty also, salaaming with both hands each time, and then returned to his place as a page. The Thakur Saheb of Limbdi was next, and bowed to Their Majesties in turn. The Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, who was in a gold-embroidered dress with pearls and jewelled accoutrements, saluted with his right hand, bowing as he came and went. He was followed by the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, who wore a dress identical with that presented by the Peshwa to his first predecessor in the title. He salaamed five times before Their Majesties. The last of the Bombay group was the Chief of Mudhol, who paid his Homage in the most reverential manner known to the Mahrattas, by laying his sword before the King-Emperor and salaaming three times with his right hand. He was dressed in white and gold, with a red turban and ornaments of pearls and diamonds. The provincial representatives of Bombay, who numbered twenty-two, then followed, including the Chief Justice and three judges of the High Court, who, as in the case of Madras, slightly preceded the line of the others; also the Aga Khan, in a Persian costume of subdued colour, with the ribbon of the Indian Empire, His Holiness being the only spiritual potentate who took part in the ceremony.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal followed with his Executive Council, then the Ruling Chiefs of his province, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, in a brocade coat with diamond ornaments, and the Raja of Karond, both of whom made their reverence by bowing. The Bengal representatives came next, to the number of twenty, including the Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, the Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga, the Maharaja Sir Ravanesar Prasad Singh of Gidhour, three of the great hereditary magnates of the province. The next group was that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor. There were only two Chiefs, those of Benares and Tehri, the former wearing the ribbon of the Indian Empire; both of whom simply bowed before Their Majesties. The representatives included the Chief Justice and three judges of the Allahabad High Court, and two of the principal talukdars of the province of Oudh, those, namely, of Balrampur and Jahangirabad.

After these, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab led the large group of Chiefs from his province, the first among whom was the Sikh Maharaja of Patiala, dressed in light blue silk with pearls and diamonds in profusion. He made his reverence to Their Majesties by salaaming in the usual manner of his race. The next was the little Nawab of Bahawalpur, who was led up as far as the corner of the platform by the President of the Council of Regency, and then advanced to the *dais* by himself, performing his act of Homage by salaaming most sedately. He wore a blue velvet coat and black embroidered robe, with a jewelled circlet in his headdress. The Raja of Jind followed,



Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.

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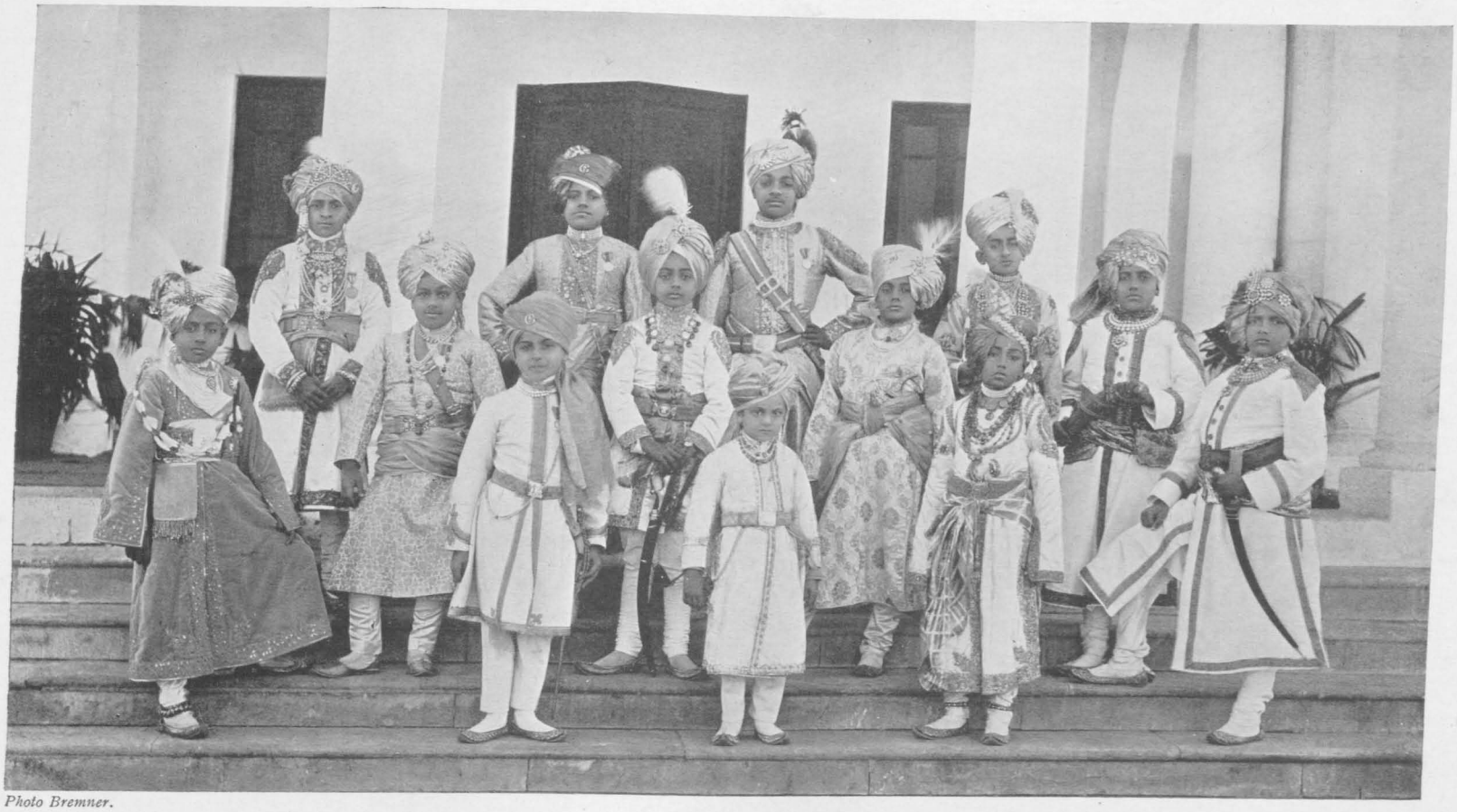
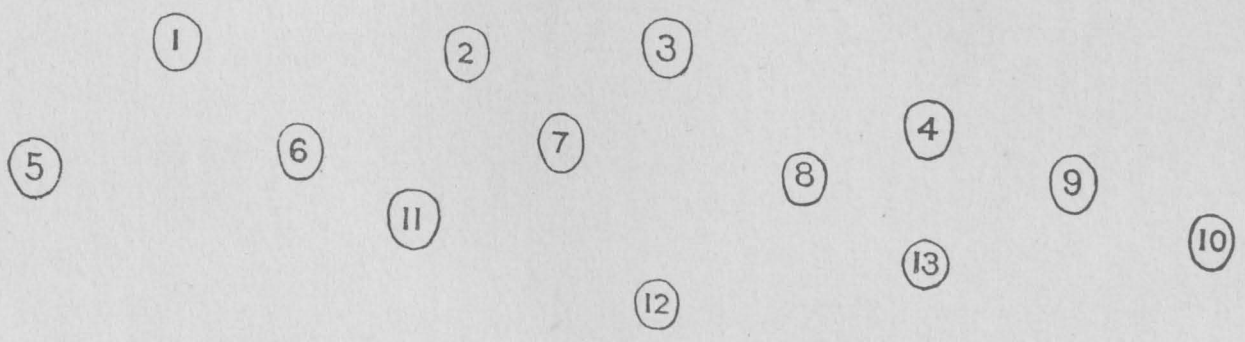


Photo Bremner.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' PAGES.



KEY TO THE PAGES AT DELHI

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.
2. The Maharaj Kumar of Idar.
3. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
4. Maharaj Kumar Bir Singh of Orchha.
5. Maharaj Kumar Karan Singh of Orchha.
6. The Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner.
7. The Kunwar of Faridkot.
8. The Thakur of Palitana.
9. Raj Kumar Mandhata Singh of Sailana.
10. Raj Kumar Ramchandra Singh of Sailana.
11. Sahebzada Wahiduzzafar Khan of Bhopal.
12. Sahebzada Rafiqulla Khan of Bhopal.
13. The Maharaj Kumar of Rewa.

bowing and salaaming. He wore a crimson kincob robe and headdress, with a jewelled aigrette. The venerable Raja of Nabha, who would have come next, and was such an imposing figure at the 1903 Durbar, was absent by reason of infirmity. The Raja of Kapurthala followed, wearing a dark blue uniform embroidered with gold; then the Raja of Sirmur, whose State dates from the eleventh century, in a black uniform similarly embroidered, and a white turban; the Raja of Mandi, in a kincob robe with many jewels; the Raja of Bilaspur, in a coat of green with jewelled belts, and the sword presented to his grandfather on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire in 1877; the Nawab of Maler Kotla, in pink and gold, with an outer robe of pink velvet, and pearls and richly jewelled accoutrements; the Rajas of Faridkot, Chamba, and Suket, the first wearing a green silk coat and blue velvet cloak embroidered with pearls, and a green bejewelled turban; the second in a gold-embroidered velvet robe, and the third similarly attired. The Nawab of Loharu, as became his descent, was in old-fashioned Moghul dress of light green and gold, with a crown-like cap bordered with pearls and surmounted by a plume. All these performed their Homage according to the usual ceremonial custom of the Punjab, namely, by touching their foreheads three times with both hands, and then once as they retired.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma was the next to advance, followed by the Shan Chiefs, the Sawbwas of Kengtung, Yaunghwe, and Hsipaw, all wearing their peculiar dress of stiff gold capes with pagoda-like hats, and making their reverence by stately bows to the Emperor and Empress separately. The twenty provincial representatives of Burma followed, including the Chief Judge.

Next came the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the two Ruling Chiefs of his province, the Rajas of Hill Tippera and Manipur, who bowed most reverently to Their Majesties. The former wore white and gold with ornaments of rubies, pearls, and diamonds, and carried a sword. The latter was in black velvet with gold lace and had a jewelled aigrette. These were followed by the twenty representatives of the same province, and then by those of Baluchistan, among whom were the Chiefs of all the principal tribes, who made their reverence in very varied fashion. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces followed, with twelve representatives from his districts, and lastly came the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province as the leader of ten representatives from his borderland. The whole ceremony, which was carried through with remarkable precision and ease, was concluded in less than three-quarters of an hour, notwithstanding that the total number of personages and representatives who took part in it reached the large figure of three hundred and thirty-five.

The proceedings were most impressive and were watched with keen interest. During them the band played selections of stately music, which included Fletcher's



The Sawbwa of Yaunghwe



Stereoscopic

The Sawbwa of Hsipaw

grand march, *The Spirit of Pageants*; a Coronation Fantasia arranged by Major Stretton; the march from *Tannhäuser* and the *Entry of the Gods into Valhalla*; selections from *Faust*; Grieg's march from *Sigurd Jorsalfar* and Fucik's *March of the Gladiators*.

On the retirement of the last of the representatives, the Master of the Ceremonies advanced to the front of the *dais*, to signify the completion of the ceremony, and Their Majesties then rose from their seats and descended to the main platform of the pavilion hand in hand, their trains being carried by the pages. Preceded by the Lord High Steward and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, who walked facing them, they passed round by the right of the *dais*, through a double line of the ceremonial attendants with the Imperial emblems elevated, to the processional causeway leading to the central pavilion, all present in the assembly rising to their feet at the same time. As they did so, the giant sergeant of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, who throughout the proceedings had been a prominent and immovable figure guarding the ascent to the Thrones, retired from his post and left the stairway open. Nothing could have exceeded the splendour of the scene as Their Majesties, hand in hand, passed with measured step along the causeway to the strains of the *Coronation March* by Cliffe, the Imperial Crown and robes glinting in the sunlight, and the scarlet-robed attendants and the jewels of the pages. Even those who were most used to the pomp of oriental pageantry were profoundly impressed by the stateliness of this procession. Their Majesties were followed at a distance of about ten yards by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, attended by their pages, who wore pale blue and gold. Following them again came the members of the Imperial suite, commencing with the Marquess of Crewe, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke of Teck in line. There were altogether seventeen files, which included eight members of the Governor-General's staff, and after them twelve *chobdars* bearing massive golden maces surmounted by Imperial crowns. The Guards of Honour at the base of the pavilion had already turned about so as to face inwards, and as Their Majesties left the Homage *dais* all the troops in the arena sloped arms. Their Majesties mounted the steps slowly to the Thrones, and it was a dramatic moment as they appeared there at the summit, silhouetted against the sky and at the very centre of this gathering of an Empire. The scene defies description, and no words can reproduce the extraordinary wave of emotion that seemed to pass over the arena as the King-Emperor himself actually appeared before his people. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, together with the Minister in Attendance and the Lord High Steward, took up a position on the platform below the Thrones, to the right of and slightly behind Their Majesties. On the left side stood similarly the Duke of Teck, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, the Mistress of the Robes, and the other ladies in attendance on Her Majesty. The remainder of the suites was on the next lower platform on either side, where the ceremonial attendants also stood facing inwards at the

sides of the steps, to let the procession pass through. The mace-bearers halted facing inwards at the outer end of the causeway.

The music ceased as Their Majesties took their seats, facing towards the north. They were still clearly visible from every point of the vast arena, and even to many thousands of those who crowded the approach roads all around. The slope of the stands had been carefully arranged so that every one could see, and the spacing of the troops had been regulated in such a way as to give every single man an unobstructed line of vision to the Thrones.

A few moments after Their Majesties were seated the massed bands on their left sounded a trumpet summons to the heralds, who, with their attendant trumpeters, could be dimly seen through the shimmering haze along the Central Roadway about a hundred feet behind the stands. Almost immediately came back a shrill antiphon from the silver trumpets of the latter, and the heralds were seen riding towards the amphitheatre. At the entrance, their trumpeters sounded another flourish and then advanced towards the pavilion at a trot, dividing into two sections at the flagstaff and wheeling right and left to pass on either side around the inner circle road, then along the sides of the processional causeway to the front of the pavilion, where they halted in line, British and Indian alternately, facing towards Their Majesties. The Delhi Herald here received the Emperor's Command to read the Proclamation, which he did from horseback, turning towards the soldiers and the people. His voice was distinctly heard at the outer stands three hundred yards away, but was not audible to those seated in the Durbar behind, where, however, copies of the document in English and Urdu were distributed at the same time. The actual Proclamation read by the Delhi Herald was printed in gold on white satin, with a bullion fringe and fastenings. It was as follows:

By the KING-EMPEROR

A Royal Proclamation for making known within His Majesty's Dominions the Celebration of the Solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty

WHEREAS by OUR Royal Proclamations bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten in the First Year of OUR Reign, WE did publish and declare OUR Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of OUR Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

AND WHEREAS, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, WE were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last;



CORONATION DURBAR: THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL AT THE CENTRAL PAVILION.

Photo. Bourne & Shepherd.



Herzog & Higgins

His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch), K.C.S.I.

AND WHEREAS, by OUR Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven in the First Year of OUR Reign, WE did declare that it was OUR wish and desire OURSELVES to make known to all OUR loving Subjects within OUR Indian Dominions that the said Solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to OUR Presence OUR Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and other of OUR Officers, the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under OUR Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of OUR Indian Empire;

Now WE do, by this OUR Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all OUR Officers and to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled OUR Royal and Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep affection with which WE regard OUR Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be OUR constant concern.

GIVEN at OUR Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the Second Year of OUR Reign.

God save the King-Emperor.

This was then read similarly in Urdu by the Assistant Herald, after which the trumpeters sealed it with a prolonged and most impressive fanfare, which, like all the other trumpet music for the ceremony, had been specially composed by Major Stretton. The massed bands then crashed forth the National Anthem, while the entire company at the same instant rose to its feet and the troops presented arms. Their Majesties alone of all this great concourse remained seated, the focus of the blessings and devotion of a hundred thousand people, and many more beyond. The ovation was unique, and Their Majesties seemed deeply moved. It was followed by a great salute of artillery fired by salvoes of batteries. Those on the north first fired thirty-four salvoes, after which the ripple of a *feu de joie* passed away along the line of troops on the left of Kingsway and the Princes Road simultaneously to meet at the King-Emperor's camp and back along the right, thus completing the line from the Fort to the Durbar that was begun at the state entry. Then, after six bars of the National Anthem, the batteries on the west fired thirty-three, followed in the same way by a *feu de joie* and the second six bars of the National Anthem, and then the eastern batteries with thirty-four, and finally another *feu de joie*, followed by the whole Anthem. At the close of this imposing salute, the Governor-General advanced to the front of the Thrones, and with a deep reverence received the Imperial Command to announce the benefits and favours conferred by the Emperor to honour the occasion. His Excellency read the

announcement facing towards the troops and people. Printed copies in English and Urdu were distributed at the same time. It was as follows:

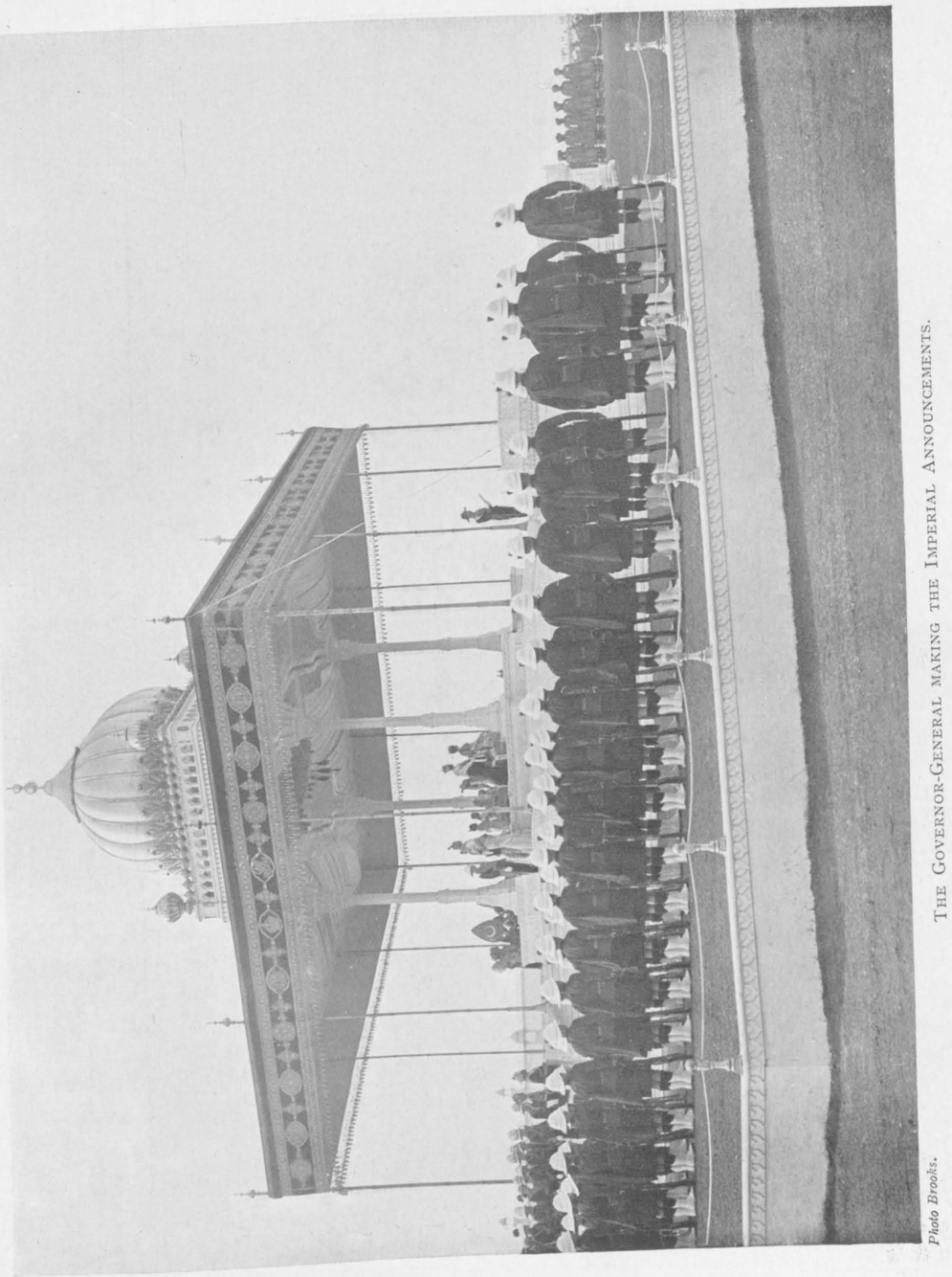
To all to whom these presents may come.—By the Command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs, and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

HUMBLY and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure, the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided, in recognition of a very commendable demand, to set themselves to making Education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

Graciously recognizing the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and sea, the King-Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army, to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employés of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the military estimates, whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that from henceforth the loyal native officers, men, and reservists of his Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour;

That membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class and by one hundred appointments in the second class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made;



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL MAKING THE IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Photo Brooks. [172]



His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch)

That from henceforth Indian officers of the Frontier Militia Corps and the Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid Order;

That special grants of land, or assignments, or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service;

And that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall, with effect from the date of this Durbar, hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or remarriage.

Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his civil services, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Further, it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be, granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib, or Rao Sahib shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour; and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahopadyaya and Shams-ul-Ulama shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

Moreover, in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service, certain grants of land, free of revenue, tenable for the life of the grantee, or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North-Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

In his gracious solicitude for the welfare of his loyal Indian Princes, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *nazarana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States. And sundry debts, owing to the Government by the non-jurisdictional estates in Kathiawar and Gujarat and also by the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar, will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part under the orders of the Government of India.

In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service Troops, certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

In the exercise of his Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion, His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain

prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment, and that all those civil debtors now in prison, whose debts may be small and due not to fraud, but to real poverty, shall be discharged, and that their debts shall be paid.

The persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions, reliefs, and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

God save the King-Emperor.

His Excellency then made a further reverence to Their Majesties and returned to his place, the trumpeters sounding another flourish to mark the conclusion of the announcement. Upon this the Delhi Herald, raising his helmet, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, which were most heartily given by the troops and others in the amphitheatre; the Assistant Herald then did the same as regards the Queen-Empress, after which the cheers were taken up by the troops outside the amphitheatre, passing along the line to the Imperial Camp and back again with particularly striking effect as an echo of the louder applause in the amphitheatre itself. This ended the ceremony so far as the people were concerned, and Their Majesties then rose from the Thrones to return in the same order of procession as that in which they came, the troops meanwhile being at the slope and the band playing German's *Coronation March*. When Their Majesties had returned to the Homage pavilion the trumpeters sounded a final fanfare and with the Heralds retired from the arena. It was expected at this stage that nothing more remained but for the Durbar to be formally closed in the usual Indian fashion. Great was the astonishment of the company, therefore, when after a short interval Their Majesties rose from their seats, and, taking a paper from the Governor-General, the King-Emperor began to read in a clear voice that could be heard throughout the whole of the inner stand:

"WE are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General in Council, We have decided upon the transfer of the Seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and

redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General in Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India in Council, may in due course determine.

It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India, and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people."

His Majesty's announcement came as a most dramatic surprise. It was so entirely unexpected and unthought of that the company was spellbound and unable at the moment to realize the magnitude and boldness of the startling changes made. The matter had been kept a profound secret, and even those most directly concerned were unaware of it. There were probably not a dozen persons in the whole assemblage who had previous knowledge of the impending event, and the effect was most sensational. The news spread with lightning rapidity, and within a few minutes was being eagerly discussed along the outer theatre, where His Majesty's voice had not of course been heard. After Their Majesties had resumed their seats, the Master of the Ceremonies advanced to the front of the *dais* and sought permission to close the Durbar. The whole company thereupon rose to its feet once more and sang the National Anthem, which was played by the band. This was the signal for the re-entry of the procession, and Their Majesties then rose again, and, after bowing to the company, passed down, preceded as before by the Lord High Steward and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and attended also by the Governor-General, to the steps on the west side of the pavilion, where the carriage and the escort had already been brought up, the Imperial Cadet Corps having left the arena during the proceedings at the central pavilion. The National Anthem was again played as the carriage left the inner arena, the troops presenting arms successively. The cavalcade passed out at a walk by a precisely similar route to that followed on arrival, but through the western half of the arena, thus completing the symmetry which is so marked a feature of all Eastern ceremonial. An Imperial salute was again fired as Their Majesties emerged from the amphitheatre, and the Royal Standard was lowered there and rehoisted in the Imperial Camp at the same time. The return route was by the Princes Road, which presented a magnificent straight vista spanned here and there by arches. It was rendered particularly interesting on this occasion by the fact that it was lined by the Imperial Service Troops of the Native States, who were thus given a position of honour equal with that of the regular Army. There were many open spaces on this route and Their Majesties were given a very warm welcome by the crowds assembled there, which by this time had grown to great proportions.

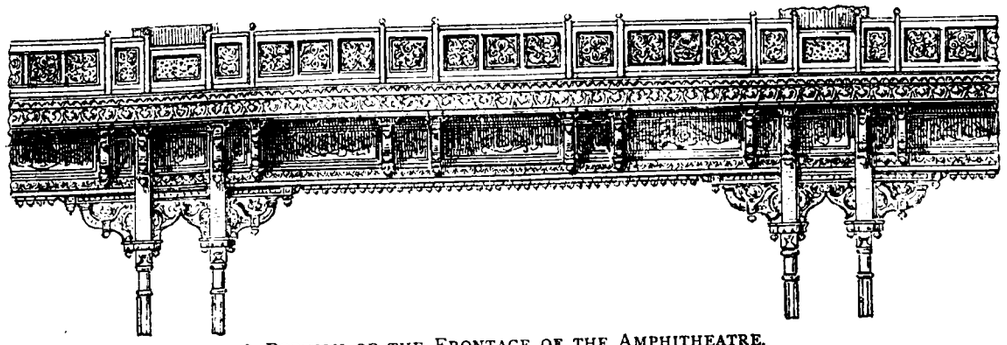
The procession went at a trot when once outside the amphitheatre, and Their Majesties arrived back at the camp not long after half-past two.

The Governor-General's procession left the Durbar in the same way soon afterwards, the band playing the march from *Scipio* as on his arrival; and then the carriages of the Ruling Chiefs and the governors were brought into the arena. Immediately on the arrival of the Governor-General in camp, he received a summons from the King-Emperor, who expressed to him his warm appreciation of the success of the great ceremony that had taken place, and his hearty thanks for the long and concentrated effort that had been required to achieve it. Within an hour of Their Majesties' departure the whole amphitheatre had been cleared save for the guards on the Thrones and the Homage pavilion and for the people on the outer stands, who, to avoid confusion, could only be allowed to pass down one block at a time to the adjoining railway station.

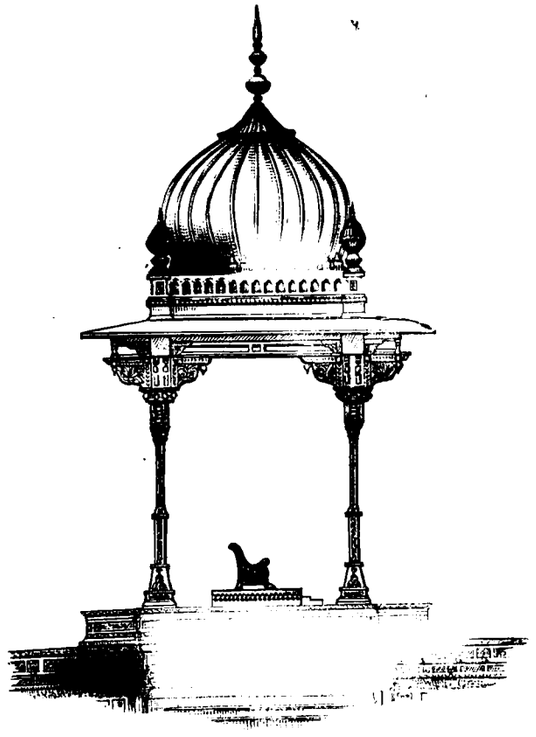
At last, when the troops had all gone, the people could restrain themselves no longer, and they surged across the vacant arena like a huge oncoming wave, which swelled up the steps of the pavilion to the place where the Sovereign had been sitting. Their demeanour was reverent and respectful, but this unexpected flood at first caused some alarm to the military guard of Highlanders that was stationed round the Thrones. The people were impelled by an irresistible impulse to approach the sacred places where the Emperor had been. They swarmed up the pavilion on every side, and men of all races and religions prostrated themselves before the empty Thrones or strained over one another's heads and shoulders, with an enthusiasm which no obstacles could hold, to touch just with the tips of their fingers the fringe of the carpet on which Their Majesties had stood. This extraordinary scene, which will remain deeply rooted in the memory of those who witnessed it, was most impressively touching, a striking manifestation of the great spiritual idea underlying the respect and affection of Eastern peoples for their Sovereign. Eventually, with some difficulty, a regular queue was formed, the people passing up one side and down the other, and it was estimated that over two hundred thousand persons thus passed before the Thrones, to say nothing of the many more, especially of the humbler classes, who followed on succeeding days.

The Durbar was the supreme pageant that had brought every one to Delhi, and this unrehearsed, spontaneous act of loyalty and homage was certainly the crowning feature of the day. It showed to all the world and to the King-Emperor himself that his confidence and favour had met with true response; it unveiled the heart of India and showed the real foundation of the Empire. The formalities themselves had been imposingly magnificent and solemnly impressive. As a ceremony, the Durbar was more than a success, it was a triumphant vindication of the wise prescience that planned it: it was carried through with that precision of skilled organization and well-ordered discipline that is characteristic of all British state formalities, and yet it lacked nothing in

oriental latitude and that picturesque wealth of pomp and circumstance which the East alone can give. Above all, it brought the King-Emperor nearer to the hearts of the Princes and peoples of India, and enabled them to show before the world their deep loyalty and devotion towards the British Throne.



A PORTION OF THE FRONTAGE OF THE AMPHITHEATRE.



THE DURBAR DAIS



IX—THE REJOICINGS OF THE PEOPLE

It was not at Delhi only that the 12th of December was an occasion of high state festival and public rejoicing. The day was decreed as a public holiday, and the great ceremony of which the King-Emperor himself was the central figure had its echo in every city and village throughout the peninsula. Instructions were issued for the public reading of the Royal Proclamation with a salute of a hundred and one guns wherever these could be arranged for, and for the holding of local durbars at all headquarter stations, not only for the Proclamation but also for the announcement of honours and the presentation of certificates of merit. The local communities had in addition other celebrations of their own, according to their means and their ideas of what was fitting, and nothing was more remarkable than the enthusiasm and spontaneity with which these were conducted. Besides the general festivities already mentioned, salutes were fired with improvised mortars where no cannons were available; the poor were fed everywhere and clothing was distributed; prisoners were released; the entertainment of school-children was a constant and most important item, also the issue to them of commemorative medals, over three and a quarter millions of which were struck at the Bombay Royal Mint for distribution in educational institutions; portraits of Their Majesties were exhibited, and in many cases borne in procession, sometimes in palanquins, sometimes on elephants or on cars of state. Communities of every creed met in their own places of worship to pray for the long life and prosperity of the Emperor and the Empress. Indeed, the religious note, which always accompanies any great festival in India, sounded very clearly all through these popular celebrations, and gave them a significance and a coherence which they could not otherwise have had. Every town had its fair and athletic sports for the people. The day ended, almost everywhere, with illuminations, which included all the public buildings, and with bonfires and pyrotechnic displays. Every one endeavoured to do honour to the occasion in



Bourne & Shepherd

His Highness the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E.



Vernon

His Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

some way or other. People who were well-to-do gave generously to enable those who were not, to celebrate the event, and the keen co-operation of the non-official elements of the population was a marked feature of the festivities. Even in the remotest villages and among the simplest folk something was done. District officers afterwards on their tours saw in distant hamlets the tattered remains of humble decorations, and were given glowing accounts of the rejoicings that were held, entirely spontaneously and without any prompting from official agency.

The festivities and rejoicings were thus on a scale that was quite unprecedented, and no general summary of the proceedings can give an adequate idea of their variety and scope. A few illustrations must suffice. The reports from Bengal show that some forty thousand persons took part in the rejoicings at Howrah. At Purnea and Cuttack processions of elephants paraded through the streets; while at Purulia the Chota Nagpur Light Horse led a long cortège in which all classes of the community were represented. At practically every district headquarters the portraits of Their Majesties were carried in processions which included both Hindus and Muhammadans, and prayers were offered in temples and mosques. In the Chota Nagpur division alone the Proclamation was read at over eleven hundred centres. Throughout the whole province the demonstrations were marked by a genuine expression of loyal sentiment. At Calcutta the official celebration was postponed until the visit of Their Majesties, except that the Proclamation was read with due ceremony at the Town Hall by the Deputy Sheriff.

In the Madras presidency the same spirit was everywhere apparent. At the capital seventeen thousand poor people were fed and clothed, and the official celebrations were on an extensive scale. Fourteen thousand portraits of the King-Emperor were distributed in the towns and villages, and laudatory odes were recited at durbars. At Anantpur even the plague did not relax the interest taken in the event. The town had been evacuated as a sanitary measure, but the celebration was held with unabated energy in the camp where its inhabitants were temporarily living. The report from South Arcot specially notes how the decoration and illumination of the houses bore remarkable testimony to the spontaneity of loyal feeling. Similar reports were received from all districts. At Nellore the feeding of four thousand poor by the leading ryots is to be an annual event.

At Bombay, besides a durbar and a parade, a large number of the poor of the city were fed by public subscription. Throughout the whole Presidency similar events took place. National games and sports everywhere played a large part in the festivals. Several accounts of the proceedings refer to the cordiality prevailing among all classes, and to the entire absence of crime, notwithstanding the great crowds that everywhere assembled. Their Majesties' portraits were carried in procession in most places, and one report, from the Ratnagiri district,

notes that this is an honour previously accorded only to effigies of the gods, and that its spontaneous adoption as regards Their Majesties was an unusual and remarkable incident. In Sind the course of the Indus was marked out by enormous bonfires, which illuminated a large tract of country. At Bijapur the Collector remarked that the day was observed by Hindus in the same way as a joyful occasion devoted to the deity. In Kathiawar the Proclamation was read in nearly four thousand villages.

From the United Provinces the reports allude constantly to the harmonious co-operation between Europeans and Indians, and between officials and non-officials. Thus at one station the local European club bade all the Indian gentry of the neighbourhood to an entertainment, while in another the leading citizens invited the European residents to their houses to view the illuminations, and entertained them hospitably. At one place a group of minor Indian officials undertook to bear the cost of all medicine bottles required by the local dispensary during the ensuing year. At another, the local landlords presented all their tenants with new puggaries. In many cases country magnates hurried back from Delhi so as to be present at least at the evening festivities on their estates, and one prominent landlord resigned his seat at the Durbar altogether in order to organize the celebrations at his own home. A picture of Their Majesties was exhibited in every single village of the provinces.

From the Punjab comes the same story. Open-handed generosity was everywhere conspicuous, and many gifts of public utility were made. In one village four thousand rupees were privately subscribed to provide a new school building, and ten thousand more deposited in the bank to bear the cost of improving the standard of instruction; in another village an industrial school was started. Several mosques and dharmsalas for travellers were founded in various parts of the province. Another incident of unusual interest was the abandonment of over four hundred suits in the courts, and the remission of debts amounting to more than one lakh of rupees by creditors in honour of the King-Emperor. The day was marked everywhere by harmony and goodwill among the people of all castes and creeds.

In Burma, from Rangoon and Mandalay to the Chin Hills and the Shan States, the rejoicing was universal. Sports, boat-races, and *pwes*, the dramatic performances so popular with the Burmese, celebrated the event. In one station special translations of *Cymbeline* and *Pericles* ran for four nights before enthusiastic audiences. In another the proceedings followed the ceremonial observed at the coronation of a Burmese king. One official report ran: "Never have such rejoicings been celebrated, not only in the principal towns but in villages remote from the bustle and stir of civilization. . . . There could have been hardly a village in which every one was not imbued with a sense of personal triumph that he too was permitted to share in the honour and glory of the greatest Empire the world has ever known." Toys from England were

distributed to the delight of the children. In the Central Provinces, where distances are great, village circles were formed, the celebrations being held at a central village easily accessible to all. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, in the North-West Frontier Province, and in the Persian Gulf also special festivities of a similar nature were reported.

In accordance with His Majesty's directions at the Durbar, some twelve thousand prisoners were released from jails in British India, and many more received a partial remission of their sentences. The grant of bonuses to minor officials of the Government, likewise announced at the Coronation Durbar, gave the greatest satisfaction in all parts of the country, while there was scarcely any local centre that did not receive its share of the great distribution of Indian honours.

In many places throughout India there were, in addition to the celebrations already mentioned, special permanent commemorations in the form of scholarships, hospitals, parks, schools, libraries, and other public benefits provided by wealthy citizens, the foundation stones in the majority of cases being laid on Durbar day.

While these events took place in British India, the rejoicings in the Native States were no less enthusiastic. At Hyderabad, a durbar and a military parade were held. In Mysore, special prayers for the welfare of Their Majesties were offered in three thousand temples and mosques throughout the State. Private persons contributed large sums to defray the cost of feeding the poor. Several libraries were instituted, and the foundation stones of temples, hospitals, markets, and other public buildings presented by men of wealth were laid. The greatest harmony prevailed among the people, and the genuineness of the loyal feelings displayed was beyond doubt. In Kashmir, a durbar was held at all important centres, the poor were fed, sports and games were held, and prisoners were released. In Baroda, the festivities were similar to those in British India, and were carried out at the capital and at all district headquarters. In Gwalior, the Royal Proclamation was read in all municipalities, school-children were entertained, the poor were fed, and displays of fireworks and illuminations held. At Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and in all the smaller States, the same spirit of loyalty was shown. In the Shan States the monks and poor were fed, and the state officials performed the ceremony of the *Kowtow* before the King-Emperor's portrait in the temples.

The celebrations in the States also took the form of munificent concessions and favours granted by the Chiefs to their subjects. The Maharaja of Udaipur remitted debts amounting to two lakhs of rupees and also certain feudal dues. The Maharaja of Jaipur granted a remission of land revenue amounting to fifty lakhs of rupees. The Raja of Rajgarh remitted eight lakhs, the Nawab of Jaora four, and similar remissions were made in many other States. The Maharajas of Patiala and Jind increased the pay of their Imperial Service

Troops; the Maharaja of Kashmir granted local self-government to the people of his capital.

In these various ways the whole of India took part in the great celebration. There had been popular rejoicings of much the same kind in connexion with the Coronation Durbar of 1903, but on the present occasion they far surpassed anything that was known before. This time the King-Emperor had come in his own sacred person, and it was in this that lay the difference. A comparatively small number had the high privilege of seeing him, but there was at least some one from almost every centre who had gone to Delhi, and came back with some reflection of the scenes that he witnessed. The reports that were brought by these people who had been at Delhi linked up the local celebrations with the great Durbar itself, and brought home to the people in an additional way the great event of the first personal visit of a Sovereign of all India.

At Delhi itself, in the actual presence of the Emperor, the popular rejoicing was naturally of an even more enthusiastic description. The formal nature of the proceedings at the Durbar prevented the people on that day from expressing their fervour in the festive way to which the country is accustomed. The following day, December 13th, however, was given up to them for this purpose, and the events that then took place were of a very remarkable nature. They exemplified in a striking manner the part played by religious observances in the ideas of the masses, and it is a point of special interest that the arrangements were made entirely by representatives of the people themselves who volunteered their services, with only such official assistance as was necessary on an occasion when the Sovereign and his Consort would be present.

The day opened with the assembling of the people at their own respective places of worship, and from an early hour the streets of the city resounded with shouts of *George Maharaj ki jai, George Mary ki jai, Shahinshah ki jai, Badshah ki Umar Daraz!* (Long live the Emperor) and the like. Among the processions which filled the roads leading to the city, was one of some thirty thousand Sikhs, all wearing plain white garments, and including Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala and Jind. It started from the centre of the camp area and marched to the Chandni Chowk, its destination being the shrine of Teg Bahadur, the ninth *guru* (put to death by Aurungzeb), who had prophesied the advent of a race across the seas that would destroy his persecutor's power. In token of this there were blazoned on the walls of the shrine the words: "Here lies the Martyr Sikh Guru, who foretold the advent of the British in India." At the head of the procession, which was marshalled by Sardar Dyal Singh Man, were eight elephants, the foremost carrying a priest with the sacred volume of the Granth. This priest chanted verses, while another on a second elephant beside him intoned responses. At the shrine, prayers for Their Imperial Majesties were recited with the utmost fervour.

Meanwhile, the Hindu procession, over twenty thousand strong, started



Wiele & Klein

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.



Jenkins

His Highness the Raja of Cochin, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

from the Nil-ki-Katra in the Chandni Chowk and marched down to the bank of the river Jumna at the spot where, according to tradition, the Pandava Chief Yudhisthira made his famous *asvamedha* or horse sacrifice. Here, under the superintendence of Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga and the officials of the Sanatan Dharma Mahamandal, they performed the *Havan* ceremony. The Jains with their sacred books, and the Arya Samajists, also joined in the procession, the latter performing a separate *Havan* according to their own rites. The procession itself was led by Mahants (heads of Hindu religious houses and temples) on elephants and in carriages, attended by bodies of *Sadhus* (religious ascetics of various orders), singing songs of benediction. Vedpathis and Pundits reciting the *Shastras* followed, and the sacred volumes themselves were conveyed in two large chariots. Other religious men brought up the rear of the procession, accompanied by musicians, of whom some sang specially composed hymns and others played on Indian instruments.

The Musalman contingent, well over thirty thousand men, assembled at the Jama Masjid, where from an early hour special services were held. Discourses were delivered by famous preachers on the virtue and advantages of loyalty, and the Imam of the Masjid offered prayers for the British rule and for the welfare of Their Majesties. At the end of these devotions the whole congregation shouted "Long live the King and Queen!" Each of these assemblies in turn was visited by Sir Louis Dane, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to whom the organization of the proceedings was mainly due. Among the Sikhs, he joined in their wishes for the welfare of the Emperor and the Khalsa; and at the mosque, the Imam and Maulvis begged His Honour to address the great congregation. This he did, briefly thanking the people for their prayers on behalf of the Sovereign who had restored Delhi to its old position. The assembly responded with a loud *Amin*. Prominent members of the Musalman procession, in which were elephants and carriages, were His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, Faqir Sayed Iftikhar-ud-din, Hazik-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, and the Baluch Chiefs with their followers, who were present in a body under the leadership of Nawab Bahram Khan, the Mazari Chief. In the front of the procession there were banners inscribed with verses of the Koran, and a number of students carrying small flags.

These separate devotions, however, were merely preliminary to what followed. Below the walls of the Fort lay an enormous stretch of swamp, which at one time was the bed of the Jumna and was still occasionally overflowed by the river. This open space had for many years been covered with heavy grass and scrub jungle, and its nauseous creeks had been a cause of much unhealthiness to the neighbourhood. By the energy and enterprise of Sir Louis Dane, however, the area had been completely cleared and drained, and it now appeared as a vast sandy plain with clumps of low trees at intervals. After the

various religious communities had finished their own observances, they all marched down to this area, and it was here that the most remarkable proceeding of the day took place. When the various processions had assembled under the leadership of the Ruling Chiefs and other prominent persons of their respective faiths, a gun was fired from the Fort, and all of them, Christians, Musalmans, Sikhs, Hindus, Jains, and Arya Samajists alike, offered up a simultaneous prayer for the welfare of the Emperor and the Empress, and the rule that they personified.

The Christian prayer, read in English by the Roman Catholic Archbishop Kinealy, was as follows:

"Almighty and Everlasting God: We, in the name of the Christians of India, unite ourselves with our brethren of all other creeds in thanking Thee for the manifold blessing of these historic days: for having inspired the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress with the gracious thought of visiting their Indian subjects on the occasion of their Coronation; and while we thus unite together in thanksgiving we humbly beseech Thy Divine Majesty to grant to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress a long and happy life, that their reign may conduce to the glory of India and the welfare of all her people."

The Musalman prayer was recited in Persian by the Imam or the Jama Masjid. It ran thus:

"May the Lord of the Universe grant long life to Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. May the Lord of the Universe keep Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress under His protection. May the Lord of the Universe keep us, all Indians, steadfast in loyalty to Their Majesties. May the Lord of the Universe make our gracious King-Emperor's rule successful and a source of blessing. May the Lord of the Universe grant glory to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and wealth and good fortune to the Royal Family."

The Sikh prayer, led by a Bhais, was in Gurmukhi. It began with the Sikh watchword *Sri Wahaguru Ji ki Fatah!* (Victory to God). It ended as follows:

"O primal Father, Everlasting Creator, we Thy humble worshippers are to-day assembled at the spot where our messenger of salvation, the true Guru Teg Bahadur, seeing the people of India the victims of an oppressive and unjust Government, made the following prophecy in 1675 A.D.: *I behola coming from across the ocean a race of men who will spread peace and dispense justice and root out tyranny and oppression.* By Thy mercy, O God, his words have

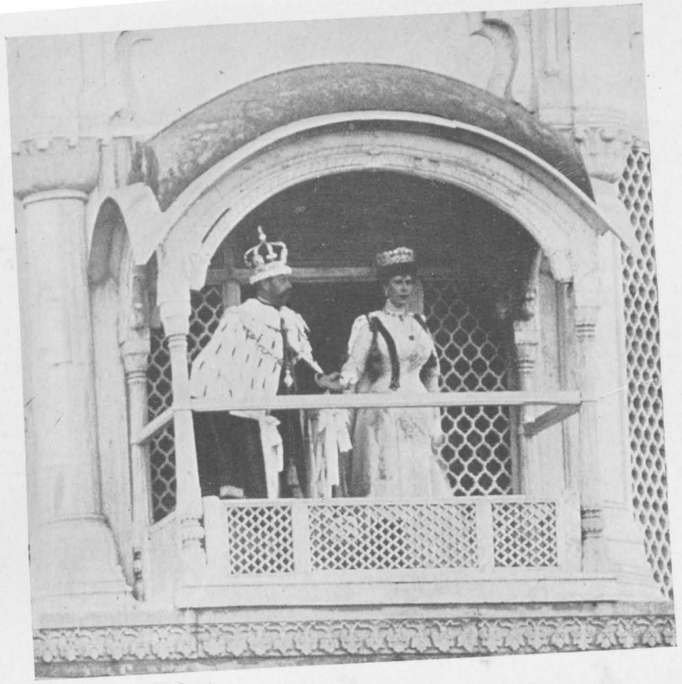


Photo Johnston & Hoffman. THE DARSHAN.



Photo Hands & Son. THE PEOPLE BEFORE THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.

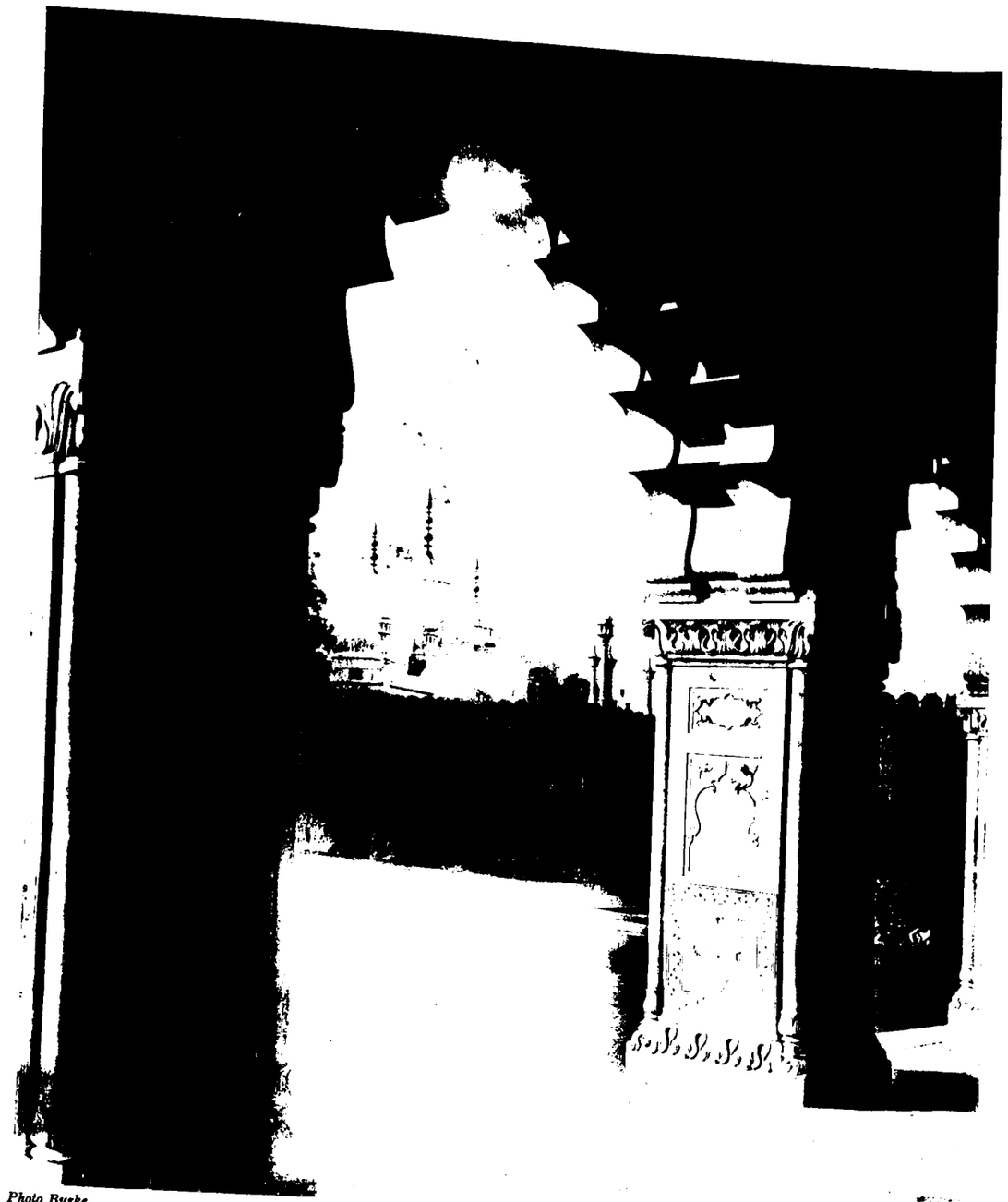


Photo Burke.

IN THE PALACE GROUNDS AT DELHI.

proved true, for the British Government, which confers happiness on its subjects, has been firmly established in India. We Sikhs of the Gurus, in the midst of our happiness and rejoicing to-day, specially render Thee our humble gratitude and thanks that our beloved Emperor has, in order to place the crown of the realm of many lands on his head, come to the city where our holy Guru, the bestower of salvation, uttered the fateful prophecy. O Eternal God, may this peaceful and just sovereignty ever endure, and may the Emperor George and his gracious consort Queen Mary with their family abide in happiness, and may their Empire extend and prosper. Beloved Sikh Brethren, let us with one mind thank the Cherisher of the world through Whose favour we have beheld this magnificent Coronation ceremony, and let us conclude the great event with three acclamations of *Sat Sri Akal* for the safe-keeping and prosperity of Their Majesties and the Royal Family."

The Hindu prayer was led by Pundits:

"With one mind, one voice, and one feeling India thus prays: May King George V have victory. May our Queen-Empress be victorious. May the Lord of the Universe protect His Majesty, and be a never-failing source of kindness to him. May his glory, his dignity, and the greatness of his Empire be on the increase day by day. May the people of India live in prosperity and happiness under the shadow of his protection and ever pray for his success. May joy and happiness increase on all sides, and may all wicked and evil-minded persons be annihilated. May the fame of His Majesty's benign rule spread throughout the world."

This unique ceremony, which lasted till about one o'clock, was a striking indication of a unity of thought and feeling that overcame even religious differences. It was a fitting prelude to the great gathering that took place the same afternoon, when the King-Emperor appeared before the assembled multitudes. A special meeting between the Sovereign and the humbler classes of the people had from the first been regarded as an essential feature of the Delhi visit, and it was proposed that Their Majesties should drive for several miles along one of the roads in the neighbourhood of Delhi where the people would be encamped and massed on either side. Instead of this, however, Sir Louis Dane developed the idea of a great popular assemblage on the alluvial stretch below the Fort, before which Their Majesties could appear at the *jharoka* of the Fort in the same way as the Moghul Emperors had been wont to show themselves to the people. This ceremony, known as *Darshan* (a sight), had been abandoned some three hundred years.

In order to emphasize the special nature of the occasion, and to provide entertainment for the enormous masses of people who collected together, Sir

Louis Dane, with the help of an influential committee of private citizens and officials, and the munificence of many Ruling Chiefs, combined the arrangements for this ceremony with a great popular fair of a kind much favoured by the people, and often held, though on a less extensive scale, in connexion with religious festivals. It was known as the *Badshahi* or *Shahinshahi Mela* (the Imperial Fair). The scheme was a novel one, and the collection of so great a multitude of people of all classes and creeds undoubtedly involved considerable risk, but it was completely justified by a success which exceeded all anticipation. A special medal was afterwards struck and presented to those who had assisted in the undertaking, as well as to some twelve thousand representatives from districts and States.

A camp was provided on this ground for two hundred thousand people, with a bazar at its centre, in which many leading Delhi merchants opened shops, where jewellery, silks, carpets, and other luxuries, besides all the necessities of life, were procurable. Free kitchens were opened by the Chiefs of Faridkot, Jind, Nabha, and Patiala, the last of whom also generously defrayed the cost of lighting the whole enormous area. The Maharaja of Jind and the Nawab of Maler Kotla furnished hospitals, where treatment according to both European and Indian methods could be obtained, and a complete first-aid equipment; but happily none of these were much required, for there were practically no accidents of any kind. The supply of pure water for the multitude, a matter of much importance at these temporary encampments, occasioned some difficulty, but it was finally obtained by digging a large tank near the river, from which the water was pumped up to cisterns, and distributed by gravitation. A police force was provided of nearly six hundred men, augmented on the 13th December by seven British and seventeen hundred Indian soldiers under Major Senior of the 10th Gurkha Rifles; but, as elsewhere during the festivities attending Their Majesties' visit, crime was practically non-existent, and the duties of the police were confined almost entirely to the regulation of traffic.

The assembly began on the 10th December, and grew so rapidly on each succeeding day that by the 13th the number was estimated at half a million persons. The time was passed in the way that delights the Indian peasant. There were daily contests, organized by Rai Bahadur Pundit Hari Kishan Kaul, of the Punjab Commission, in all the principal Indian sports—wrestling, *Doda*, *Kabaddi*, *Gatkafarri*, *Saunchi*, ram-fights, kite-flying, and tugs-of-war. For the wrestling, which resulted in some very fine bouts, the competitors came chiefly from the Central Punjab; a few were from Multan, and some were Jat soldiers of various Indian regiments. The competitions lasted seven days. At *Doda*, two teams, one from Lahore and the other from Delhi, who had defeated all opponents in district competitions, played a hardly fought game, resulting eventually in a victory for Lahore. At *Saunchi*—a contest in which one competitor endeavours to strike his opponent on the chest without being caught

and held—a Lahore and a Ferozepore team were the best; at *Gatkafarri*, teams from Meerut and Delhi carried off the palm. The tug-of-war was won by Lyallpur. The ram-fights were very popular, and drew enormous crowds. For these contests two special arenas, capable of accommodating sixty thousand persons each, as well as a great stand to hold eighty thousand, especially for women and children, were erected on the plain, and smaller areas were prepared for minor entertainments. There were also merry-go-rounds, bioscopes, theatres, dancers, conjurers, acrobats, and other entertainments, while the Indian musical performances, for which many noted singers and players had been engaged, and which included the bands from several Native States, were likewise very popular. A literary contest, for which prizes were afterwards distributed with Indian ceremony by Sir Louis Dane, also took place, poems being recited in Persian, Urdu, and Sanskrit in praise of Their Majesties. Another special feature of the festival, and one strongly in accordance with Indian ideas, was the distribution of sweetmeats to children and the feeding of over a hundred thousand poor as the personal guests of Their Majesties. The variety of entertainment was indeed most bewildering, even to those most accustomed to these gatherings.

There were also daylight fireworks and fire balloons at intervals. It had been intended in addition that a sham fight, representing an attack on a Chinese fort, should be carried out by the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops under the direction of the Maharaja Scindia, but these troops were too much occupied with other duties, and the event had to be abandoned.

It was on the great open space, much of which was occupied in these ways, that the religious processions found themselves at the conclusion of their great united offering. They did not go away, for His Majesty's appearance had yet to be awaited, and their numbers were soon increased by deputations from all the districts of the Punjab and also from the United Provinces and many Native States. The authorities of each district and State had selected two hundred typical representatives of various classes of the community to head the separate territorial processions as they filed before the Emperor. All these, and many tens of thousands besides, assembled on the ground opposite the Fort, where two parallel roads had been made side by side, each a hundred and fifty feet wide and leading up to within sixty feet of the Fort wall, where they turned off right and left. In the space beneath the wall where Their Majesties would appear, special places had been provided for the great religious leaders, who remained there during the *Darshan* ceremony. The organization of the processions and the clearing of the ground for their advance was no easy matter, but the happy temper of the people and the skill of the marshal, Mr. J. R. Pearson of the Indian Civil Service, smoothed away all difficulties. The whole of the vast area below the Fort was like a sea of colours stretching away in all directions as far as eye could reach. These were vivid and distinct where the processions

were being marshalled, for each group had its own distinctive hue of headdress; but elsewhere they blended softly as only Eastern colours can, and changed with constant motion like a huge kaleidoscope.

Their Imperial Majesties left their camp about three o'clock, escorted by the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards and the 8th Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Hulton. The route was by the Alipur road and was lined throughout by troops, representatives of the regiments bearing Delhi as a battle honour being posted at the Kashmir Gate. Their Majesties arrived at the Fort by the Lahore Gate and entered the gardens by the Naubat Khana, where Guards of Honour of the South Lancashire Regiment and the 25th Punjabis were mounted under the command of Major Wanliss and Subadar Zaid Gul, respectively. They then proceeded slowly on foot through the gardens, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, to the splendid marble platforms of the Dewan-i-Khas above the wall. His Majesty was wearing the undress uniform of a Field Marshal, but in the small apartments of the Tasbih Khana, Their Majesties assumed their Imperial robes, the King-Emperor wearing his crown and the Queen-Empress a circlet of diamonds. Advancing then, shortly before half-past four, to the *Jharoka*, the balcony window in the bastion known as the Mussaman Burj, which had been similarly used by the Moghul Emperors, Their Majesties stood for a time in the full view of the people. Their appearance was unheralded by any form of salute, but the people had been anxiously awaiting it and the eyes of all were strained towards the Burj. Directly Their Majesties were seen, a mighty roar of recognition arose, spreading like a wave with inconceivable rapidity for a whole mile across the plain, and lasting as long as Their Majesties remained there at the window.

The scene was a memorable one. The massive sandstone wall of the Fort, surmounted by the white pavilions of the palace, stretched away on either side of the one small balcony where Their Majesties were standing; while some twenty-five feet below, and extending without a break to the thread of river in the distance, were hundreds of thousands of the King-Emperor's own subjects, acclaiming their Sovereign as no ruler of India within modern times had ever yet been hailed. It showed most clearly the tremendous living force of that innate loyalty and devotion to the person of the Sovereign which many years without the presence of a monarch might well have abated, if not entirely destroyed.

Passing in from the *Jharoka*, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, attended by their Indian pages, proceeded to a small overhanging balcony on the terrace leading to the Rang Mahal, where they took their seats on the Thrones, facing towards the multitude. The suite withdrew and the pages seated themselves around the Thrones, so that both the people down below and the guests in the palace grounds behind had an unimpeded view of Their Majesties. The processions of the representatives from the districts and States now moved forward,

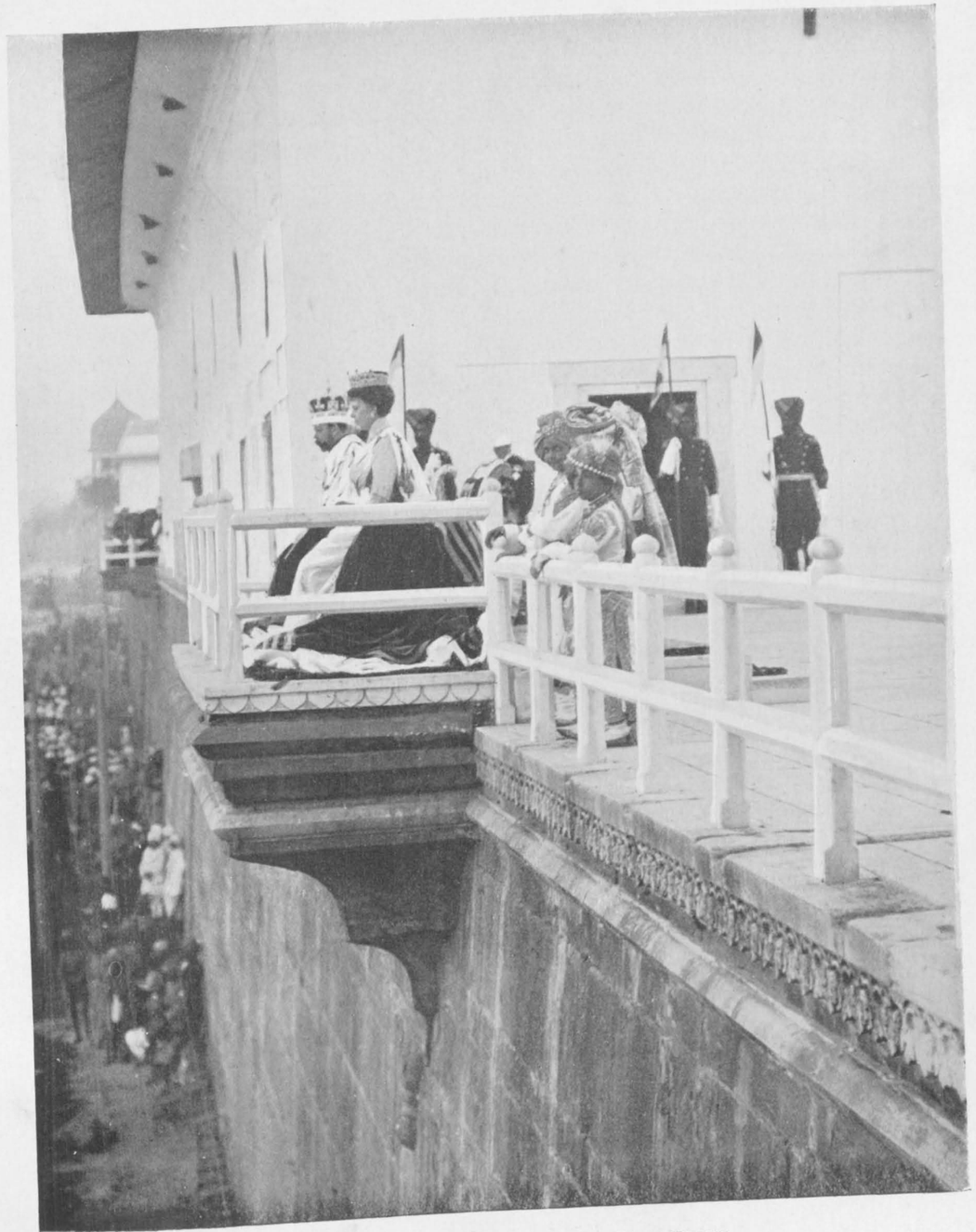
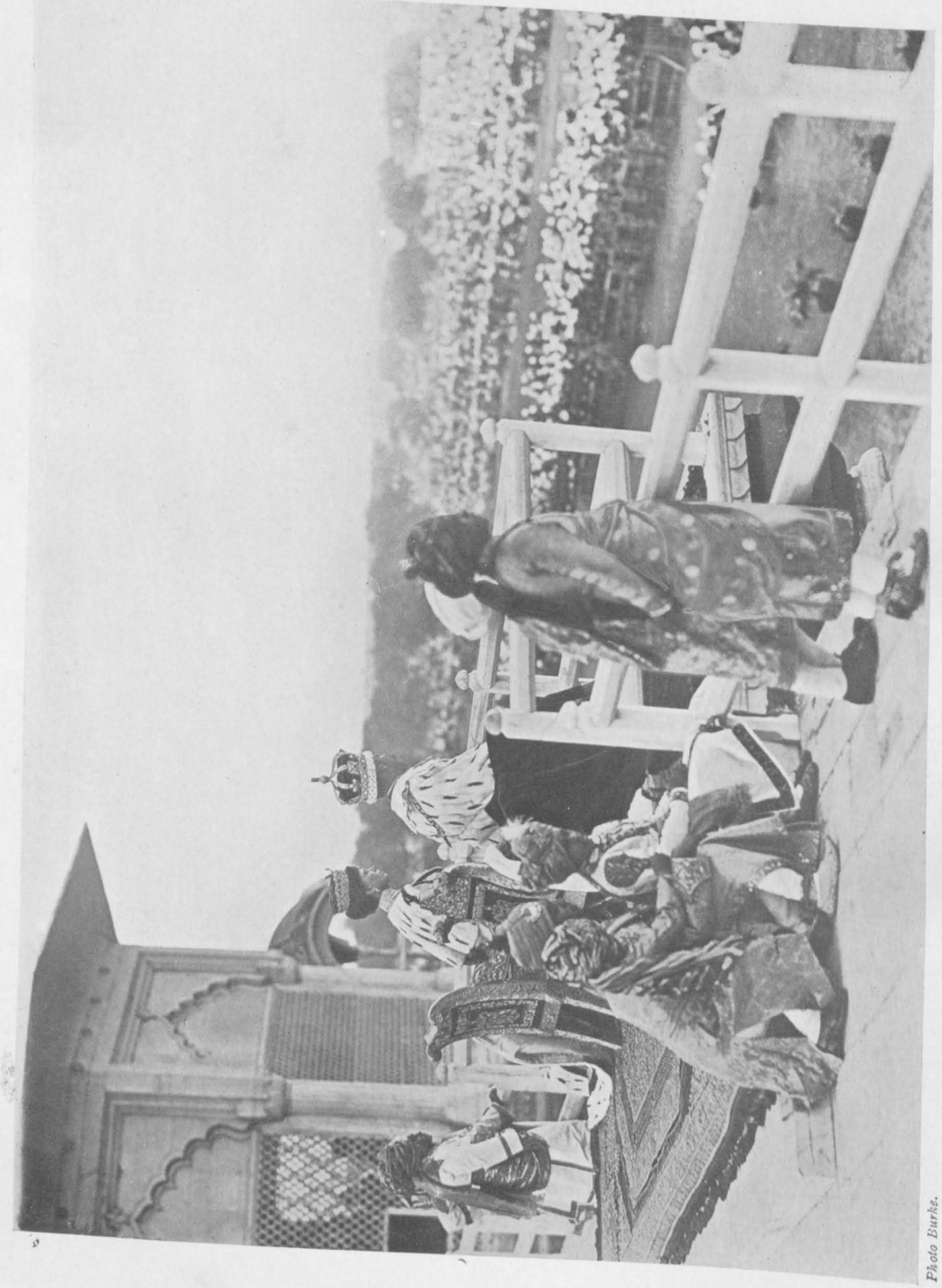


Photo Brooks.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT THE FORT, DELHI.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Photo Burke. 189]

with bands and with banners displaying the names of the places from which they had come, each company halting in turn for a moment before the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to perform some act of reverence. As each wave of humanity surged up towards the wall a loud shout of acclamation arose, while heads were bent and hands were raised. Their Imperial Majesties remained here for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and during this interval several hundreds of thousands, even of the humblest and poorest classes, defiled before their Sovereign and had the highly valued privilege of gazing on his features.

Meanwhile, in the grounds of the palace behind Their Majesties there was a different scene, for here were assembled some eight thousand of the highest in the land, who were honoured by Their Majesties' Command to attend a garden party. The company was both Indian and British, and included all the Ruling Chiefs and nobles of India who were at Delhi, as well as the principal officials both of British India and the Native States. The many coloured uniforms of the officers, the bright dresses of the ladies, and the varied national costumes of the Indians formed a brilliant picture amidst the white and gilded buildings and the shady trees. The gardens had now been restored specially for this occasion to their pristine stateliness. A few weeks earlier their historic lawns had been a wilderness, the tanks and watercourses had been silted up, and the paths trodden by Shah Jahan and the beauteous Mumtaz Mahal were scarcely discernible.

Never had any previous possessor of the Koh-i-Nur gathered such a cosmopolitan assemblage within these walls. Bands played at various points, and Their Majesties during the afternoon made a tour of the grounds, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, stopping here and there to talk to friends. In the course of this, the Queen-Empress, attended by Lady Hardinge, visited the Indian ladies of high rank, for whom a special *purdah* enclosure had been made on the roof of the Mumtaz Mahal, one of the buildings overlooking both the gardens and the open plain below. This gracious notice of those who could not appear in public gave the greatest pleasure, and the honour of it was highly appreciated. A number of other Indian ladies were also accommodated in the galleries of the Naubat Khana, where they could witness Their Majesties' arrival and departure. Another of the principal features of the garden party was the interesting historical collection inside the Mumtaz Mahal, which, with the other historic buildings of the palace, was open for inspection. This collection had been arranged under the auspices of Sir Louis Dane and contained many archæological and artistic treasures connected with Delhi and its rulers—old sculptures, arms and armour, relics of the Mutiny, and an unusually fine collection of old Indian pictures of historical interest.

About sunset, Their Majesties left the Fort, returning to their camp by motor. At their departure the Dewan-i-Khas, to the evident astonishment and delight of the people down below, suddenly glowed with hidden lights, while

the walls and buildings of the Fort, and in response the whole city, burst into illuminations at the same time. A display of fireworks took place simultaneously on the banks of the Jumna. The day was one that will live long in the memory of the people. It was to them what the Durbar had been to the Princes, and seemed to inaugurate a new relationship between the Sovereign and his subjects. That their joy and gladness were genuine and unfeigned, and that the gathering has had a very lasting effect has since been shown in many ways. The religious leaders after leaving Delhi sent a largely signed address thanking the Government for the opportunity they had had of praying for and blessing Their Imperial Majesties in accordance with the dictates of their creeds. The representatives from districts and States who took part in the ceremony still never weary of describing the gracious bearing of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and of telling, in their own parts of the country, of the wonders they beheld.





BADGE OF RAI SAHEB



X—THE EMPEROR AND HIS ARMY

THE duties falling to the lot of the soldier on an occasion such as the King-Emperor's visit to Delhi are multifarious and often very onerous. The lining of routes, always a trying experience, was unavoidably rendered more arduous at Delhi by the long distances that units had to march from their camps to their sections of the line. Guards of Honour and escorts had to be found, not only at the ceremonies themselves, but for the arrivals of high officials and Ruling Chiefs. Many officers were on special duty on His Majesty's staff, and on those of various civil and military authorities, or were employed in connexion with the arrangements at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, and elsewhere. Non-commissioned officers and men were also enrolled temporarily in the civil police force, a special corps for traffic duty at Delhi being formed under Captain the Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven. The success attained in the various ceremonies was, indeed, due in no small measure to the unsparing labour and zeal of these officers and men from the Army. Their labours were, however, compensated for by the high honour with which the King-Emperor invariably treated his soldiers. By His Majesty's special Command, as many regiments as possible in the time were accorded the distinction of furnishing personal guards and escorts for the Sovereign, and with this object they were relieved daily. Only the corps of which His Majesty is Colonel in Chief had a double tour of this honourable duty. Special concessions were made to all the troops and followers employed at Delhi, and these were much appreciated.

Originally it had been hoped that some eighty thousand troops would have been concentrated at the Durbar, after manœuvres which were to have been held in the vicinity, but, as already mentioned, the failure of the rains in certain areas of Northern India, and the consequent shortage of water and forage, had necessitated the abandonment of this idea. Finally, just over fifty thousand fighting men were assembled from units within easy distance. A special staff

was formed under the military member of the Durbar Committee, with Major W. B. James, of the 2nd Lancers, as his Assistant Quartermaster-General, to deal with the preparation of the camps. Ceremonial arrangements, under the Adjutant-General of the Army in India, were dealt with by Colonel J. M. Walter, with Captain H. des V. Wilkinson as his assistant.

The first ceremony after the state entry in which the military were the protagonists was the picturesque torchlight tattoo held on the polo ground on the night of the 9th December. The evening was a still one, so that sitting outside was not unpleasantly cold. The torches burnt steadily, and the low, waning moon was too feeble to detract from the general effect. The massed bands played throughout the evening, the most striking piece being Tchaikowsky's "1812," in which fireworks and guns were introduced at appropriate points. Their Majesties went by motor-car to the polo ground pavilion to witness the spectacle.

On Sunday, the 10th December, an open-air parade service was held at Jagatpur in the military camp area, and in this eight thousand troops took part.

The arrangements, in keeping with the plain military camps that lay around, were of the simplest. Two small *shamianas* sheltered Their Majesties and the officiating clergy, but otherwise the congregation was in the open air.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove from their camp with a small suite, escorted by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the 9th Hodson's Horse, the route being lined by Imperial Service Troops. The King-Emperor wore the undress uniform of a Field Marshal.

Their Majesties were received by the Governor-General, who presented the Bishops, and a procession was then formed. It was led by a cross-bearer, behind whom came the Venerable G. E. Nicolls, Archdeacon of Lahore; the Venerable L. Klugh, Archdeacon of Lucknow; the Rev. G. J. Cree, Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta; the Right Rev. G. H. Westcott, Bishop of Lucknow; the Right Rev. R. S. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon; the Right Rev. Eyre Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpur; the Right Rev. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Chota Nagpur; the Right Rev. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay; and the Right Rev. H. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras. Immediately before Their Majesties walked the Bishop of Lahore, preceded by his chaplain carrying a pastoral staff. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge followed Their Majesties. As the procession moved forward, the hymn "Now thank we all our God" was sung. The service was intoned in unison by Archdeacon Nicolls and the Rev. K. G. Foster, the Rev. G. J. Cree read the lesson, and the Bishop of Lahore recited special prayers for Their Majesties and the Royal Family, for the Governor-General and the Government of India, for the Princes and people of India, and for unity. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Madras. The hymns for the service were selected by the King-Emperor, the singing being led by the massed bands and a military choir. The Bishop of Lahore pronounced the Benediction, and the National Anthem concluded the service.

His Highness the Raja of Nabha sent the Bishop of Lahore an offering in appreciation of the occasion.

On Monday, the 11th December, seven British and three Indian regiments received new Colours from the King-Emperor, the ceremony being in many ways the most interesting of all those held at Delhi.

A presentation of Colours is always a striking combination of the picturesque and solemn, but on this occasion the admirable setting afforded by the wide, green polo ground with its background of dark trees, and the large scale on which the ceremony was carried out, lent an added dignity to the scene. The seven British battalions were drawn up in hollow square, the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Durham Light Infantry on the right, the Highland Light Infantry and the Connaught Rangers on the left, and three kilted corps, the Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch), the Seaforth and the Gordon Highlanders in the centre, facing the spectators. Behind were the massed bands, with pipes, drums, and bugles. Major-General J. C. Young was in command of the parade. Guards of Honour were found by the 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment and the 23rd Pioneers. Originally the King's Own Scottish Borderers were also to have received Colours, but an outbreak of cholera prevented them from coming to Delhi.

The King-Emperor, who wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, with the ribbon of the Star of India, rode on to the parade ground with his staff, escorted by the 13th Hussars and the 36th Jacob's Horse, and was received with a Royal salute. His Majesty was attended by the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief. The Queen-Empress, who drove to the ground, was seated in the pavilion. After riding round the line and inspecting the regiments, His Majesty dismounted. The drums were then brought into the hollow square and the new Colours draped over them, the King-Emperor taking up his position at the apex of the triangle which was formed by the separate groups.

The Bishop of Lahore then advanced and consecrated the Colours of the two English regiments, praying that they might "represent to us our duty towards our Sovereign and our country."

The minister of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. G. J. Cree, assisted by the Rev. A. Macfarlane, the Rev. G. C. Macpherson, the Rev. J. H. Horton, and the Rev. A. M. Nelson, then took the Bishop's place and sought a blessing on the Colours of the Scottish Corps, that they might be "a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop Gentili, of Agra, next came forward with his assistant clergy, the Rev. Father Colombo and the Rev. Father Aloysius Carrol, who, in their lace vestments, with the Archbishop in his mitre and cope, presented a very striking contrast to the sombrely clad group which had just preceded them. After uttering a benediction that "hoc vexillum . . . cælesti benedictione contra adversarias . . . sit validum," the Archbishop sprinkled holy water on the Colours and withdrew.

The two senior majors, carrying the new Colours, accompanied by the two senior subalterns of each battalion, then advanced to the King-Emperor in slow time. The senior major handed the King's Colour to His Majesty, from whom the senior subaltern received it, kneeling on the right knee. The second senior major and second senior subaltern acted similarly as regards the Regimental Colour, and the whole party then retired behind the drums at a slow march. When each battalion had received its Colours in this way, the Officers Commanding—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Sapte of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Major C. C. Luard of the Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Campbell of the Black Watch, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Cowans of the Seaforth Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Staunton of the Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Ronaldson of the Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ford-Hutchinson of the Connaught Rangers—advanced in line, at a slow march, to His Majesty, to receive from the King-Emperor's hand a printed address honoured with the Royal Sign Manual. The address in each case began as follows:

"I AM very glad to have this opportunity of giving new Colours to your Battalion. The presentation of Colours is a solemn occasion in the history of a regiment, for you then bid farewell to the old flag, which bears upon it the records of past achievements, receiving in return a new flag, upon which it lies with you to inscribe the names of future victories.

Recalling with pride the deeds of those who have gone before, you look forward with hope to the coming days. Remember that this is no common flag which I am committing to your keeping. A Colour is a sacred ensign, ever by its inspiration, though no longer by its presence, a rallying point in battle. It is the emblem of duty: the outward sign of your allegiance to God, your Sovereign, and Country: to be looked up to, to be venerated, and to be passed down untarnished by succeeding generations."

The final paragraphs of the addresses recalled to memory the achievements that gave each battalion its special traditions.

To the Northumberland Fusiliers, His Majesty added:

"AT St. Lucia in 1778 your regiment was already over a century old, you faced overwhelming numbers with your bayonets only, your ammunition being exhausted; and you were victorious. Maintain this great tradition in the future as you have maintained it in the past, the more strenuously since it is now for the first time adequately recorded upon your new Colours."



Photo Burke. HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, PRECEDED BY THE ROYAL STANDARD.

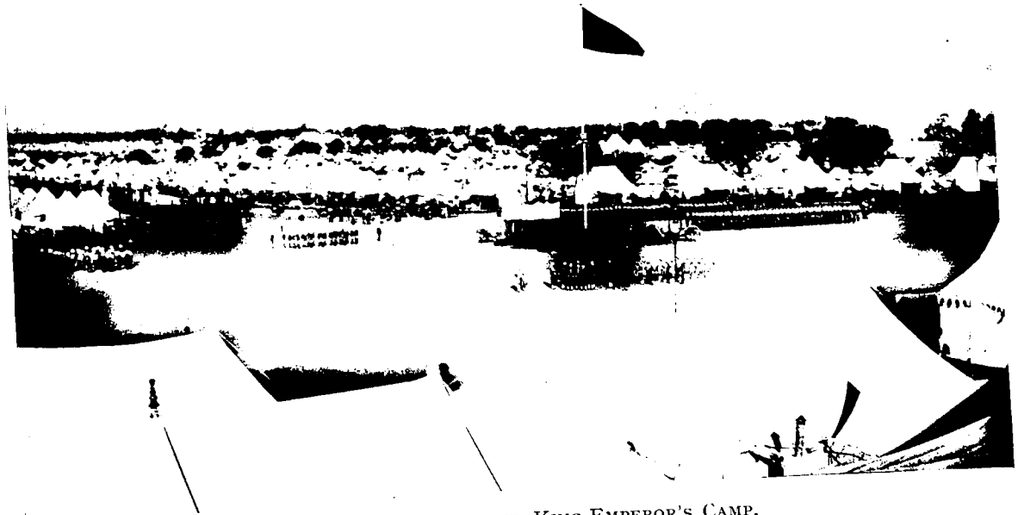
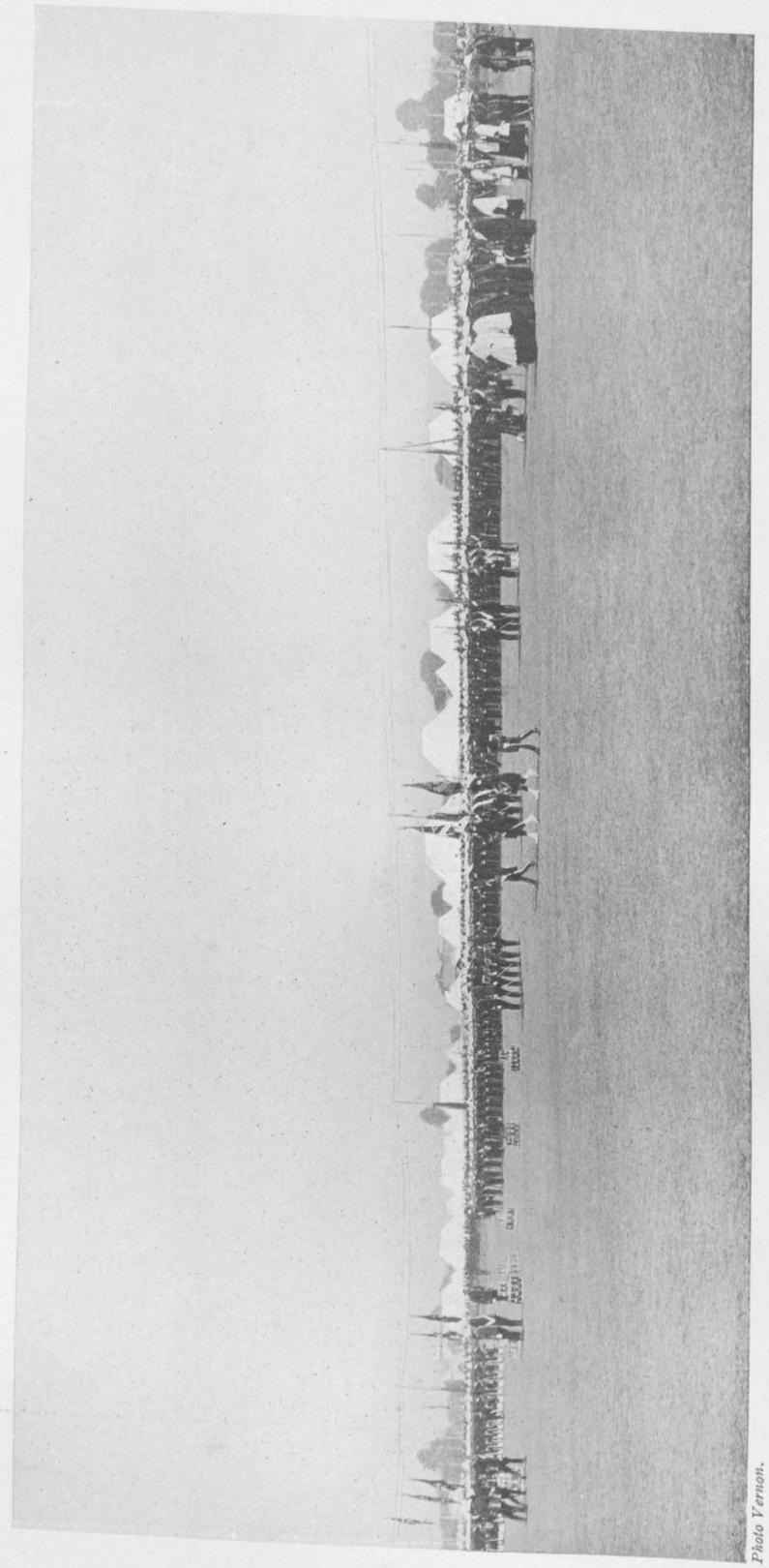


Photo Brooks. CHANGING GUARD IN THE KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Photo Vernon.

To the Durham Light Infantry:

"IT is just one hundred years ago since you embarked for Portugal and opened the proud record begun with Salamanca, continued with Inkerman, and lately maintained at Vaal Krantz. Remember that though you no longer take your Colours with you into action, it is still in your power to inscribe upon them honourable names."

To the Black Watch:

"AS the seventy-third you made your name first in India, so it is fitting that you should receive your new Colours in this place. You have since worthily upheld your good name both in Europe and Africa, and should such a sacrifice as that of 1815 be again required of you, I feel sure that even though more than half of your number should fall in a single action the remnant will stand firm as they did at Waterloo."

To the Seaforth Highlanders:

"YOUR old number, the seventy-second, indicates at once a regiment raised for service in India, a service for which in the eighteenth century Scotsmen were always preferred. Few battalions have a longer and greater record of Indian fighting than you, and when you have not been contending for India itself, you have fought for the road to it at the Cape of Good Hope and in Egypt. It is for you to continue to show that Scotsmen are to be preferred for service not only in India but all the world over."

To the Highland Light Infantry, His Majesty said:

"GIBRALTAR recalled you to my memory when I passed it a few weeks ago: and to-day I cannot but remember that if you had not been with Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo, one hundred and thirty years ago, I might not now be addressing you as Emperor of India. Since then you have distinguished yourselves upon many fields. Show that you can still be counted upon as Coote and Wellington counted on you long ago."

To the Gordon Highlanders :

"THE whole Empire knows your reputation, and your record, and I better than most, for my beloved father was your Colonel. No regiment in the Army has a harder task before it than you, for you have to maintain the high standard and ideals which you have created for yourselves. But I know that you will maintain them because you are the Gordon Highlanders."

To the Connaught Rangers :

"TWELVE years ago you showed that ninety years had made no difference in your fighting spirit. Time has wrought many changes in war, and you are not likely to meet again an enemy who will bring a Jingling Johnny into the field. But whatever the enemy opposed to you, I feel confident that the Connaught Rangers will still be such as they showed themselves in the Peninsula, in the Crimea, and in South Africa."

A roll was sounded on the drums and the parties marched in slow time back to their regiments. Arms were then presented and the old tattered, timeworn Colours were moved to the rear and cased to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," while the new Colours took their place to the sound of the National Anthem. Three cheers for Their Majesties concluded the proceedings.

His Majesty then crossed over to the opposite polo ground, where a similar ceremony, but one into which no religious rites entered, was carried out for the presentation of Colours to the 18th Infantry, the 102nd Grenadiers, and the 90th Punjabis. Originally, the 99th Deccan Infantry were also to have received Colours, but, as in the case of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, an outbreak of cholera prevented them from coming to Delhi. At the last moment the 102nd Grenadiers were included, but owing to the shortness of the time only a representative detachment could be present. Brigadier-General H. O'Donnell commanded the parade.

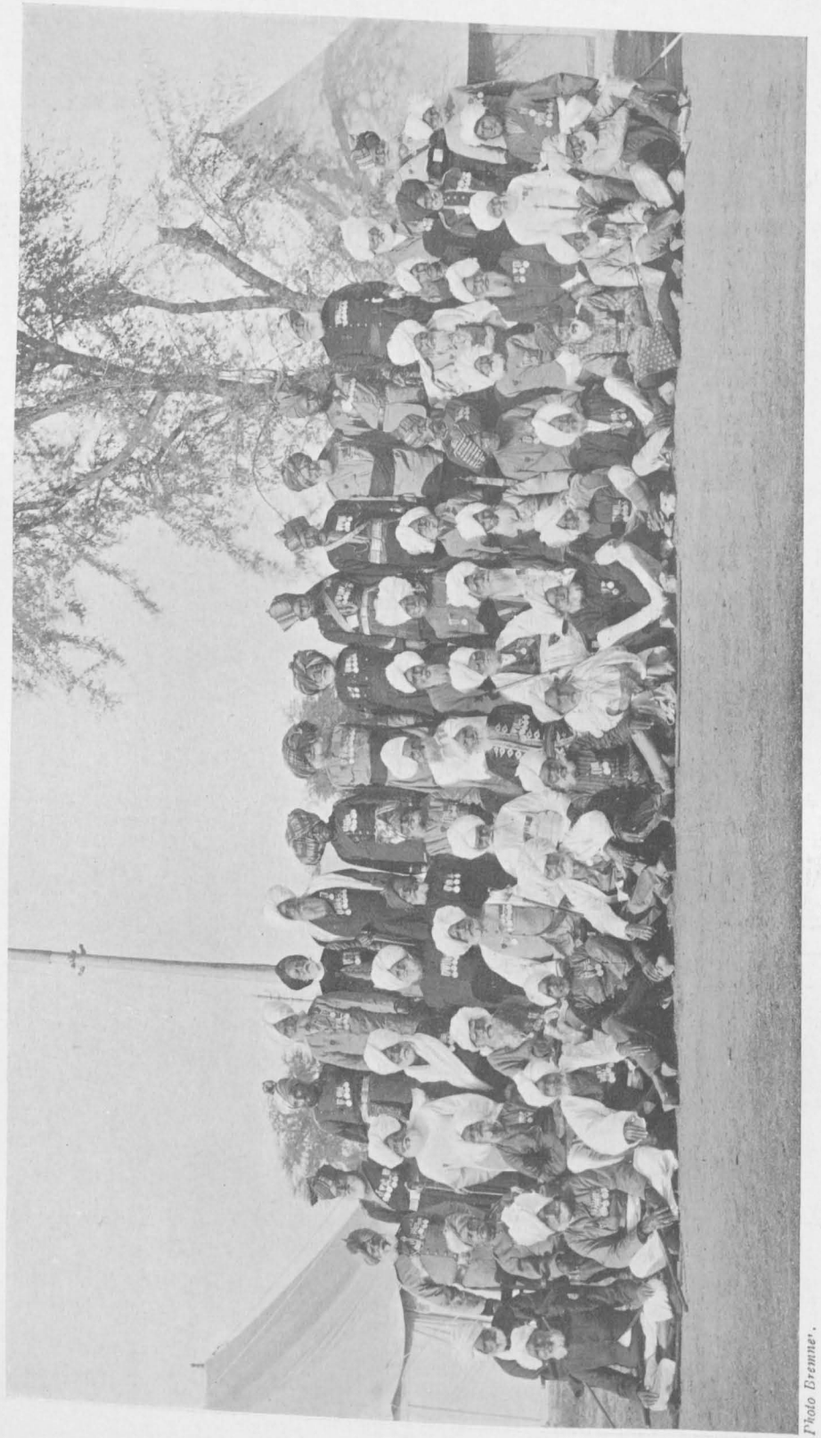
The address given to Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Drake-Brockman of the 18th Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Ward of the 90th Punjabis, and to Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Edwardes, D.S.O., of the 102nd Grenadiers was as follows :

"FOR many ages the Colours of a regiment were its rallying-point in battle. To-day they remain an emblem of duty, the outward symbol of allegiance to God and Empire and a record of past victories. As such, I



THE BRITISH VETERANS AT DELHI.

Photo Bremner.



THE INDIAN VETERANS AT DELHI.

Photo Bremner.

commit these new Colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievements and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birthright. Consecrate these Colours as you will; recognize in them a sacred trust. In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers."

At the conclusion of this parade, His Majesty, attended by the Governor-General, inspected the Veterans, the Queen-Empress also being present in her carriage. The number of Veterans present was thirty-three Europeans and seven hundred and sixty-seven Indians. One hundred and thirteen of these had taken part in the operations at the time of the Mutiny. The honours worn by these old soldiers included one Victoria Cross, gained in the Mutiny by Mr. Roots, two Companionships of the Indian Empire, two Memberships of the Royal Victorian Order, and three hundred and ten decorations of the Order of British India. His Majesty passed slowly along the ranks on foot and conversed with several of the men. He recognized many of the officers who had served as Orderly Officers at the Court of St. James's, and others among them who had particularly distinguished themselves in past campaigns were brought specially to His Majesty's notice. The Queen-Empress also was deeply interested and spoke to some of the old officers and men. At the conclusion of the inspection, the Veterans cheered continuously. They had been much impressed by the graciousness of Their Imperial Majesties.

An address was offered to the King-Emperor on behalf of the Veterans by Major-General A. S. Hunter, the senior officer amongst them. It was as follows:

"To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty King George V, 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, and to Her Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress—

We, the Indian Mutiny Veterans, European, Eurasian, and Indian, beg most humbly and respectfully to tender to Your Most Gracious and Imperial Majesties our most heartfelt and sincere gratitude for Your Imperial Majesties' kind invitation to us to witness the Royal Delhi Durbar, and beg Your Imperial Majesties will be graciously pleased to accept our heartfelt and respectful congratulations on this most auspicious occasion.

As Ruler of the mightiest Empire in the world, Your Majesty directs the destinies of millions of Your Majesty's subjects, and we fervently pray that God may assist you in this difficult task.

We sincerely hope that Your Imperial Majesties' reign may be long, happy, and glorious, and that Your Majesties' efforts may be rewarded by the thankfulness and love of Your Majesties' loyal subjects.

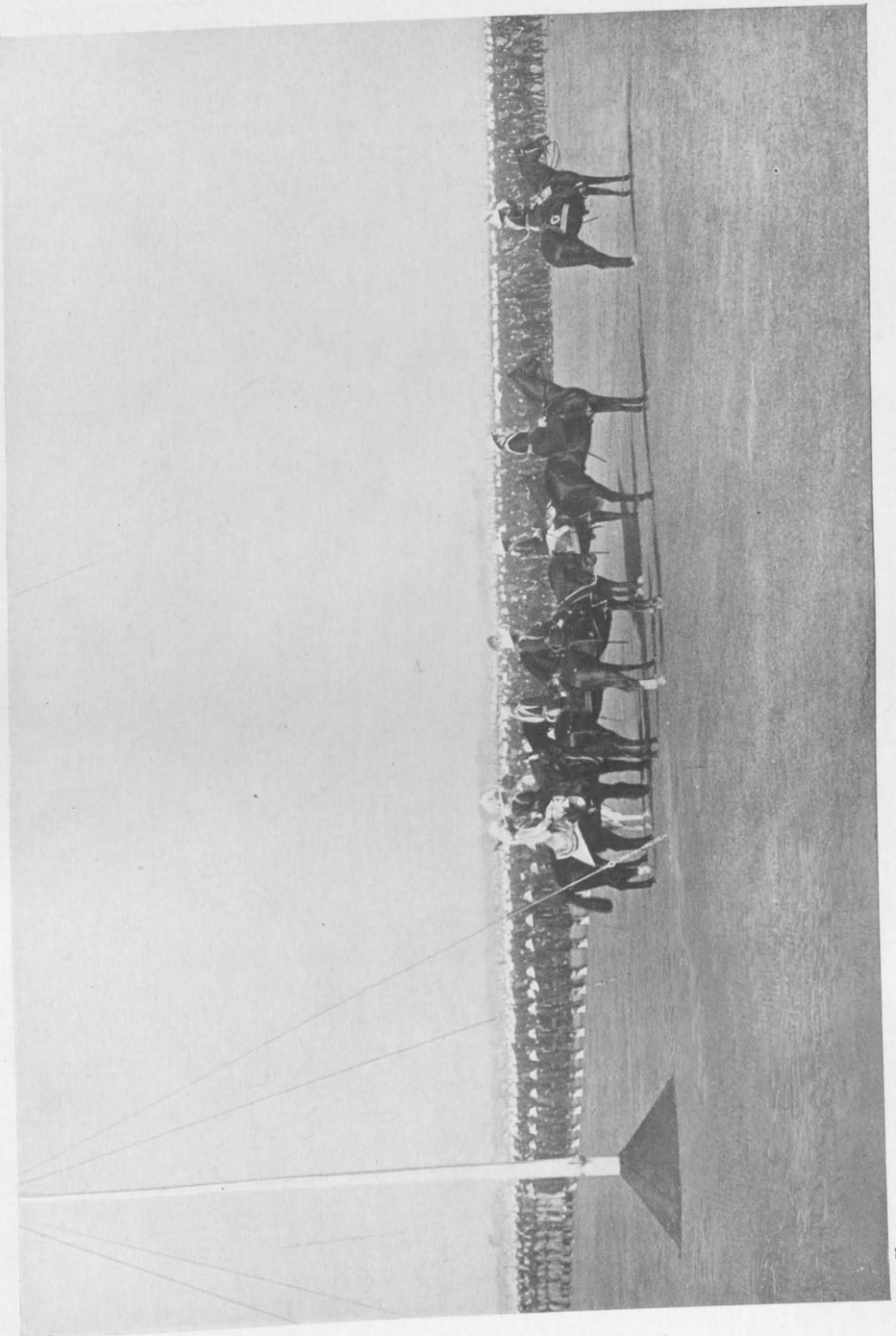
We pray Your Imperial Majesties to think sometimes of the old Veterans of the Indian Mutiny and Soldiers of Their late Majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward VII of blessed memory, and to continue to them that kindness Your Imperial Majesties have ever shown. Be assured that our prayers are always for Your Imperial Majesties' welfare."

To this address a reply was received from His Majesty's Private Secretary:

"THE King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were much pleased to receive the address from the Indian Mutiny Veterans forwarded by you on their behalf. The sight of so many old Veterans on parade to-day was for Their Majesties a most touching scene, for they were looking into the faces and speaking to those who in a time of dire distress stood loyal to their Queen and country, and were ready to sacrifice their own lives in defence of that sacred trust. Please assure these old Veterans and Soldiers of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII that they will never be forgotten by their present King-Emperor, who, with Her Imperial Majesty, will ever pray that their declining years may be spent in peace and happiness."

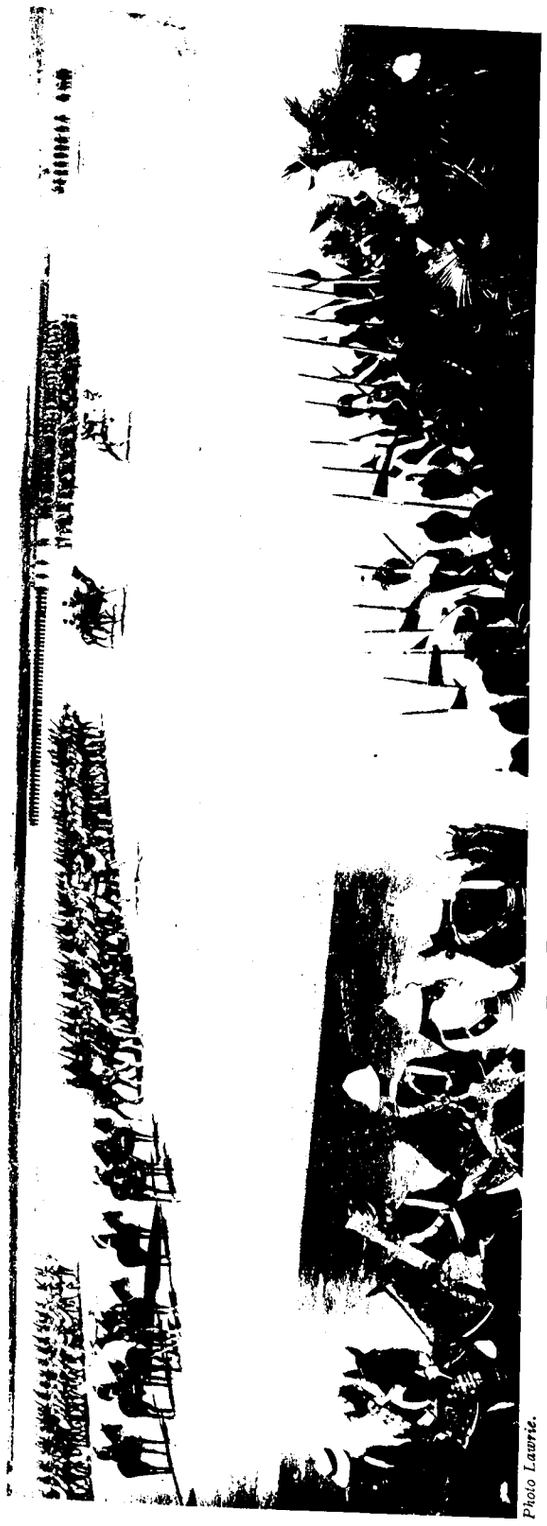
Most of the Veterans were accommodated in a special camp, but about four hundred and fifty, in addition to the numbers already referred to, were the guests of their old corps. The signal attention paid to these men was an incontrovertible proof to the Indian Army of the very high value set by His Majesty and the Government of India on long and faithful service. Twenty-four Veterans were also given the privilege of acting as personal attendants on Their Majesties. They were summoned to Delhi early to become acquainted with their duties, and when an apology was offered to a gallant old Pathan Subadar-Major for the incomplete state of the arrangements made for his comfort, he replied, "When the King arrives I shall stand near him: what does it matter if I lie in a ditch till then?"

The 14th December was the Review Day, when the troops at Delhi assembled on the parade-ground near Badli-ki-serai, a place made famous in 1857 by the gallant charge of the 75th Infantry (now the 2nd Gordon Highlanders) and the 1st Bengal Fusiliers (now the 1st Munster Fusiliers). It was a brilliant morning. In the distance was the white semicircle of the great amphitheatre, with the golden dome of the pavilion glittering in the



THE REVIEW AT DELHI.

Photo Vernon. [198



THE REVIEW AT DELHI: A CAMEL CORPS.

Photo Lawrie.

1911

sunlight, while in front stood the long line of troops, with the pennons of the cavalry fluttering in the breeze.

Approximately fifty thousand men were on parade, the details being: British officers, 1,177; Indian officers, 894; British ranks, 15,050, with 106 guns; Indian ranks, 31,669, with 42 Maxim guns. The number of horses was 9,945, of mules 2,562, and of camels 206.

At 10 o'clock, under an Imperial salute, the King-Emperor, who was wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal and the insignia of the Star of India, rode on to the ground attended by the Governor-General and his Military Household and Staff, with a guardsman bearing His Majesty's Standard, and an escort of the Governor-General's Body Guard. Her Majesty came in a carriage attended by the Duchess of Devonshire and the Earl of Durham, with the Imperial Cadet Corps as escort. As Their Majesties arrived, the Royal salute was given. Two separate processions were then formed, to enable both the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to inspect the troops.

The real length of the line, which could not at first sight be appreciated on the level stretch of plain, was proved when it was found that the King-Emperor took a full hour to ride round. On returning, His Majesty took up a position at the saluting base with His Excellency the Governor-General, and the march past then began.

It was headed by the Army Headquarters Staff under His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander in Chief in India, who, after saluting His Majesty, joined the group at the Royal Standard, together with Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, his Chief of the Staff. The Cavalry Division, under Major-General M. F. Rimington, came past first, headed by the Royal Horse Artillery Batteries in line at close interval, a striking spectacle. Three Brigades of Cavalry followed in brigade mass, a formation which showed off men and horses to great advantage. A Field Troop of Sappers and Miners with a wireless Signal Company brought up the rear.

After this came the 3rd (Lahore) Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Pearson. In front were cavalry in mass, followed by a brigade of Royal Field Artillery and another of Mountain Artillery in line of batteries at close interval. The Divisional Engineers and Pioneers, with a Signal Company, separated the mounted troops from the three Infantry Brigades, which were formed in line of quarter-columns. Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake next led past the 7th (Meerut) Division, which was followed by the Composite Division under Major-General C. J. Blomfield, and the Garrison of Delhi, under Major-General B. T. Mahon, in similar formation.

The Volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. S. Beer, the Light Horse and Mounted Rifles in mass, the Artillery, the Port Defence Volunteers in line,

and the Infantry in quarter-column, came up next. The Imperial Service Troops, commanded by Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, followed, with their cavalry in mass by regiments, and their Camel Corps in column of squadrons, the Mountain Batteries being in line at close interval, the Sappers and Miners in company columns, and the infantry in column of double companies. A novel conclusion was given to this part of the parade by the Imperial Service Infantry of Jind, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Nabha, Patiala, and Rampur, the men of which greeted the King-Emperor, on reaching the saluting-point, with a shout. The Transport Corps did not march past.

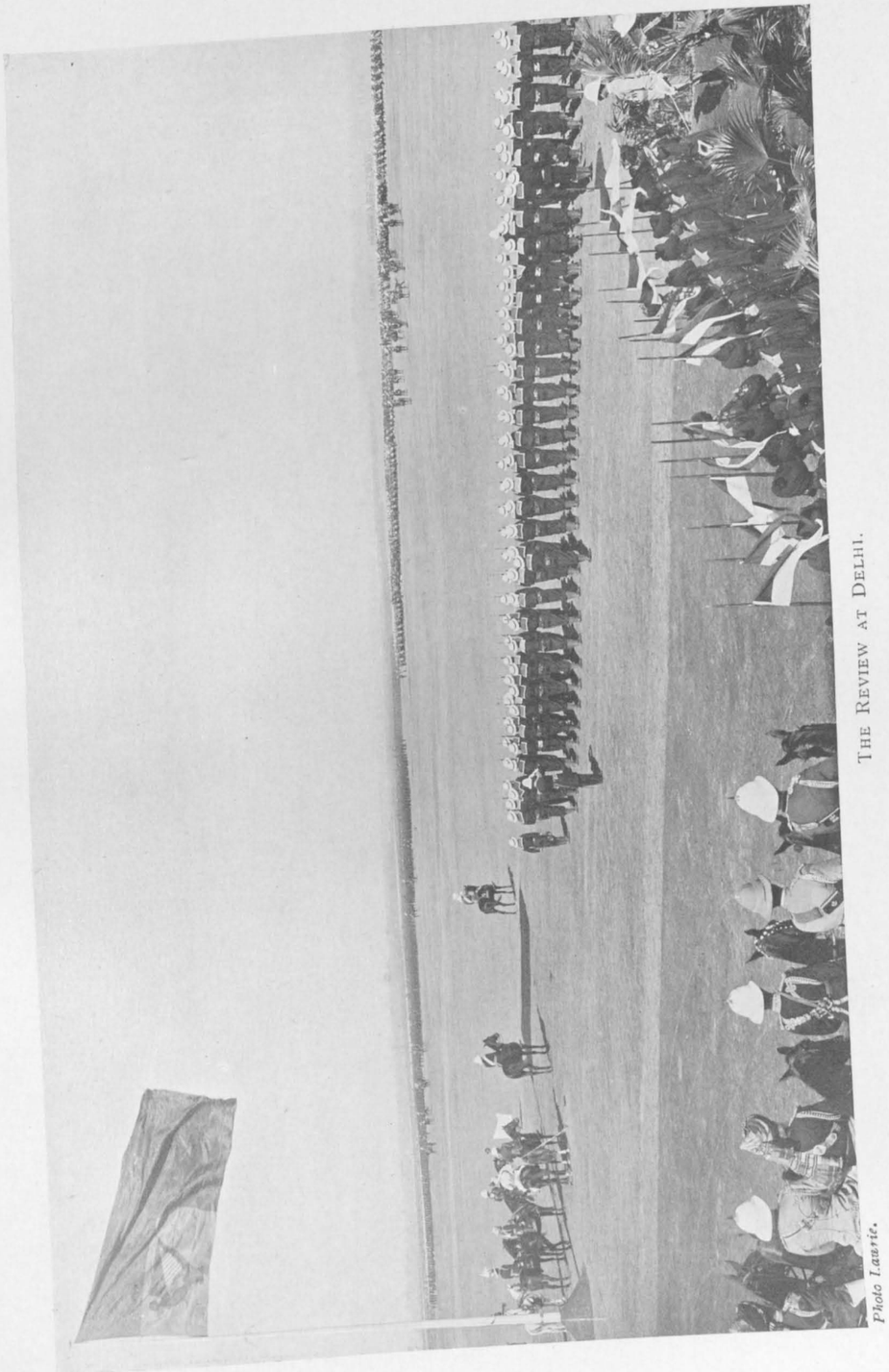
On the completion of this movement, the Royal Horse Artillery galloped past by batteries in line, and the cavalry by regiments in line, the infantry in the meantime taking up their post in divisional masses, facing the Royal Standard, for the advance in "Review Order."

On the conclusion of the gallop past, the cavalry formed in two dense columns on either flank of the divisional masses of infantry, while the Royal Horse Artillery were drawn up at right angles to the line, one brigade being to the east and the other to the west of the saluting base, at thirteen hundred yards from the Royal Standard. When the order to advance was given, the two Artillery Brigades galloped up with their inner flanks along the saluting base, and came into action on either side, nine hundred yards from His Majesty's position.

The dense line of divisional masses of infantry, the officers and colours to the front, and the massed bands in the centre playing the "British Grenadiers," then advanced in review order to a point some two hundred yards from His Imperial Majesty, and halted. Here the Royal salute was ordered, and this was followed by three cheers for the King-Emperor and three more for the Queen-Empress. On the conclusion of the cheering an Imperial salute of a hundred and one guns was fired by the two Brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, and Their Imperial Majesties, escorted by the Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps, left the ground.

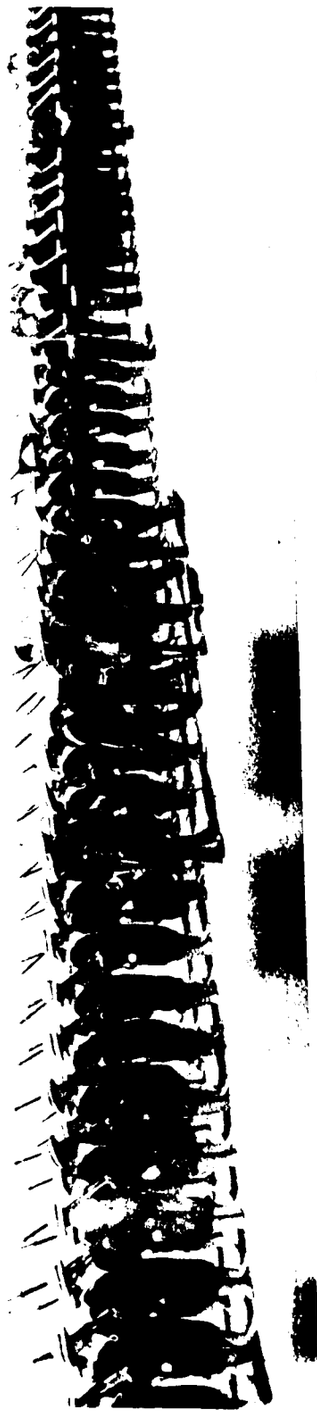
The whole spectacle had been as perfect as it could be, the heavily massed formation in which the infantry came past being particularly impressive. Great interest was evoked by the Imperial Service Troops, led in many cases by the Chiefs themselves—Gwalior, Bikaner, Patiala, Jodhpur, and Bharatpur all headed their own corps as well as the little seven-year-old Chief of Bahawalpur, who elicited loud cheers as he solemnly saluted, seated on a huge camel in front of a stalwart henchman.

On the 13th December, at eight o'clock in the morning, the King-Emperor rode round the Camp of the Infantry divisions and that of the Naval Contingent, attended by the Commander in Chief and several members of his suite. Unfortunately time did not allow His Imperial Majesty to visit the Cavalry camps also. Like the soldiers of the Army, the bluejackets of the Navy



THE REVIEW AT DELHI.

Photo Lawrie.



His Imperial Majesty inspecting a Naval Guard of Honour at Delhi.

Photo Vernon.

were busily occupied during Their Majesties' visit. The principal duty which fell to this, the senior service, was that of safeguarding and safely transporting Their Majesties from England to the shores of India and back again; but in India itself bluejackets and marines also furnished Guards of Honour, and never before in the history of the Royal Navy had that service been represented by an armed body so far north as Delhi, the Naval Contingent in the Mutiny only reaching Cawnpore. At Delhi there were nineteen officers and a detachment of men from the *Medina* and other warships, comprising one hundred bluejackets and one hundred Royal Marines. The Royal Indian Marine, which had much to do at Bombay with the arrangements for Their Majesties' arrival and departure, sent a party of lascar and stoker ratings, under the command of Lieutenant E. J. Headlam. To them was entrusted the duty of dealing with the Royal Standard at all ceremonies, while two men under a petty officer were continually at the King's Camp to see that the flag "flew clear." The lofty flagstaff used at the Durbar was designed by Captain Lumsden, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and made at the Bombay Dockyard, as was also the great Standard flown from this mast, which measured thirty-six by eighteen feet. Outside Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta the British sailor is unknown to the people of India, and his sturdy, workmanlike appearance was much remarked at Delhi. Later in the morning His Majesty received the Volunteer and Indian officers at the Imperial Camp. Guards of Honour were furnished by the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers, under Captain Alexander, and the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Gurkha Rifles, under Captain H. M. D. Shaw. Fifty-one Volunteer officers and some twelve hundred Indian officers from the regular and Imperial Service Troops, and Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, were on parade. The Indian officers in a line of columns afforded a unique exhibition not only of the great variety and picturesqueness of uniforms in India, but also of the numerous types from which the Indian Army draws its material—Baluchis, Brahmins, Dogras, Gahrwalis, Gurkhas, Jats, Madrasis, Mahrattas, Musalmans, including Pathans from each side of the border, Rajputs, and Sikhs.

Before commencing this parade the King presented Albert medals, awarded in September for acts of heroism in averting serious explosions at the arsenals of Hyderabad (Sind) and Ferozepore in 1906. For bravery at Hyderabad, Sub-Conductor A. E. Purkis received the gold medal of the first class. For bravery at Ferozepore, Captain C. C. Donovan, R.A., was awarded the same; medals of the second class being given to Major M. S. C. Campbell, Captain H. Clarke, Assistant Commissary, and Honorary Lieutenant F. Handley, Conductor H. Pargiter, Sergeant A. J. Robinson, and Sergeant G. Smith.

His Majesty, who wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, received the officers in a small *shamiana* erected at the centre of the camp just beneath the Royal Standard. The Volunteer officers were presented by Major-General Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers. The Indian officers then came past in sections

of fours, saluting and presenting their sword-hilts for His Majesty to touch. The King-Emperor's four Indian Aides-de-Camp headed the column, and the officers of the Governor-General's Body Guard came next, followed by those of the Body Guards of the Governor of Madras and the Governor of Bombay, and of the escort of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The officers of each unit were presented by their own Commanding Officers. In the case of the Imperial Service Troops, the commandant of each corps presented his own officers after being introduced himself. In addition to these, nine cavalry regiments, sections of Mountain Batteries, Sappers and Miners, Railway and Signal Companies, thirty Infantry regiments, Transport, and Medical units, were represented.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, three cheers were given for His Imperial Majesty, and the proceedings terminated.

By the King-Emperor's Command, the Commander in Chief issued two Army Orders, to convey to the troops the appreciation of the King-Emperor at their appearance and bearing, and to express His Imperial Majesty's regret that it had not been possible to visit every unit. The first was as follows:

"His Excellency the Commander in Chief has much gratification in publishing the following gracious letter, dated 15th December 1911, to himself, from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor:

"IT gave me great pleasure to see so many of my Troops on parade yesterday, including Imperial Service Troops commanded in many cases by their own Chiefs.

I wish you to convey to all ranks, British and Indian, Volunteers and Imperial Service, my entire satisfaction with their appearance and steadiness under arms. I realize that much hard work was entailed by the preparations for the Durbar and by the Ceremonials connected with it, and I fully appreciate the efficient manner in which these arduous duties have been carried out by the men themselves and by the staff, both executive and administrative."

The second ran thus:

"In accordance with the gracious Command of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has the honour to inform all ranks of the Army now assembled at Delhi that it was the intention of the King-Emperor to visit every unit of the force, and that His Imperial

Majesty hoped to have found time to see those not visited on the 13th instant, before his departure from Delhi. To His Imperial Majesty's great regret, however, every moment of the remainder of his stay was fully occupied, and he commands, therefore, that the troops concerned shall be informed how deeply disappointed the King-Emperor is, that there should be any units whom he has found it impossible to visit in camp."



THE VICTORIA CROSS



BADGE OF THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA



XI—IN CAMP AT DELHI

Besides the events related in the foregoing chapters, there were, during the Imperial visit to Delhi, several other ceremonial occasions when the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were similarly present, and many social gatherings of a more informal nature that enabled Their Majesties to appear among the people of the city and the various sections of those who had assembled in the camps.

Almost the first public act of the King-Emperor after his arrival in the camp was to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of his illustrious father, an act which appealed strongly to the sentiment of the people throughout India. Soon after the death of King Edward a great popular movement arose from one end of the country to the other for the perpetuation of his memory in some form that should be permanent and concrete, and the Viceroy at the time, the Earl of Minto, readily acceded to the request of its leaders to place himself at their head as the president of a large and influential committee. Subscriptions poured in from every side, and the fund that was raised in little more than a year represented the offerings of nearly eighty thousand persons of all sections of the community, It had already been decided that the memorial should take the form of a bronze equestrian statue by Sir Thomas Brock, and His Majesty now undertook the inauguration of this by placing a tablet stone in position on the pedestal. The site was selected by Lord Hardinge, and it would have been difficult to find a finer or more appropriate spot than the rising ground between the battlemented Fort and the great cathedral mosque, overlooking on the north the famous road that linked the two.

The arrangements had been made by the Viceroy personally. The ground around the site was enclosed and laid out with turf, a small garden being made round the central area where the statue would be raised. The stone to be laid by His Majesty was suspended from a large iron tripod at the summit of a

pedestal, some fifteen feet high, draped in white for the occasion. This was mounted on its northern side by a flight of steps rising to a small platform in front of the stone. Facing it on the ground, at a short distance away, was a golden canopy with chairs of state for Their Majesties. All around, and some distance farther out, were stands for privileged spectators of the ceremony. These were slightly raised above the ground and arranged as four quadrants round the pedestal.

It had not been found possible to accommodate more than a limited number of persons inside the enclosure, which was therefore reserved for subscribers to the memorial and high personages then at Delhi, among whom were the heads of local governments, the members of the Governor-General's Council, the principal Ruling Chiefs with their Political Officers, and several visitors of distinction. The members of the Imperial Cadet Corps and the Australian Cadets were also seated here. Outside the rails, however, there was a vast concourse of people who completely filled the great open space between the Masjid and the Fort, and were particularly numerous on the steps of the great mosque and in the stands along the other side of the Khas Road, from which an excellent view of the ceremony was obtained. Every roof along the city fringe was thronged with sightseers, and the slight eminence on which the ceremony took place rendered it clearly visible to those on the ground.

One of the principal features of the day was the association with the ceremony of all the corps in India of which King Edward had been Colonel in Chief. Deputations from these, each consisting of two officers, a senior non-commissioned officer, and two private soldiers, together with the Colours in the case of regiments that possessed them, were grouped round the base of the pedestal, while the whole enclosure was lined by larger detachments from these corps, including the 10th Royal Hussars and the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers. The Governor-General's Body Guard was drawn up in rear of the *dais* for Their Majesties, round which also were posted the bearers of the golden maces.

The ceremony took place about half-past three on the afternoon of the 8th December, and followed a busy morning which the King-Emperor had spent in receiving Ruling Chiefs. It was Their Majesties first public appearance since the state entry, and the popular enthusiasm was very remarkable as they drove from the camp in a carriage bearing the Imperial emblems and followed by a standard-bearer, along the Alipur Road and through the Kashmir Gate to the Elgin Road. The escort was furnished by the 10th Royal Hussars and the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole of the latter regiment. The route, which was one that Their Majesties had not yet taken, was lined from end to end by troops including the Delhi garrison, the 7th Infantry Division, a detachment of cavalry, and over three thousand men of the Imperial Service Corps. At the entrance to the enclosure on the Elgin

Road, Their Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge—who had arrived in a procession by the same route a short time before—and by the members of the Executive Committee of the Memorial, who were presented by Lord Hardinge. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the same moment on the Delhi Gate of the Fort in the background, and the National Anthem was played by the band. A procession was then formed, and Their Majesties, with the Governor-General, the high officers of the Household, and the members of the Committee who were in attendance, moved towards the pedestal, between two Guards of Honour furnished by the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, the two senior regiments at Delhi of which the late King-Emperor was Colonel in Chief. Their approach was heralded by a fanfare played by the state trumpeters stationed on the east side of the pedestal opposite the entrance, and on reaching the *dais* on the north side Their Majesties took their seats under the canopy.

The Governor-General next advanced to the front of the *dais*, and on behalf of the Executive Committee read the following address:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—

On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and greatly beloved father, the King-Emperor Edward VII, I have the honour to ask Your Imperial Majesty to place in position the Memorial Stone of a statue to his memory, to which subscriptions have been contributed by thousands and thousands of Your Imperial Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India, rich and poor sharing the privilege of testifying to the love and reverence with which the name of their illustrious Ruler will ever be cherished.

In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the Peace, Justice, and Prosperity that prevailed during the late King-Emperor's all too short but strenuous reign, which brought him, in the glorious victories of peace, the reward of high endeavour and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled.

In this city of ancient historic memories and heroic achievements the statue of our great and revered King-Emperor will stand, not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past and of the loyal devotion to your Throne of the countless races and peoples of Your Majesty's great Empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her Rulers for India and her peoples, and a guarantee of their power and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations.

And now, in asking Your Imperial Majesty to place this stone in position, we entrust this noble memorial of a most noble Sovereign to the homage of posterity and to the loyal keeping of Your Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects."



Photo Brooks.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL AT THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL CEREMONY.



Photo Brooks.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY AT THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL CEREMONY.



LAYING INAUGURAL STONES OF THE NEW DELHI.

Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

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To this the King-Emperor replied:

"THE address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father, the late King-Emperor.

He was the first of my house to visit India, and it was by his command that I came six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas! little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

You tell me that this Memorial represents the contributions, not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India.

I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children.

I rejoice to think that this statue will stand a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection and of his sympathy and trust—sentiments which, please God, always will be traditional between India and the members of my house."

His Majesty then ascended the steps to the small platform, attended by the Governor-General, and proceeded to place the tablet stone in position, a salute being given by the assembled troops, and by the battery near the Water Gate of the Fort, which fired a hundred and one guns. Standing thus at the top of the steps, where he graciously acknowledged these salutations and the plaudits of the people, the King-Emperor, in the uniform of a Field Marshal with the ribbon of the Star of India, was plainly seen by the many thousands on the open *maidan*, who cheered with much enthusiasm. The opportunity thus afforded to the people of the city was very highly appreciated, and their contentment and satisfaction were evident on all sides. After His Majesty had descended to the *dais*, a small silver model of the statue was offered to him by the Governor-General. The procession then re-formed, and Their Majesties passed out to the entrance, returning to the camp by the same route.

The tablet placed by His Majesty bore the Imperial crown and cypher, together with the simple inscription:

"This tablet was placed in position by His Majesty King George V on 8th December 1911."

The corresponding tablet on the southern face was to bear the Royal Arms, while the eastern side of the pedestal was to carry the following inscription composed by Mrs. Bell:

"EDWARD VII—KING AND EMPEROR:

Let this monument erected by the voluntary donations of thousands and thousands of his subjects throughout his Indian Empire—the rich giving of their wealth and the poor out of their poverty—bear witness to their grateful memory of his virtues and his might—

He was the father of his people, whose diverse religions and customs he preserved impartially, his voice stood for wisdom in the councils of the world, his example was an inspiration to his viceroys, his governors, his captains, and the humblest of his subjects—

His sceptre ruled over one-fifth of the dwellers upon earth—

His justice protected the weak, rewarded the deserving, and punished the evil-doers—

His mercy provided hospitals for the sick, food for the famine-stricken, water for the thirsty soil, and learning for the student—

His sword was ever victorious, soldiers of many races served in his great army, obeying his august commands—

His ships made safe the highways of the ocean and guarded his wide dominions by land and sea—

He ensured amity between the nations of the world, and gave well-ordered peace to the people of his vast Empire; he upheld the honour of Princes and the rights of the defenceless—

His reign was a blessing to his well-beloved India, an example to the great, and an encouragement to the humble, and his name shall be handed down from father to son through all ages as a mighty Emperor, a merciful ruler, and a great Englishman."

The fourth side of the pedestal, facing west, will bear the same inscription translated into Persian.

If the King Edward Memorial ceremony set a seal upon the past, another formality which followed it a week later may be regarded as symbolical of the hopes for the future that the Imperial visit raised. On the morning of the 15th December, the day before their departure, Their Majesties drove from the Imperial Camp to that of the Government of India hard by, and there laid two

simple stones to inaugurate the reconstituted capital. The stones were set up at the centre of an oblong grass plot between the lines of tents occupied by members of the Governor-General's Council, at a distance of about a hundred and fifty feet from the adjacent roadway. The preparations had been made hurriedly, since the idea of the ceremony did not arise till after the Durbar, and they were only completed within a few minutes of the event. The stones, which were plainly dressed blocks each three and a quarter feet high by two and a half wide, were suspended side by side above a brick foundation projecting seven feet from the surface of the ground, which for the occasion was cased in blue velvet embroidered with the Royal Arms in gold. Opposite to this, at the side of the railway, a small cloth-of-gold pavilion, with silver poles and a *masnad* carpet of Royal blue and gold, held two gilded chairs of state for Their Majesties; and from this a broad pathway, likewise carpeted in blue and lightly railed on either side, led up to the front of the stones, which were approached by a small flight of steps. The space on either side of the central pathway was lined in front of the tents by dismounted men with lances of various cavalry regiments, and filled by those invited to witness the ceremony, the number of whom, owing to the smallness of the space, was very limited, and consisted only of the heads of local governments and administrations, the Ruling Chiefs and Political Officers, and the provincial representatives who did Homage at the Durbar, as well as a few visitors of distinction.

The ceremony was as simple as its setting. Their Majesties arrived in procession at ten o'clock with an escort of the 13th Hussars and the 17th Cavalry, and were received at the entrance—opposite which Guards of Honour of the 1st Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, under Captain Clifford, and the 41st Dogras, under Lieutenant E. M. Hobday, were mounted—by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and the Members of His Excellency's Executive Council, a fanfare of trumpets being played at the same time.

The Governor-General then advanced to the front of the *dais* and read a short address:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked.

Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the

ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform; and assuredly none ever held promise of greater permanence, or of a more prosperous and glorious future.

The decision to remove the capital of the Government of India from Calcutta was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposals of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868, and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debatable points. No great change, however beneficial, can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interests, or some offence to local sentiment. Yet if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General, on behalf of myself and my Colleagues in Council, I desire to say that we are confident that there have been few changes so important which have been so much to the advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few; that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary, and, within no long time, will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue; and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, taken constitutionally upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers, will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of government of the Indian Empire, will put an end to strife and dissension, and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment. We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debate, or so well calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesty's faithful subjects.

We sincerely trust that the noble city which, under God's providence, we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid, will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesties' gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilization and empire, and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

In concluding, His Excellency announced that the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior had generously offered to erect a statue of the King-Emperor in the new city, an offer which was immediately followed by one from the Maharaja of Bikaner to present similarly a statue of the Queen-Empress.

His Imperial Majesty replied in these words:

"IT is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Queen-Empress and myself that it has been possible for us before leaving Delhi to lay the first stones of the Imperial capital which will arise from where we now stand.



Craddock

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, G.C.I.E.



Madon

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur

This is the first step to give material effect to the important announcement which it was my pleasure to make on that magnificent, and, to us, deeply impressive, occasion of my Coronation Durbar three days ago. I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration, and to its people increased happiness and prosperity. It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care, so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city. May God's blessings rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day."

His Majesty, preceded by the Lord High Steward and attended by the Governor-General, then advanced to the stones, and, taking a trowel and mortar from Mr. R. J. Angus, the engineer of the work, laid the western stone. On His Majesty's return to the *dais*, the Queen-Empress, similarly attended, laid the eastern stone. When Her Majesty had likewise returned to the *dais*, Brigadier-General Peyton, the Delhi Herald, mounted the steps of the pedestal and in a loud voice proclaimed that by Command of the King-Emperor he declared these stones to have been well and truly laid by Their Imperial Majesties. This announcement was repeated in Urdu by the Assistant Herald, after which a fanfare was played by the state trumpeters, who were drawn up on each side of the stones. Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, then called for three cheers for Their Majesties and for the " Old Capital that is now the new." These were most heartily given, not only by the assemblage in the small enclosure, but also by the troops and the considerable number of people who had congregated on the roadways outside. Their Majesties then took their departure, the Queen-Empress in a carriage, and the King-Emperor, attended by Lord Hardinge, on horseback, the procession moving off towards the polo ground, where the police review took place immediately after. Thus was the King-Emperor's ratification given to the announcement made by His Majesty of the restoration of Delhi to its ancient birthright as the capital of India.

Of all the ceremonies at Delhi perhaps the most interesting and significant was the reception by the Queen-Empress of a deputation of Indian ladies on the afternoon of the 9th December. This deputation, which consisted of forty ladies from all parts of British India and of many different races, headed by Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala, assembled in the Throne Room tent of the Imperial camp, where the ladies seated themselves in a semicircle round the *dais*. The Queen-Empress entered the apartment by the private passage from her own tents at half-past two, attended by Lady Hardinge and by the Ladies

in Waiting on Her Majesty, and, with a gracious acknowledgment of the greetings of her deputation, took her seat upon the Throne. Lady Hardinge then, at the request of the assembled ladies, read their address, which was as follows:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—

We, representative Indian ladies belonging to the different provinces of this vast Empire, crave leave to offer a heartfelt and loyal welcome to Your Imperial Majesty and lay at your feet our sincere homage. We fully appreciate the unique honour which Your Imperial Majesty has done us by graciously according permission to present this humble address voicing the sentiments of millions of our sisters in India. Your Imperial Majesty's visit to this country again affords another proof, if proof were required, of that gracious solicitude for the welfare of your Indian subjects which Your Imperial Majesty has deigned to show in so many tangible ways.

It is generally, though not quite correctly, assumed that the inmates of the *purdah* are strangers to that mighty process of evolution which manifests itself beyond the limits of its four walls. But we venture to assure Your Imperial Majesty that the echoes of the enlightened and benevolent rule of the great English nation have penetrated the veil and called forth all that is highest and best in the hearts of Indian women. The establishment of this unbroken peace over this ancient land has secured honour and justice to our sex, and has proved now, as it always has, even in the remotest ages, that the ideals of righteousness and justice are the firmest basis on which rests unshaken the security of States and the welfare and devotion of the people. In conclusion, we humbly beg to congratulate Your Imperial Majesty as well as His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation Durbar, and we fervently pray to the Almighty that the glorious Empire of which you are the living symbols may grow yet stronger and more united for the well-being of humanity at large."

On the conclusion of this address, the Maharani of Patiala, on behalf of the women of British India, offered Her Majesty a large square emerald of historic interest engraved and set in diamonds, also a necklace and pendant of emeralds set in rosettes of diamonds. After receiving this present, Her Majesty said:

"THE beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust that those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this Great Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greeting and sincere homage.

I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live 'within the walls.'

The pages of history have set forth what splendid influences for good can be brought to bear in their homes by the women of India, and the annals of its noble races are coloured by acts of devotion, fealty, and magnificent service, as fruits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children.

I have learnt with deep satisfaction the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place among the inmates of the *purdah*, and I am convinced that you all desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions to their future husbands.

The jewel you have given me will ever be very precious in my eyes, and whenever I wear it, though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India and create again and again this happy meeting and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded me.

Your jewel shall pass to future generations as an Imperial heirloom, and always stand as a token of the first meeting of an English Queen with the ladies of India.

I thank you for your congratulations and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself, and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity, and well-being of the Empire."

These gracious words were then repeated in Urdu by Mrs. C. Grant for the benefit of the ladies who were not acquainted with English. The ladies of the deputation were next presented to the Queen-Empress, each making her obeisance in the customary manner of her race, after which Her Majesty left the apartment with her ladies in attendance. The meeting had been of a most cordial nature, and the Indian ladies were greatly pleased by the honour that was done them and by the sympathetic bearing of Her Majesty.

The address from the ladies of British India was not the only one that was presented personally at Delhi, but the other two were of a local character and not common to the whole of India. They were respectively from the Madras Presidency and the Delhi Municipality, and were received separately by the King-Emperor at half-past twelve on the thirteenth of December, in the Throne Room tent.

The Madras deputation, ten in number, was headed by Mr. A. E. Lawson, the Sheriff of Madras, who read the address as follows:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

We, the undersigned, representing Your Imperial Majesties' subjects of every race, creed, and class throughout the Madras Presidency, beg to offer Your Imperial Majesties our loyal and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of Your Imperial Majesties' visit to India as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. We cherish the memory of the visit which Your Imperial Majesties, as Prince and Princess of Wales, paid to Southern India ; and although circumstances do not permit of Your Imperial Majesties again giving us an opportunity of expressing in our capital the profound loyalty to the Throne and steadfast devotion to Your Imperial Majesties' Persons entertained by all classes in the Madras Presidency, the oldest Presidency in India, it affords us the greatest possible satisfaction to be privileged to offer to Your Imperial Majesties the sincere expression of our loyal sentiments. Of the many signal proofs of regard for India given by Your Imperial Majesties' Royal House and Your Imperial Majesties, none, we venture to say, has more deeply impressed the inhabitants than the unprecedented favour of Your Imperial Majesties' presence among them. On behalf of that large portion of Your Imperial Majesties' subjects whom we represent, we humbly beg to convey to Your Imperial Majesties our most cordial appreciation of the gracious action of Your Imperial Majesties in honouring India with your presence for the solemnity of the Coronation Durbar, and our respectful congratulations on this auspicious and historic occasion. It is our earnest hope that, by the blessing of Almighty God, Your Imperial Majesties may long be spared to rule over this great country, for the prosperity of which Your Imperial Majesties, maintaining the traditions established by Your Imperial Majesties' illustrious Predecessors, our venerated Queen-Empress Victoria, and our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII, and the Queen-Empress Alexandra, have ever shown most gracious and sympathetic concern.

With the deepest gratitude to Your Imperial Majesties for allowing us this opportunity of conveying to Your Imperial Majesties in person, on this most glorious and epoch-making occasion, the homage and congratulations of the whole of the Madras Presidency, we subscribe ourselves, Your Imperial Majesties' most obedient and devoted subjects."

To this His Majesty was pleased to make the following reply :

"THANK you heartily for your loyal and dutiful address of welcome to the Queen-Empress and myself on behalf of the people of the Presidency of Madras. We are deeply moved by the loyal feelings which have inspired the inhabitants of the oldest province in our Indian dominions,

numbering over forty million people, to unite in giving so cordial a demonstration of their attachment to our throne and persons.

The great volume containing signatures of representatives of all the different races, castes, and creeds of Southern India will ever be treasured by us as a precious testimony of your loving welcome.

We appreciate kindly the terms in which you have referred to the occasion of our present visit to India and your affectionate remembrance of our stay in Madras in 1906. We have not forgotten the hearty greeting which was then extended to us, and it is a source of deep regret that the limited time available has not permitted us to accede to your wishes and to include a visit to your famous city.

I have heard with profound gratification your kindly allusions to the sympathetic interest which the great Queen Victoria and my beloved father and mother displayed in the prosperity of their Indian Empire. I need not assure you that I share those feelings, and that the welfare and prosperity of my Indian subjects will ever be objects of my earnest solicitude."

The address from the Delhi Municipality, which was read by Mr. C. A. Barron, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi and President of the Municipal Committee, was as follows:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

We the President, Vice-Presidents and Members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi, venture on this memorable occasion to approach Your Imperial Majesties on behalf of the citizens of Delhi, to express our humble devotion to Your Imperial Majesties' Persons and Throne, and to tender a loyal and dutiful welcome to our ancient city.

Our first thoughts are turned to the kindly solicitude for the peoples of this country which has prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake so long a journey in order to celebrate in India Your Imperial Majesties' most auspicious Coronation. We wish we could find words adequate to express on behalf of our fellow-citizens our intense gratitude for the signal mark of Your Royal favour conferred upon our city by its selection as the scene of this never-to-be-forgotten Durbar.

Delhi is proud to recall the history of its intimate connexion with Your Royal House. It was here that Your Imperial Majesty's grandmother Queen Victoria of blessed memory was proclaimed Empress of India on the first of January 1877. It was here that nine years ago, by command of

Your Imperial Majesty's revered father, King Edward VII's succession and coronation were proclaimed to the Princes and peoples of India. It will ever be our pride and glory that on the same historic site has now been witnessed with unexampled pomp and magnificence the unique event of a Durbar graced for the first time by the presence of our beloved Sovereign and his Consort.

And while we share with the rest of Your Imperial Majesties' Indian subjects in the universal rejoicings on this occasion, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we venture to remind Your Imperial Majesties of the more intimate associations which the 12th of December has for Delhi and its citizens. For it was on that day in the year 1905 that we were accorded the high privilege of welcoming you as Prince and Princess of Wales. We now regard it as of happiest augury that on the anniversary of that well-remembered day we have acclaimed Your Imperial Majesties as crowned Emperor and Empress of all these vast dominions. Your Imperial Majesties have during this visit bound our city to Your Throne with yet another tie of devotion. Delhi has many monuments testifying to the long line of Kings of different dynasties who for over a thousand years made it the capital of their empires. But we can assure Your Imperial Majesties that no monument emblematic of the historic traditions of our city will be regarded with greater pride and veneration by its inhabitants than the All-India Memorial to our late Sovereign King Edward VII. The filial duty of laying the foundation stone of the Memorial which Your Majesty has graciously performed will ever remain a trust which our city is proud to undertake.

We crave permission to express to Your Imperial Majesties our deep sense of gratitude for the great honour conferred upon us, and through us upon all the loyal province of the Punjab, by the gracious acceptance at Your Imperial Majesties' hands of this our most humble and heartfelt address of welcome.

In conclusion we earnestly hope and pray that the blessings of Heaven may continue to be poured upon Your Imperial Majesties and upon the members of your family, and that Almighty God may be pleased to guide and sustain you in the time that is to come, and that you may long be spared to reign over a loyal, contented, and prosperous people."

His Majesty's reply ran thus:

"THE Queen-Empress and I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments of welcome and goodwill to which your address gives expression. A few months ago we feared lest the occasion of our visit to India might be

marked by a serious scarcity due to a period of unusual drought, thus causing grievous calamity to the large majority of my Indian people whose prosperity so closely depends upon an abundant rainfall and upon the produce of agriculture. I am thankful that the scarcity has been restricted in extent, and that, owing to better communications and the extension of irrigation, famine to-day is no longer the dread of past generations. I am glad to know that in other directions the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious, and skilful, though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture, and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application, not only in the actual improvement of the land, but in dealing with diseases of live-stock and also with those insect pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil. If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilized to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

We greatly appreciate the successful efforts made to beautify and prepare your city for our visit. At the same time, I know how during the past twenty years you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had a most happy result, and the supply of pure water which you have secured has fully justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given from cholera and other epidemic disease.

The unusual freedom from malaria that Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the *bela*, by which a jungle swamp has been converted into an extensive park.

I most earnestly trust that these lessons may be more universally understood and utilized to ensure the better health and greater safety of my Indian subjects.

The remedy for protection from those terrible visitations of plague, malaria, and cholera, must be sought in the action of the people themselves and their leaders in cordial co-operation with the scientific efforts of the authorities. Considerable progress has been made by research, and by the study of local conditions as to the cause of these scourges. But much remains to be done, above all in the education of the masses, teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation for their protection and welfare.

We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospect of revisiting your ancient and famous city, which, as your address reminds us, has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country, and some of them intimately associated with my House and Throne. In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relics of dynasties of bygone ages that meet the eye on every side, the splendid palaces and sacred temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time—all these bear witness to a great and illustrious past.

In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced that from this time forth Delhi shall be the capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time, I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that Province have developed this beautiful city, while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments, and thus preparing the city of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the capital of the Indian Empire.

This change will necessitate considerable administrative rearrangements, but I am assured that the Imperial city may anticipate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material developments by no means less than the provincial city of Delhi has in the past received from the Provincial Government.

I pray that this Empire, of which Delhi is now the capital, may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity, and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory."

During the visit some thirty-five addresses altogether were offered to Their Majesties, but apart from those of the local authorities at Bombay and Calcutta none except these two had the privilege of a personal reception.

Other important ceremonies also were held in the King-Emperor's Camp. On the evening of the Durbar day Their Majesties gave a state banquet there, to which one hundred and seventy-four high officials and Ruling Chiefs received Commands. In proposing the toast of Their Majesties on this occasion, the Governor-General said:

"With His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission, it is my proud privilege, on this unique occasion in the history of India, to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties, of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence, and not a few of the finest of these in Delhi itself. Still, whatever may be the past historic memories of Delhi, none can vie with that of the scene which we have all witnessed to-day, when our Noble King-Emperor, in company with his most gracious Consort the Queen-Empress, received the public Homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs and representatives of all classes, and from every part of India. Surely no such vast and notable assemblage has ever gathered in India before, nor has any announcement made by a Sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiments of all classes as that made by Your Imperial Majesty to your loyal and devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day.

Delhi, with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents, has once more become the capital of the Indian Empire; and on this, the first official celebration in Your Majesty's newly appointed capital, we all with thorough loyalty and devotion thankfully accept a decision of which the true import and profound significance could not have come home to the millions of the Indian people had it fallen from any lips but Your Imperial Majesty's own—a decision which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire. I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress."

After the banquet a reception was held in the adjoining state pavilions, to which over four thousand guests were bidden, including all the Ruling Chiefs and representatives. Their Majesties made a tour of the apartments, stopping and conversing with many of the guests.

A great distribution of honours and decorations throughout the Empire, such as is customary on these occasions, had been made in London at the time of the Coronation, but those for India were reserved until the Durbar, on the morning of which a long list was published of the persons on whom the Sovereign had bestowed his favours of this kind. It is rarely that those in India who gain them have the further privilege of a personal investiture by the Sovereign himself, but His Majesty resolved to confer this extra distinction in the case of all honours granted during his visit to India. The first proposal was that, as in 1903, the ceremony should take place in the Dewan-i-Am of the old Moghul palace, but the inconvenience attending a long drive to the Fort by

night led to the abandonment of this project. The investiture was, therefore, held in the reception pavilions of the King-Emperor's Camp on the evening of the 14th December, and it was made the occasion for a ceremony of high state, to which some four thousand persons, besides the members of the various Orders, received Commands. The tents were specially arranged to accommodate this large number of spectators, and also for the dispositions customary at meetings of the Indian Orders of Knighthood. In the centre of the inner tent a *dais* of Royal blue and cloth of gold in two tiers bore the Thrones for Their Majesties, and three chairs of state on either side for the principal members of the Imperial suite. Behind this were crimson velvet hangings embroidered with the Royal Arms in gold. In front of it was the well-known oval chapter carpet of the Indian Orders, in the midst of an open ceremonial space flanked on either side by the carved wooden stalls of the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross of the various Orders. From the middle of this space opposite the Thrones ran a broad processional way to the grand entrance of the pavilion, between the seats of the spectators, which were banked up tier on tier. Behind the stalls of the Grand Commanders were rows of seats for the Knights Commanders, and in rear of these again others for the Commanders, Companions, and other grades. The places for the members of the Imperial Household were on the right of the Thrones, and behind these again were the seats for the recipients of honours. On the left of the Thrones were seats for the Governor-General's staff and for peers, peeresses, and other persons of distinction. The proceedings, which were marked throughout by their magnificence and stately formality, commenced with the arrival of the various grades of the Orders in procession, commencing with the juniors, the members marching two and two from their assembly tents, which were pitched on the lawn outside. Each of these processions was led by mace-bearers, gentlemen ushers, and other ceremonial officials, and those taking part in them filed off solemnly right and left to their places when they arrived before the Thrones, which were in the meantime guarded by the Imperial Cadet Corps. After these, came the procession of the Governor-General with his staff, His Excellency taking his seat on the *dais* to the right side of the Thrones, where the other seats were for the Minister in attendance and the Duke of Teck. Lady Hardinge took her place similarly on the left of the Thrones, where there were also seats for the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward. At half-past nine precisely a great flourish of trumpets at the entrance, followed by the National Anthem from the band, announced the arrival of Their Majesties, who came in the midst of a long and glittering procession which included all the members of their suite. It was headed by mace-bearers and by the Delhi Herald carrying his sceptre, also by the representatives of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and of the Royal Company of Archers. The Imperial Cadets meanwhile had taken their seats behind the *dais*, where also the Imperial insignia were located. The procession took some time



THE INVESTITURE

to enter the hall, the band playing a Coronation March until the Assistant Herald, who came last, with another posse of golden maces, had reached his place. The King-Emperor wore the mantle of the Sovereign of the Order of the Star of India, which was thus seen for the first time in Indian ceremonial. The Queen-Empress was dressed in pale blue with a circlet of emeralds and diamonds, and wore the badges of several Orders.

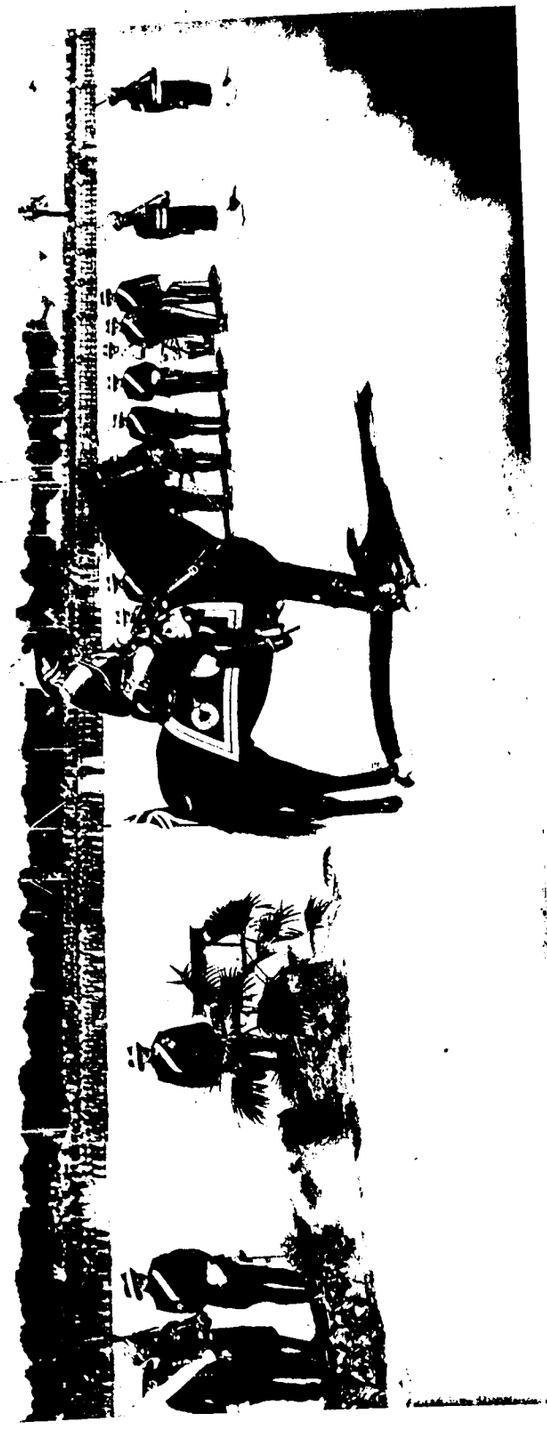
When their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats, and the Master of the Ceremonies had obtained the Imperial Command to commence the presentations, the Governor-General rose from his seat and conducted the Queen-Empress in procession with her ladies and the members of her suite to the main entrance of the pavilion, the band meanwhile playing the *Duke of York* March. A few moments later, after a flourish of trumpets, the procession re-entered, and it was seen that the Governor-General and General Sir Stuart Beatson, Private Secretary to Her Majesty, were bearing the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India, the robe being that which was worn by Queen Victoria. On reaching the *dais*, Her Imperial Majesty made an obeisance to the Sovereign, who then, with the assistance of the Mistress of the Robes, proceeded to invest her with the insignia and the mantle. Her Majesty kissed the hand of the King-Emperor, who saluted her on the cheek and then handed her to her place at his side.

The ordinary proceedings then commenced. The Knights Grand Commanders came first, each one being conducted from his seat by a ceremonial officer and kneeling before the King-Emperor for investiture. The names were announced by the Master of the Ceremonies, who was habited as Secretary to the Order of the Star of India. Mr. J. B. Wood, habited as Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire, stood at His Majesty's right hand to offer the insignia. In the case of those who received the accolade, the King-Emperor used the sword of His Highness the Duke of Teck, who stood behind His Majesty as his personal Aide-de-Camp. The Knights Commanders of the several Orders came next, and so on down the various grades, the total number invested in the various Orders—the Bath, the Star of India, the Indian Empire, the Royal Victorian Order, the Imperial Service Order, and the Kaiser-i-Hind—being two hundred and sixty-one, including Lady Hardinge, who received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class, and two Indian ladies—the Begam of Bhopal and the Maharani of Bhavnagar—who were invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. In the course of the evening the shriek of fire whistles was heard outside the tent, and at the same time an alarming glare was visible through the entrance. The electric lights also flickered for an instant, and a few of the spectators stood up in alarm. They promptly resumed their seats, however, when requested to do so, and the proceedings were not interrupted in any way, the company being reassured by the unperturbed

demeanour of Their Majesties and by the continuance of the ceremony as though nothing had been noticed. It was afterwards found that one of the tents in the King-Emperor's camp, that of Mr. Lucas, Private Secretary to the Marquess of Crewe, had been burnt down. The incident naturally caused some anxiety for a moment, but careful precautions against mishap had been taken and there was never any danger.

Their Majesties' procession passed out shortly before half-past eleven in the same way as on arrival, and was followed by those of the Governor-General and the various grades of the Orders. Immediately afterwards the Imperial Cadet Corps closed around the Thrones, and remained till the company, for whom refreshments were provided in the banqueting tent behind, had entirely dispersed. The whole ceremony, which was one of extraordinary brilliance, had lasted just two hours. The Guards of Honour mounted at the entrance were furnished by the Seaforth Highlanders, a regiment with a very distinguished record in India, under Major Doig, and the senior Sikh regiment at Delhi, the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, under Major Keen.

The honours and decorations distributed on this occasion were not the only ones bestowed during the Delhi visit. On the 15th December, immediately after the ceremony of the inauguration stones, the King-Emperor proceeded to hold, on the polo ground, a review of the Indian Police, of whom two thousand seven hundred were on parade, under the command of Sir Edward Lee French, Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, and after the inspection and salute, His Majesty dismounted and decorated seventy-seven members of the force, officers and men, with the Police Medal. Among them was a Burman policeman armed with a *dah* instead of the ordinary baton. His Majesty had this weapon handed to him for inspection. His Majesty afterwards, through Sir E. L. French, complimented the force on its admirable work, and then left the parade ground in procession with the Queen-Empress amidst the cheers of the whole line. It was clear that the police were much impressed by this gracious acknowledgment of their unostentatious but invaluable services. The force present on parade was composed of detachments from many provinces. From the Punjab came sixteen hundred men, from the United Provinces five hundred and fifty, while smaller detachments were sent by Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Burma, the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and the Central India Agency. Each detachment was headed by its own Inspector-General, and the men were drawn up in line of quarter column, the leading companies being armed with muskets and bayonets. The Queen-Empress and a considerable number of spectators witnessed the interesting ceremony from the pavilion and the stands. Guards of Honour were furnished on the ground by the Highland Light Infantry and the 1st battalion of the 39th Garhwal Rifles.



THE KING-EMPEROR AT THE POLICE REVIEW.

Photo Willie Burke.



OBVERSE.



DURBAR CLASP.

THE DELHI DURBAR MEDAL.



REVERSE.

On the day of Their Majesties' departure also the King-Emperor presented the medal of the Royal Victorian Order to the distinguished Indian officers who had been in ceremonial attendance, as well as to others whose services at Delhi had been of a personal nature. A large number of commemorative medals, some twenty-six thousand altogether, were also distributed by His Majesty's special Command, not only to persons who were present at Delhi, but also in every district throughout India, ten thousand out of the whole number going to the Army. These medals, which were struck at His Majesty's Calcutta mint, were of silver, identical in pattern and as regards their ribbon with those distributed in connexion with the Coronation in London. They were, however, slightly larger, and the reverse bore a Persian chronogram—*Darbar-i-George-i-panjum Qaisar-i-Hind pâdshah ú Málik-i-dayar-i-Ingliz*—"The Durbar of George V, Emperor of India, Lord and Master of the British lands"—the numerical value of the letters of which, when added together, give a total of 1911. Two hundred of these medals were struck in gold and presented to the heads of local governments and administrations, the Ruling Chiefs, and several high officials. The medals were not issued to persons who had already received that given for the Coronation, but, by His Imperial Majesty's Command, these were given a commemorative clasp bearing the word *Delhi*.

The last of all the ceremonies was that of Their Majesties' state departure on the 16th December. This in its main lies was similar to the state entry, except that the arrangements were simplified—the cortèges of the governors and Ruling Chiefs being omitted, and that the route followed was a much shorter one, not passing through the city streets at all. Before leaving the camp, Their Majesties received in the ante-room of the King-Emperor's tent a large number of officers and officials who had been connected with the arrangements. These all entered the tents in succession, and each received from the King-Emperor's own hand a personal souvenir of the visit. Their Majesties next held a reception of the leaders of the different religious communities. These were presented by Sir Louis Dane, to whose initiative their part in the proceedings on the 13th December had been due. They were headed by the Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, the Hindus, when they came into Their Majesties' presence, uttering a Sanskrit benediction, and the Muhammadans reciting similar Arabic verses, while the Sikhs offered a volume of the Granth handsomely bound. Their Majesties next proceeded, at a quarter past eleven, to the reception pavilion adjoining their apartments, where the Ruling Chiefs were assembled with their principal sardars and officials to bid farewell. The Durbar medals had been distributed to the Chiefs by the Master of the Ceremonies in the interval of waiting. The King-Emperor, who, as at his entry into Delhi, was wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal with the ribbon of the Star of India, entered, with the

Queen-Empress, from the private apartments, heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, *and attended by the suite.* Their Majesties passed down the line of Chiefs, who were grouped on either side of the central passage, towards the entrance, shaking hands with each and speaking a few words of farewell. The Guards of Honour that were mounted on the lawn opposite the pavilion were furnished by the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles. Special detachments of all regiments of which His Majesty is Colonel in Chief, or which had been similarly honoured by the late King-Emperor, were also present. On reaching the grand entrance of the pavilion, Their Majesties passed out and entered their carriage, which was already drawn up at the foot of the steps. The mere record of this ceremony gives no true indication of the sentiments which it evoked. The Chiefs were deeply moved on parting with their Sovereign, and their genuine emotion was a proof that they regarded him not only as their feudal overlord, but also as a personal friend.

The procession then moved off at a trot, being formed in exactly the same way as at the state entry, except that both Their Majesties were now seated in a carriage, and that the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge had no part in it, having already proceeded to Salimgarh, escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers. The troops included were, besides the Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, R Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), a regiment of the old Hyderabad contingent. They were commanded by Brigadier-General C. P. W. Pirie. The route, which was lined by the same bodies of troops as at the state entry, ascended the Ridge by the Chouburja Road and then passed through the reception pavilion, where some hundreds of people received Their Majesties with loud cheering. From there the line of march continued down the Rajpur Road, the Court Road, and through the Kashmir Gate, where representatives were massed of all the regiments bearing Delhi as a battle honour. These regiments were the 3rd and 6th Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, the 9th Cavalry, the 10th Lancers, the 1st Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles. On the open ground outside the Fort all the troops not on duty along the route were drawn up for farewell, and presented an imposing spectacle. As the procession approached the Lahore Gate of the Fort by which it entered, a flourish was sounded by the trumpeters of the procession and answered by a fanfare from others stationed above the gate. Then, as Their Majesties' carriage passed in from public view, a band stationed at this point played the National Anthem, and at the same moment a salute of a hundred and one guns was fired by salvoes of batteries on the Ridge, and punctuated with a *feu de joie*

along the whole line of troops from the King-Emperor's Camp to the Fort gate and back again.

Inside the Fort the various portions of the procession filed off on to the open spaces, leaving only the heralds and trumpeters, the Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps, to attend Their Majesties into Salimgarh. The carriage, after crossing the narrow bridge above the moat, drew up at the foot of the steps leading to the platform, where Their Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. His Majesty first inspected the Guards of Honour of the 1st Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, commanded by Captain R. M. Tyler, the Volunteer contingent, commanded by Captain H. G. Waters, and the 57th Wilde's Rifles, under Major E. C. Creagh, that were drawn up in the bastion, and then with Her Majesty ascended the steps on to the platform. Here, where Their Majesties stood facing the Fort under the small pavilion, there were more leave-takings, the governors and other high officials being presented by the Governor-General as at the arrival. In addition to these, members of the Durbar Committee and the wives of the members of the Indian staff were similarly presented. The King-Emperor then, after bidding farewell to the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, entered his train and left for Nepal. The train for the Queen-Empress then moved up to the platform, and Her Majesty likewise departed for Agra a few minutes later. A salute of a hundred and one guns was fired in each case from the Water bastion of the Fort, and both trains left the platform amid ringing cheers from those assembled there.

The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge left similarly for Dehra Dun a short time later.

Besides the ceremonies that have been described, there were several occasions of a social kind on which Their Majesties appeared. In their own camp, large dinner parties were held on the evenings of the 8th and 14th December, at which a hundred and six and a hundred and fifteen guests respectively were present, including on each occasion the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and several members of the Governor-General's Council and Ruling Chiefs. A considerable number of the high personages at Delhi also had the honour of taking luncheon with Their Majesties.

With characteristic interest in such things, the Queen-Empress visited the historical museum in the Fort on the afternoon of her arrival, Mr. J. P. Thompson, District Judge of Delhi, having the honour of showing the collection to Her Majesty. The next morning Her Majesty paid a visit to the Kutab Minar and the adjacent archæological buildings, attended by a small party of the suite. Both Their Majesties also showed themselves keen supporters of the sports, which are popular in India with British and Indians alike. A polo tournament, open to any team from India or abroad, had been arranged to take place during the visit, on the grounds which had been specially constructed in the camp, and

which formed the social centre for the whole assemblage. Fourteen teams entered, and the semi-finals and the final game of this tournament, which was governed by the rules of the Indian Polo Association, took place on the afternoons of the 9th and 11th December respectively, being each attended by some eight to ten thousand persons. Their Majesties were present on both occasions on the terrace of the small pavilion provided for their use at the middle of the stands, and took a close interest in the games. On the earlier of these two afternoons the final game of a football tournament, which was open to the troops of the Army, took place on an adjacent ground. The competing teams were the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Border Regiment, the former being the victors, and the spectators were almost without exception private soldiers of the Army, British and Indian. His Majesty, attended by the Governor-General and the gentlemen in waiting, crossed the polo ground to witness this, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers knew no bounds to find the King-Emperor himself really seated in their midst. After the final polo match Her Majesty herself presented the cup, which was a gift from the King-Emperor, to the victorious team, each member of which was separately presented to Their Majesties and received a miniature of the trophy. It was won by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who had successively defeated the Scouts, Kishangarh, and the King's Dragoon Guards. When the final match was over and the presentation was about to take place, the barriers were opened and thousands came up to the front of the pavilion, a privilege that was greatly appreciated and did away with any sense of formality. The enthusiasm as the Imperial carriage drove away was intense. Cheers and shouts resounded on all sides; turbans were thrown in the air, while the people near the carriage ran beside it as Their Majesties left the ground. On the afternoon of the 15th December, Their Majesties were present at the Military Tournament and Point to Point races held on the great review ground, which was specially arranged for the occasion. Their Majesties were escorted there by the Volunteer Light Horse detachments, and by sections of "King George's Own" regiments, the 1st Lancers, the 6th Cavalry, and the 39th Central India Horse. Guards of Honour were furnished by the Volunteers and the 116th Mahrattas, the only Mahratta corps at Delhi. The programme included military displays by the 1st Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, a unit that took a very distinguished part in the early wars in India, and the 18th King George's Own Lancers, the 17th Lancers, who gave a musical ride, and R Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, which jumped a three-foot wall with the guns in line at a gallop. There were also special races, run under the auspices of the Calcutta Turf Club, for various classes and ranks of the Army, the King-Emperor's Cup being won by Mr. Curtis's *Sir John*, ridden by the owner. On the conclusion of the events Her Majesty graciously presented the winners with the trophies and medals, which were the gifts of Their Majesties themselves. There were other events of a similar nature,

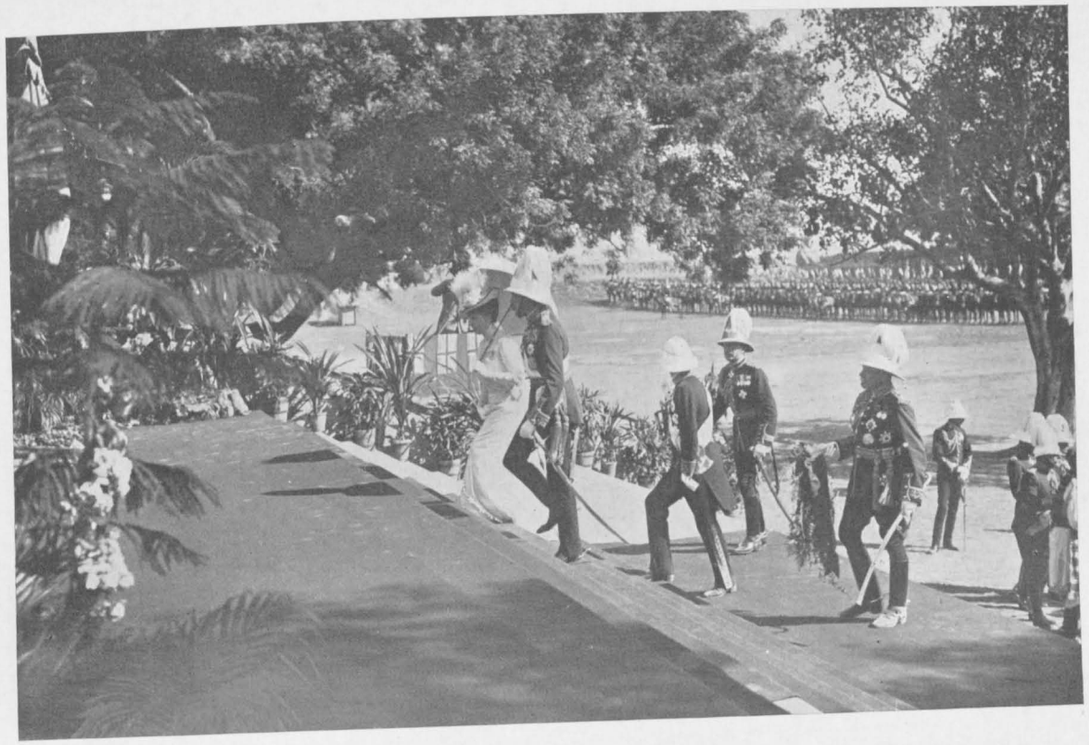


Photo Brooks.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES ENTERING THE RAILWAY STATION AT SALIMGARH.

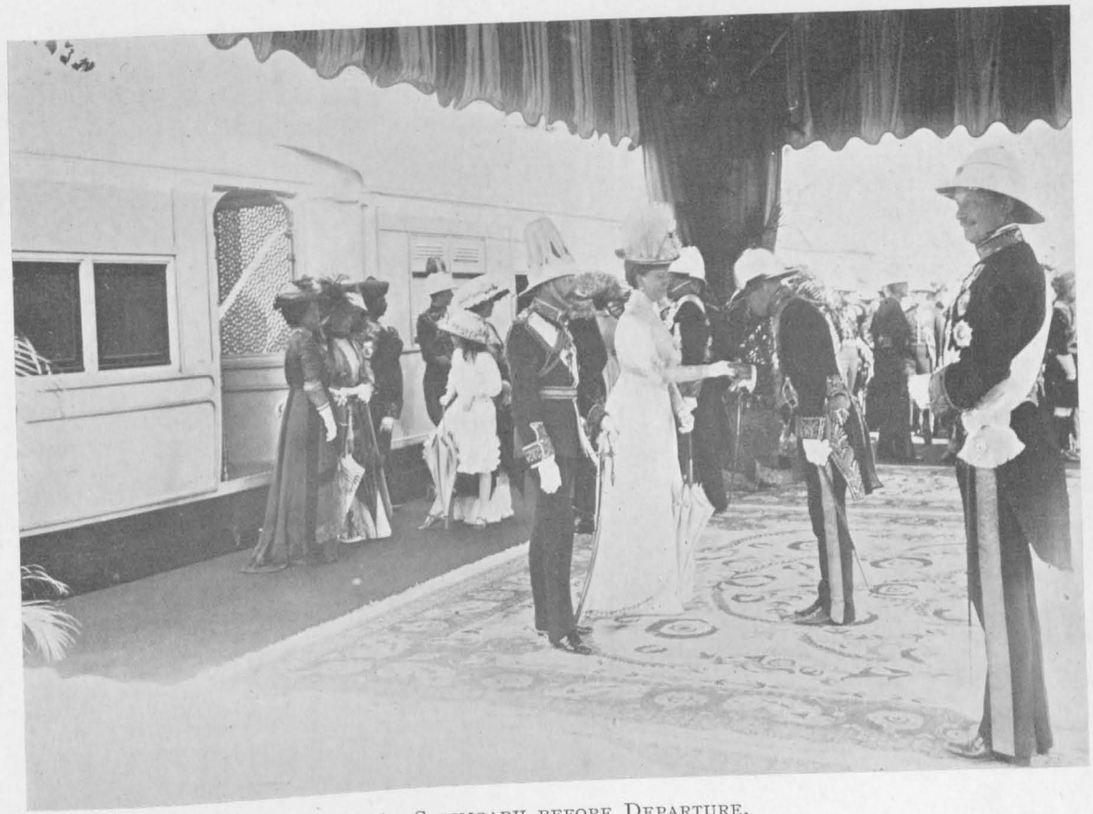


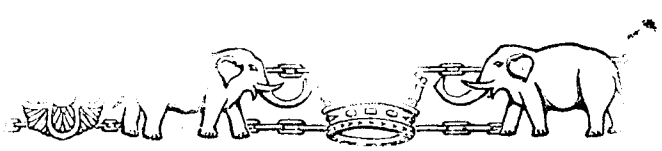
Photo Brooks.

AT SALIMGARH BEFORE DEPARTURE.

hockey and boxing tournaments and many social entertainments in the camps, but time did not permit Their Majesties to be present at any except the final game of the hockey tournament, which took place on the 14th December in the presence of the King-Emperor, between the 33rd Punjabis, who were victorious, and the 30th Punjabis.



CHAIN OF THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA



CHAIN OF THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE



BADGE OF
KHAN BAHADUR



BADGE OF THE
IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER



STAR OF THE ORDER OF THE
INDIAN EMPIRE



XII—NEPAL AND RAJPUTANA

I—NEPAL

NEPAL is best known as the country of the gallant little Gurkha. It holds a peculiar position as a State lying between India and the Chinese frontier, with which only once has the British Government been at variance. This was in 1814, when the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, was obliged to send a military expedition into the country to put an end to frontier raids. The campaign was brought to a successful termination in the following year by Sir David Ochterlony, whose lofty monument is such a conspicuous object in Calcutta, and since then this hardy mountain State has been the closest ally of the British and has given many of its sons to fight the battles of the Empire.

When the King-Emperor made his tour in India as Prince of Wales, it had been arranged that he should pay a visit to the Maharaja of Nepal in His Highness's own territory and, as a relaxation from the severe strain of many months of travelling, enjoy some of the unequalled sport afforded by the well-stocked jungles of the Terai, the sub-montane portion of the State. A severe outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood of the shooting camps, however, necessitated the sudden abandonment of the project. The disappointment in Nepal was acute, and was fully shared by His Royal Highness himself. In 1908, Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, the actual ruler of the State, visited England as the highly honoured guest of His Majesty King Edward. In January 1911, as soon as it was known that the present King-Emperor would visit India, the Maharaja begged the Viceroy to lay before His Majesty the idea of a shoot in Nepal. His Majesty readily accepted the invitation. Great preparations were at once set on foot, and two standing camps, in ideal situations, were made

in the Chitawan valley. These were connected with each other and with the railway, thirty miles distant, by some fifty miles of roadway, which was newly cut through the dense forest and jungle.

It looked, however, as if the fates were once more unpropitious, for His Highness the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal, the titular ruler of the country, died on the 11th December 1911, after being seriously ill for some months. His Highness had, however, before he passed away, expressed a particular desire that his death should in no way interfere with the visit. The King-Emperor therefore, as the period of ceremonial mourning was over before the date decided on, and as great disappointment would otherwise have been caused, consented to adhere to his original plan.

Leaving Delhi on the 16th December, His Imperial Majesty reached Arrah, the headquarters of the British district of Shahabad, on the south bank of the Ganges, on the next morning, which was Sunday. Here the Commissioner of Patna, Mr. W. Maude, and the District Magistrate, Mr. J. Johnson, were presented, and the train waited while His Imperial Majesty attended Divine Service in the local church. At this the Most Rev. Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, officiated. After the service, the King-Emperor inspected the well-known volunteer corps of the Behar Light Horse, which was in camp there. The commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Hickley, introduced his officers, His Majesty being particularly interested in Captain Apperley, who had been one of the Guard of Honour of the same corps on the occasion of King Edward's visit to India as Prince of Wales in 1875. The regiment had turned out in force, over eighty per cent. of its full strength being on parade, although many had travelled long distances in order to be present. His Majesty then went by motor to see the Judge's house, the famous "Little House" where, in 1857, Boyle with seven Englishmen and fifty Sikhs made his memorable stand against four regiments of mutineers. The District and Sessions Judge of Arrah, Mr. G. J. Monahan, was here presented, and a detachment of the 45th Sikhs was drawn up at the house under Major Rattray, a son of Colonel Rattray, who raised the regiment in 1856. Two Indians, of whom one had fought in the siege, while the other was a boy at the time, were also presented to His Majesty, from whom they received gifts of money according to their ages. The town of Arrah was profusely decorated and large crowds greeted the King-Emperor with great enthusiasm. During his drive through the town, His Majesty noticed that the barriers kept the people far back from the route, and commanded that they should be removed, thus allowing the spectators to approach quite close. After going through Bankipur in the early afternoon, the Imperial party travelled by steamer from Digha Ghat for four miles down the Ganges, the vessel being kept as close inshore as possible to give the many thousands of people on the bank a chance to see His Majesty.

The borders of Nepal were reached at ten o'clock on the morning of the 18th December, at Bikna Thori, a small station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway on a line originally made during construction for the transport of ballast, but temporarily transformed for the present occasion into a place of some importance, with a post and telegraph office and a considerable settlement of people. Here His Majesty was received by the Maharaja, the arrangements being entirely informal. The Resident in Nepal, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Manners-Smith, V.C., with Major Burden and Captain Orton of the Residency Staff, and Mr. H. C. Streatfield, Commissioner of Tirhut, with Mr. G. Rainy, Collector of Champaran, were presented to His Majesty by Sir Henry McMahon, and the Maharaja's suite, most of whom had accompanied him to England, including two of His Excellency's sons, General Mohan Shamsher Jang and Lieutenant-General Kaisar Shamsher Jang, were presented by the Resident.

After a few minutes' conversation, His Majesty left Bikna Thori in a motor-car for the first day's shooting ground, accompanied by the Maharaja and attended by Brigadier-General Grimston, the remainder of the suite in attendance following in four other cars. The rest of the party formed a long procession of thirty-five vehicles and thirty elephants, which went direct to the camp. The Nepal frontier was crossed a few hundred yards from the station in the middle of a river bed, on the far bank of which was a large triumphal arch decorated with trophies of the jungle. From this, parched rice and red powder were scattered on His Majesty's car, in token of an auspicious entry into Nepal. At the same time a salute of a hundred and one guns was fired by two Nepalese batteries which were stationed near. Thirteen miles farther on, in the valley of the Rui river, His Majesty was met by General Baber Shamsher Jang, second son of the Maharaja, who brought news of tigers in the neighbourhood, whereupon the party mounted elephants and proceeded into the forest. The sport was most successful, the first tiger being shot by His Majesty in mid-air as it was leaping a small stream. On this, as on every occasion during the visit to Nepal, His Majesty displayed that remarkable skill with the rifle for which he has long been noted among sportsmen. Altogether before the evening four tigers and three rhinoceroses were secured. His Majesty reached the camp at Sukhibar soon after five o'clock, and expressed his great admiration of the beautiful surroundings. The camp was situated at the centre of a crescent-shaped bend on the river Rapti, and had thus a long vista of clear water on either hand in front, while behind it lay the dense and luxuriant forest of the Terai. The river flowed past the camp in a broad and placid stream, forming a splendid foreground to the open jungle on the other bank, while occasionally in the distance a view could be caught of the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas. In the camp itself a bungalow was built for His Majesty, most comfortably furnished and fitted with electric light. Besides His Majesty's private apartments the house contained a dining-room to seat twenty-four and a drawing-



Photo Brooks.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY GREETING THE MAHARAJA SIR CHANDRA SHAMSHER JANG OF NEPAL.

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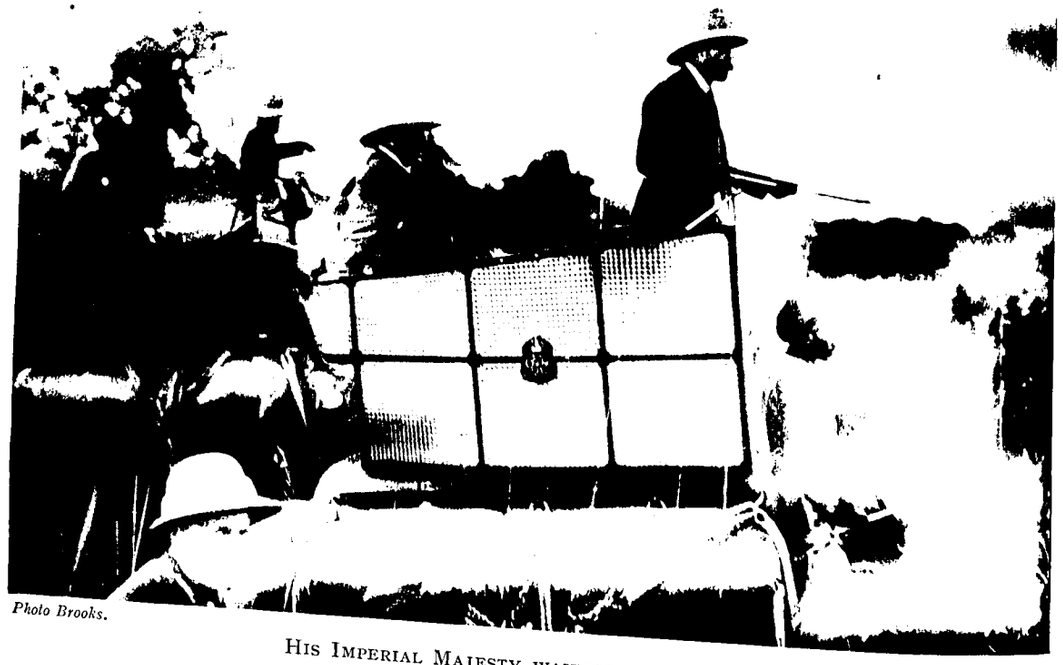


Photo Brooks.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY WAITING FOR A SHOT.



Photo Brook...

A KILL.

oom decorated with many objects of local interest. Around this, arranged in he form of a letter S, were the tents of His Majesty's suite, who numbered ighteen, and the Residency Staff of five. Outside the fencing of the camp were arious smaller encampments for the Residency Escort, the motor-cars, stables, ıxidermists, hospital, laundry, the post and telegraph offices, and other subsidiary :rvices.

The camp of the Maharaja, who had with him some members of his family, ; well as his staff and senior officers, was situated also on the river bank a little ›wer down, and behind it, hidden in the jungle, was the large encampment of [is Excellency's followers, who numbered twelve thousand, besides six hundred ephants with two thousand attendants.

The King-Emperor resided at Sukhibar for five days. Each of these as spent in shooting, and splendid sport was obtained. On the sixth :y a move was made to the second shooting camp at Kasra, eight iles farther up the river Rapti. The whole fourteen thousand men who rmed the population of the first encampment changed their quarters, ıt the move was rendered easy by the fact that the second camp was actically a duplicate of the first. Here the sport was continued in the ne way as before.

On Sunday, the 24th December, His Imperial Majesty attended Divine rvice, which was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Godber, Domestic Chaplain the Bishop of Calcutta, who had been summoned from India at His Majesty's ıuest. On this day the ladies of the Residency party were invited to ıcheon with the King-Emperor, and in the afternoon His Majesty, accom- ıied by General Kaisar Shamsher, inspected with much interest the collection animals indigenous to Nepal which the Maharaja had presented to him. .is collection consisted of over seventy varieties, ranging from a young phant and a rhinoceros calf to the wild ass of the Tibetan border, also the e *shou*, which is now, with many others of the animals which survived the rney to England, in the gardens of the Zoological Society in London. His ıjesty was also pleased to inspect the collection of beautiful specimens of palese art which were similarly presented, and are now in the Victoria and ›ert Museum at South Kensington. In the evening His Majesty held an ›rmal reception in the drawing-room of the shooting-box, at which he sonally invested the Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang with the insignia or a Knight Grand Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and handed him the gold Coronation Durbar medal. His Majesty also announced to the Maharaja the bestowal of a Knight Commandership of the same Order on His Excellency's brother, General Bhim Shamsher Jang, Commander in Chief of the Nepalese Army, as well as the gift of two thousand rifles for his troops, with a large quantity of ammunition. After this, His Majesty received the Maharaja's brothers and his sons, with a few other near relations, giving to

each of them a personal souvenir. The officers concerned with the arrangements, and also the shikaris and mahouts, likewise received presents. The same evening His Majesty dispatched a telegram to the Officer Commanding the Abor Expeditionary Force as follows:

"I WISH to express to you and all ranks under your command my hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. I watch with interest the steady progress of your columns, and look for a successful and speedy termination of the expedition."

The next day being Christmas, the King-Emperor attended Divine Service before continuing the shikar. The ring formed on this day was the largest during the whole visit, the number of elephants engaged being just under six hundred, and it was then that His Majesty obtained the largest tiger of the shoot.

On the 27th December, some fighting elephants were exhibited before His Majesty, who also received two Mutiny veterans of the Nepalese Army, one of whom had been presented with a claymore by King Edward on the occasion of his visit in 1876. In the evening the members of His Majesty's suite proceeded to the Maharaja's camp, where His Highness the Duke of Teck read a short speech of appreciation and thanks to His Excellency, which the others present confirmed with many expressions of goodwill. His Majesty later invested Colonel Manners-Smith, the Resident, as a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and presented him with the Delhi medal. Major Burden was next invested with the Companionship of the Indian Empire, and likewise given the Delhi medal. Other members of the Residency Staff received souvenirs.

The 28th December was the last day of the visit. In the morning, on his way to the shoot, His Majesty reviewed a Brigade of four Nepalese regiments that were drawn up in line beside the road. The troops were in full-dress uniform, and were commanded by Senior Commanding General Judha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana. The railway station was reached, after a long day in the jungle, at half-past six in the evening, a salute of a hundred and one guns being fired as His Majesty crossed the frontier. On arrival, His Majesty entered his saloon with the Maharaja, but shortly afterwards returned to the platform and said good-bye to His Excellency and the members of his suite, as also to the Resident, and the Commissioner and the Collector, who had remained in camp at Bikna Thori during the visit. A large crowd had gathered even in this out-of-the-way place and loudly cheered the King-Emperor, running beside the train as far as possible.

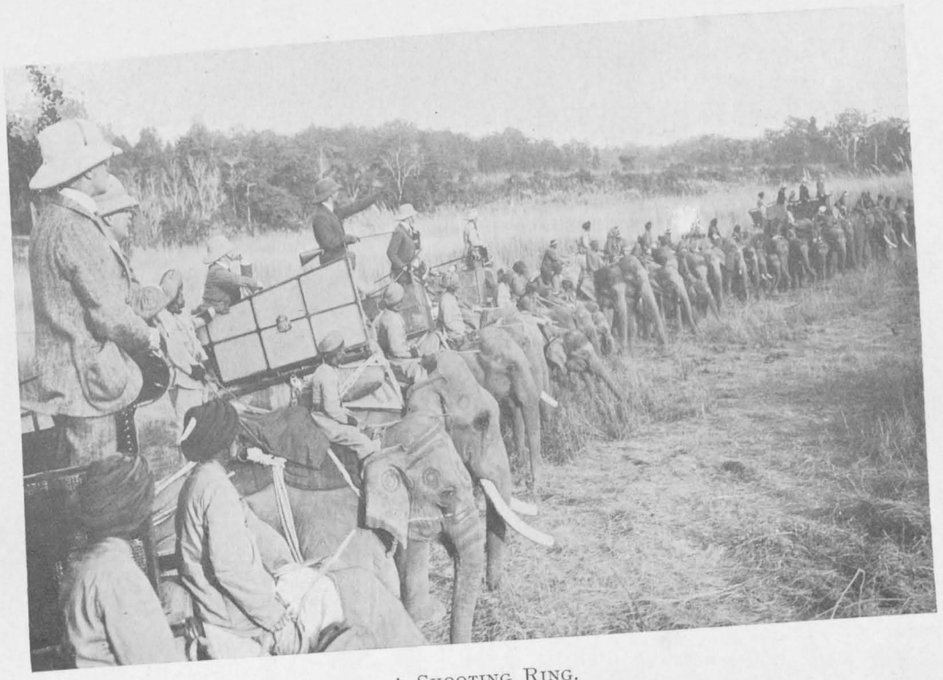


Photo Brooks. A SHOOTING RING.

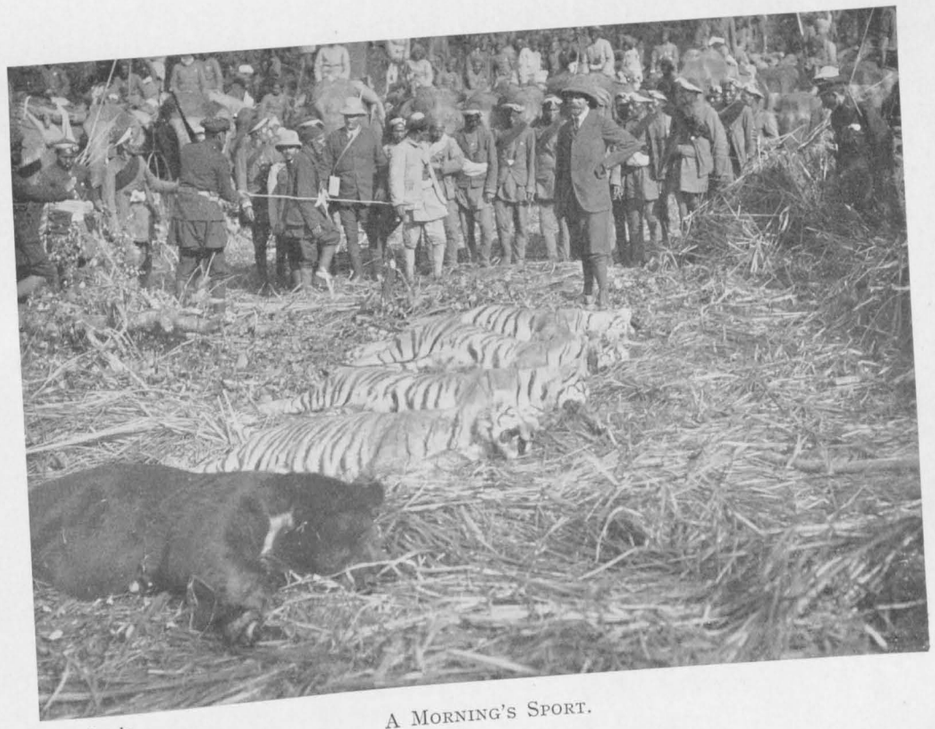


Photo Brooks. A MORNING'S SPORT.



Photo Brooks.

SHOOTING IN NEPAL.

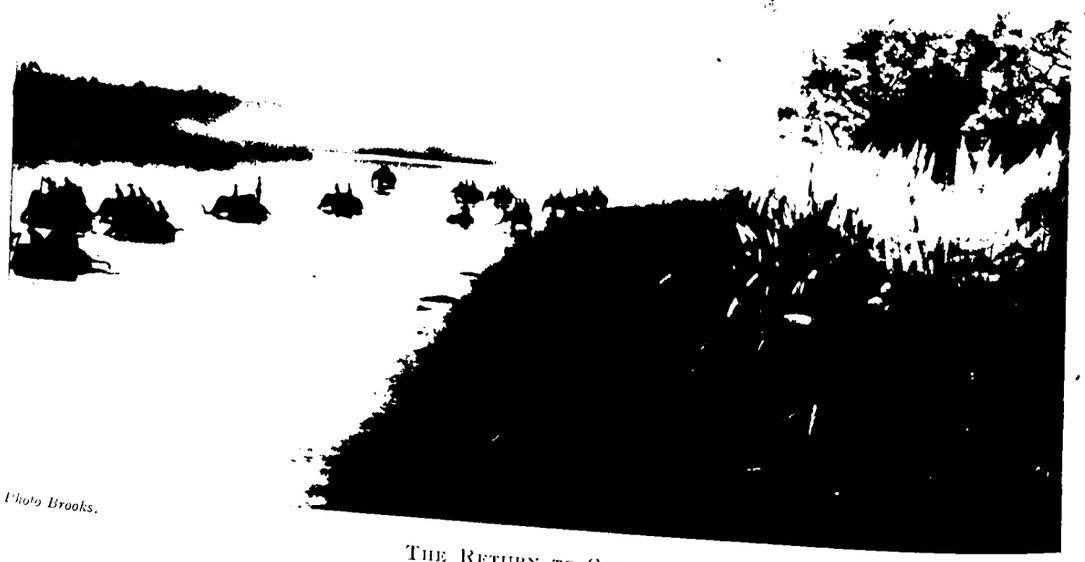
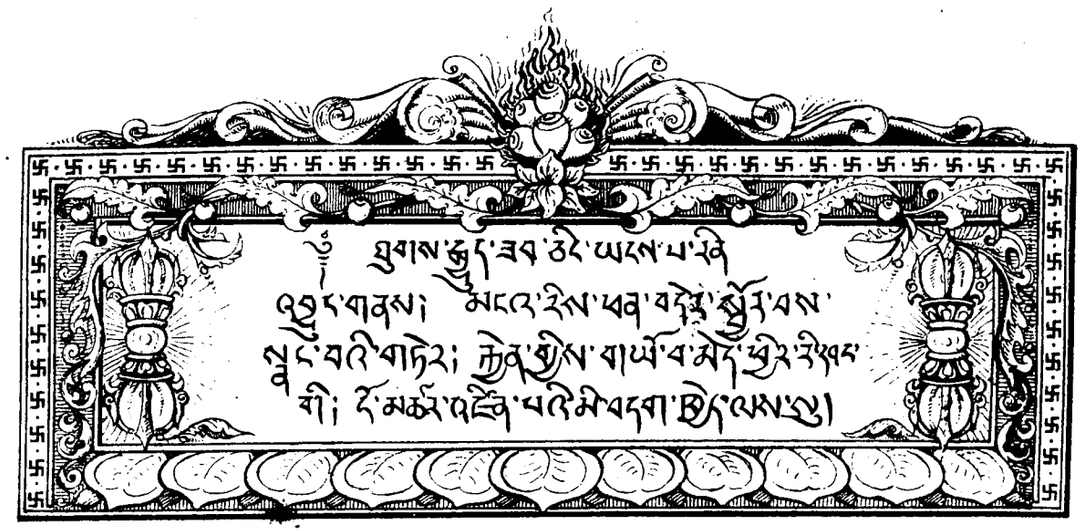
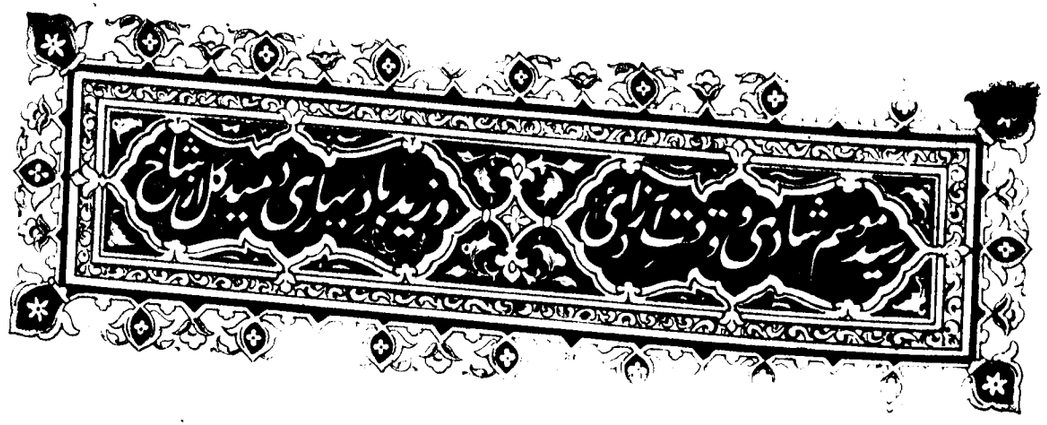


Photo Brooks.

THE RETURN TO CAMP.

Thus ended a most successful visit, not only from the point of view of sport, but also from the opportunity which it gave to His Majesty to establish still more firmly the cordial relations already subsisting between himself and his distinguished host, and between the Governments of Great Britain and Nepal. The total bag had been thirty-nine tigers, eighteen rhinoceroses, and four bears. The Maharaja's hospitality and his labours for the comfort of his guests had been unbounded and were fully appreciated by His Majesty.





II—RAJPUTANA

Meanwhile, the Queen-Empress had visited Agra and Rajputana. Her Majesty reached Agra from Delhi on the 16th December at five o'clock in the evening. At the station, to which a number of the prominent citizens of Agra had received the privilege of entry, Mr. Reynolds, the Commissioner of Agra, was in attendance, driving from there with Her Majesty to the Circuit House. A Guard of Honour of the 13th Rajputs, the Shekhawati Regiment, of which the Maharaja of Jaipur is Honorary Colonel, was mounted at the station under Subadar Parbhudan Singh, and at the Circuit House another of the Royal Irish Regiment, commanded by Major W. H. White. Her Majesty had already stayed at the Circuit House as Princess of Wales in 1905, but its surroundings had been greatly improved since then by the conversion of waste land into a park, and it was again specially prepared for Her Majesty's reception. The suite, as on the previous occasion, were in camp in the grounds. On this visit, which was purely informal and free from ceremonies of State, the Queen-Empress had full scope for her interest in historical and archæological buildings, and within a short time of her arrival hastened to renew her acquaintance with the beauties of the Taj Mahal. The next day being Sunday, Her Majesty attended Divine Service at St. George's Church, the sermon being preached by the Bishop of Lucknow. It had been Her Majesty's intention to proceed to church by motor, but the 13th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, begged to be allowed the honour of furnishing an escort, and this request was graciously acceded to. In the afternoon Her Majesty visited the great fort of Akbar and another of the treasures of Indian architecture, the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula, the Wazir of the Emperor Jahangir and father of Nur Jahan, his favourite wife. The day concluded with a small dinner party in the Circuit House, to which the principal local officials and military officers were invited. The following day was spent by Her Majesty in seeing Fatehpur Sikri, twenty-two miles from Agra,

Akbar's abandoned city that was designed as the Imperial capital. Here, as at the other historic buildings, Mr. Sanderson, the Superintendent of Muhammadan and British Monuments, acted as guide. Her Majesty evidently enjoyed these excursions very greatly; she also took much interest in the architectural details, particularly those of the tomb of Salim Chisti and of the Turkish Sultana's house at Fatehpur Sikri. On the next day Her Majesty again visited the Taj Mahal, and then left for Jaipur. The train reached Jaipur in the afternoon, and Her Imperial Majesty was received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja, who laid his sword at her feet in token of allegiance. A Guard of Honour of the Maharaja's troops was mounted at the station and a salute was fired. After the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, and several officers and Sardars of the State had been presented, Her Majesty proceeded to her carriage, four little Hindu girls strewing flowers in her way. The Maharaja accompanied the Queen-Empress to the Residency. The escort was provided by a hundred cavalry of His Highness's forces, and round Her Majesty's carriage rode the Thakur of Karansar and the Thakur of Chomu, also Major Holden, the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, with eight sowars of the Deoli Regiment. The roads throughout were lined by the troops and armed retainers of the State, men in armour, spearmen, horsemen in mail, camels with swivel guns, half-naked Nagas, and groups of gaily caparisoned elephants. At one point of the route, where a triumphal arch was erected, Sanskrit verses were recited by a chorus of schoolboys, who showered flowers and performed an act of reverence with lighted lamps, the burden of their song being "Hail, Empress, Hail! Your Majesty's knowledge is perfect through experience of the world. As the moon makes the lotus bloom with joy, so Your Imperial Majesty's presence charms and delights the hearts of all of us. We pray with one voice that the Almighty will protect you and keep your favour on our beloved Chief."

At the Residency, a Guard of Honour of the 42nd Deoli Regiment, commanded by Captain Burnett, was drawn up before the house, and Her Majesty was received by Mrs. Showers. The Maharaja himself conducted Her Majesty to the apartments prepared for her, and then took his leave. Later in the afternoon the Queen-Empress visited the Mayo Hospital, as well as the well-known museum in the Albert Hall, a handsome modern building of which King Edward had laid the first stone in 1876. Early next morning Her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of Devonshire and the Hon. Venetia Baring, also by the Resident and Mrs. Showers, and some other members of the party, went by motor-car to the city of Amber, some six miles from Jaipur. This was formerly the capital of the State, and tradition takes it back to the tenth century. The steep ascent to the deserted palace was made on elephants, and Her Majesty was conducted over the buildings by the Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan, Senior Member of the Maharaja's Council, and Thakur Devi Singh of

Chomu. On the road between Jaipur and Amber the fort of Nahargarh (the tiger fort) was pointed out to Her Majesty on the ridge of hills overhanging the city of Jaipur. It is in this fort that since the founding of the State the Maharaja's treasure has been kept under a guard of Minas, the jungle tribe from which the ancestors of the present Chief wrested their territory.

In the afternoon an expedition was made to the old palace and garden at Jotwara. The trip was made by motor, and, to the surprise of his subjects, the Maharaja followed Her Majesty in another car, a modern method of conveyance that His Highness does not often use. Tea was taken at Jotwara, and Her Majesty, as a new experience, had a drive in a bullock cart. Her Majesty also inspected the specimens of Jaipur art in brasswork and enamel that were brought for the purpose to the beautiful gardens of the Residency. In the evening Her Majesty gave a small dinner party at the Residency, and afterwards witnessed a dance by Nagas, a class of warrior ascetics in the State.

The following day the Queen-Empress left Jaipur, the Maharaja taking leave on the railway platform. Prominent on this occasion, as on all others during Her Majesty's visit, were the men of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps, which under Colonel Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai has seen much service in the field. In the Chitral campaign of 1895 it left Jaipur within forty-eight hours of receiving warning and rendered most valuable service, as also in the Tirah campaign of 1897.

Ajmer, the capital of the little British province at the centre of Rajputana which serves as common ground for the surrounding States, was reached at half-past three in the afternoon, and Her Majesty was received at the station by Sir Elliot Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Lady Colvin. Guards of Honour of the 44th Merwara Infantry and of the 2nd Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers were mounted on the platform, the former being commanded by Captain N. Radcliffe-Smith and the latter by Major A. R. G. Newton. After the Agent to the Governor-General had presented his staff and the principal local officials who were at the station, Her Imperial Majesty drove to the Mayo College, about a mile away, with an escort of the 27th Light Cavalry under Captain G. R. P. Wheatley.

This Institution, which is the largest of the "Chiefs' Colleges" in India, was founded by the Ruling Chiefs, as the result of a conference among themselves at the time of the 1877 Durbar. It is intended exclusively for the education of the sons of ruling houses and the scions of the Rajput princely clans, and has developed on the lines of an English public school, though the curriculum is specially adapted to fit the students for the duties of their high station. Each State or group of States has its separate house,



Johnston & Hoffman

Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.



THE RESIDENCY, JAIPUR.

exhibiting in many cases its own local style of architecture, in the park around the College. At the entrance of the white marble College building, the Principal, Mr. C. W. Waddington, was presented to Her Majesty. The boys, who numbered about two hundred, and the Indian staff were ranged on either side of the steps, forming, with their coloured headdresses and various national costumes, an exceedingly picturesque and interesting group. The Queen-Empress then entered the College hall, where by Her Majesty's Command the Principal presented the members of his staff and the monitors of the College. Her Majesty also received from the head monitor, Kunwar Debi Singh of Pipla, Jaipur, an album of views of the College and a copy of the College magazine. After inspecting the hall and class-rooms Her Imperial Majesty ascended to the roof of the east wing, from which a panoramic view of Ajmer is obtained. Her Majesty next drove round the park, visiting on her way the Kota house, to inspect one of the boys' rooms. In the meantime, the boys and the staff had assembled at the cricket pavilion, a gift from the Maharaja of Bikaner, and here Her Majesty took tea with Mrs. Waddington and witnessed some mounted sports by the boys. On arrival, Her Majesty graciously accepted a bouquet of red roses from His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, who was one of the students at the College. The ladies of the College staff were presented, and also, by Her Majesty's special Command, every boy then at the College. Before leaving the pavilion, which she did amid much cheering, Her Majesty commanded that an extra week's holiday should be given to the boys in honour of her visit. Her Majesty then drove, escorted as before, to the Residency, picturesquely situated above the Ana Sagar lake and the beautiful white terraces and pavilions that were made by Shah Jahan. A Guard of Honour of the Royal Irish Regiment, under the command of Major W. H. White, was in attendance at the Residency. After dinner, to which, besides the Agent to the Governor-General and Lady Colvin, a number of the local officials had the honour of being invited, a small reception was held, the lake and the city being outlined with myriads of small lights. The whole party assembled on the veranda of the house to see these illuminations, which at Ajmer are always particularly striking from the conformation of the ground, the city being spread out at the foot of the great fort-crowned hill of Taragarh, a point of the same range that commences with the Ridge at Delhi. On the following morning Her Imperial Majesty went by motor-car to the sacred lake of Pushkar, a noted place of Hindu pilgrimage which lies a few miles away over a low pass in the hills. Here Her Majesty ascended the steep flight of steps to the temple of Brahma, distinguished as being one of the only four temples in India to the creative deity. Before leaving, Her Majesty made a handsome gift to the religious foundations of the place. In the afternoon of the same day Her Majesty drove into the city, a place of many traditions, supposed to have been founded in the year A.D. 145. It was at the fort of Ajmer, which under Akbar

was one of the Imperial residences, that the Emperor Jahangir received the first ambassador from England "with courtly condescension." The place became British in 1818, when it was ceded by the Mahrattas, who had captured it. The escort of the Queen-Empress was furnished by the Mayo College Cadets, who wore white uniforms with headdress and *Kamarbands* of the *panchrang* or five colours of Rajputana. The boys had specially begged for this privilege. In the city Her Majesty visited the Dargah Khwaja Saheb, a Muhammadan shrine that attracts pilgrims from all parts of the continent, one of whom was the Emperor Akbar himself. It contains the tomb of the saint Muin-ud-din Chisti, a holy man who came from Ghor to India in the twelfth century. Here also are to be found the drums and brass candlesticks taken by Akbar at the sack of Chitor. At the entrance to the shrine Her Majesty was received by the Commissioner of Ajmer, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Stratton, president of the committee of the shrine. Her Majesty accepted a bouquet made of gold and silver threads from the members of the committee, and herself made a donation to their charities. From here, Her Majesty proceeded to the Arhai-din-ka Jhonpra on the upper side of the city, a building that was once a Hindu College established by the Chauhan King Vasudev, but was afterwards converted into a mosque, the legend being that Mahomed Ghori ordered it to be ready for him to pray in within two and a half days (*arhai din*). The party then returned to the Residency.

On the morning of the 23rd December, shortly before ten o'clock, Her Imperial Majesty left Ajmer by motor-car for Bundi. The departure was private, but a Guard of Honour of the Royal Irish Regiment was present at the Residency, and the escort of the 27th Light Cavalry was drawn up in the Kaisar Bagh, a public garden at the foot of the Residency hill. A salute of thirty-one guns was also fired. On the way, Her Majesty inspected the sites of the memorials to King Edward, and the late Sir Curzon Wyllie who had spent many years in Rajputana. At the entrance to the Mayo College park the boys and staff were congregated for their farewell salutations. Her Majesty's car stopped for a brief space and then moved off amid many hearty cheers, which Her Majesty smilingly acknowledged.

Except for a few miles near Deoli, the whole of this journey was in the British district of Ajmer. The first portion was lined by troops, and lay through the picturesque low hills that form the watershed of India, the plateau, at the centre of which is the city of Ajmer, marking the highest point of the plains of Hindustan, from which the country slopes away in all directions. After passing the Cantonment of Nasirabad, fourteen miles from Ajmer, the remainder of the route was, for nearly sixty miles, along a straight stretch of partly cultivated open country, with low hills in the distance on either hand. On this road at long intervals there are villages, each grouped around the local noble's castle, and from these both lord and villagers came down to the roadside



Photo Ganpatrao Kale.
HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY WITH THE MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.
HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY WITH THE MAHARAO OF KOTA.



Ganpatrao Kale

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.

to salute the Queen-Empress as she passed. Eventually, a thick green patch of trees in the distance marked the little British station of Deoli, surrounded by the territories of Udaipur and Jaipur. Inside the boundary of the Cantonment the trim and tidy roads were lined by cavalry and infantry, with a large contingent of pensioners of the Deoli Regiment, a corps which was raised in 1857 from the once troublesome tribe of Minas who inhabit the surrounding country. Her Imperial Majesty drove straight to the Agency House, where she was received by Major H. B. Peacock, the Political Agent, and Miss Peacock, whom she honoured with her company at luncheon. Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Waller, commanding the station, and Mrs. Waller, with the officers of the Guard and the members of Her Majesty's suite, were also of the party. A Guard of Honour of the Deoli Regiment, under Captain F. C. Tayler, was mounted at the Agency House. After luncheon Her Majesty continued the journey to Bundi, some thirty-five miles farther on, and this portion of the route had many points of interest. The first portion of it lay in Udaipur territory, past ranges of small hills with old feudal castles at their crest. Six miles from Deoli the Bundi frontier was crossed, and a few miles farther on the lake of Hindoli was reached, a fine sheet of water with castellated hillocks along one side. This, a favourite resort of His Highness the Maharao Raja, gave sport to some members of the suite, who stayed behind for duck-shooting. At length, after passing through a picturesquely wooded piece of country, the long and almost precipitous range of the Bundi hills, which divides the State in two, was approache d Her Majesty was met six miles from the capital by the Maharao Raja with a great following of elephants, troops, and state paraphernalia to do honour to his guest. After greeting the Queen-Empress and expressing his sense of the favour of the visit, His Highness accompanied Her Majesty to her camp. The route lay through the main streets of the city, and nowhere in India could a more picturesque scene have been presented to Her Majesty's gaze. The city, completely surrounded by walls, which are still regularly patrolled, and which have only four gates, lies in the hollow of a narrow gorge between high, rocky hills, climbing up the rapid slope on either side. High up on Her Majesty's left, as she entered the narrow streets, was the great white palace of the Chief, perched upon the hill-side and connected by strong walls and enclosed pathways with the massive mediæval fortress at the top. Tod, the chronicler of Rajasthan, writes that throughout Rajputana, which boasts many fine palaces, that of Bundi must undoubtedly be given the first place, "for which it is indebted to situation not less than to the splendid additions which it has continually received: for it is an aggregation of palaces, each having the name of its founder, and yet the whole so well harmonizes, and the character of the architecture is so uniform, that its breaks or fantasies appear only to rise from the peculiarity of the position and serve to diversify its beauties." On the right was an enclosed lake, with many little temples and fine flights of steps. The

city streets are paved and narrow, steep and clean, and climb along the hill-side between picturesque old palaces whose curious outlines are seen in echelon against the sky.

The procession passed out from the city, which was gaily decorated and thronged with people dressed in the brightest colours; through the gate on the opposite side, where, as in mediæval times, could still be seen the armed retainers of the State, with spears and guns to guard the entry. The camp, trimly grouped as three sides of a square round an ornamental garden, lay about half a mile beyond, inside a walled enclosure. After Her Majesty had taken tea and rested a little, she went by motor with the Maharao Raja to visit the Sukh Mahal, a small palace on a lake between the hills some three miles distant, the route lying through a part of the city where, by Her Majesty's special Command, the people were allowed to assemble without restriction. In the evening a state dinner was held. At this, the Maharao Raja welcomed Her Majesty in a speech which was read for him in English as follows:

"This is Bundi's happiest day, alike for myself and for my house, and for all the people of the State, since, by the grace of Almighty God, my long-cherished desire has been fulfilled, and Your Imperial Majesty has done me the unprecedented honour of a visit to my capital. It is beyond my power to express my thanks for this gracious act, or my feelings of joy. Had His Most Gracious Majesty also been able to honour the State with his presence, my pleasure would have been doubled. I feel that the honour accorded to me is all the greater because, even though there is no railway communication, Your Imperial Majesty has still been so graciously pleased as to accept my humble invitation, undergoing a long and fatiguing journey at great personal inconvenience. May God bless Your Imperial Majesties, and may your reign, under which the Ruling Princes and the people of India enjoy such peace and happiness, be long and prosperous. The present occasion is one of which I feel all the more proud because, though my revered father had long been hoping for the honour of a visit from the Sovereign house, the opportunity which did not come to him has now fallen to my happy lot. The benefits which British rule has showered upon India are manifest on every side, and are too numerous to be described, while the Imperial grants and favours that have been recently announced in the happy event of the great Durbar at Delhi have laid India under a further debt of gratitude. In saying this I am not giving expression to my own feelings only, but I am voicing, I think, those of the whole of India. I would ask Your Majesty's permission to make a brief reference to my ancestors. Tod's *Rajastan* and other histories are proofs that the staunch loyalty and devotion to the Throne which these ancestors displayed



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY AT KOTA.

Bourne & Shepherd.



Bourne & Shepherd

Major His Highness the Maharao of Kota, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

have never been surpassed. Many of them were killed fighting for the Imperial cause, and though at the present time there is peace and tranquillity everywhere under the benign British rule, I am always ready to render similar service to the British Throne by all the means in my power if opportunity arises."

The day concluded with a display of fireworks and an illumination of the city, which, with lines of fire along the walls and hill-sides, was particularly effective. Much pleasure was felt in Bundi when it was known that Her Majesty had that evening dispatched a telegram to the King-Emperor expressing her great satisfaction with the arrangements, and her delight in the beauty of the place.

The next morning His Highness escorted the Queen-Empress up the steep ascent to the palace. Her Majesty inspected the armoury and the various other apartments with much interest, particularly the Darikhana, or hall of audience, with its white marble throne always guarded by Rajput soldiers with swords and matchlocks. From here Her Majesty ascended in a silver palanquin to the Chhatar Mahal Palace, which occupies a wonderful position commanding the city and the surrounding hills, encompassed all round with frowning walls, and still kept girt for war as in the old fighting days, and fully provisioned for a siege. Thence Her Majesty descended with the Maharao Raja to the peaceful Sar Bagh (garden of ashes), which contains the splendid cenotaphs of the Chiefs of Bundi and their families. A short distance farther on, the Shikar Burj was visited, a small shooting-box with a beautiful enclosed garden, built by a previous Raja who abdicated and retired here to spend his days in religious devotions. Thence the roadway lay through open jungle to the Phul Sagar, an artificial lake with a small palace at one side, thickly surrounded by trees, the summer residence of the Maharao Raja.

After luncheon at the camp the Queen-Empress took leave of the Maharao Raja, to whom, as to the Chiefs of Jaipur and Kota also, she presented a miniature portrait of herself, expressing her regret at the same time that the visit could not be prolonged. Her Majesty then drove by motor-car to Kota, twenty-two miles distant. At the Kota boundary, about six miles from the capital, Her Majesty was met by His Highness the Maharao, with all his ceremonial paraphernalia, elephants, musicians, armed retainers, and a battery of artillery to fire a salute. The city of Kota lay on the other side of the broad river Chambal, which was crossed on a pontoon bridge. At the Agency House, which occupies a commanding position on the river bank, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Berkeley, the Political Agent, was in attendance. Her Majesty's apartments were in this house, the suite having tents in the grounds. Soon after Her Majesty's arrival the ceremony of *Mizaj Pursi* was carried out on behalf of the Maharao, the

Diwan and two high nobles of the State proceeding to the Agency House to inquire after Her Majesty's health. This being Sunday, in the evening Her Majesty attended Divine Service, which was held in a tent and attended by the few Europeans living at Kota. The next day was Christmas. Divine Service was held in the morning, and in the afternoon a trip was made in launches along the river, below the massive walls of the city and the fortress palace, as far as the first cataract. The banks of the river, which are here formed by massive dark grey rocks, were beaten for wild animals, and four bears and a leopard were seen. On her return to the Agency Her Majesty gave a Christmas-tree entertainment to the Maharaj Kumar, the infant son of the Maharao, and the children of the local nobles, gentry, and high officials, all of whom received gifts from the tree. In the evening the whole suite dined with Her Majesty.

On the 26th December, Her Majesty and the members of her suite drove in state carriages to the great palace in the city. The escort was furnished by the Kota Cavalry, which the Maharao himself commanded, riding beside Her Majesty's carriage in his uniform as an officer of the British Army. A salute of thirty-one guns proclaimed Her Majesty's entry to the outer enceinte, and in the courtyard of the palace all the Sardars and head officials of the State were congregated to pay their homage of respect. Her Majesty then inspected the principal apartments, which command a magnificent view of the city and the reaches of the Chambal. The palace contains a very fine collection of arms and old Rajput paintings of historical interest, which were examined with much interest by Her Majesty. After luncheon, the Queen-Empress visited the tank containing sacred crocodiles at Abhera, a short distance from the city. In the evening Her Majesty gave a dinner party at the Agency, after which the whole city, as well as the banks and islands of the river, and the city walls, were illuminated. On this occasion also the Maharao's *peshkash*, or ceremonial present, consisting of elephants, horses, jewels, and rich cloths, was brought to the Agency House, where Her Majesty inspected and remitted it. On the 27th December, an excursion was made to some neighbouring jungles in Bundi territory, with a view to a tiger-shoot. Her Majesty mounted a *machan* (a platform in a tree) with her ladies and Lord Shaftesbury, and was much interested in the incidents of the beat. One tiger passed quite close, and shortly afterwards a black bear came out, which was shot by Lord Shaftesbury. The party, after spending the whole day in the jungle, returned for dinner. On the 28th December, Her Imperial Majesty left at midday by train for Calcutta, the road to the station being lined by the Maharao's forces, with the symbols and ensigns of state, which were exhibited along the line of march. The Maharao attended Her Majesty's arrival at the station, where also the Sardars and chief officials were assembled on the platform. After shaking hands with His Highness and the Sardars, Her Majesty entered her saloon, and

the train left amid the cheers of the company, a salute of thirty-one guns being fired at the same time.

These visits to the Native States were a source of the deepest gratification both to their Rulers and their people, whose feelings were expressed by the Kota pundits in laudatory odes, the burden of which may be gathered from the following translation:

"May our Bharat (India), well protected by His Majesty King George, be known as a land ruled by an ideal King. May the arts and sciences flourish. May the blessings of King George increase; may his life be prolonged, his fame spreading in all directions; may his beloved Queen Mary and her children be blessed.

With the auspicious booming of the guns welcoming Queen Mary, all the calamities that from time to time harass the subjects of the Chief of Kota have been fired away.

Blessed Queen Mary, the Ruler of Kota and his people verily regard thee, who hast graced his abode with thy presence, as Lakshmi (the Hindu goddess of plenty). May thou, being pleased, bestow all happiness on him and them."

At Goona, through which the train passed in the afternoon, the 38th King George's Own Central India Horse were paraded near the station. The officers were presented, and Her Majesty took tea with them before resuming her journey. Throughout the whole of the Queen-Empress's tour the most profound interest was taken by all classes of the people in the doings and movements of Her Majesty, whose simple dignity and kindly bearing completely won their hearts. They gathered to see her at every possible place, and were even congregated all along the railway, in the hope of catching a passing view and of paying some tribute of respect. The same spirit was marked, also, in the case of the King-Emperor's journeys both to and from Nepal. At all the stations and level crossings enormous multitudes collected from an early hour, praying for a sight of the Sovereign. At Mozufferpore, the centre of a thickly populated area, it became impossible to control them, and in their desire to approach His Majesty, who smilingly presented himself on the veranda of his saloon, they swarmed over the station premises in such numbers that the train could only be started with difficulty. The utmost good humour, however, prevailed, and there were no accidents. In crossing the Ganges, both going and coming, His Majesty travelled in the S.S. *Bengal*, and on the bank in the direction of Patna the numbers of people were very great. They displayed their feelings by cheers and shouts, which His Majesty acknowledged from the

deck of the steamer. On the return journey the steamer reached Digha Ghat at five o'clock in the evening, after a crossing of an hour and a half. The Queen-Empress arrived at Bankipur a short time afterwards, and Their Majesties resumed their journey to Calcutta together shortly before seven o'clock.





TIBETAN DORZI



XIII—CALCUTTA

THE Imperial train steamed into Howrah station, where Their Majesties had similarly arrived six years before, at half-past twelve on the 30th December. As Their Majesties alighted from the train and were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, a salute of a hundred and one guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, the first from these historic walls in honour of the actual presence of the Sovereign. On the station platform, which had been tastefully decorated with foliage plants and with hangings in pale blue and white, the Governor-General presented the local officials and Sir W. Dring, the Agent of the East Indian Railway, also Lady Dring, from whom the Queen-Empress graciously accepted a bouquet.

After the King-Emperor, who was wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal, had inspected the Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers that was on the platform, under the command of Captain S. J. Kendrick, a procession was formed and moved slowly down through lines of troops—the 16th Cavalry and the 10th Gurkhas—to the landing stage two hundred yards or so away, where Sir Frederick Dumayne, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commission, and other officials connected with the Port were in attendance. Here Their Imperial Majesties embarked on the Port Commission paddle steamer *Howrah* (Commander R. C. Jewell), which was to take them to the other side of the river. This vessel had been completely refitted for the occasion, the deck cabins being removed.

The only alternative approach lay across a pontoon bridge and through streets that would have afforded no opportunity for a great number of spectators or for a special ceremonial display. It was, moreover, particularly fitting that the Sovereign's entry to Calcutta should be made by way of the broad river Hooghly, the foundation of the city's wealth, by which had also come Job Charnock, the earliest British settler, in 1690. Though the development of

Bombay and Karachi has to a large extent affected the monopoly of Calcutta as the port for Northern India, and though it is nearly ninety miles from the sea along a capricious river of dangerous navigation, it is still, to use the King-Emperor's own words, "the premier city of India"; it is the fifth port in the British Empire, and second only to London in point of population.

The procession down the river passed through lines of gaily dressed shipping, the crews of which manned ship and gave ringing cheers that were echoed on both banks and on the pontoon bridge by the dense crowds that had gathered. The van was led by the Port Officer's yacht, the *Waterwitch*. Then came the *Howrah*, flying the Royal Standard and the Port Commission flag, and escorted on either side by a line of ferry steamers, manned by the Port Defence Volunteers and keeping perfect interval. As the *Howrah* left the landing stage, H.M.S. *Highflyer*, the flagship of the East Indies Squadron, fired a salute of a hundred and one guns from her berth on the Calcutta side of the river.

On reaching Prinsep's Ghat, a distance of about two miles and a quarter, the *Howrah* went alongside the small floating jetty, and Sir William Duke, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Major-General Mahon, commanding the Lucknow Division, proceeded on board. Their Majesties then landed.

Prinsep's Ghat, a high white archway of classical design some three hundred feet from the river bank, was erected by the people of Calcutta to the memory of James Prinsep, a prominent citizen of the early nineteenth century, and is a well-known landmark. On the present occasion, as in 1905, it was made the basis of an oval amphitheatre between it and the river for the accommodation of those who were specially privileged to be present at Their Majesties' arrival. This amphitheatre held seating for nearly three thousand representatives of the city and province, who were invited by the Bengal Government. It was roofed on either side, the heavy cornice of the archway being continued all around. The intervening space was carpeted in blue, and a small *dais*, with two golden Thrones beneath a canopy, was erected facing the river, just at the entrance to the archway.

The procession of Their Majesties, who were preceded by the Lord High Steward and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, with their wands of office, and closely attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, advanced up the sloping gangway from the jetty between two lines of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers and past a Guard of Honour of the Royal Navy under Lieutenant L. V. Wells, which was drawn up facing the river, through the open end of the amphitheatre to the *dais*. The whole assembly at the same time rose to its feet and the National Anthem was played. When the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress had reached the *dais*, where they graciously acknowledged the salutations of the company, the Lieutenant-Governor, with permission, presented the members of his Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs and the great Zamindars of the province, the Sheriff of Calcutta, and other persons of

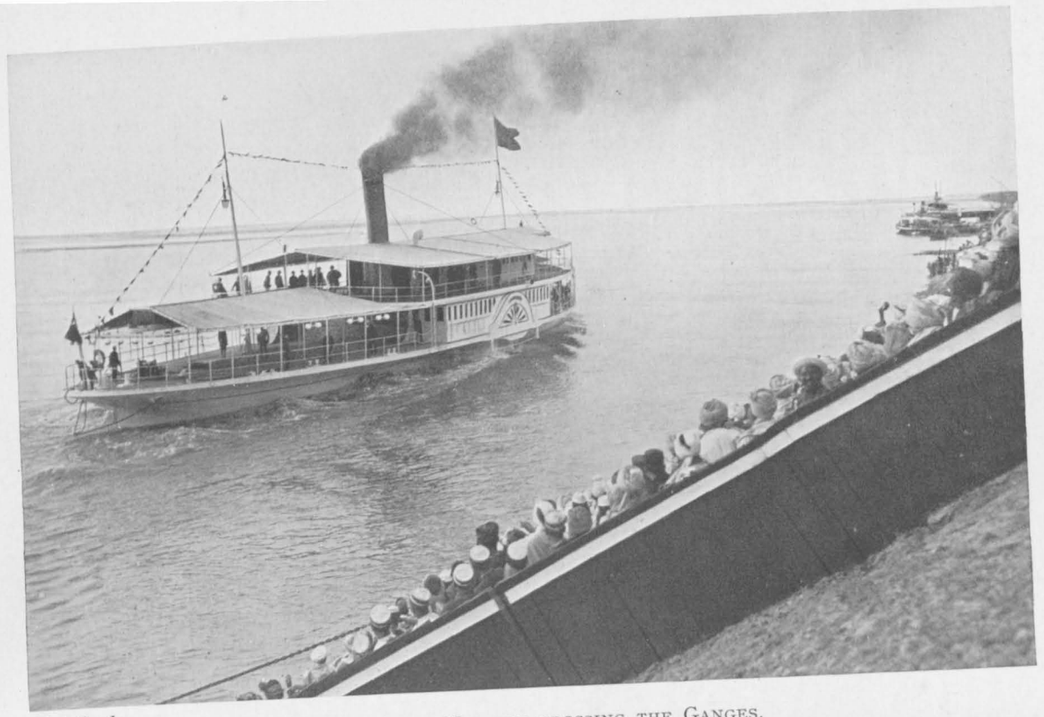
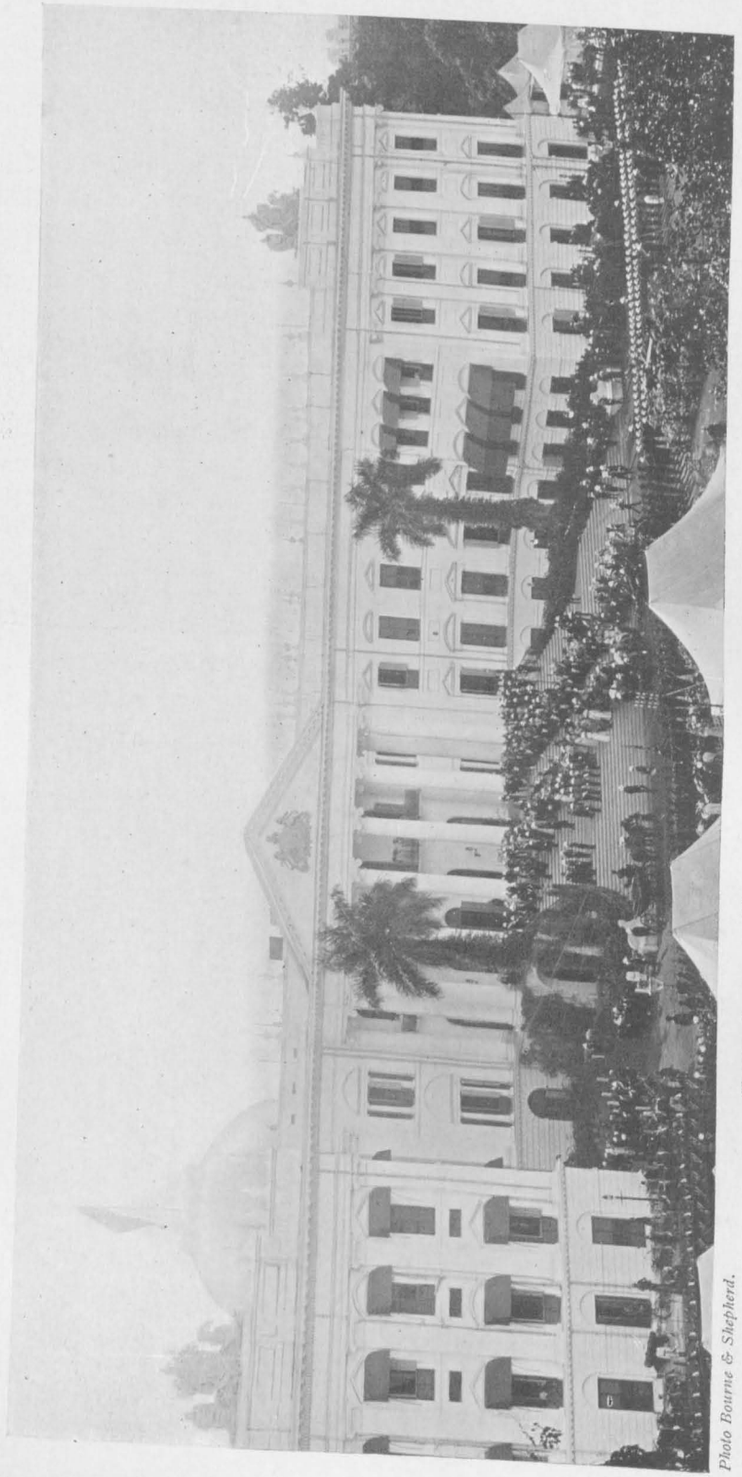


Photo Brooks. HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY CROSSING THE GANGES.



Photo Hands & Son. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT PRINSEP'S GHAT, CALCUTTA.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

distinction, all of whom advanced singly from their places and made obeisance to Their Majesties. The members of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council and the representatives of important local bodies, including the Corporation, were introduced in groups, advancing in line before the Thrones and then retiring, as at the Delhi Homage ceremony. On the conclusion of these presentations, Mr. S. L. Maddox, the Chairman of the Corporation, came forward, and, with His Majesty's consent, read the following Address:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

We, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, on behalf of the citizens of the capital of India, approach Your Imperial Majesties with a respectful, loyal, and hearty welcome.

On two previous occasions the heir to the Throne has honoured India and this city with his presence. The universal rejoicings which greeted on the first occasion His Imperial Majesty the late King-Emperor as Prince of Wales, and on the second occasion Your Imperial Majesties as Prince and Princess of Wales, still live in the hearts of the people of India and of the citizens of Calcutta, but this is the first time in the annals of India that the reigning Sovereign of Great Britain has come amongst the peoples of this Empire.

The honour of receiving Your Imperial Majesties in India and in our own city has called forth the deepest feelings of loyalty, devotion, and rejoicing. The visit of Your Imperial Majesties has still more closely cemented the ties of affection which have at all times bound the peoples of India to their Sovereigns, and affords abundant proof of the abiding interest of Your Imperial Majesties in the welfare and advancement of your Indian subjects.

On behalf of the citizens of Calcutta, we most humbly and gratefully thank Your Imperial Majesties for the honour of this visit to our city. We pray most loyally and fervently for the long life and happiness of Your Imperial Majesties and for the peace and prosperity of the Empire over which Your Imperial Majesties reign.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Imperial Majesties' most loyal and most obedient subjects."

Fifty signatures were appended to this Address.

His Majesty replied:

"I THANK you warmly on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the assurances of loyalty and devotion on the part of the Corporation and citizens of the City of Calcutta to which your Address gives expression.

We are deeply touched by your kindly reference to my beloved father's stay in your city and by your affectionate allusion to our own visit here six years

ago. We can never forget the cordial welcome given to us on that occasion, while the sympathetic interest which the first sight of this great city inspired has in no way abated. It is a source of great pleasure to us to revisit Calcutta, and to see for ourselves evidence of your progress and prosperity.

The changes in the administration of India resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi will affect, to a certain extent, Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historical traditions, all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position. At the same time the status of the province of which Calcutta is the capital has been enhanced by the creation of a Presidency of Bengal, and I feel confident that, under the wise administration of a Governor in Council, the new Presidency will enjoy increased prosperity and order.

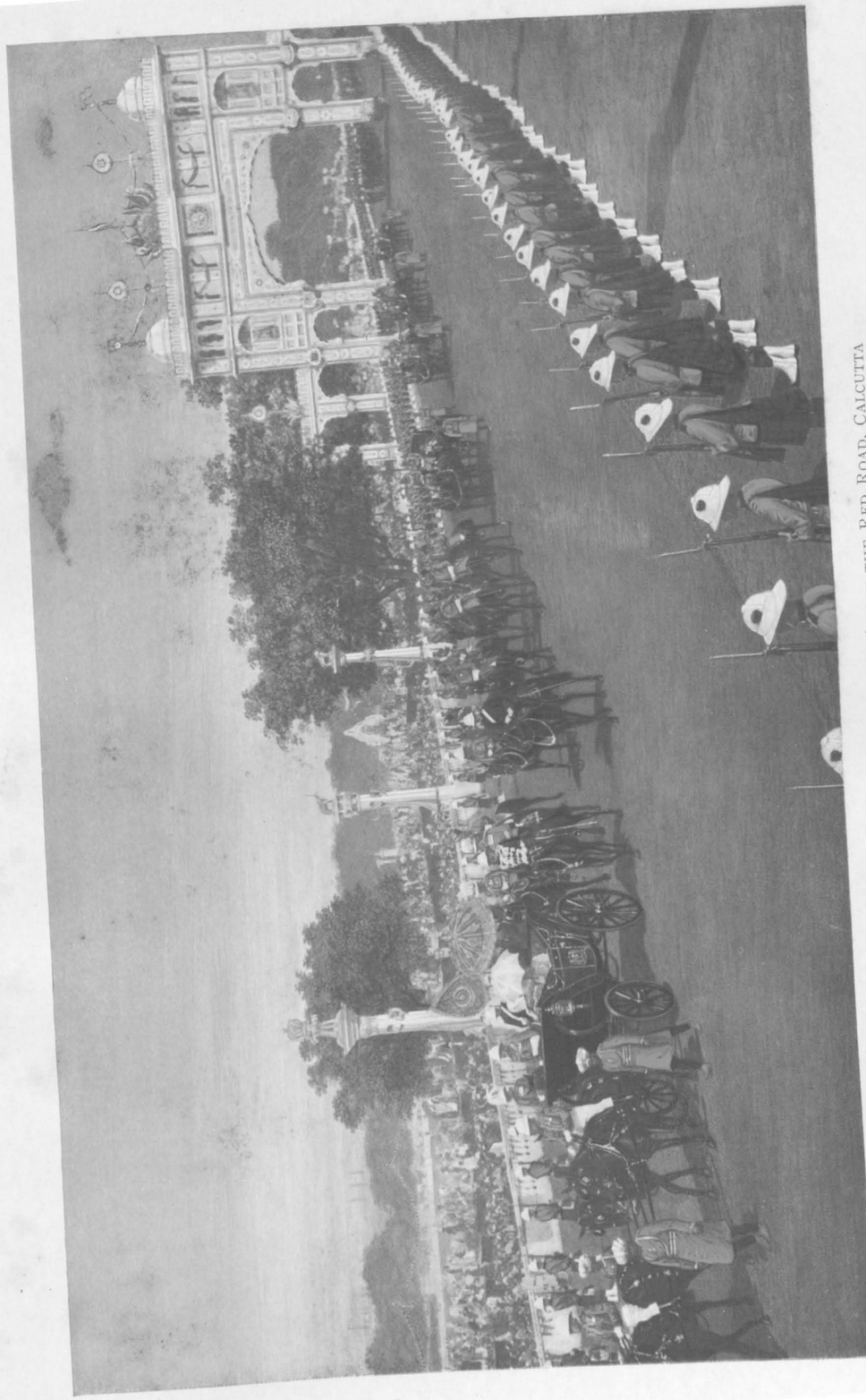
I know that you cherish ambitions that India will one day become a great manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. I have watched with keen interest the progress of your business enterprises, and I trust that the success which has attended your commercial energy will attract more and more of the youth of this country to regard commerce as a distinguished and honourable profession.

I thank you for your kind wishes and prayers. It shall ever be our earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of our Indian Empire, and we fervently hope that the years as they pass will ever strengthen the feeling of warm attachment that exists between my house and my Indian people."

These gracious words were clearly heard throughout the amphitheatre and were received with rounds of cheering.

Their Majesties next, after acknowledging this salutation, passed through the archway, and the King-Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour of the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, which, under the command of Captain A. W. Slater, was on the roadway opposite where also a detachment of the Royal Marines was located.

The procession, which was headed by Mr. F. C. Halliday, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was already in position on the route, under the command of Brigadier-General G. A. Cookson. After the inspection, Their Majesties entered their carriage, a semi-state landau with postilions and six horses, and the cortège moved off at a walk. It included, besides the carriages, the Generals Commanding the Lucknow Division and the Presidency Brigade, with their



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES PROCEEDING ALONG THE RED ROAD, CALCUTTA

respective staffs, the 8th Hussars, U Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Calcutta Light Horse, which immediately preceded the Imperial carriage, the Governor-General's Body Guard, which followed it after the equerries in waiting; one squadron of the 4th Cavalry, and the whole regiment of the 16th Cavalry.

Enormous crowds had gathered along the route that the Imperial procession was to take, the number of people on the Maidan—the park around the Fort that is one of the most distinctive features of Calcutta—alone being estimated at over a million. The line of march was about two miles in length and was lined throughout by troops. The corps engaged on this honourable duty were the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkhas, the 27th Punjabis, the 88th Carnatic Infantry, the 11th Rajputs, the 66th Punjabis, the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, the 1st and 2nd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 74th Battery of Royal Field Artillery, the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Middlesex Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders, the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, and the 1st Royal Scots.

Throughout the whole line of march from the *ghat* to Government House, artistic decorations, on an extensive scale and according to a definite scheme devised to make the most of the natural beauty of the surroundings, had been carried out by the Calcutta School of Art under Mr. P. Brown, Principal of that institution. The first portion of the route lay along the Ellenborough Course, which had been converted into a road for the occasion and decorated with Venetian masts, surmounted alternately by crowns and lotuses. At certain points there were groups of these masts held together by festoons of flags and flowers. At the statue of Lord Dufferin the procession entered the magnificent straight vista known as the Red Road, and it was here that the most striking effect was obtained, the underlying idea being the treatment of one portion of this road with European elements and the remainder in the oriental style, the two being united in the middle by a gigantic crown slung across the roadway. The design began with a fine triple arch of classical design, and each side of the thoroughfare was lined with an avenue of tall white columns at intervals of fifty feet. Those on the first half of the road were classic in style with Ionic capitals, and linked together with festoons of leaves and flowers, while on the second half the columns were of Indian design surmounted by various emblems—a salaaming elephant, a Bengal tiger, a peacock, and cobras supporting an Imperial crown. At the end of this line, which extended for about a mile, the roadway was spanned by another great archway, this time not of European but of Indian design, beyond which, in the short distance to the north-east gate of Government House, there was a scheme of clustered columns connected by festoons of flowers, and surmounted by enormous lotuses. From beginning to end there was an almost continuous line of stands, conspicuous among which, on the Red

Road, were those for twenty-one thousand school-children, and for *purdah* ladies. Where intervening spaces occurred the crowds were very dense, even the trees being weighted down with a burden of humanity. The St. John's Ambulance Brigades, both British and Bengali, were well in evidence along the route, but fortunately there were no accidents.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were easily recognized, even from a distance, by the Imperial emblems which were borne on their carriage. Nowhere during the visit did Their Majesties receive a more popular ovation, and they were evidently pleased with their reception.

Opposite the front of Government House were Guards of Honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment, under Major Powell, and the 66th Punjabis, under Subadar Gurmukh Singh, and at the foot of the steps Their Majesties were met by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, who had in the meantime returned from Prinsep's Ghat by a shorter way. After the King-Emperor had inspected the Guards of Honour, Their Majesties ascended the steps, on which were gathered the principal officials of the Government of India, as well as the heads of Local Governments who were in Calcutta at the time, the Judges of the High Court of Fort William, and several visitors of distinction. At the top of the steps the Governor-General presented the Members of his Council, the heads of Local Governments and Administrations, the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and other personages. During their stay at Government House, Their Majesties were the guests of the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, their apartments being on the south side of the building, as on the occasion of their visit to Calcutta as Prince and Princess of Wales.

Multitudes of people still paraded through the streets for many hours after Their Majesties had arrived, the throng being particularly great in the neighbourhood of Government House. In the course of the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress paid a private visit to the Zoological Gardens at Alipur with the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. Mr. Basu, the Superintendent, had the honour of receiving Their Majesties, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Browne, the Honorary Secretary, arrived shortly afterwards to show them the principal exhibits. The Gardens had been originally opened by King Edward in 1876.

The next day, Sunday, Their Majesties attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral, driving there with the 8th Hussars as escort. Their Majesties were received at the western door by the Bishop of Calcutta and the lay members of the Vestry, who conducted them to the stalls on the north side of the church, ordinarily occupied by the Governor-General, Lord and Lady Hardinge on this occasion being seated in the choir. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, who took as his theme the common fatherhood of the Almighty.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor, who here, as everywhere, took the keenest interest in the conditions under which his people lived, drove privately

n a motor with the Governor-General through some parts of the native city. The Queen-Empress at the same time paid a visit to the famous and beautiful Botanical Gardens, founded in 1786 by Colonel Alexander Kyd, at Sibpur a few miles down the river. Here Major Gage, the Superintendent, had the honour of acting as guide. Her Majesty drove to Chandpal Ghat, only a few hundred yards from Government House, and went down the river from there in the new R.I.M. launch *Empress Mary*, which had been so named with Her Majesty's special permission.

Monday, the first day of the New Year, was spent quietly. The King-Emperor, adopting the Calcutta custom, rode on the Maidan and the racecourse in the early morning. In the afternoon both Their Majesties were present at the semi-final game of the Calcutta polo tournament, being received on the ground by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and, on behalf of the Calcutta Polo Club, by Lieutenant-Colonel Apostolides and Sir Cecil Graham. In the evening a state banquet was held, for which one hundred guests received commands. After the banquet there was a reception which was attended by a hundred more.

It has always been the practice throughout India, since the first proclamation of the Empire in 1877, to hold a military parade on the morning of the 1st January in commemoration of that event. This year, however, the celebration at Calcutta was postponed until the following day, the 1st of January being the tenth day of the Moharrum, which is observed by all Musalmans as one of grief and mourning. It differed also from all previous similar parades in the fact that the King-Emperor himself was present. Compared with the great review at Delhi, the number of the troops at Calcutta, only a little over 9,000, seemed very small, but it was, as a matter of fact, considerably larger than usual at this parade. The King-Emperor, who wore the uniform of a Field Marshal with the ribbon of the Star of India, rode from Government House with the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief in attendance, and passed at a walk along the Red Road, to the great gratification of the dense crowds that were assembled. At the corner of the Kidderpore Road, one of the barriers gave way and the people surged on to the route, whereupon the Emperor raised his hand as a signal to the police not to clear the road, but to allow them to remain. His Majesty rode on to the parade ground at eleven o'clock, attended by the whole of his Military Household and the Army Headquarters Staff, and escorted by the Governor-General's Body Guard. On the Maidan, from the turning off the roadway as far as the actual parade ground, the route was kept by boy scouts from all parts of India, who thus had an excellent opportunity for seeing the King-Emperor. The Queen-Empress drove separately in a carriage, attended by the Duchess of Devonshire and the Lord High Steward, Lady Hardinge following in a second carriage.

A military display in Calcutta invariably attracts enormous numbers of people, but on the present occasion they were exceptionally great, many tens

of thousands having come to Calcutta by road and train from the suburbs and even from towns and villages at a considerable distance. This vast multitude on the open Maidan with its fine trees, and in the background the lofty buildings of the European quarter, which give Calcutta its name of the "City of Palaces," formed a splendid setting for the parade.

The proceedings were of the usual nature. His Majesty, who was received with a Royal salute, rode round the line with his whole suite, followed by the Queen-Empress in her carriage. The troops, who were under the orders of Major-General B. T. Mahon, the Commander of the 8th (Lucknow) Division, were drawn up with the Naval contingent and the guns in line, the Cavalry in mass and the Infantry in line of quarter columns. The Naval contingent on the right of the line comprised a detachment from H.M.S. *Highflyer* and the Naval Division of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers. Next was the Cavalry Brigade, which consisted of the 8th Hussars and the 4th and 16th Cavalry. U Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery was on the left of this in line at close intervals. The divisional troops followed. Calcutta has long been known for its keen interest in volunteering, and this force was strongly represented. First came the Calcutta Light Horse, with detachments from the Behar Light Horse, the Surma Valley Light Horse, and the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles, while after these were the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers and the Engineers of the Port Defence. Three Infantry brigades followed. The first consisted of the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch), the 3rd Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The second Brigade was made up of detachments from the 1st Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles and a composite Battalion of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. The third Brigade comprised the 66th Punjabis, the 88th Carnatic Infantry, the 27th Punjabis, and the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles. The extreme left of the line was held by the Artillery of the Port Defence Volunteers and the 74th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery. The ground was kept by the Royal Marines, the 70th Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery and detachments of the Royal Scots, the Middlesex Regiment, the 2nd Lancers, and the 11th Rajputs.

After the inspection, a salute of a hundred and one guns was fired with a *feu de joie*, and the troops then marched past. The Horse Artillery and the Cavalry next galloped past His Majesty, and, after the final advance of the whole line to the tune of the "British Grenadiers," a Royal salute and cheers for Their Majesties concluded the proceedings. Three cheers were most heartily and effectively given, the enthusiastic spectators joining in them far away beyond the line. Their Majesties then returned to Government House, outside which, as on every day during the visit, an enormous mass of people had gathered to catch a brief sight of the Sovereign and his Consort. An Army Order was afterwards

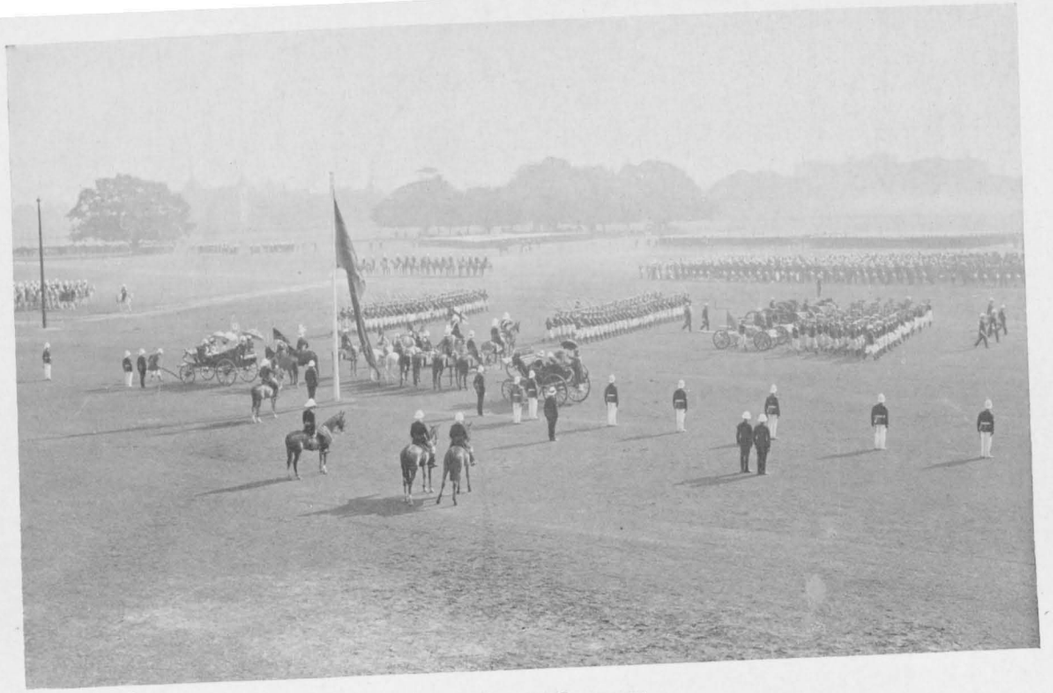


Photo E. Brooks. THE REVIEW, CALCUTTA.

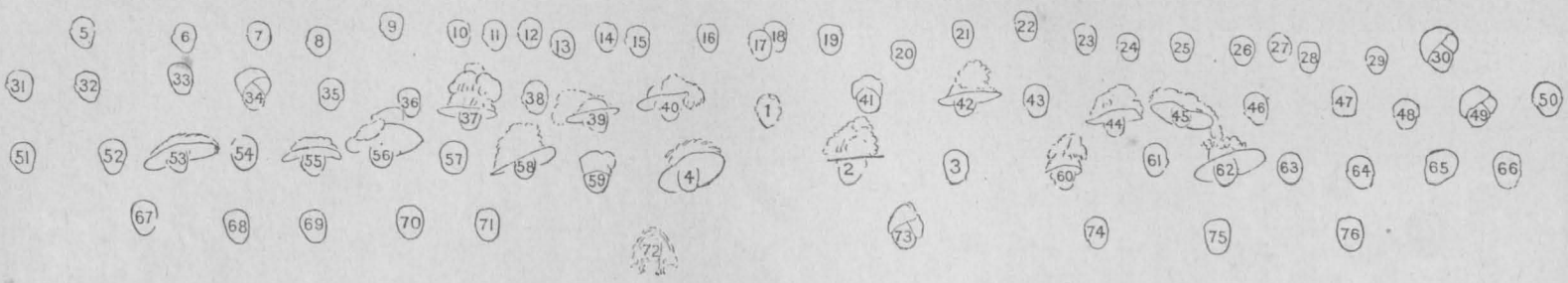


Photo Johnston & Hoffman. HIS MAJESTY RETURNING FROM THE REVIEW, CALCUTTA.



Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.



KEY TO STAFF GROUP

1. The King-Emperor.
2. The Queen-Empress.
3. Lord Hardinge.
4. Lady Hardinge.
5. Captain W. W. Muir.
6. Captain A. A. Tod.
7. Captain Forrester.
8. Captain J. Mackenzie.
9. Captain the Honourable A. C. Weld-Forrester.
10. Lord Annaly.
11. Mr. F. H. Lucas.
12. Sir J. H. DuBoulay.
13. General W. R. Birdwood.
14. Lieutenant V. C. P. Hodson.
15. Colonel H. E. Stanton, R.A.
16. Captain A. F. C. Maclachan.
17. Major E. D. Money.
18. Honourable J. Fortescue.
19. Sir Stuart Beatson.
20. General Mercer.
21. Major L. O. Graeme.
22. Captain V. A. S. Keighley.
23. Major H. R. Stockley, R.E.
24. Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary.
25. Major Clive Wigram.
26. Sir H. H. Charles.
27. Mr. G. P. Jacomb-Hood.
28. The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
29. Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy.
30. Subadar-Major Mit Singh.
31. Brigadier-General Sir R. H. Grimston.
32. Major His Highness the Duke of Teck.
33. Major the Honourable H. J. Fraser.
34. Resaldar-Major Abdul Karim.
35. Lord Charles Montague.
36. Sir A. H. McMahon.
37. Lady Hewett.
38. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith.
39. Mrs. Maxwell.
40. Lady DuBoulay.
41. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.
42. The Honourable Venetia Baring.
43. General Sir E. Barrow.
44. Mrs. O'Kinealy.
45. Mrs. J. Mackenzie.
46. Admiral Sir C. L. Cust.
47. Lord Alington.
48. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien.
49. Captain A. F. Hartley.
50. Captain H. P. Burn.
51. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C.
52. Lord Sefton.
53. Miss Sandford.
54. Admiral Sir H. Meux.
55. Lady Sefton.
56. Lady Shaftesbury.
57. Sir J. Hewett.
58. Lady Meux.
59. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.
60. The Duchess of Devonshire.
61. Lord Crewe.
62. Lady Mar and Kellie.
63. Lord Durham.
64. Lord Stamfordham.
65. Lord Shaftesbury.
66. Sir E. Henry.
67. Lieutenant the Honourable J. N. Bigge.
68. Captain Holmes.
69. Captain F. A. Nicolson.
70. Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N.
71. Major the Honourable W. G. S. Cadogan.
72. Honourable Diamond Hardinge.
73. His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh.
74. Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.
75. Captain R. E. T. Hogg.
76. Sir D. W. G. Keppel.

issued conveying to General Mahon and all ranks the expression of His Majesty's complete satisfaction both with the appearance of the troops on parade and their steadiness under arms. The King-Emperor thought that the arrangements for the parade were well planned and carried out.

In the afternoon a garden party was held on the magnificent lawns of Government House, some two thousand guests receiving invitations. Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the grounds at about a quarter past four, and proceeded to a *shamiana* erected on the lawn. Here certain informal presentations were made. Their Majesties afterwards made separate tours of the grounds, in the course of which the Indian officers of the regiments at Calcutta were presented by the Commander in Chief, as well as several of the Army Veterans. The Queen-Empress conversed with many ladies, English and Indian, some of whom Her Majesty had met during her visit to Calcutta as Princess of Wales. Their Majesties left the grounds about half-past five, the National Anthem being played by the band.

In the evening the King-Emperor held a levee in the Throne Room of Government House. This was largely attended by Indians, including the native officers of the garrison. The total number of presentations was some fifteen hundred.

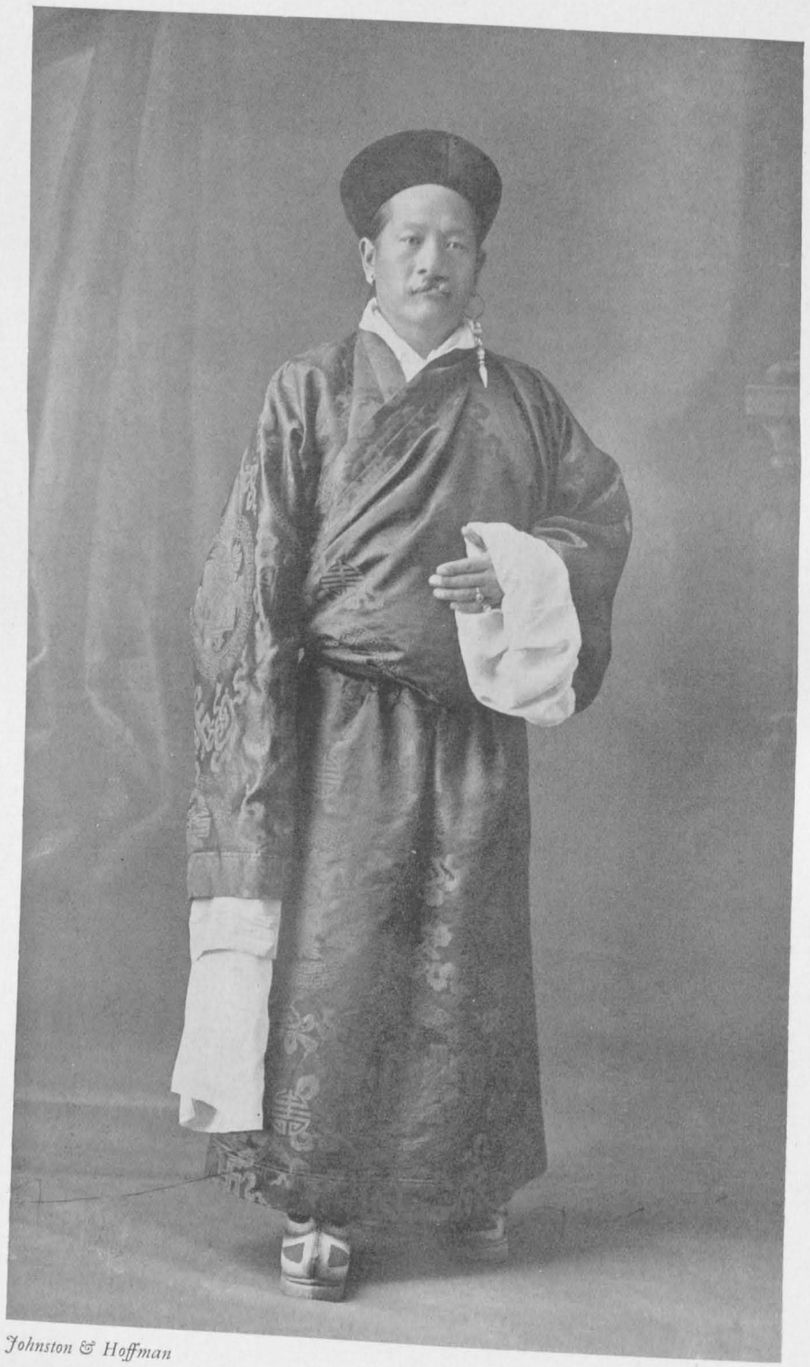
On the following morning, the 3rd January, the King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, witnessed the final game of the polo tournament between the 10th Royal Hussars and the "Scouts." The tournament was won by the latter, and after the game His Majesty graciously consented to hand the cup to the captain of the winning team, which consisted of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, Captain F. W. Barrett, and Kumar Ratan Singh.

In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties proceeded in state to the Calcutta racecourse to witness the race for the King-Emperor's cup, driving along the course to the grand stand with an escort of the Governor-General's Body Guard. Their Majesties were received on arrival at about three o'clock by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, who were presented, amid much cheering from the stands. Their Majesties took their seats in the Royal box on the grand stand, and afterwards walked in the paddock, also taking tea with the stewards in their pavilion. They remained on the stand till after the race for the King-Emperor's Cup, when His Majesty himself presented the trophy—henceforward to be an annual gift—to Mr. Galstaun, whose horse *Brogue* was the winner in a very exciting race. The Indian crowd at these races is always very large, but never before had such a phenomenal number been attracted to the course, the public parts of the ground and the approach roads appearing as one seething mass of heads. The scene was one of great popular enthusiasm.



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His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.



Johnston & Hoffman

His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim, K.C.I.E.

In the evening a torchlight tattoo was held on the open ground between Government House and the Fort, and for hours before the event the roads and the Maidan were quite impassable, people having come not from the city only, but from all the thickly populated towns of the surrounding districts. Their Imperial Majesties arrived on the ground at half-past nine, walking from Government House, through avenues of torches borne by Highlanders and Gurkhas, to a raised platform opposite the southern gates. A particularly interesting and well executed programme was provided, the troops taking part in the various evolutions being those of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Black Watch, the Middlesex Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, the 27th Punjabis, and the 88th Carnatic Infantry. There was also a torchlight ride by the 16th Cavalry, ending with a fiery charge towards the Imperial *dais*. After the tattoo, a great display of fireworks was given for the entertainment of the multitude.

On the morning of the 4th January, the King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, went by motor to inspect the work on the Victoria Memorial building, the foundation stone of which he had, as Prince of Wales, laid on the same day six years previously. On that occasion His Majesty had described the Memorial as "a symbol of the unity and concord that came from Queen Victoria's all-embracing love for her people and an enduring token of the affection which all —Europeans and Indians, Princes and peasants—felt for Queen Victoria." His Majesty was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the members of the Victoria Memorial Committee, who were presented, as well as Sir W. Emerson, the Architect, Mr. C. B. Bayley, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Esch, the Superintending Architect. First of all His Majesty examined the plans, and also a model, on which he made some suggestions. He then inspected the work already done on the building. Meanwhile the Queen-Empress, attended by Lady Hardinge, had visited the Calcutta Museum, where the various exhibits were pointed out by Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, the Chairman of the Trustees, and by Dr. Annandale, the Superintendent of the Museum, Dr. E. D. Ross, Keeper of the Government Records, and Mr. P. Brown, Principal of the School of Art. Her Majesty's attention was specially attracted by Verestchagin's picture of the visit of King Edward to Jaipur, and also by the model of the original Fort William. In the collection of old Indian paintings Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, himself the leader of a modern school, had the honour of acting as cicerone. An hour later the King-Emperor paid a similar visit, showing particular interest in Lord Curzon's collection of portraits of the Governors-General and in the old Buddhist remains. It may here be mentioned that the robes worn by Their Majesties at the Coronation Durbar were, by the King-Emperor's special Command, placed on view at the Museum for some days, during which many thousands flocked to see them.

In the afternoon Their Majesties attended the seventeenth Annual Horse

Show at the Tollygunge Club, being received on arrival by the Governor-General, who presented the President and the Committee of the Club. At the end of the show Her Majesty distributed the prizes to the winners, among whom was the Commander in Chief. The proceedings were of an informal nature, but a Guard of Honour was mounted by the 27th Punjabis.

The same evening an investiture was held in the Throne Room at Government House, when His Majesty personally invested thirty-six recipients of honours. This was followed by an Imperial Court in the same apartment. Five hundred ladies, many of them Indian, were presented in about an hour and a half. The King-Emperor wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet with the Ribbon of the Garter, an Order which was worn also by the Queen-Empress, with those of the Star and the Crown of India. Her Majesty was attended by two pages, Murshidzada Asef Jah Saiyid Waris Ali Mirza, of Murshidabad, and the Maharaj Kumar of Moharbhanj, who were dressed in white and gold, like those at Delhi. After the presentations in the Throne Room, Their Majesties passed in a procession of state through the ball-room, where the company was assembled, on the way to their own apartments.

The next morning, Their Majesties, accompanied by Lord and Lady Hardinge, visited the Belvedere Jute Mill, proceeding there by launch from Chandpal Ghat. They were received at the mill by Sir David Yule, the agent of the Company. Their Majesties inspected all the processes, from combing to weaving and pressing, and took particular interest in watching the women and the children at their work.

The afternoon was taken up by the pageant, which afforded the citizens of Calcutta an opportunity for entertaining their illustrious visitors. This was held on the ground that had been used for the military parade, where a long pavilion with a *dais* for Their Majesties at the centre, and accommodation for many thousands of privileged spectators, including *purdah* ladies, had been specially erected. The pageant consisted mainly of two long processions, one Hindu and the other Musalman. The former represented the display that is ordinarily made at the annual Dasehra festival in September or October. It celebrates the triumphal return of the hero Rama after rescuing his wife Sita from Ravana, the demon King of Lanka (Ceylon), an event that forms one of the main episodes of the Ramayana, which in later days had come to mark also the conclusion of the rainy season and the recommencement of raids and forays, and hence is always specially associated with the military classes. The cortège in the pageant was composed of a long line of richly caparisoned elephants, state chariots, dancing horses, and the symbolic paraphernalia in customary use at the Dasehra, most of these things having been sent to Calcutta by the generosity of various Ruling Princes.

The Musalman pageant, which was arranged by Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, was designed to show the Nauroz (New Year's Day)

festival. This celebration, still observed by the Parsis, is said to date back to the time of the ancient Persian monarch Jamshid. It is also a feast-day of the Shia Muhammadans, and has been observed at Murshidabad since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The gathering of the people was perhaps greater on this day than on any other during Their Majesties' stay in Calcutta, and the large area of the pageant ground allowed the spectacle to be witnessed by a number which is estimated at fully a million persons. From early morning small parties were seen taking up advantageous positions round the arena and along the route to be followed by Their Majesties, and throughout the day there was a continuous stream of people from the city, until by the time of the entertainment there was a solid block of humanity around the pageant ground, men, women, and children all pressing forward to see the Sovereign and his Consort as they passed. It was this that the people had come out for, not the mere pageant, and the ovation which Their Majesties received was as great as on the entry day. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at the pavilion soon after half-past two, escorted by the 8th Hussars and the 4th Cavalry, and were received at the pavilion by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Vice-Presidents of the Pageant Committee.

The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge awaited Their Majesties at the pavilion, in front of which Guards of Honour of the Middlesex Regiment and the 27th Punjabis were mounted. A short procession was formed to the Thrones, which were beneath a crimson canopy, decorated with golden peacocks and Stars of India. In this procession Maharaja Sir Prodyot Tagore bore the state umbrella, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray of Natore the *suraj-mukhi*, and the Maharaj Kumar of Moharbhanj and the Murshidzada Waris Ali Mirza of Murshidabad the *morchals*.

When Their Majesties were seated, the Lieutenant-Governor presented the Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza, who offered a *peshkash* of a hundred and one gold mohurs on behalf of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam. The offering was touched by the King-Emperor and graciously remitted. After this, each member of the reception committee was presented by the Nawab.

The pageant then began. An Indian band organized by Maharaja Sir Prodyot Tagore, and trained by Professor Dakshina Sen, a well-known Indian musician, advanced before the *dais* and played during the processions on a hundred instruments that were special reproductions of the best ancient models. The programme included some Indian pieces and marches composed respectively by Sir Prodyot Tagore and Professor Sen. It also contained the *Flag of Britain* and the National Anthem specially set to Indian instruments.

The pageant itself presented a most successful scheme of colour, and the large number of elephants taking part gave it an impressive dignity.

After the processions had passed in front of the *dais* they formed in line

opposite, the interval during the completion of this movement being taken up by a war dance given by Paiks from Moharbhanj, who displayed great agility in attacking, retiring, and assailing one another with shield and sword. The Paiks were formerly the hereditary fighting men of Orissa. The processions then advanced toward Their Majesties in line, the men shouting *Raja Raniki Jai!* (Hail to the King and Queen). The success of the spectacle had thoroughly repaid the labour involved in its preparation, which had fallen largely on the shoulders of Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, Captain Meadows, and other officers who were presented to Their Majesties on the conclusion of the programme. Their Majesties then left the pavilion, making a tour of the Maidan in their carriage and passing, with only a small escort, along the line of the people. This confidence and favour were greatly appreciated, and the response was instantaneous and unmistakable. Hands were raised in salutation and there were shouts of loyal greeting. At many points, both on the Maidan and on the road to Government House, the people swarmed round the carriage, and Their Majesties drove smiling through the throng, received on all sides with every mark of affectionate respect and loyalty. When the cortège had passed off the ground, many thousands of people streamed along the front of the pavilion to do obeisance to the Thrones, some of them being seen to lift the dust trodden by the feet of the Sovereign and place it on their heads. It was a scene not easily forgotten.

In the evening, Lady Hardinge gave a small dance at Government House, which was honoured by the presence of Their Majesties.

Early the next morning the King-Emperor, attended by the Commander in Chief, rode through the military camps on the Maidan, visiting those of the 8th Hussars, U Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 74th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery, the 70th Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Black Watch, the 3rd Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, a wing of the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, the 66th Punjabis, and the 10th Gurkha Rifles. Riding on to Kidderpur and Alipur, His Majesty inspected the detachment of the 2nd Lancers and the 4th Cavalry, the 16th Cavalry, and the 27th Punjabis. Finally he visited Fort William, where he saw the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade and the 88th Carnatic Infantry on parade.

At half-past ten, a deputation from the University of Calcutta waited on His Majesty in the Throne Room at Government House, and the reception was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony, which all the Fellows of the University, and, as a special privilege, registered graduates also, were invited to attend. Those who were present, all wearing academic costume, numbered three hundred and thirty-three, including three Bengali ladies, graduates of the University.

Before the proceedings commenced, His Imperial Majesty summoned the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, to his presence and gave him signed



Photo Brooks. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT THE CALCUTTA PAGEANT.



Photo Brooks. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL AT THE CALCUTTA RACECOURSE.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

HER MAJESTY'S PAGES AT CALCUTTA.

portraits of himself and the Queen-Empress to be preserved by the University as mementoes of the visit.

His Excellency the Governor-General, wearing the robe of the Chancellor of the University, then joined the assembly, and soon afterwards the King-Emperor himself entered the apartment and was received by the Chancellor, the Rector, and the Vice-Chancellor, the whole company rising and the band playing the National Anthem. The Vice-Chancellor then, after a formal introduction, read the following Address :

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

It is with feelings of the deepest devotion and loyalty that we, the representatives of the University of Calcutta, avail ourselves of the high privilege of approaching Your Gracious Majesties with an Address. With all Indians we share the enthusiastic gratitude due to the great Sovereign and his Consort who have vouchsafed to give to their affection and regard for our beloved country the most powerful and eloquent expression—by coming to celebrate in India, at our old Imperial city, the Coronation which took place in London last June. In addition we, the members of the Calcutta University, remember with special pride and gratitude the time, now six years ago, when Your Imperial Majesty, then Prince of Wales, graciously consented to join the ranks of our Honorary Doctors of Law. Nor do we fail to recall to mind the occasion when Your Gracious Majesty's august father, King Edward VII of revered memory, conferred on the University a similar high honour and thereby inaugurated a connexion between the Royal House and our University which, we are proud to think, thus already possesses an hereditary character.

We, however, on the present auspicious occasion, may perhaps venture to claim that we represent, not the University of Calcutta only, but the entire body of the Indian Universities, and, taking an even wider view of the situation, that entire, ever-increasing section of the Indian people which has had a University education. In this widely representative capacity we humbly crave leave to give expression to a special feeling of gratitude. The inestimable advantages and blessings for which India is indebted to its connexion with Great Britain are of so manifold a nature that we cannot undertake even to touch on them as a whole ; but there is one boon, and this surely one of the greatest, to which the representatives of the Universities feel entitled, nay bound, to refer specially—we mean the access which the union of the two countries has given us to the priceless treasures of modern Western knowledge and culture, literature and science. We Indians no doubt look back with pride and reverence to what, in the days of old, our forefathers accomplished in the fields of thought and knowledge ; but we at the same time fully realize that, in order to advance the greatness and happiness of our country and to reconquer for it an honourable

place among the great progressive nations of the world, we must, in the first place, strenuously endeavour to arm ourselves with all the knowledge, all the science, all the skill of the West. When, therefore, appearing before our gracious King-Emperor, who symbolizes to us in his own person, as it were, the happy union between Great Britain and India and all the blessings springing from it, we, the representatives of the Indian Universities, feel strongly urged to give expression to a feeling of deep gratitude—gratitude to Providence for the kind dispensation which has tied the fates of India to those of a Western country so advanced and enlightened as Great Britain,—gratitude to our Rulers who long ago initiated and ever since have adhered to a far-sighted and sympathetic policy of public instruction and education through the beneficent action of which the light of modern knowledge is gradually spreading through the whole length and breadth of the land. And with this expression of gratitude, it behoves us to couple a further assurance. We humbly request permission to assure Your Gracious Majesties that the Indian Universities, which are the leaders in the great intellectual movement that at present is reshaping India, are vividly conscious of the very weighty responsibilities which this their place and function impose on them. They realize that it is their duty, not only to promote and foster, but also to guide and control the country's advance on the paths of enlightenment and knowledge, and to provide safeguards as far as it is in their power, so that the enthusiasm which a sudden widening of the intellectual horizon is apt to engender in youthful minds may not tend to impair or weaken those great conservative forces without the constant, silent action of which no nation can achieve true greatness and well-being—the forces of respect for order, reverence for law and good custom, loyalty to established authority. We venture to assure Your Gracious Majesties that the Indian Universities, while ambitious to be leaders in a boundless intellectual advance, are no less anxious to act as centres of stability—moral, social, and political; that they will ever view it as a supreme duty to strengthen the bonds which connect India with Great Britain and the Royal House; and that they rejoice in the thought that it may be given to them to contribute their share towards the successful accomplishment, under Providence, of that great task which the world-wide British Empire has taken upon itself for the good of Humanity."

This address, which was subscribed by eighty-nine names, was graciously accepted, in a silver casket, by the King-Emperor, who said:

"I RECALL with pleasure the occasion on which, six years ago, I received from the University of Calcutta the Honorary Degree of a Doctor of Law, and I am glad to have an opportunity to-day of showing my deep and earnest interest in the higher education of India. It is to the Universities



Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

THE HON. SIR F. W. DUKE, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.



Photo Lafayette.

THE HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, K.C.I.E.
Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.



Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

NAWAB WASIF ALI MIRZA OF MURSHIDABAD.



Photo Johnston & Hoffman.

MAHARAJA BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB OF BURDWAN.



Photo Bhanwar Lall.

MAHARAJA SIR RAMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA, K.C.I.E.



Photo Elliott & Fry.

SIR R. MUKHERJI, K.C.I.E.
Sheriff of Calcutta.



Photo Brooks.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES LEAVING PRINSEP'S GHAT.



Photo Brooks.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES CROSSING THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

of India that I look to assist in that gradual union and fusion of the culture and aspiration of Europeans and Indians on which the future well-being of India so greatly depends. I have watched with sympathy the measures that from time to time have been taken by the Universities of India to extend the scope and raise the standards of instruction. Much remains to be done. No University is nowadays complete unless it is equipped with teaching faculties in all the more important branches of the sciences and the arts, and unless it provides ample opportunities for research. You have to conserve the ancient learning and simultaneously to push forward Western science. You have also to build up character, without which learning is of little value. You say that you recognize your great responsibilities. I bid you God-speed in the work that is before you. Let your ideals be high and your efforts to pursue them unceasing, and, under Providence, you will succeed.

Six years ago I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day in India I give to India the watchword of hope. On every side I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope; and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes. The announcement was made at Delhi by my command that my Governor-General in Council will allot large sums for the expansion and improvement of education in India. It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges, from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in industries, and agriculture, and all the vocations in life. And it is my wish, too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge, with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort, and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart.

It is gratifying to me to be assured of your devotion to Myself and to My House, of your desire to strengthen the bonds of union between Great Britain and India, and of your appreciation of the advantages which you enjoy under British Rule. I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address."

After this, the Fellows of the University passed before the Throne and made their reverence to His Majesty. This concluded the proceedings. Later in the day, when the terms of His Majesty's reply had been published, great enthusiasm was shown in the University quarter, the students marching along

the streets bearing extracts from His Majesty's speech inscribed on banners. The rejoicings extended also to the schools of the city, all of which had, by Their Majesties' special Command, been given a holiday from the 1st to the 9th January.

While the academic reception was taking place, the Queen-Empress visited several of the local philanthropic institutions. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Hardinge and Sir Havelock Charles, the Sergeant-Surgeon to the King, who had served at Calcutta for many years. The first one of these was the Young Women's Christian Association, where Mrs. F. Noel Paton, the President, was in attendance. Her Majesty then honoured the Presidency General Hospital, where she was received by Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and Colonel Pilgrim, the Surgeon-Superintendent. The Dufferin Hospital for Women was next visited, Her Majesty being received here by the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Platts, the Surgeon in charge. The Medical College, where Colonel Drury, the Principal, was in attendance, completed the round.

In the afternoon Their Majesties were present at the steeplechases at Tollygunge, in the open country beyond Calcutta. On the way they visited St. Vincent's Home, the St. Paul's Nursery for little boys, and the St. Catherine's Hospital for incurables. At the last, Major Maddox, Civil Surgeon of the district, was in attendance, and from his small daughter the Queen-Empress graciously accepted a bouquet. Their Majesties showed themselves greatly interested in the activities of these institutions.

At Tollygunge, Their Majesties were received at the entrance to the picturesque enclosure by His Excellency the Governor-General, who presented the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club. Their Majesties witnessed several of the races, including the Indian Grand National, won by *Truelove*, belonging to Messrs. Norton and Das. Before leaving, Their Majesties took tea with the stewards at a pavilion in the paddock.

That evening Their Majesties, from the dome of Government House, viewed the illuminations of the city. The scheme of illumination was most effective, and a noticeable feature was the part taken by the poorest as well as the rich in contributing to the general display. The occasion was one for another great popular festival, the multitudes that paraded the streets in all parts of the city being enormous. On Sunday the 7th January Their Majesties were again present at Divine Service at the Cathedral, driving there with an escort of the 8th Hussars and the 16th Cavalry. The arrangements were similar to those on the previous Sunday, and the sermon was preached by the Metropolitan. Their Majesties afterwards went to Barrackpur by river, to lunch with Lord and Lady Hardinge, thus renewing their acquaintance with the charming country residence of the Governor-General, where they had stayed for some days six years previously. Later in the afternoon Their Majesties returned to Calcutta with

their host and hostess. Meanwhile in Calcutta a great celebration in honour of Their Majesties was taking place, the poor of the city being fed and clothed in accordance with an ancient custom. This was done under the auspices of the Sangit Samaj, the leading amateur dramatic society of the province, in the grounds belonging to Kumar Nagendra Nath Mullik. Moved by the same impulse, Raja Bahadur Ram Ranjan Chakravarti of Hetampur and other generous persons placed a considerable sum of money at the Queen-Empress's disposal for charitable purposes, and this, together with the rent of the stands on the Maidan, was distributed by Her Majesty's Command to a number of local institutions—the Refuge, the Hindu Widows' Home, the Dufferin Hospital, the Young Women's Christian Association, the St. Vincent's Home, the Albert Victor Hospital, the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, and others.

On Monday the 8th January the Imperial visit to Calcutta came to an end, Their Majesties' departure being attended by ceremonies similar to those on their arrival. The cortège left Government House, where the same company as before was assembled, at eleven o'clock in the morning. In passing down the steps Their Majesties shook hands with many, pausing here and there to speak a few words with their friends. Guards of Honour were furnished by the Middlesex Regiment, under Captain A. A. J. Broun, and the 10th Gurkhas, under Captain C. Newington. The route to Prinsep's Ghat was again thronged with spectators and was lined by the Black Watch, the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, the Middlesex Regiment, the 10th Gurkhas, the 27th Punjabis, the 66th Punjabis, and the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Their Majesties' escort in the procession was, as at the arrival ceremony, commanded by Brigadier-General Cookson, who, with Captain Keighley, Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, rode on the right of the Imperial carriage, Lieutenant-Colonel Apostolides, of the Calcutta Light Horse, being on the left. At Prinsep's Ghat, where a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade was mounted, Their Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, who had arrived by another route, and by the Lieutenant-Governor with the principal Chiefs and officials of the province. As soon as Their Majesties had taken their places on the *dais*, the Hon. Mr. Slacke, Vice-President of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, advanced before the Thrones and read an address on behalf of that body in the following terms:

"We, representing varied interests and classes of the people of Bengal, humbly crave permission to give expression to the profound feelings of joy and gratitude which Your Imperial Majesties' gracious visit to our province and our capital has stirred in every heart. No mention is required of the fervent loyalty and devotion to the Imperial House which animate those of your subjects who

live in Calcutta and its suburbs, the unmistakable enthusiasm with which its vast multitudes have greeted Your Majesties on every available opportunity during the past eight days, giving a better insight into the true heart of the inhabitants of this great city than can be furnished by any words of ours.

It only remains for us, therefore, to give Your Majesties a confident assurance that feelings no less warm reign supreme in the hearts of our fellow-subjects in every town and village of North-Eastern India. There is not a peasant or labourer in this province whose soul is not stirred by the strongest feelings of devotion and reverence for the Imperial House, to whom your visit has not served to bring a gleam of happiness and inspiration. The overflowing and loving gratitude of all your Bengal subjects is the farewell offering, given freely and ungrudgingly, which the people of Bengal humbly lay at your feet and place in Your Majesties' keeping. When you leave our shores, we shall earnestly pray that God may speed safely your return journey to England, and vouchsafe to Your Majesties long life and the fullest measure of success in the governance of this great Empire."

This address was accepted by His Majesty in a chased silver casket which bore the inscription:

"Presented with the Farewell Address to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of their departure from Calcutta, the 8th January 1912, by the members of the Bengal Legislative Council, on behalf of the people of Bengal."

His Majesty, who spoke with evident emotion, replied:

"THE Queen-Empress and I are deeply moved by the words of your Address—and they are visibly proved by the enthusiastic reception accorded to us on our arrival here, and no less by the affectionate demonstrations with which we have been greeted everywhere and by all classes in Calcutta and its surrounding neighbourhood.

For the remainder of our lives we shall remember with feelings of pride and emotion the stirring experience of these past eight days. We shall recall the warm-hearted greetings extended to us on our arrival in your capital, and the sight of those patient and sympathetic multitudes which had assembled from all parts of the province to testify their loyalty and devotion to my throne and person. And I am gratified by the assurances given in your Address that those outward proofs of allegiance and affection reflect the general sentiments

of your fellow-subjects throughout the length and breadth of North-Eastern India. Nor shall we forget the striking scenes and displays which have been so successfully organized and carried out to celebrate our visit.

The people of Bengal offer us as a farewell gift their 'overflowing love and gratitude.' Rest assured that the Queen-Empress and I could ask for nothing more precious to us and our children. We take it back to them to be cherished by them as a priceless heirloom. Our hearts are too full to express adequately the gratitude for all you have done to welcome us and to make us at home amongst you.

In bidding you farewell, the Queen-Empress and I fervently pray that all my subjects in Bengal, of whatever race or creed, united by the ties of sympathy and brotherly love, may, under Divine guidance, ever strive towards the advancement of their common happiness, contentment, and general well-being."

A procession was then formed, and Their Majesties moved down to the pontoon between the lines of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, who were drawn up as at the arrival.

The *Howrah* left the jetty, opposite to which a Guard of Honour of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers was stationed, under the command of Captain F. Bibra, amid much cheering, not only from the company assembled there, but also from the crews of the ships all round and the crowds of people who were gathered, in almost greater numbers than on the day of the arrival, on every piece of open ground along the river banks. A salute of a hundred and one guns was fired by the *Highflyer* as the steamer left the *ghat*. The scene at Howrah was similar to that on the 30th December, the way up from the landing stage being lined by the 10th Gurkhas, the 4th Cavalry, and the East Indian Railway Volunteers. The Guard of Honour on the platform was furnished by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain Jellett. At the entrance to the platform Her Majesty accepted a bouquet from the little daughter of Mr. C. G. Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. After the inspection of the Guard of Honour Their Majesties shook hands with the police officers who had been on duty during the visit, and were now presented by Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police. The train, in charge of Mr. Godfrey, then left at twenty minutes to one, under an Imperial salute fired from the ramparts of Fort William. The Governor-General followed Their Majesties shortly afterwards in a second train.

The Calcutta visit had throughout been conspicuously successful, and the

informal nature of most of the events, which allowed Their Majesties to move about freely among the people, made a pleasant contrast to the necessarily more official ceremonies at Delhi. The welcome given to Their Majesties by British and Bengali alike was marked by every sign of loyalty and enthusiasm, and was worthy of Calcutta and of the occasion.



ARMS OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA



XIV—THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN

FROM Calcutta the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled direct to Bombay, stopping for an hour *en route* at Nagpur, the headquarters of the Central Provinces.

On the arrival of the train at a quarter past two on the afternoon of the 9th January, Their Imperial Majesties were received by Sir Reginald Craddock, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who presented the principal local magnates and officials.

After the King-Emperor had inspected the Guard of Honour of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Captain T. G. Green, which was mounted at the station, Their Majesties went by motor to the hill and fort of Sitabaldi, which rises in splendid isolation from the cotton fields around, and was the scene of Colonel Hopeton Scott's memorable repulse of the Mahratta army under Bhonslé in 1817.

The route between the station and the fort, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, was gaily decorated with bunting, and lined by men of the Royal Irish Rifles, the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, and the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles. Their Majesties were greeted with loud acclamations as they drove along it very slowly, to enable the people to see them.

Guards of Honour of the Royal Irish Rifles, commanded by Captain Sprague, and of the 63rd Infantry, under Captain Breithaupt, were drawn up within the outer gate of the fort, where also the principal officials and unofficial residents of Nagpur were assembled. While the King-Emperor was inspecting the Guards of Honour, five little girls, representing the English, Hindu, Parsi, and Muhammadan communities, presented the Queen-Empress with a bouquet. A move was then made to the inner fort, where Major-General Wallace, the Commander of the Jubbulpur brigade, presented his principal officers, and

Lieutenant Martyn, of the Royal Irish Rifles, had the honour of conducting the party round.

On one of the escarpments, which faced a wide plain below, Their Majesties seated themselves under a small canopy, in full view of over thirty thousand people who were assembled there, including seven thousand school-children from Nagpur and the surrounding district. The appearance of the Sovereign and his Consort was the signal for a great burst of cheering, which, commencing with those nearest, spread rapidly, as at Delhi, over the whole mass. After a short interval, Their Majesties advanced to the edge of the escarpment, and were received with renewed cheers and shouts of greeting. On the return journey to the station the car stopped at the Empress Cotton Spinning Mills, which employ nearly five thousand operatives. Here the Queen-Empress received a bouquet from Mrs. Sorabji Saklatwala, wife of the Assistant Manager.

Before the train left Nagpur, Khan Bahadur Bezonji Mehta, Manager of the Empress Mills, was knighted by the King-Emperor in his saloon, and Major A. H. Buist was decorated as a Member of the Royal Victorian Order. His Majesty also summoned Sir G. M. Chitnavis, President of the Nagpur Municipality, and expressed his gratification at the arrangements for the visit and at the warm welcome which the people of the place had given.

The next day at noon the Imperial train entered the Victoria Terminus at Bombay. The arrival was private, and only the Governor-General, who had reached Bombay half an hour previously, and the Governor of Bombay, with Lady Clarke, were present at the station to receive Their Majesties. A Guard of Honour of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers, which was drawn up on the platform under the command of Captain J. W. Stokes, was inspected by the King-Emperor, after which Their Majesties, with the Governor-General and the Governor and Lady Clarke in following carriages, drove straight to the Apollo Bandar, escorted by Y Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Bombay Light Horse, the 26th Cavalry, and the Governor's Body Guard. The procession, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Logan-Home, was formed and the roads were lined by troops, in the same way as on the day of Their Majesties' arrival at Bombay on the 2nd December 1911.

The cortège went at a walk, and the people were allowed to approach much closer than before to the Imperial carriage. The enthusiasm of the people on this occasion reached its climax, and the reserve that was occasionally noticed during the arrival ceremonies had entirely disappeared.

On reaching the amphitheatre at the Apollo Bandar, about half-past twelve, Their Majesties alighted. The King-Emperor, who was in white uniform with the Star of India ribbon, inspected the Guard of Honour of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment, commanded by Captain F. D. F. Oldman, D.S.O., and then, after graciously acknowledging the salutations of the company, proceeded with the

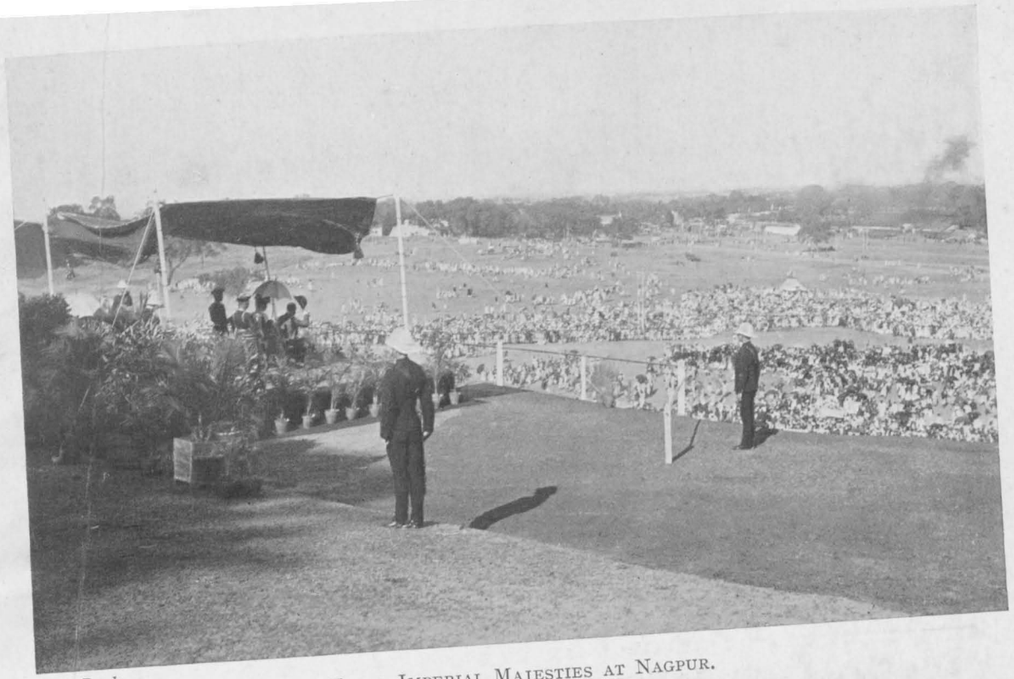


Photo Brooks. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT NAGPUR.

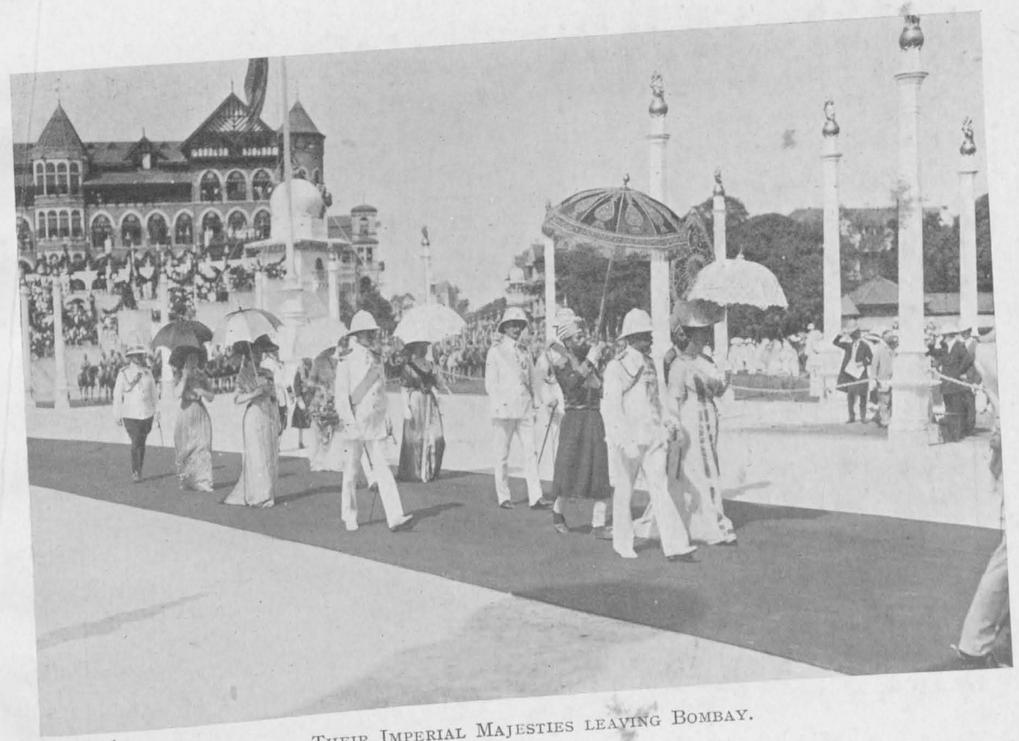
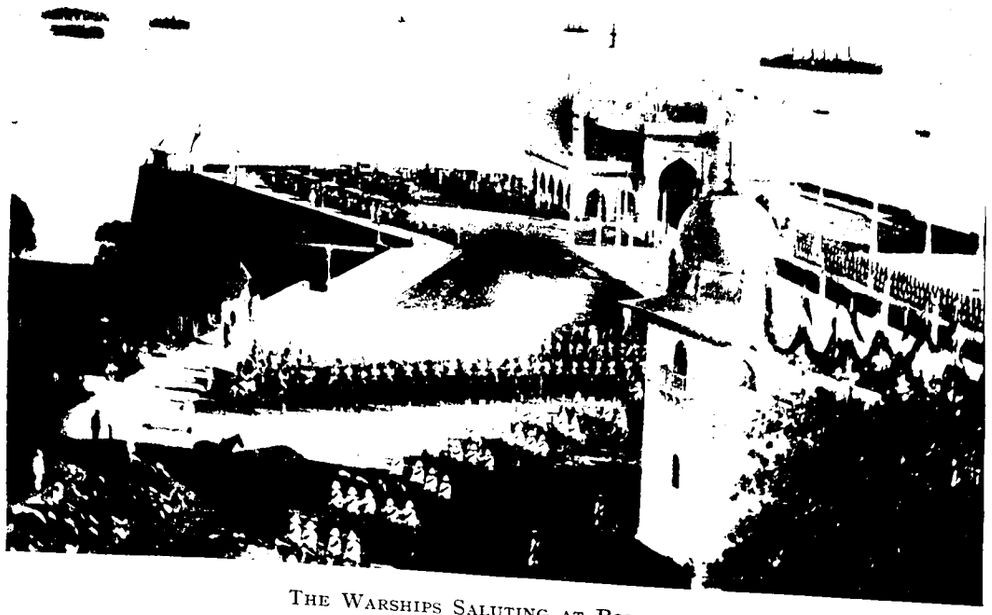
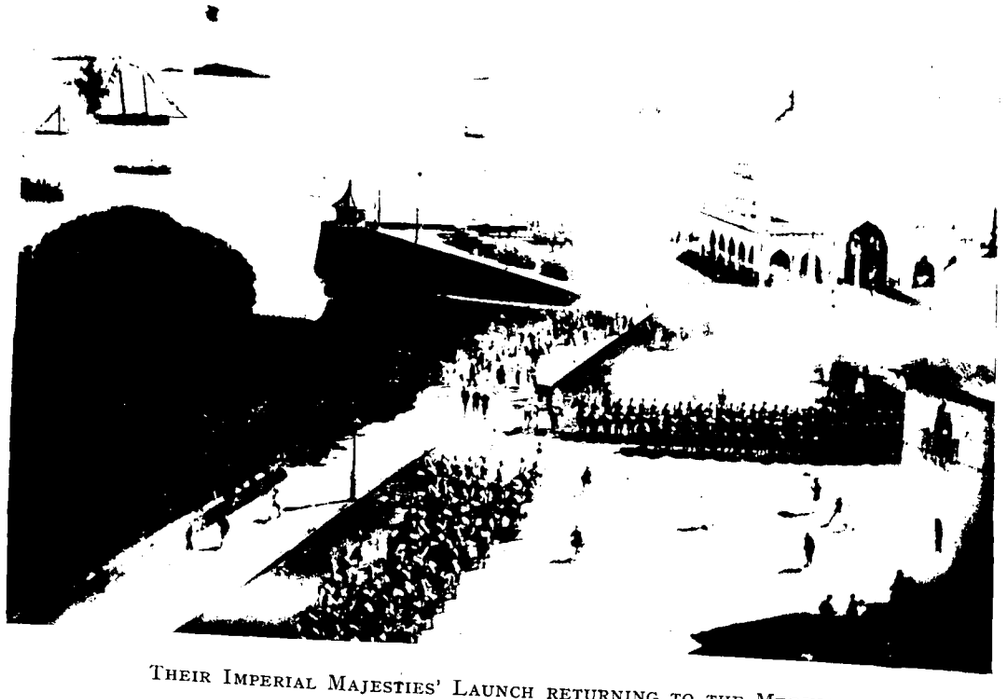


Photo Brooks. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES LEAVING BOMBAY.



THE WARSHIPS SALUTING AT BOMBAY.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' LAUNCH RETURNING TO THE MEDINA.

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Queen-Empress in procession to the pavilion at the pierhead. Their Majesties having taken their seats on the Thrones, the Governor obtained the King-Emperor's permission to offer an Address from his own Legislative Council. His Excellency thereupon presented the Hon. Sir R. Lamb, the Vice-President, who read the Address as follows:

"*To Their Imperial Majesties* THE KING-EMPEROR *and* THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

On behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency, we, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with dutiful respect, tender to Your Imperial Majesties our grateful thanks for the ever-memorable visit, fraught with momentous issues, which has now reached its close. We have been privileged to be the first of Your Imperial Majesties' subjects in India to welcome Your Imperial Majesties to these shores, and the last to offer a warm and regretful farewell.

We beg to express to Your Imperial Majesties our humble appreciation of the far-seeing wisdom which prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake this visit, and of the great benefit which it has conferred on our country. The presence of Your Imperial Majesties in India during the past five weeks, and the gracious words which Your Imperial Majesties have addressed to the people, will ever remain a precious memory in our hearts, and will constitute new links between the British Crown and its Indian Empire. Among all classes of people in this Presidency there have been manifestations of devotion to Your Imperial Majesties, and the strong sentiment thus evoked will, we are convinced, bear good fruit in the future.

We believe that Your Imperial Majesties will carry back to England vivid impressions of the love and loyalty of the Indian people, and we pray that Your Imperial Majesties may long be spared to reign over us and to witness the great and assured progress in India which Your Imperial Majesties so ardently desire and have done so much to promote. May all blessings attend Your Imperial Majesties, and for the voyage, the return to England, and the time to come we fervently wish Your Imperial Majesties Godspeed."

In reply His Majesty said:

"I THANK you sincerely on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the kind and generous terms of the Address of farewell which you present in the name of the people of the Bombay Presidency. The cordial welcome which we received on our arrival in your capital was the prelude to that display

of warm-hearted loyalty which has characterized every stage of our progress during the past five weeks; and now we have listened with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow to your touching words of farewell and Godspeed.

Your hopeful forecasts as to the benefits which India will derive from this visit deepens our thankfulness at having accomplished the earnest wish of our hearts. It has given me infinite pleasure to be once more among my faithful subjects in India; and the Queen-Empress and I have been touched beyond words by the genuine love and devotion towards us which we feel have entered into the spirit of the people.

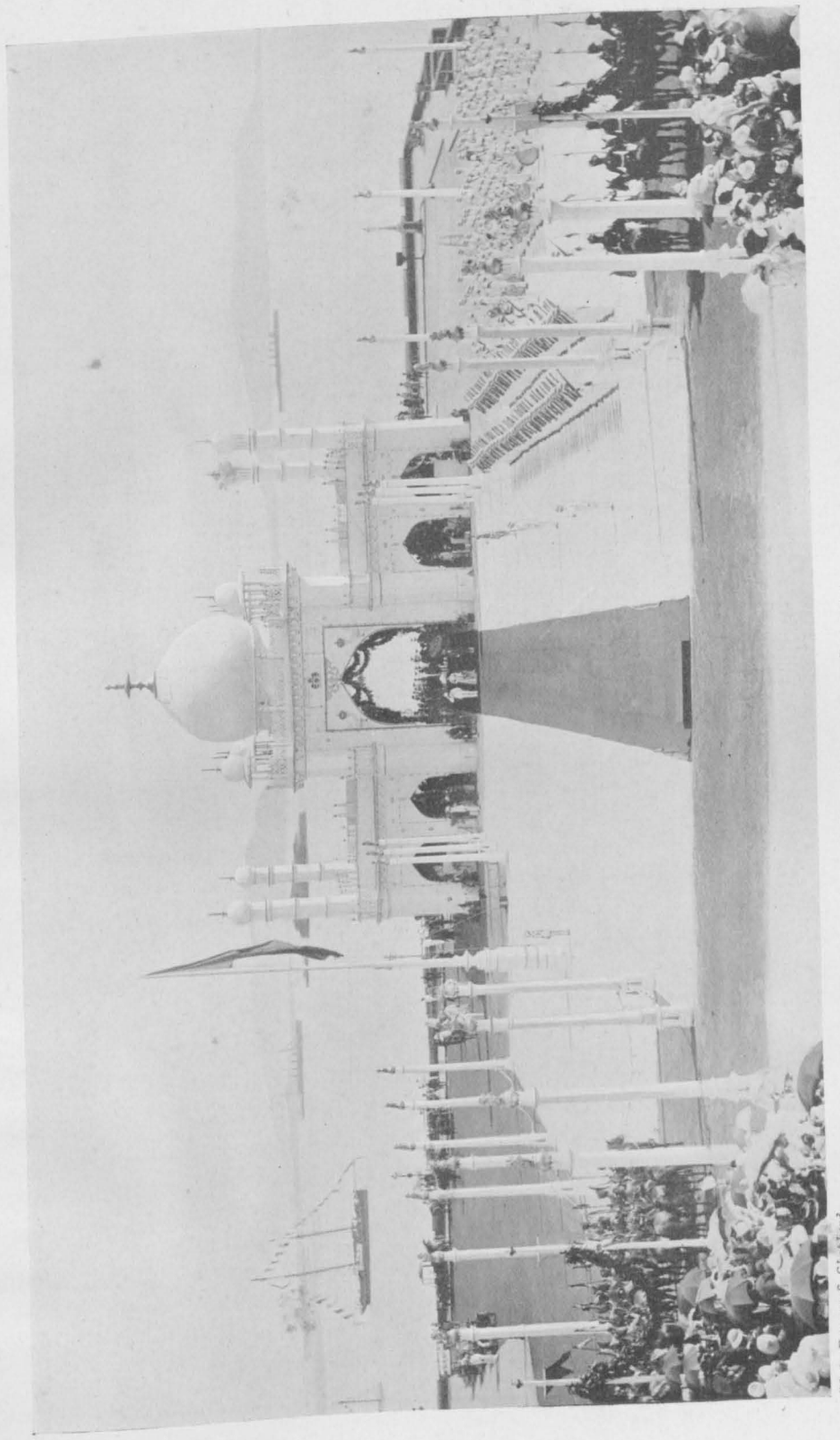
Our one and only cause of regret during these past happy weeks has been our inability to stay longer in this country, and to visit the ancient Presidency of Madras and the States of the many Chiefs who have offered us their generous hospitality.

On leaving the shores of India we carry away lasting memories of experiences made pleasant by every means that thoughtful care and affectionate regard could devise. We fervently trust that our visit may, by God's grace, conduce to the general good of the peoples of this great continent. Their interests and well-being will always be as near and as dear to me as those of the millions of my subjects in other quarters of the globe. It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me to realize how all classes and creeds have joined together in the true-hearted welcome which has been so universally accorded to us. Is it not possible that the same unity and concord may for the future govern the daily relations of their public and private lives? The attainment of this would indeed be to us a happy outcome of our visit to India.

To you, the representatives of Bombay, who have greeted us so warmly on our arrival and departure, I deliver this our message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire. May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors in the earnest endeavour to promote its welfare, and to secure to it the blessings of prosperity and peace!"

Sir George Clarke then presented the unofficial members of the Governor's Council as well as the leading officials and some local gentlemen of position, also the Consuls and the Ruling Chiefs who were present. Her Majesty graciously accepted a bouquet from Lady Lamb.

After this, Their Majesties left the Thrones, but instead of entering the gateway and walking straight down to the barge that was to convey them to the



THE FAREWELL SALUTE.

Photo Bourne & Shepherd.

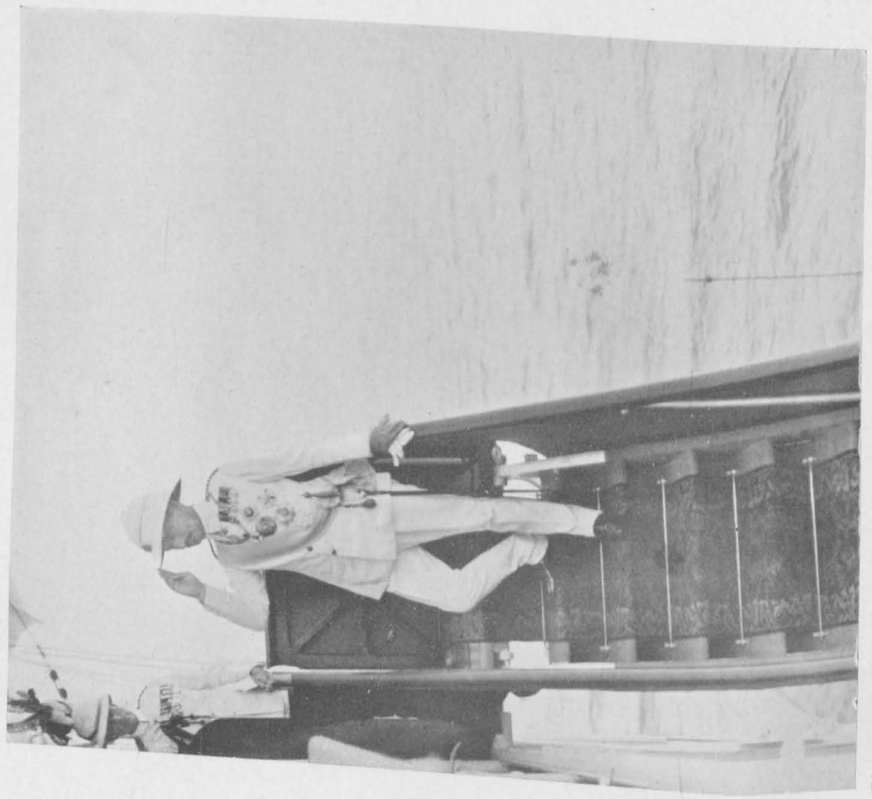


Photo Brooks.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL LEAVING H.M.S. MEDINA.



Photo Brooks.

THE MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI ON H.M.S. MEDINA.

Medina, they turned suddenly, and, moving forward several paces towards the amphitheatre quite unattended and alone, remained for a brief space before the archway facing the spectators, their two white figures standing out clear-cut against the dark interior. Here His Majesty saluted and the Queen-Empress bowed a last farewell. The people in the amphitheatre, mostly Indians, were deeply moved, and answered this unexpected salutation with a great tumult of cheering which was echoed by the troops on the roadway at the side, the cavalry raising their swords and lances in spontaneous acclamation.

Then, turning slowly and with evident reluctance, Their Majesties passed into the shade of the pavilion. As the barge steamed off from the pier, an Imperial salute was fired from the warships and the forts, and the band on the pier played the National Anthem, followed by "Auld Lang Syne."

The Governor-General, who was wearing the chain of the Royal Victorian Order, which, as a mark of the highest favour, the Sovereign had conferred on him before leaving Calcutta, together with the Governor and Lady Clarke, attended Their Majesties to the *Medina* and had the honour of an invitation to luncheon, which was extended also to His Highness the Aga Khan, Captain Lumsden, R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and several others.

After luncheon, the King-Emperor received His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, and also invested His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. On this occasion also the principal officers of the police at Bombay were summoned to Their Majesties' presence, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, being invested as a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and Mr. F. H. Vincent, one of the Deputy Commissioners, as a member of the fourth class of the same Order. A number of other police officers at the same time received the medal of the Victorian Order, and some were given souvenirs. There was no body of men connected with the arrangements for the visit whose services were more highly appreciated by Their Majesties than the police, and, after the departure, the following message was published by the Viceroy: "Before leaving India, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor desired me to communicate to the Forces concerned the expression of His Imperial Majesty's complete satisfaction with the police arrangements for Their Majesties' stay at Bombay, Delhi, and at Calcutta, and on the occasion of railway journeys. Realizing that these arrangements entailed prolonged hours of duty with inadequate intervals for rest and refreshment, the King-Emperor appreciates the more the good work done." Their Majesties then said farewell to the Indian staff, and finally to the Governor-General. At six o'clock the *Medina* and her escort steamed away towards the West.

Previous to his departure, the King-Emperor had sent a message to the Prime Minister of England. It was as follows:

"BEFORE leaving India on our homeward voyage I am sure that you, as head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realized, and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations, not only in Bombay, Delhi, and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the Queen and I have been. All classes, races, and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection. The magnificent display at the Durbar was the outcome of wise and well-considered plans brilliantly carried out through the untiring efforts of the Viceroy and those who worked under him. During our pleasant visit to the Viceroy all Calcutta combined in doing everything possible for our comfort and enjoyment. I rejoice that, thanks to the mutual confidence between me and my people at home, I have thus been enabled to fulfil the wish of my heart. This satisfaction will be still greater if time proves that our visit has conduced to the lasting good of India and of the Empire at large."

To this the Prime Minister replied:

"In the name of your Government and all your people here at home I venture to offer to you and the Queen humble and most hearty congratulations on the complete and unbroken success of your visit to India, and our sincere prayer for your safe and prosperous return."

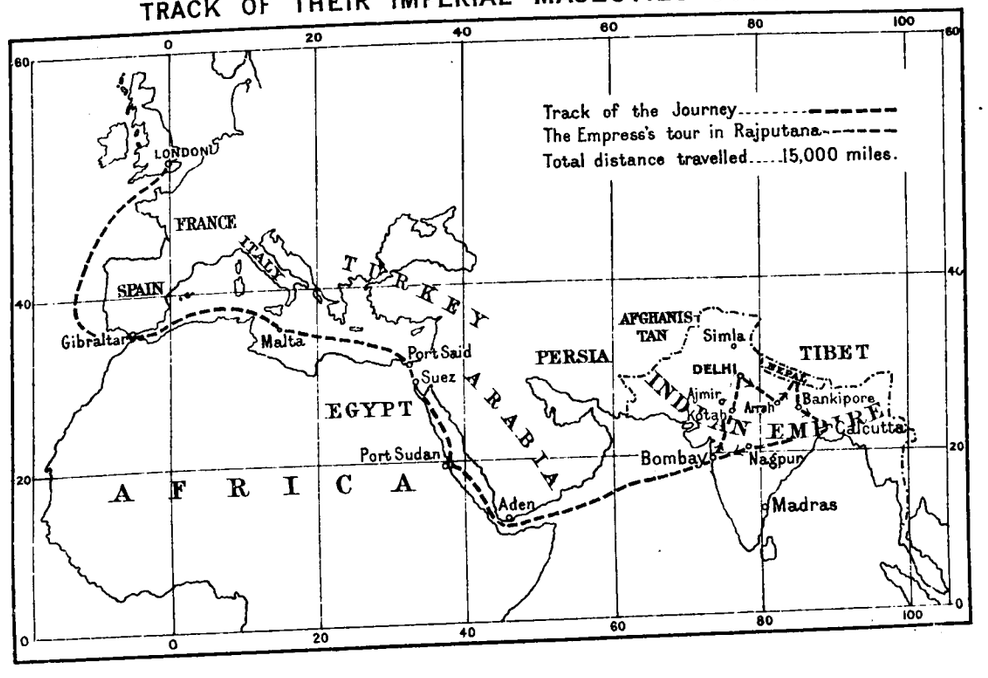
Their Majesties were overwhelmed with loyal messages and regrets at their departure, from every part of India. The first was from the Governor-General on behalf of the whole of India. It was received on the *Medina* as the confines of the Indian Empire were approached, and was as follows:

"With humble duty—On leaving Indian waters all India wishes Your Imperial Majesties Godspeed on your journey, and prays for your safe and happy arrival in England. Your Imperial Majesties' visit to India will always be treasured by your loyal Indian subjects as a priceless incident in the history of India."

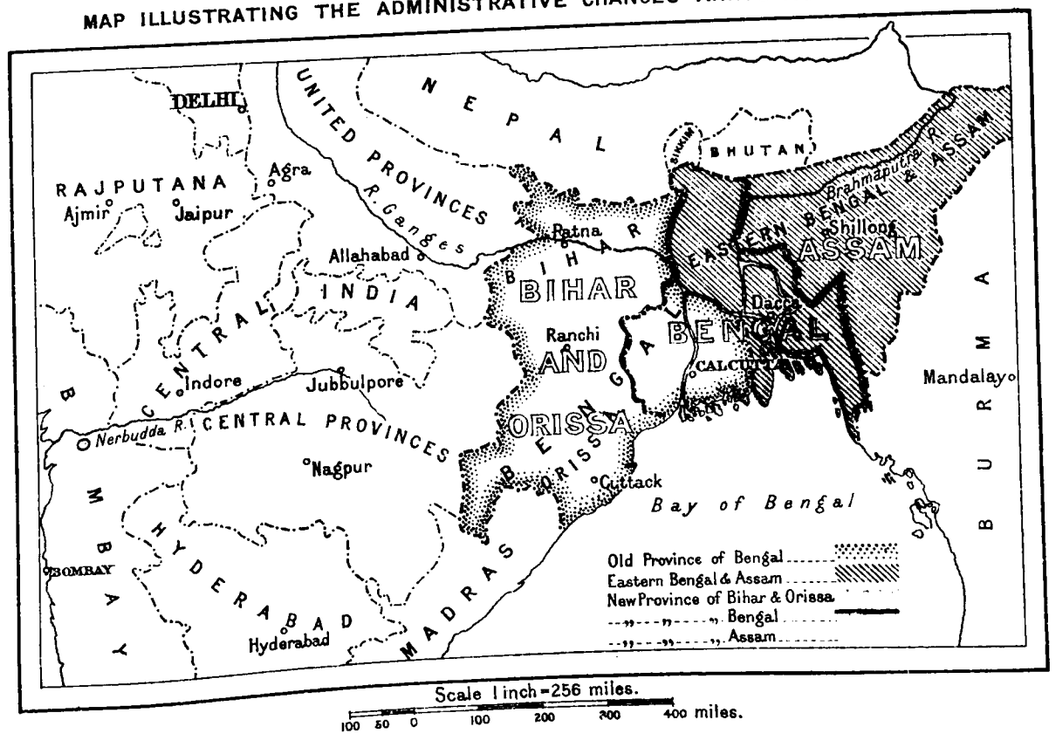
To this His Majesty replied:

"BEFORE leaving Indian waters, the Queen and I desire again to acknowledge with sincere gratitude all that you have done for us during our most happy and never-to-be-forgotten stay in India, and at the same time to

TRACK OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' JOURNEY.



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES ANNOUNCED AT DELHI.



harbour and made fast to the jetty. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Teck, who had arrived the evening before and stayed on board one of the Royal yachts, also the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught, who had stayed at Admiralty House, then went on board. After this Their Majesties received the Mayor of Portsmouth with a deputation of the Corporation, who presented an Address, in the course of which they said:

"We are deeply impressed by the devotion to the best interests and well-being of your loyal subjects throughout the British Empire which led Your Majesties to undertake so long a journey, with its consequent arduous duties, and we are convinced that Your Majesties' presence among the Princes and peoples of various races and creeds will conduce to the permanent advantage, progress, and development of the Empire of India and the welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants."

To this the King replied:

"THE Queen and I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us on behalf of the inhabitants of Portsmouth. It is proper that our journey to distant parts of the Empire should end, as it began, in the principal home of the Navy by which that Empire is protected. We have been profoundly touched by the expressions of affection which we have received both in India and in other parts of our Dominions, and we greatly rejoice if our presence in India shall in any way contribute to the welfare of that country and strengthen the bonds which bind it to the Empire."

Their Majesties landed on the soil of England, from which they had been absent nearly three months, about ten o'clock in the morning. Before leaving the ship Their Majesties distributed souvenirs to the company and decorated the captains of the escorting ships. The crew of the *Medina* sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the ceremonies on the jetty were similar to those at the departure, Their Majesties being received by Naval Guards of Honour and by an assemblage of high naval, military, and civil officers, including the Duke of Wellington as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire and the Lords of the Admiralty. At a quarter past ten Their Majesties left for London, another Royal salute being fired.

On arriving in London, at Victoria Station, Their Majesties were met by Members of the Royal Family, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, and

other high officials, as well as the Lord Mayors of England and Ireland and the Lord Provosts of Scotland, all of whom were presented by the Home Secretary. There was a Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Guards, under Captain B. N. Brooke, and the Queen again received a bouquet from Lady Gweneth Ponsonby. Over the archway of the station was the inscription—"The Empire City greets you." Their Majesties drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, with an escort of the 1st Life Guards, the King wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. In spite of the frost and bitter weather, enormous crowds had assembled along the route, which went by Victoria Street, Whitehall, and through the Admiralty Arch to Buckingham Palace. The route was decorated, but there were no troops. Very rarely, even in the Metropolis, have the King and Queen been received with so much cheering, and, after entering the Palace, Their Majesties stood for a short time on a balcony to acknowledge the greetings of the people who had gathered outside in large numbers. Their Majesties afterwards caused it to be intimated that they were particularly gratified by the warmth of the welcome they had received in London. Greetings and congratulations poured in also from every part of the Empire, and appreciations were received from every capital in Europe. The Duke of Connaught telegraphed the heartfelt congratulations of Canada at Their Majesties' safe return. "Canada rejoices," he said, "at the manifestation of loyalty of her fellow-subjects in distant lands."

The next day Their Majesties went in a procession of state to St. Paul's Cathedral for a thanksgiving service, His Majesty wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal. Enormous crowds collected everywhere along the route, the church bells pealed from every tower and steeple, and signs of joy and gladness were general and unmistakable. The route was lined by troops, and at Temple Bar the historic ceremony of delivering the Sword of the City to the King was observed. In performing it the Lord Mayor expressed the joy of the Metropolis at the safe return of Their Majesties. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and nineteen Bishops took part in the service, which was attended by the Members of the Royal Family, the Diplomatic Corps, the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and representatives from all parts of the Empire. A conspicuous position in the congregation was occupied by a body of two hundred and fifty officers and seamen of H.M.S. *Medina*, all of whom had been with Their Majesties to India.

The progress of the King and Queen was attended throughout the route by a continuous wave of tumultuous cheering, and at the Cathedral Their Majesties were met by the clergy in procession and conducted to their places, being received with a fanfare of trumpets from the chancel, and preceded in the procession by the Lord Mayor of London, bearing before him the Sword of the City. In the course of the service, prayers were offered not only "for the mercies vouchsafed to us, in the care and guidance of our King and our Queen, and

congratulate you heartily upon the admirable manner in which everything in connexion with our visit was planned and carried out."

There were others from the several provinces and from many Ruling Chiefs. That from the Governor of Bombay ran:

"In the name of the people of Bombay we send Your Imperial Majesties a heartfelt farewell to the limits of our Presidency. That all blessings may attend Your Majesties is the earnest prayer of Your Majesties' grateful subjects."

The reply received was:

"THE Queen-Empress and I heartily thank you and the people of Bombay for your kind message of farewell and good wishes. We leave the limits of your Presidency with many regrets but with the happiest recollections."

From Bengal came the message:

"The Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the people of Bengal tenders respectful and devoted homage. The prayers of all classes are offered for Their Imperial Majesties' safe journey, long life and increasing happiness."

To this an answer was received:

"THEIR Imperial Majesties heartily thank you and the people of Bengal for the kind messages of good wishes which you send on their behalf, and for their prayers for Their Majesties' safe return to home. Their Imperial Majesties most earnestly trust that the future may bring to the people of Bengal all possible happiness and prosperity."

A special resolution of the Corporation of Calcutta was likewise transmitted. It ran:

"That this Corporation express their deepest gratification and profound feelings of joy and gratitude at Their Majesties' gracious visit to Calcutta, and on this day, the 10th January, of their departure from India, the Corporation devoutly wish Their Imperial Majesties a safe return home and long life and happiness."

In acknowledging this resolution, which Their Majesties received with much satisfaction, Lord Stamfordham added:

"THEIR Imperial Majesties leave these shores with sincere regret but with feelings of deep thankfulness for the happiness they have experienced by their visit and by the knowledge that this happiness is shared by the people of India."

On the return journey the *Medina* did not call at Aden, the first stop being at Port Soudan, which was reached on the 17th January. Here Their Majesties were received by Viscount Kitchener and Sir R. Wingate, Governor-General of the Soudan. The King-Emperor referred to India in his reply to an Address of loyal welcome that was presented by the inhabitants of the Soudan. His Majesty said:

"I AM pleased to pay a brief visit and regret that I am unable to spare the time to penetrate farther into this interesting country. I am glad to meet representatives of the tribes, many of whom have travelled hundreds of miles to welcome us to-day. I have just concluded a visit to my Indian Empire, where it has been a great satisfaction to me to see many millions of loyal subjects, Muhammadan and other creeds, dwelling in peace and contentment under the administration of my Government. I am confident that the British officials and those of His Highness the Khedive are working in the same zealous and whole-hearted manner. With complete religious freedom the inhabitants of this country of various creeds are living together in happiness and striving to promote its welfare and prosperity. On such an occasion it is impossible not to remember the sacrifices of British and Egyptian lives necessary to bring about the present peaceful and prosperous state. I remember the past gallant deeds in the defence of Khartoum, the chivalrous Gordon, the stubborn resistance at Sinkat of the gallant Taufik Bey against overwhelming odds, the long siege of Suakim, the stern struggle at Khartoum by British, Egyptian, and Soudanese troops under Lord Kitchener. I trust the record of the past thirteen years of administration has proved to all that the only aim of the Government is to develop the resources of this vast country and bring the Soudan into closer touch with the civilization and commerce of the world. Thus the Government is working for the peace and prosperity of the people, whose moral and material welfare will ever be followed by me with the deepest interest and concern."

Their Majesties paid a visit of a few hours to Sinkat, ten miles away, where a review of the troops was held, and left Port Soudan again the same evening. Lord Kitchener travelled on the *Medina* as far as Port Said, the next stopping place, which was reached on the 20th January. Here His Highness the Khedive again came on board. Malta was visited on the 24th January, a halt of three days being made. A French fleet, consisting of five warships under Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, had come from France specially to greet Their Majesties and to offer the congratulations of the French nation on the completion of the Indian visit. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and were marked by many festivities, including the illumination of the fleet and the city, and a gala performance at the opera, which was attended by Their Majesties. A military parade was held, in which three hundred men of the French fleet marched past the King of England. Before leaving, His Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on the French Admiral, and other degrees of the same Order on the Vice Admiral and the captains of the French ships. The Governor of Malta, General Sir Leslie Rundle, and several of the local officials were also decorated.

Their Majesties reached Gibraltar on the 30th January, leaving the next evening. Here His Majesty received Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Reginald Lister, the British Minister at Tangier, as well as a special mission that brought an Address of welcome from the Sultan of Morocco. Several deputations from various local communities were also received. They all presented Addresses, to which the King graciously replied. In the afternoon Their Majesties landed and visited the colonial hospital and the waterworks, where the Queen opened a new reservoir. A Portuguese warship, the *Vasco da Gama*, was present at Gibraltar to welcome Their Majesties, and on the 31st January His Royal Highness the Infante Don Carlos of Spain, who crossed the bay from Algeciras with a squadron of Spanish warships, visited Their Majesties with a message of welcome from his nephew the King of Spain. After returning this visit on board the Spanish flagship, His Majesty again proceeded on shore and presented new colours to the 1st Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment.

At Gibraltar His Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on the Infante Don Carlos of Spain, and on Sir Archibald Hunter, the Governor. General Mundoz, the Spanish Governor of Algeciras, El Guebbas, the Moroccan Envoy, and the Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar, received the Knight Commandership of the same Order.

The *Medina*, escorted by the Home Fleet of battleships, reached Spithead on the morning of Sunday the 4th February in a blinding snowstorm, after having encountered very inclement weather in the English Channel.

The ship had not been expected till midnight, and Their Majesties remained on board till the next morning, when the *Medina* moved into the

harbour and made fast to the jetty. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Teck, who had arrived the evening before and stayed on board one of the Royal yachts, also the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught, who had stayed at Admiralty House, then went on board. After this Their Majesties received the Mayor of Portsmouth with a deputation of the Corporation, who presented an Address, in the course of which they said:

"We are deeply impressed by the devotion to the best interests and well-being of your loyal subjects throughout the British Empire which led Your Majesties to undertake so long a journey, with its consequent arduous duties, and we are convinced that Your Majesties' presence among the Princes and peoples of various races and creeds will conduce to the permanent advantage, progress, and development of the Empire of India and the welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants."

To this the King replied:

"THE Queen and I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us on behalf of the inhabitants of Portsmouth. It is proper that our journey to distant parts of the Empire should end, as it began, in the principal home of the Navy by which that Empire is protected. We have been profoundly touched by the expressions of affection which we have received both in India and in other parts of our Dominions, and we greatly rejoice if our presence in India shall in any way contribute to the welfare of that country and strengthen the bonds which bind it to the Empire."

Their Majesties landed on the soil of England, from which they had been absent nearly three months, about ten o'clock in the morning. Before leaving the ship Their Majesties distributed souvenirs to the company and decorated the captains of the escorting ships. The crew of the *Medina* sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the ceremonies on the jetty were similar to those at the departure, Their Majesties being received by Naval Guards of Honour and by an assemblage of high naval, military, and civil officers, including the Duke of Wellington as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire and the Lords of the Admiralty. At a quarter past ten Their Majesties left for London, another Royal salute being fired.

On arriving in London, at Victoria Station, Their Majesties were met by Members of the Royal Family, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, and

other high officials, as well as the Lord Mayors of England and Ireland and the Lord Provosts of Scotland, all of whom were presented by the Home Secretary. There was a Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Guards, under Captain B. N. Brooke, and the Queen again received a bouquet from Lady Gweneth Ponsonby. Over the archway of the station was the inscription—"The Empire City greets you." Their Majesties drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, with an escort of the 1st Life Guards, the King wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. In spite of the frost and bitter weather, enormous crowds had assembled along the route, which went by Victoria Street, Whitehall, and through the Admiralty Arch to Buckingham Palace. The route was decorated, but there were no troops. Very rarely, even in the Metropolis, have the King and Queen been received with so much cheering, and, after entering the Palace, Their Majesties stood for a short time on a balcony to acknowledge the greetings of the people who had gathered outside in large numbers. Their Majesties afterwards caused it to be intimated that they were particularly gratified by the warmth of the welcome they had received in London. Greetings and congratulations poured in also from every part of the Empire, and appreciations were received from every capital in Europe. The Duke of Connaught telegraphed the heartfelt congratulations of Canada at Their Majesties' safe return. "Canada rejoices," he said, "at the manifestation of loyalty of her fellow-subjects in distant lands."

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in their safe return to this land," but also "that all Indian Princes and Rulers may be so guided and blessed that under them the people may live peaceable lives in godliness and honesty." The dominant feeling of England and the Empire was expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the short Address which he delivered in the Cathedral as "the spokesman of a loyal people's quiet, deliberate thankfulness":—"'It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord and to sing praises to Thy Name, O Most Highest.' It is a good thing. And if ever we are right to do it, we are surely right to-day. Through three months of a dark winter we at home have daily prayed that God would preserve by sea and land our King and our Queen, and that their journey might 'tend to the increase of goodwill among the peoples of India.' Shall we fail to give thanks now for the rich, the almost startlingly rich, answer to our prayers?" His Grace went on: "Long centuries ago the old world used to see what men called a 'triumph,' when the victor brought back to the centre of the Empire the far-off Chiefs whom he had conquered. Our triumph song to-day is for the conquest, not of foemen, but of friends, and the bonds are woven strands of loyalty and love." And then, addressing particularly His Majesty, he said: "We look outward and onward now, and from full hearts, Sir, we wish you joy. The deepest kind of earthly joy is found for a Sovereign in such an interchange of trust between King and Queen and people as the snowy London streets have witnessed yesterday and to-day. We join in the prayer that, as the years of thoughtful, strenuous service to the Empire run on—

The voice of a satisfied people may keep
A sound in your ears like the sound of the deep,
Like the sound of the deep when the winds are asleep."

Thanksgiving services were also held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Jewish Synagogue and in places of worship generally throughout the country. The rejoicings were everywhere most enthusiastic. In London, the Stock Exchange suspended work and the members sang the National Anthem before dispersing. On their return to the Palace, the King and Queen were very warmly greeted by the people who assembled at the gates and sang the National Anthem with much fervour, Their Majesties, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, afterwards appearing before them on a balcony.

On the previous day the great message from the Princes and the people of India was received in London. It came with a telegram from the Viceroy which ran as follows:

"The Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India on the one hand, and the non-official Members of my Legislative Council acting on behalf of the people of British India on the other, desire that I should forward to the Prime Minister

the following message from the Princes and people of India to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Telegrams from the leading Ruling Princes and Chiefs signifying this desire have been received, and the non-official Members of my Council have acted on the authority of public meetings held at important centres in the different provinces, at which resolutions expressing the sentiments embodied in this message have been adopted." The message itself has already been quoted, but may be repeated here: "The Princes and people of India desire to take the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal visit to convey to the great English nation an expression of their cordial goodwill and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide Empire of which they form part, and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, so happily conceived and so successfully completed, has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties, by their gracious demeanour, their unfailing sympathy, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India, and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign, which has always characterized the Indian people. Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connexion with England, the Princes and people rejoiced to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to Their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era, ensuring greater happiness, prosperity, and progress to the people of India under the ægis of the Crown."

Their Majesties received also loyal Addresses from the City of London, the City of Westminster, and the London County Council. In reply to the first, which was delivered by the Lord Mayor with customary formality, His Majesty said:

"THE Queen and I thank you most heartily for your loyal congratulations on our return home at the conclusion of our visit to the great Empire of India. The Homage we received from its Princes and Rulers and the devotion manifested to us wherever we went in that vast land have deeply moved us. I believe that these signs of affection loyally testify to an undying attachment of the peoples of India to the Crown.

Since our return to England this spirit has vividly expressed itself in the spontaneous message of cordial goodwill and fellowship from the Princes and peoples of India to the British nation. I am confident that you, the representa-

tives of the City of London—the heart of the Mother Country—and all my people in these islands, will welcome and reciprocate the assurance in that message of warm attachment to the Empire and the expression of belief that the link which unites India to my other Imperial Dominions cannot be broken.

We earnestly hope that our visit to India and the important measures announced during its progress may result in the betterment of the administration and further the general happiness and well-being of the people. I feel sure that nowhere will such an advancement be more welcome than in the City of London, which has a historical connexion with India from the earliest days of British influence and rule, and is bound to it to-day by ties of ever-increasing commerce.

We are touched with your sympathy with the sorrow which we feel at the loss of our beloved brother-in-law, the Duke of Fife—a sorrow which is shared by all who are acquainted with his life and character. We are grateful for your prayers on our behalf. By God's help, my efforts will constantly be directed towards the happiness and prosperity of all my subjects both here and in the most distant parts of my Empire."

To the City of Westminster the King replied:

"WE thank you for your loyal welcome to us on our return from celebrating in our Indian Dominions the solemnity of our Coronation.

At the memorable Durbar in Delhi we received the Homage of the Princes and peoples of India, and in the other cities of India, and at every place we have visited we have been greeted with tokens of the warm affection of our loyal subjects.

We return to the renowned city which is our home and yours with our minds and hearts full of the memories of the splendid pageants and the striking experiences which have crowded upon each other during the long journey which now, with God's blessing, reaches its prosperous close.

We have seen with pride and pleasure abundant evidence of the growing welfare of our Indian Dominions and other parts of our widespread realm which we have visited, and on our return to the heart of our Empire we look forward with renewed courage and confidence to its continued union and prosperity."

In his reply to the London County Council, His Majesty said:

"THE Queen and I thank you heartily, and through you the inhabitants of London, for the warmth of their welcome to us on our return from India. We were touched by the assembly in the streets of the crowds who gave us so hearty a reception both on our arrival and as we proceeded to and from St. Paul's Cathedral on the following day.

It has been a matter of gratification to us to feel that the brilliant and momentous events of the past three months have been followed with such sympathetic interest here in London; and I trust that this interest will lead to a deeper realization by all my people of their responsibilities towards my Indian Empire. The enthusiastic and affectionate loyalty which have greeted the Queen and myself throughout our journey will always be to me a source of inspiration in my endeavours towards the general welfare of my subjects."

The last official pronouncement by the King on the subject of his Indian visit was made in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on the 14th February, when His Majesty said:

"IN my Indian dominions, the Durbar which I held with the Queen-Empress at Delhi, in order to make known in person My succession to the Imperial Crown of India, has furnished Me with overwhelming proof of the devotion of the Princes, Nobles, and Peoples of My Indian Empire to Ourselves and of their loyalty to My rule. In the great cities of Calcutta and Bombay the spontaneous manifestations of an enthusiastic affection and loyalty with which We were received by all classes of citizens touched us most deeply."

To these statements and to the Indian message, it is unnecessary to add anything in evidence of the complete attainment, beyond even the most sanguine expectations, of Their Majesties' great object. The message itself was the outcome of a series of enthusiastic public meetings, convened without official stimulus, at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and many other centres in the provinces and States of India. The resolution passed at Madras was typical of the others. It ran as follows:

"This meeting of citizens of Madras records with gratitude the far-reaching and beneficent effects of the Royal visit to this country. His Majesty the King-Emperor's message of sympathy and hope has strengthened throughout

the country the feeling of abiding attachment and loyalty to the person and throne of the Sovereign. Their Majesties' solicitude for the welfare of all classes has resulted in knitting together the ties that bind the two countries together, and has raised great hopes in the people of this country of a brighter and more prosperous future under the ægis of the British Crown. Their Majesties' visit has conducted to greater union and contentment among the people of India."





APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

(I) His Imperial Majesty's Message to the Viceroy, 10th May 1910

I have received with profound appreciation the expression of sympathy and loyalty conveyed in Your Excellency's message from the Princes and People of all the races and creeds in my Indian Empire on the occasion of the death of my dearly-loved father, the King-Emperor. I am deeply touched by this expression of their universal sorrow for his death. He always remembered with affection his visit to India, and its welfare was ever in his thoughts. From my own experience I know the profound loyalty felt for my Throne by the Princes and People of India, to whom I desire that my acknowledgments of the homage they have tendered to me on my Accession may be made known. The prosperity and happiness of my Indian Empire will always be to me of the highest interest and concern, as they were to the late King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress before him.

(II) His Imperial Majesty's Letter to the Princes and People of India, published 24th May 1910

The lamented and unlooked-for death of my dearly-loved father calls me to ascend the Throne that comes to me as the heir of a great and ancient line. As King and Emperor, I greet the Princes, the Ruling Chiefs, and all the other dwellers in my Indian dominions. I offer you my heartfelt thanks for the touching and abundant manifestation that this event has called forth from all the diverse races, classes, and faiths in India, of loyalty to the Sovereign Crown, and personal attachment to its wearers.

Queen Victoria, of revered memory, addressed her Indian subjects and the heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct government in 1858, and her august son, my father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same most notable event in his Address to you some fifty years later. These are the charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide.

By the wish of his late Majesty, and following his own example, I visited India five years ago, accompanied by my Royal Consort. We became personally acquainted with great kingdoms known to history, with monuments of a civilization older than our own, with ancient customs and ways of life, with native Rulers, with the peoples, the cities, towns, villages, throughout those vast territories. Never can either the vivid impressions or the affectionate associations of that wonderful journey vanish or grow dim.

Firmly I confide in your dutiful and active co-operation in the high and arduous tasks that lie before me; and I count upon your ready response to the earnest sympathy with the well-being of India that must ever be the inspiration of my rule.

(III) Extract from His Majesty's Speech from the Throne at the Opening of Parliament, 6th February 1911

In opening the first Parliament elected in My reign, the grievous loss which the Empire has sustained by the death of My beloved Father is uppermost in My thoughts. When, a year ago, He addressed you from the Throne no one could have foreseen that His life of unceasing and devoted activity in the service of His subjects was so soon to be cut short. Bowing to the inscrutable decree of Providence, I take courage from His example, and I am sustained in My abiding sorrow by the sympathy extended to Me by My people in every part of My Dominions.

. . . . .

It is My intention, when the solemnity of My Coronation has been celebrated, to revisit My Indian Dominions, and there to hold an Assemblage in order to make known in person to My subjects My succession to the Imperial Crown of India.

. . . . .

In the course of the Debate on this Address, the Secretary of State said:

. . . Then the Speech goes on to mention the forthcoming visit of His Majesty to India to hold a Durbar and there perform the ceremony of his Coronation. I am glad to be able to say that active steps have already been taken in India in making arrangements for the great celebration at Delhi. They have been placed in the charge of a committee presided over by one of the ablest Indian officials, Sir John Hewett, and under the close personal supervision of my noble friend the Viceroy. We hope, therefore, the arrangements will be found worthy of the occasion and that they will carry out what seem to me to be the two conditions which are needed for such a ceremony: in the first place, that the actual function shall be of the most stately and dignified character; and secondly, that as many as possible of His Majesty's Indian subjects should have the opportunity of looking on the face of their Emperor. . . .

(IV) Extract from Speech by the Under-Secretary of State for India regarding the Indian Budget Estimate, 26th July 1911

But although taxation has not been reduced, provision has been made for the cost of the Durbar and military review to be held at Delhi in December next, and for other incidents of the King's visit, without any extra taxation. The latest estimate of gross expenditure is £942,200 Imperial and £183,000 Provincial expenditure. Against this there will be a considerable set-off in the shape of receipts from the Durbar light railway, visitors' camp, and sales of plant and material. It may be of interest to add that the Government of India have made the most careful arrangements to secure that the accounts of the cost of the Royal visit, which will be prepared in due course, shall show the whole of the expenditure of every description. There are few questions of greater difficulty than that of the scale on which expenditure of this kind should be incurred when the taxpayers are poor,

but when at the same time there is among them a very general desire that the celebration shall be on a worthy and adequate scale. In this instance the scale of expenditure was fixed after very careful consideration by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and when the financial provision was brought to the notice of the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and Imperial, it was received by the Indian representatives with what the Viceroy, in his speech on March 27, described as "a tidal wave of enthusiasm." An Indian member of one of the Provincial Councils expressed an opinion on the expenditure by saying "I wish it were more." I think we may assume that the decision of the Government represents fairly well the mean between the possible mistakes of extravagance on the one hand and, on the other hand, failure to give suitable expression to the feelings of a population deeply moved by a great and indeed unique occurrence. I say unique occurrence, but although His Majesty is not going to be crowned again at Delhi, it would not be unprecedented that a King of England should undergo two Coronation ceremonies. There are several instances, as the House no doubt knows. Richard I, who was crowned at Westminster in 1189, was crowned again at Winchester in 1194, much against his will, on his return from captivity in Germany after his ill-starred crusade. Henry III had to be content with an initial Coronation at Gloucester, as the French were in occupation of London—without a crown, too, as the Regalia had been lost, with the rest of King John's baggage, in the Wash—and it was not until four years later that a second ceremony was held in Westminster Abbey. But two centuries afterwards the tables were turned, when Henry VI was crowned both in Westminster Abbey and in Notre Dame. Nor is it unprecedented that Delhi should witness the Accession ceremony of an Emperor. That historic city has been the scene of many Accession festivals, though the ancient ceremonies present points of dissimilarity from those which will be witnessed next winter. We do not, for instance, think it necessary to conclude the festivities, as did Aurangzeb, by the public decapitation of 500 thieves, "thereby," as the historian quaintly says, "terrorizing the perverse." The unique nature of the present occasion lies in the fact that India has never before had the opportunity of receiving in person and doing honour to her English Emperor and Empress.

It may interest the House to hear a brief description of the ceremonies of which the Durbar will consist. Our aim is to make them as popular as possible and to give every opportunity to the people of India of sharing in them. I am glad to be able to say that the outbreak of plague at Delhi, which caused some anxiety, has now subsided, and we may hope that there is no danger of any such untoward incident as marred the Coronation of James I, when the plague was raging in London and the people were forbidden to come to Westminster to see the pageant. On 7th December, Their Majesties will arrive at the bastion of Delhi Fort, where 150 Ruling Chiefs will be presented. Subsequently, they will go in procession with British and Indian escorts round the Great Mosque and through all the principal streets of the town. On the Ridge they will be received by representatives of British India, between 3,000 and 4,000 in number. On the two following days the King will receive visits from the Chiefs, and will lay the foundation stone of the All-India Memorial to King Edward in Delhi. On 11th December, colours will be presented to British and Indian troops. The Durbar ceremony itself will take place on 12th December. In order to make it as popular as possible, accommodation will be provided for 50,000 spectators in addition to the 12,000 officially invited guests and the 20,000 troops in the great arena; so that there will be space for about 100,000 persons to see the ceremony. On the following day in the morning, the King will receive the officers of the Native Army, and in the afternoon Their Majesties will attend a garden party at the Fort, while a huge popular fête will be held on the ground below the Fort, to which it is expected that about a million people will come to spend the day in the games and amusements that will be provided for them. It is anticipated that, following the custom of the Moghul Emperors, Their Majesties will show themselves to the people from the bastion of the Fort. On the 14th, there will be a review of unprecedented size, in which British and Indian troops, numbering over 90,000, will be present, and I may add that this will have been preceded by four days' manœuvres on a scale never before found possible. Thus, the advantage of practical training will be combined with the delights of brilliant display. On the next day, the 16th, Their Majesties will depart in procession through

the streets of Delhi, and this historic pageant will be over. We, who have crowned and welcomed with great joy our King this year, will wish him "God-speed," and he sets sail on his Imperial mission believing that he will receive a real and heartfelt welcome from all his peoples in India, not only because news of his popularity and single-purposed devotion to his Imperial duties will have reached their shores, but because they will see in his visit, thus freshly crowned, that the passage of time and growing knowledge has increased the earnest desire, which has always animated the British people, to help and serve their Indian fellow-subjects.

(V) Court Circular, Buckingham Palace, 11th November 1911

The King and Queen left the Palace at 10 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth *en route* for India.

A Royal Carriage Procession was formed in the following order: *First Carriage.*—The KING and QUEEN, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary. *Second Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord Annaly, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir William Carington, and the Lord Stamfordham. *Third Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Major Clive Wigram.

Their Majesties travelled by special train on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway from Victoria Station to Portsmouth Dockyard.

Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, the Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught accompanied the King and Queen to Portsmouth.

The Suite in Attendance.—The suite in attendance upon the King and Queen proceeding to India is as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Teck (Personal Aide-de-Camp), the Marquess of Crewe (Secretary of State for India), the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour in Waiting), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen), the Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp General), Sir Edward Henry (Extra Equerry), Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson (Extra Equerry), Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India), Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N. (Equerry in Waiting), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram (Equerries in Waiting), Sir Richard Havelock Charles (Sergeant-Surgeon), Mr. F. H. Lucas (Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India), the Hon. John Fortescue, and Mr. G. P. Jacomb Hood.

The Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, and the Hon. John Ward were in attendance upon Queen Alexandra.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein with Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), with Prince Alexander, Prince Leopold, and Prince Maurice of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, the Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch of Russia, the Duchess of Teck, the Countess Feodora Gleichen, the Lady Valda Machell, and the Duke of Fife took leave of Their Majesties at Victoria Station. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

The Earl of Chesterfield (Lord Steward), the Earl Spencer (Lord Chamberlain), the Lord Willingdon (Lord in Waiting), the Lord Farquhar (Extra Lord in Waiting), the Viscount Knollys (Private Secretary), the Hon. Sydney Greville (Paymaster of the Household), Mr. Harry L. Verney (Groom in Waiting), the Countess of Bradford and the Lady Lamington (Extra Ladies in Waiting), the Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lady Katharine Coke, and the Lady Bertha Dawkins (Women of the Bedchamber), the Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Mr. E. W. Wallington, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dugdale (Treasurer, Private Secretary, and Equerry to the Queen) were in attendance at the Palace upon the departure of the King and Queen, and the Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse), Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson (Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department), the Hon. Arthur Walsh (His Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies), Captain the Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth FitzWilliam (Crown Equerry), Major

the Hon. G. Crichton (Assistant Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department), Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Wilson (Silver Stick in Waiting), and Colonel G. J. Cuthbert (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting) were in attendance at the Railway Station.

Their Majesties were escorted from Buckingham Palace to Victoria Station by a Travelling Escort of Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Major the Lord Tweedmouth, and a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, with the Colour and Band of the Regiment, under the command of Major the Hon. L. d'H. Hamilton, was mounted at the Railway Station.

The Assemblage at Victoria.—The following Members of the Government in the Cabinet were present at Victoria Station upon the departure of the King and Queen: The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), and Mrs. Asquith, the Viscount Morley of Blackburn (Lord President of the Council), the Earl Carrington (Lord Privy Seal) and the Countess Carrington, the Viscount Haldane (Secretary of State for War), the Right Hon. R. McKenna, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Home Department), and Mrs. McKenna, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs).

The members of the Corps Diplomatique as follows were present: Their Excellencies the German Ambassador (Count Paul Wolff-Metternich), the Russian Ambassador (Count Benckendorff), the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein), the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Spanish Ambassador (Señor Don Wenceslao de Villa Urrutia), the Turkish Ambassador (His Highness Tewfik Pasha), the Italian Ambassador and the Marchesa Imperiali, the Swiss Minister (Monsieur Gaston Carlin), the Belgian Minister and the Countess de Lalaing, the Swedish Minister and the Countess Wrangel, the Danish Minister (Monsieur Constantine Brun), the Uruguayan Minister (Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella), the Colombian Minister and Madame Perez Triana, the Norwegian Minister and Madame Vogt, the Liberian Minister (Mr. J. P. Crommelin), the Argentine Minister and Madame de Dominguez, the Chilian Minister and Madame Edwards, the Siamese Minister (Phya Akharaj Vardthara), the Persian Minister (Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk), the Mexican Minister (Señor Don Miguel de Beistegui), the Portuguese Minister (Senhor M. Teixeira Gomes), the Haytian Minister-Resident and Madame Heraux, and the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame de Lembcke, the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Saurez, the Servian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Grouitch, the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires and Madame van der Goes, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Yamaza, and the Roumanian Chargé d'Affaires (Prince Antoine Bibesco).

There were also present: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Crewe, the Marquis de Soveral, the Viscount Esher, the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada) and the Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Right Hon. Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia), the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Crosby (Lord Mayor of London) and the Lady Mayoress, Field Marshal Sir W. G. Nicholson (Chief of the Imperial General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council), the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Lieutenant-General Sir A. Paget (General Officer Commanding in Chief, Eastern Command), the Hon. Sir William Hall-Jones (High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand), Major-General Sir A. E. Codrington (General Officer Commanding the London District), and Major Sir Frederick Wodehouse (Acting Commissioner of Police).

Arrival at Portsmouth.—Their Majesties were received on arrival at Portsmouth by—The Duke of Wellington (Acting Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire), the Right Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty), Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson (First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty), Admiral the Lord Charles Beresford (M.P. for Portsmouth), the Mayor of Portsmouth, and by Admiral Sir Arthur Moore (Commanding in Chief at Portsmouth), General Sir C. W. H. Douglas (General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command), Rear Admiral A. G. Tate (Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard), Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, and Major-General W. E. Blewitt (General Officer Commanding Southern Coast Defences), and the respective Staffs.

Royal Salutes were fired from the Ships of War and land Forts at Portsmouth upon the arrival of the King and Queen, and a Guard of Honour of Seamen from the Royal Naval Barracks, under the command of Lieutenant Rudolf H. C. Verner, R.N., and from H.M.S. *Excellent*, under the command of Lieutenant Walter M. Nash, R.N., was mounted on the Railway Jetty.

After His Majesty had inspected the Guard of Honour, the King and Queen embarked on board H.M.S. *Medina*, Captain Alfred E. M. Chatfield, R.N.

Their Majesties' Luncheon Party.—Their Majesties' luncheon party on board H.M.S. *Medina* included: Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Mary, the Princess Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Wellington, the Hon. Lady Keppel, the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P., Mrs. Winston Spencer-Churchill, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Corfe, D.D., Sir Walter Lawrence, Bt., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson, Admiral the Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, Sir Richmond Ritchie, Rear Admiral A. G. Tate, Major-General W. E. Blewitt, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Frederick, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, the Hon. John Ward, and the Suite in attendance upon the King and Queen.

After luncheon Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, the Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught took leave of the King and Queen.

H.M.S. *Medina* then cast off and proceeded out of the harbour, preceded by the Trinity House Yacht *Irene*, and followed by the Admiralty Yacht *Enchantress* with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board, Royal Salutes being fired as Their Majesties left the Harbour.

Royal Salutes were also fired by the Fleet at Spithead which escorted Their Majesties down the Channel.

The detached squadron of Cruisers, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, escorting Their Majesties, is composed as follows: H.M.S. *Cochrane*, Captain William E. Goodenough, R.N.; H.M.S. *Argyll*, Captain Michael Culme-Seymour, R.N.; H.M.S. *Defence*, Captain Henry H. Bruce, R.N.; and H.M.S. *Natal*, Captain Clement Greatorex, R.N.

(VI) Court Circular, Marlborough House, 11th November

Queen Alexandra, with the Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria, accompanied the King and Queen to Portsmouth to-day, when Their Majesties embarked on H.M.S. *Medina* for India.

Queen Alexandra, with the Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria, lunched on board, and afterwards took leave of the King and Queen, and went on shore, remaining on the South Jetty until H.M.S. *Medina* had left the harbour, when they returned by special train to London.

The Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, and the Hon. John Ward (Equerries in Waiting) were in attendance.

APPENDIX II

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE

(I) Court Circular.—H.M.S. "Medina," Gibraltar, 15th November 1911

The King and Queen arrived at Gibraltar last night.

This morning Their Majesties received the Governor (General Sir A. Hunter), the Governor of Algeciras, the Governor of Cadiz, the Captain of the Spanish cruiser *Reina Regente*, the Captain of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamaster*, Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Vice Admiral Commanding the Atlantic Fleet and the Captains of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet, the Rear Admiral Frederick Pelham, Admiral-Superintendent and in charge of all Naval Establishment at Gibraltar.

H.M.S. *Medina* sailed at 10.30 A.M. for Port Said.

(II) Court Circular.—H.M.S. "Medina," Port Said, 20th November 1911

The King and Queen arrived at Port Said at 6 P.M.

On arrival His Majesty received Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener (His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt), Lieutenant-General Sir F. Reginald Wingate (Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Soudan), and Major-General Sir John Maxwell (General Officer Commanding the Forces in Egypt).

The Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting), Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp General), Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerries in Waiting), were in attendance.

The following, with the Duke of Teck and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, had the honour of dining with Their Majesties: Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, and Captain Michael Culme-Seymour, R.N., H.M.S. *Argyll*.

(III) Court Circular.—H.M.S. "Medina," Port Said, 21st November 1911

The King this morning received a visit from His Highness the Khedive and also from His Imperial Highness Prince Zia-ed-Din, who had been deputed by the Sultan to greet Their Majesties and to deliver to the King a letter from His Imperial Majesty.

His Highness the Khedive was attended by His Excellency Said Zoulificar Pasha (Grand Master of Ceremonies) and His Excellency Lewa Ramzi Tahir Pasha, Chief Aide-de-Camp.

His Imperial Highness Prince Zia-ed-Din was attended by His Excellency the Djenani Bey, Grand Master of Ceremonies of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Colagarhi Ahmed Bey, Aide-de-Camp, and Murtaza Bey, Private Secretary.

His Majesty then received a visit from His Highness Prince Mohamed Ali.

After the Khedive's visit the following had the honour of being presented to the King by Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener: His Highness Kiamel Pasha (ex-Grand Vizier); His Excellency Mohateed Said Pasha (President of the Council of Ministers); His Excellency Hussein Rushdi Pasha (Minister of Foreign Affairs); Sir Paul Harvey (British Adviser for Finance); Mr. Ronald Graham (British Adviser for the Interior); and the French Minister, Monsieur de France, who presented Monsieur Ribot (Secretary), Monsieur Charles Roux (Director of the Suez Canal), and the three principal officials of the Suez Canal: Count de Serionne (Agent Supérieur), Monsieur Perier (Ingénieur en Chef), Monsieur Coullant (Chef du Transit).

Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener also presented Mohamed Mahmud Bey, Governor of the Suez Canal, and Mr. E. C. Blech, British Consul-General at Port Said.

Later His Majesty visited His Highness the Khedive on board His Highness's yacht *Mahroussa*, attended by Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, the Duke of Teck, the Marquess of Crewe, Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N.

At the conclusion of the visit His Majesty landed and inspected the Guards of Honour of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, under the command of Major Carpenter Garnier, and of the 3rd Battalion Egyptian Army, under the command of Captain Ali Effendi Fahmi.

The King then returned on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

The King and Queen gave a luncheon party in honour of the Khedive and Prince Zia-ed-Din. Prince Mohamed Ali was present, and the following had the honour of being invited: His Highness Kiamel Pasha, His Excellency Mohamed Said Pasha, His Excellency Djenani Bey, Monsieur de France, Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, His Excellency Hussein Rushdi Pasha, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, Sir Paul Harvey, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Wingate, Mr. Ronald Graham, His Excellency Said Zoulificar Pasha, His Excellency Lewa Ramzi Tahir Pasha, Mohamed Mahmud Bey, Monsieur Charles Roux, Mr. E. C. Blech, and Mr. R. H. Greg (Diplomatic Secretary to Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener).

This evening Field Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Wingate, El Lewa Watson Pasha, Rear Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble (H.M.S. *Bacchante*), Captain Tyrwhitt, R.N. (H.M.S. *Bacchante*), Captain Tothill, R.N. (H.M.S. *Lancaster*), and Captain Moubray, R.N. (H.M.S. *Suffolk*), were included in Their Majesties' Dinner Party.

H.M.S. *Medina* will sail from Port Said at 6 A.M. to-morrow.

(IV) COURT CIRCULAR.—H.M.S. "MEDINA," ADEN, 27TH NOVEMBER 1911

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at Aden at 11 A.M. this morning.

On arrival the King-Emperor received the Resident, Major-General J. A. Bell, when His Imperial Majesty conferred upon him the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Commander Sir Charles Cust and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., were in attendance.

In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties landed, attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke of Teck, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord Durham, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

The remainder of the Suite, having previously landed, were in attendance at the Prince of Wales's Pier, where a Guard of Honour of the Lincolnshire Regiment was mounted.

On landing Their Imperial Majesties were received by Major-General Sir J. A. Bell and Lady Bell, and the Senior Naval Officer, Commanding Officers, Consuls, Heads of Departments, and Members of the Port Trust, who had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Resident.

The King-Emperor having inspected the Guard of Honour, Their Imperial Majesties, escorted by a Captain's Escort of the Aden Troop and followed by the whole of their Suite, drove to the Queen Victoria statue.

Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram, Equerries in Waiting, were in attendance on horseback.

On arrival at the statue, the King-Emperor having inspected the Guard of Honour of the 108th Infantry, Their Imperial Majesties were escorted to the *dais* by the Resident.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee then read an Address, to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply.

The Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee having been presented to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, Their Imperial Majesties left the *dais* and drove to the Residency, where a Guard of Honour of the Royal Garrison Artillery was mounted, which the King-Emperor inspected.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress took tea at the Residency and afterwards held a reception on the Terrace.

Their Imperial Majesties then drove to the Prince of Wales's Pier and returned on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

H.M.S. *Medina* left Aden at 6 P.M.

(V) PRESENTATIONS TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AT ADEN

(a) *On board H.M.S. "Medina."*—Major-General J. A. Bell, Resident; Major H. F. Jacob, First Assistant to the Resident; Major W. H. F. Basevi, General Staff Officer, Aden Brigade.

(b) *On the Prince of Wales's Pier: Military and Political Officers.*—Colonel H. F. Cleveland, I.M.S. (Principal Medical Officer), Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Carden (Commanding Royal Artillery); Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Nicholson (Officer in charge, Supplies and Transport), Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I.M.S. (Port Health Officer), Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Maxwell (1st Lincolnshire Regiment), Major C. B. Collins, R.E. (Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers), Major J. K. Condon (2nd Assistant to the Resident), Rev. H. Foote (Chaplain, Church of England), Doctor J. C. Young (Chaplain, Church of Scotland), Rev. Father Lawrence (Roman Catholic Chaplain).

Consuls.—Mr. W. H. Schulz (Consul for the United States of America), Mr. E. Somerville Murray (Consul for Denmark), Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff (Acting Consul for Germany), Mr. A. E. Adams (Consul for Sweden), Mr. W. Meek (Consul for Norway), Cavaliere A. Fares (Consul for Italy), Monsieur M. Ries (Vice-Consul for France), Mr. G. M. Gordon (Vice-Consul for the United States of America).

Port Trust and Heads of Departments and Firms.—Commander A. J. Marsack (Port Officer), Mr. H. Berridge (Port Engineer), Mr. C. Berry (Secretary, Port Trust), Mr. T. M. F. Major (Agent, P. & O. Company), Mr. J. H. Askham (Manager, National Bank of India).

APPENDIX III

PROGRAMME OF THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO INDIA

BOMBAY: *Saturday, 2nd December* 1911.—Arrival of Their Imperial Majesties at Bombay, and official landing at 4.25 P.M.

Sunday, 3rd December.—Lunch at Government House. Divine Service at Bombay Cathedral in the evening.

Monday, 4th December.—The Bombay Children's Fête, and visit to the Exhibition.

Tuesday, 5th December.—Visit to the Caves of Elephanta.

Tuesday, 5th December.—Departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Victoria Terminus at 10.45 P.M. for Delhi.

Wednesday, 6th December.—*En route* for Delhi.

DELHI: *Thursday, 7th December.*—Arrival at Salimgarh Bastion, Delhi, at 10 A.M. The State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties. Visits of Ruling Chiefs.

Friday, 8th December.—Visits of Ruling Chiefs. The King Edward VII Memorial Ceremony.

Saturday, 9th December.—Visits of Ruling Chiefs. Semi-final game of the Polo Tournament.

Sunday, 10th December.—State Church Service.

Monday, 11th December.—Presentation of Colours. Final game of the Polo Tournament.

Tuesday, 12th December.—The Durbar. State Dinner and Reception.

Wednesday, 13th December.—Reception of Volunteer and Indian Officers. Religious assemblies of the people. Garden Party and People's Fête. Dinner Party.

Thursday, 14th December.—The Review. Tournaments. The Investiture.

Friday, 15*th December*.—The Inauguration of the new city of Delhi. Review of the Police. The Military Tournament and Races.

Saturday, 16*th December*.—The State Departure of Their Imperial Majesties: His Imperial Majesty for Nepal, at 1 P.M.; Her Imperial Majesty for Agra and Rajputana at 1.15 P.M.

ARRAH: *Sunday*, 17*th December*.—His Imperial Majesty *en route* to Nepal. Divine Service at Arrah.

AGRA: Her Imperial Majesty at Agra. Divine Service in the morning and motor drive to Sikandra in the afternoon.

NEPAL: *Monday*, 18*th December*.—Arrival of His Imperial Majesty at Biknathori at 10 A.M. Shooting *en route* to the Camp at Sukhibar.

AGRA: Visit of Her Imperial Majesty to Fattehpur Sikri.

JAIPUR: *Tuesday*, 19*th December*.—Her Imperial Majesty leaves Agra for Jaipur. Visit at Jaipur to the Mayo Hospital and the Albert Hall.

Wednesday, 20*th December*.—Visits to Amber and Jotwara. Naga dance in the evening.

AJMER: *Thursday*, 21*st December*.—Her Imperial Majesty leaves Jaipur for Ajmer. Visit to the Mayo College at Ajmer. Reception at the Residency.

Friday, 22*nd December*.—Visit to the Durgah shrine and the Arhaidin-ka-Jhonpra. Motor drive to Pushkar.

BUNDI: *Saturday*, 23*rd December*.—Her Imperial Majesty leaves Ajmer by motor. Lunch at Deoli *en route* to Bundi.

Sunday, 24*th December*.—Visit to the Palace and Phul Sagar. Departure for Kota.

KOTA: *Monday*, 25*th December*.—Christmas Day. Divine Service in the morning. Picnic. Christmas tree for Children before dinner.

Tuesday, 26*th December*.—Visit to the Palace and City.

Wednesday, 27*th December*.—Shooting at Darra.

NEPAL: *Thursday*, 28*th December*.—His Imperial Majesty leaves Nepal and Her Imperial Majesty leaves Kota.

BANKIPORE: *Friday*, 29*th December*.—Meeting of Their Imperial Majesties at Bankipore about 6 P.M., and departure for Calcutta half an hour later.

CALCUTTA: *Saturday*, 30*th December*.—State Arrival at Calcutta at noon.

Sunday, 31*st December*.—Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Monday, 1*st January* 1912.—State Banquet.

Tuesday, 2*nd January*.—Proclamation Parade, Horse Show, Levee.

Wednesday, 3*rd January*.—Races. Torchlight Tattoo and Firework Display.

Thursday, 4*th January*.—Garden Party, Investiture, and Court.

Friday, 5*th January*.—The Calcutta Pageant.

Saturday, 6*th January*.—Tollygunge Steeplechases. Illuminations of the city.

Sunday, 7*th January*.—Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Visit to Barrackpur.

Monday, 8*th January*.—Departure of Their Imperial Majesties for Bombay, the Imperial Train leaving at 12 noon.

Tuesday, 9*th January*.—Nagpur, *en route* to Bombay.

BOMBAY: *Wednesday*, 10*th January*.—Arrival of Their Imperial Majesties at Bombay at 12 noon and departure for England in the afternoon.

ORDER OF DRESS PRESCRIBED AT THE VARIOUS CEREMONIES

(i) *Arrival at Bombay*, 2*nd December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Naval Officers: Full dress. Military Officers: Review order. Court or Morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen: the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

(ii) *Visit to the Children's Fête, Bombay*, 4*th December* 1911.—Morning dress.

(iii) *Departure from Bombay*, 5*th December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Military Officers: Full dress (cloth or white). Others: Morning dress.

(iv) *State Entry to Delhi*, 7*th December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform: Court or Morning Dress.

(v) *Reception by representatives of British India at the Ridge Pavilion, Delhi*, 7*th December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform: Court or Morning dress.

(vi) *All-India King Edward Memorial*, 8*th December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Others: Morning dress.

(vii) *Coronation Durbar*, 12*th December* 1911.—Full dress for all entitled to wear uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform: Court or Morning dress. Collar Day.

(viii) *Investiture*, 14*th December* 1911.—Full dress for all entitled to wear uniform. Others: Court or Evening dress. Knights Grand Commanders and Grand Cross: Robes.

(ix) *Departure from Delhi*, 16*th December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to appear in uniform: Court or Morning dress.

(x) *Arrival at Calcutta*, 30*th December* 1911.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to appear in uniform: Court or Morning dress.

(xi) *Departure from Calcutta*, 8*th January* 1912.—Civil Officers: Levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to appear in uniform: Court or Morning dress.

(xii) *Departure from Bombay*, 10*th January* 1912.—Civil and Naval Officers: Full dress (white). Military Officers: Review Order. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform: Morning dress.

APPENDIX IV

BOMBAY

(I) COURT CIRCULAR.—H.M.S. "MEDINA," BOMBAY, 2ND DECEMBER 1911

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at Bombay at 10 A.M. this morning. On Their Imperial Majesties' arrival, a salute of 101 guns was fired from His Majesty's ships in harbour. At 10.45 A.M. the King-Emperor gave an audience to the Governor-General and received the Commander in Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station. At 11.15 A.M. the Governor of Bombay arrived on board H.M.S. *Medina*, when he had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Governor-General. The Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary to the Government and the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Governor of Bombay. The Governor-General remained to luncheon with Their Imperial Majesties. After luncheon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress disembarked from H.M.S. *Medina* and landed at the Apollo Bandar, where they were received by the Governor-General, who had preceded Their Imperial Majesties. The following members of the household were in attendance: The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. The remainder of the suite, having previously landed, were in attendance at the Apollo Bandar. A

salute of 101 guns was fired from H.M.'s ships in harbour and from the Saluting Battery as the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress landed, and a naval Guard of Honour from the ships of the East Indies Squadron was mounted at the pier head.

After the King-Emperor had inspected the Guard of Honour, Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the *dais* within the Pavilion, when the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties. The President then read an Address of welcome to Their Imperial Majesties, to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply. At the conclusion of this ceremony the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the *dais* and proceeded to their carriages.

A Royal procession was formed in the following order, and drove through the city of Bombay: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR, the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe. *Third Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Duke of Teck, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Governor of Bombay, Lady Clarke, the Lord Stamfordham, Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. *Fifth Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord High Steward, Sir Edward Henry, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. *Sixth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Commander Sir Charles Cust, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel. *Seventh Carriage.*—Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., Sir Richard Havelock Charles, Mr. F. H. Lucas, the Hon. John Fortescue. The following Equerries were in attendance on horseback: Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Major Clive Wigram.

The route of the procession was by Apollo Bandar Road, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road to Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Church Gate Street, Mayo Road, and thence to the Apollo Bandar. The Escort was furnished by the "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, 26th Cavalry, the Bombay Light Horse, and the Governor's Body Guard. On arrival at the Apollo Bandar the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress proceeded to the landing-stage, where a Guard of Honour of the Norfolk Regiment was mounted. After His Imperial Majesty had inspected the Guard of Honour, Their Imperial Majesties re-embarked and returned to H.M.S. *Medina*. Another salute was fired as Their Imperial Majesties left the landing-stage. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a dinner party on board the *Medina* at night, to which the following had the honour of being invited: The Governor-General, the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, the Commander in Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron, and Lady Slade, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and Lady Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton and Mrs. Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and Mrs. Macleod, the Hon. Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division and Mrs. Anderson, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. Ratan Tata and Mrs. Tata, and Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop and the Captains of H.M.S. *Argyll*, H.M.S. *Cochrane*, H.M.S. *Natal*, and H.M.S. *Defence*.

(II) Presentations to Their Majesties on landing at the Apollo Bandar

His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edmond Warre Slade, Commander in Chief, H.M.'s Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, and Lady Slade; the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Right Rev. Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, and the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, Members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor; the Hon. Mr. L. P. Russell, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. S. B. Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. D. D. Davar, the Hon. Mr. N. C. Macleod, and the Hon. Mr. J. J. Heaton, Judges of the High Court; Major-General E. A. H. Anderson, General Officer Commanding the 6th Division; Major-General J. C. Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade; Mr. W. W. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari; Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division;

the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay; the Vicomte de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal; M. Djaafer Bey, Consul-General for Turkey; Sir Mirza Dawood Khan, Consul for Persia; Graf Egon von Thurn und Valsassina, Consul for Austria-Hungary; M. Maurice Cuvelier, Consul for Belgium; Mr. Harold Martin, Acting Consul for France; Herr F. Heyer, Consul for Germany; Mr. Kazuwo Iwaski, Consul for Japan; Don José Meana, Consul for Spain; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department; Khan Bahadur Saiyid S. S. Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government; Raja Bahadur Shriram Savant Bhosle, Sar Desai of Savantvadi; the Chief of Miraj (Senior); the Chief of Miraj (Junior); the Chief of Jamkhandi; the Chief of Kurundvad (Senior); the Chief of Kurundvad (Junior); Meherbam Bhawanrao *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh; Raja Krishnasha Patangsha of Jawhar; the Chief of Danta; the Chief of Mansa; the Chief of Jasdan.

(III) List of Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Presented to Their Majesties at the Apollo Bandar, 2nd December 1911

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta (President), the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev Padurang, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. J. L. Britto, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master, Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bt., Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr. Gulam Husen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail Sobani, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Jaffer Joosab, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Jehangir Rustamji Patell, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. D. F. Leao, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Madhavji Virji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Mirza Ali Muhammed Khan, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Munmohandass Ramji, Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. Nowroji Jehangeer Gamudia, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna (Chairman, Standing Committee), Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji, Mr. F. H. Simkin, Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Mr. Taherali Mahomedali Kajiji, the Hon. Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

(IV) Court Circular.—Bombay, 3rd December 1911

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress attended Divine Service on board H.M.S. *Medina*. At 1 P.M. the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress landed at the Apollo Bandar and motored to Government House, where Their Imperial Majesties honoured the Governor and Lady Clarke with a visit and remained to luncheon. The following members of the Household were in attendance: The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson and Commander Sir Charles Cust (Equerries in Waiting). Their Imperial Majesties returned to H.M.S. *Medina* after luncheon. In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress again landed and drove from the Apollo Bandar to attend Divine Service at the Cathedral. Their Imperial Majesties were attended by the Countess of Shaftes-

bury, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, the Lord in Waiting, and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson and Commander Sir Charles Cust (Equerries in Waiting). Major Graeme and Major Humphreys (Extra Aides-de-Camp) were in attendance on horseback to and from the Cathedral. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb, the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell and Mrs. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Hon. Sir Henry Procter; the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and Mrs. Lumsden; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. A. Kincaid and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, the Captain of H.M.S. *Fox* and the Captain of H.M.S. *Highflyer*, had the honour of dining with the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on board H.M.S. *Medina* this evening. Lady Jeejeebhoy had the honour of being invited, but was unavoidably prevented from obeying Their Imperial Majesties' commands.

(V) Court Circular.—H.M.S. "Medina," Bombay, 4th December 1911

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress landed this morning at 9.30 A.M., attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

The remainder of the Suite and the Secretary (Political Department) were in attendance at the Apollo Bandar, where a Guard of Honour of the 127th Baluchis was mounted.

On landing His Imperial Majesty inspected the Guard of Honour, and Their Imperial Majesties then drove to the Children's Fête in the grounds of the Old Bombay Exhibition.

The procession was formed in the following order: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR, the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord in Waiting. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Teck, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord High Steward, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. Major Clive Wigram (Equerry in Waiting), Major Stockley, and Major Money (Assistant Military Serectaries) were in attendance on horseback. An escort was furnished by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 20th Cavalry.

The route was by the Mayo Road and Esplanade Road.

On arrival at the Fête the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor of Bombay, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the General Secretary of the Royal Visit (Fund) Committee, and by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee.

Guards of Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Cadets of the same corps were mounted at the entrance and within the arena.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress having mounted the *dais* overlooking the stadium, the National Anthem was sung by the children of the European, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Schools, in the languages of their respective schools.

Their Imperial Majesties then drove through the Exhibition grounds, and after inspecting the exhibits at the Old Bombay Exhibition, returned to the Apollo Bandar and thence on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

(VI) Court Circular.—H.M.S. "Medina," Bombay, 5th December 1911

This afternoon the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, attended by the members of their Household, visited the caves of Elephanta.

At 10 P.M. Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, left H.M.S.

Medina. The remainder of the Suite, having previously landed at 2.25, were in attendance at the Apollo Bandar, where a Guard of Honour of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles was mounted. On landing, His Imperial Majesty inspected the Guard of Honour, attended by Commander Sir Charles Cust and Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston (Equerries in Waiting).

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress then drove to the Victoria Terminus Station, a procession being formed in the following order: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, and Commander Sir Charles Cust. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Teck, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress and Lord Stamfordham. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord High Steward, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. Major Clive Wigram (Equerry in Waiting) and Major L. O. Graeme and Captain B. S. Grissell (Extra Aides-de-Camp) were in attendance on horseback. An escort was furnished by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 26th Cavalry.

On arrival at the station Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor of Bombay, Lady Clarke, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Governor's Executive Council, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade with the Brigade Staff, the Inspector-General of Police, the Municipal Commissioners, the Commissioner of Police, the Executive Engineer to the Presidency, the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay (Political Department), and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range. A Guard of Honour of the 96th Berar Infantry was mounted on the platform, and was inspected by His Imperial Majesty.

At 10.45 P.M. the Royal train left for Delhi.

(VII) The Troops at Bombay

A Naval Brigade, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Governor's Body Guard, the 26th K.G.O. Light Cavalry; Y Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Garrison Artillery, the 96th Berar Infantry, the 102nd K.E.O. Grenadiers, the 2nd Norfolk Regiment, the 2nd Royal North Lancashire Regiment, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, the 117th Mahrattas, the 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

(VIII) Railway Officials specially connected with Their Majesties' Journeys in India

East Indian Railway.—Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. Dring (Agent of the Railway, in charge of the train during all journeys on this line), Mr. C. M. Pearce (General Traffic Manager), Mr. R. E. Bury (Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent), Mr. Wedderburn (Locomotive Superintendent), Mr. B. V. Radley (Locomotive Superintendent).

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.—Major A. D. G. Shelley (Agent of the Railway, in charge of the train during all journeys on this line), Mr. F. W. Hanson (General Traffic Manager), Mr. W. S. Fraser (Locomotive Superintendent), Mr. F. J. Page (Locomotive Superintendent), Mr. F. S. Addis (Carriage and Wagon Superintendent).

Bengal and North-Western Railway.—Mr. E. A. Neville (Agent of the Railway, in charge of the train during all journeys on this line), Mr. J. Walker (Traffic Manager), Mr. W. J. Turnbull (Chief Engineer), Mr. W. Longmuir (Locomotive Superintendent).

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—Mr. G. C. Godfrey (Agent, in charge of the train during the journey on this line), Mr. A. M. Clark (Traffic Manager), Mr. H. H. Jellet (Chief Engineer), Mr. A. S. Bailey (Chief Mechanical Engineer).

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Major H. A. L. Hepper (Agent) Mr. A. C. Rumboll (General Traffic Manager).

APPENDIX V

DELHI

(I) Their Imperial Majesties' Additional Suite in India

(*a*) *Aides-de-Camp General.*—His Excellency General Sir O'M. Creagh, General Sir E. Barrow

(*b*) *Special Appointment at Delhi.*—His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, the Hon. Sir J. P. Hewett.

(*c*) *Master of the Ceremonies.*—The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. McMahon.

(*d*) *Military Secretary.*—Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston.

(*e*) *Extra Equerry.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson.

(*f*) *Aides-de-Camp.*—Brigadier-Generals W. R. Birdwood, H. D'U. Keary, C. J. Melliss, F. Mercer; Colonels H. E. Stanton, the Viscount Hardinge, the Lord Harris, F. Goodwin.

(*g*) *Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp.*—Major-General H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Major-General H.H. the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur, Colonel Nawab Sir M. Aslam Khan, Colonel H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, Colonel H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz M. Abdulla Khan.

(*h*) *Surgeon.*—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, C.I.E., I.M.S.

(*i*) *Assistant Military Secretaries.*—Major E. D. Money, Major A. R. Stockley, Captain R. E. T. Hogg.

(*j*) *Extra Aides-de-Camp.*—Major L. O. Graeme, Major G. G. P. Humphreys, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain L. Ashburner, Captain H. Holmes, Captain H. Hill, Captain B. S. Grissell, Captain A. F. C. Maclachlan, Captain R. B. C. Raban.

(*k*) *Baggage Officer.*—Captain Amir Ahmed.

(*l*) *Ceremonial Attendants at Delhi.*—Hon. Captain Shaikh Ismail, Sardar Bahadur (2nd Sappers and Miners); Hon. Captain Rae Singh, Sardar Bahadur (41st Dogras); Hon. Captain Surfaraz Khan, Sardar Bahadur (Guides); Hon. Captain Ghulam Mahomed, Sardar Bahadur (22nd Mountain Battery); Hon. Captain Tura Baz Khan, Sardar Bahadur (20th Punjab Infantry); Hon. Captain Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur (128th Pioneers); Hon. Captain Hanwant Singh, Sardar Bahadur (3rd Skinner's Horse); Hon. Lieutenant Balbir Rana, Sardar Bahadur (3rd Gurkha Rifles); Resldr.-Major Khubi Ram Bahadur (4th Cavalry); Subadar Krishna Appajee (3rd Sappers and Miners); Subadar Nihala (41st Dogras); Subadar Sewa Singh (29th Punjabis); Jamadar Anant Kambli (110th Mahrattas); Jamadar Sundar Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Kot-Duffadar Panah Khan (11th Lancers); Kot-Duffadar Shah Nur Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Havildar Miran Bakhsh (21st Mountain Battery); Havildar Sharu Sher Singh (25th Punjabis); Havildar Badal Singh (11th Rajputs); Duffadar Wadhawan Singh (30th Lancers); Havildar Husain Mohammad (28th Mountain Battery); Havildar Tikaram Laria (2nd Gurkha Rifles); Havildar Jwala Singh (20th Punjabis); Havildar Achha Singh (53rd Sikhs).

(*m*) *Pages at Delhi.*—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur; His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur; the Thakur of Palitana; the Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner; the Maharaj Kumar of Rewa; the Maharaj Kumar of Idar; Maharaj Kumar Bir Singh of Orchha; Sahebzada Wahid-uz-Zafar Khan of Bhopal; Raj Kumar Mandhata Singh of Sailana; Raj Kumar Ramchandra Singh of Sailana. *At Calcutta.*—The Maharaj Kumar of Moharbhanj; Murshedzada Waris Ali Mirza of Murshidabad.

(II) Staff of His Excellency the Governor-General

Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. H. DuBoulay (Private Secretary); Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell V.C. (Military Secretary); Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S. (Surgeon).

Captain J. Mackenzie (Comptroller); Captain V. A. S. Keighley (Commandant of the Body Guard); Lieutenant V. C. P. Hodson (Adjutant of the Body Guard); Major the Hon. H. J. Fraser, Captain the Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld-Forester, Captain F. A. Nicolson (Aides-de-Camp); Major R. G. Jelf, Captain W. W. Muir, Captain A. F. Hartley, Captain H. P. Burn, Captain A. A. Tod, Lieutenant J. J. Astor, Lieutenant the Hon. J. N. Bigge, Lieutenant the Hon. E. Hardinge (Extra Aides-de-Camp).

Mr. J. Scott (Assistant Private Secretary).

Hon. Major L. A. H. Clarke (Assistant Surgeon).

Mr. R. Parsons (Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary).

Herr H. E. E. Büchner (Director of Music).

Resldr.-Major Abdul Karim Khan, Sardar Bahadur; Subdr.-Major Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur (Indian Aides-de-Camp).

Hon. Captain Resldr.-Major Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur; Hon. Captain Resldr.-Major Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur; Hon. Captain Resldr.-Major Abdul Aziz, Sardar Bahadur; Hon. Captain Subdr.-Major Madho Singh Rana, Sardar Bahadur (Honorary Aides-de-Camp).

Major F. G. Smallwood, Hon. Lieutenant E. O'Donald (Staff for the King-Emperor's Camp).

Mr. L. C. Glascock, Mr. H. Lillie, Mr. P. L. Orde (Police).

Pages at Delhi.—To the Governor-General.—Maharaj Kumar Karan Singh of Orchha; the Kunwar of Faridkot. *To Lady Hardinge.*—Sahebzada Rafiqulla Khan of Bhopal.

(III) Principal Administrative Officers on Duty under the Direction of the Coronation Durbar Committee at Delhi

Police for the King-Emperor's Camp.—Sir E. Lee French (Inspector-General of Police, Punjab). *Deputy Inspectors-General*: Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Dennys, Mr. G. A. Rundle. *Chief Traffic Officer*: Mr. A. C. Stewart.

Public Works.—Major S. D'A. Crookshank, R.E. (Superintendent of Works), Major J. B. Mac-George, R.E. (temporarily). *Assistants.*—Mr. F. T. Jones (Assistant Engineer), Lieutenant C. F. Stoehr, R.E., Lieutenant R. G. G. Robson, R.E., Sardar Balwant Singh, and Sardar Bahadur Bhai Ram Singh (Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore).

Water Supply.—Mr. D. W. Aikman (Sanitary Engineer). *Assistant.*—Dewan Amar Nath.

Electric Lighting.—Mr. J. S. S. Pitkeathly. *Assistants.*—Captain J. S. Barker, R.E., Lieutenant A. H. C. Trench, R.E., Mr. J. F. Scott, Lieutenant Roome, R.E.

Irrigation.—Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E. (Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal). *Assistants*: Mr. C. D. Fleming (Executive Engineer), and Lieutenant G. E. Sopwith, R.E.

Principal Railway Officers on Duty at Delhi.—The Hon. Mr. H. Burt (Manager, North-Western Railway), Mr. J. C. Lyle (Superintending Engineer), Mr. A. F. Johnston (Executive Engineer), Major H. F. Freeland (Deputy Traffic Superintendent), Mr. C. B. Owen, Lieutenant A. H. L. Mount, R.E., Mr. A. Upson, Mr. A. T. Stowell, Captain C. S. Watson, Mr. D. B. Trevor, Mr. V. D. Green, Mr. E. L. Smith.

Sanitation.—Under the general supervision of Colonel C. Bamber, I.M.S., Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) H. B. Thornhill (Inspecting Sanitary Officer), Major E. L. Ward, I.M.S. (Executive Sanitary Officer and Health Officer), Captain A. G. Grisewood, I.M.S. (Plague Medical Officer).

Dairy.—Colonel R. H. Ewart, Mr. M. W. Smith.

Gardens.—Mr. A. E. P. Griessen (Superintendent), Mr. Lock.

Local Committee.—Mr. C. A. Barron (President), Mr. G. M. Boughey (Secretary).

Durbar Polo Tournament.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. St. C. Lecky, R.H.A. (Hon Secretary).

Point-to-Point Races.—Major P. O. Hambro (Hon. Secretary).

Military Tournament.—Major G. A. Trent (Hon. Secretary).

Football and Hockey Tournaments.—Captain J. A. Chamier (Hon. Secretary).

Central Market.—Mr. D. Bennett (Superintendent).

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Posts.—Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E. (Postmaster-General of the Punjab), Mr. D. Murtrie (Durbar Postmaster).

Telegraphs and Telephones.—Mr. I. C. Thomas (Director of Telegraphs), Mr. C. Lawton, Mr. J. G. P. Cameron.

Fire Protection.—Lieutenant Hobart, R.E., and Lieutenant Churchill.

Works in Delhi Fort.—Captain L. N. Malan, R.E. (electric lighting), Captain A. Campbell, R.E. (Garrison Engineer), Mr. Gordon Sanderson (Archæological Department), Rai Sahib Bishamber Nath (Executive Engineer), L. Raja Ram (Assistant Engineer).

Military Staff Office.—Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, Colonel J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O., A.A.G., Major James (Assistant Quartermaster-General), Captain R. B. Graham (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General), Captain H. B. des V. Wilkinson.

(IV) Visitors' Camps

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Woodyatt, Major Lee, Captain Ridgeway, Captain C. L. Alexander, Captain F. St. J. Atkinson. *Medical Officer.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Duer, I.M.S. *General Administration.*—Major C. E. Davidson-Houston, Captain C. D. Pike, Mr. H. S. Williamson, Mr. E. P. Durand.

(V) Marshals of the Ruling Chiefs' Processions

Mr. P. Bramley (Chief Marshal), Mr. W. S. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, Major H. W. Berthon, Mr. Atkins, Mr. P. B. Warburton, Captain Maydwell, Captain Conway Gordon, Captain Hulbert, Captain Marsh, Captain de Burgh, Lieutenant Kirkwood, Lieutenant Shipworth, Lieutenant Carpendale, Lieutenant Braddyll, Lieutenant Miller, Lieutenant Owen Jones, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Roe, Mr. Shore, Rai Mal Singh Bahadur, Resaldar Kesri Singh, Sub-Inspector Sohan Singh.

(VI) Representatives of the Press at Delhi

European Press.—Mr. Ashcroft (*The Daily Telegraph*), Mr. S. Begg (*Illustrated London News*), Mr. D. S. Bremner (*The Madras Mail*), Mr. A. J. Buckle (*The Madras Times*), Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Buck (Reuter's Agency), Mr. T. Castle (*The Daily Mirror*), Mr. A. G. Collins (*The Indian Daily News*), Mr. E. C. Cotes (Eastern News Agency), Mr. Thomas Courtney (Representative of Australia), Mr. Harold Cox (*The Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*), Mr. W. J. Fair (Central News, Ltd.), Dr. Ferenczy (*Budapesti Hirlap*), Mr. Lovat Fraser (*The Times*), Mr. Fraser Blair (*The Empire*), Mr. J. E. Gately (*The Liverpool Courier*), Mr. F. F. Gordon (*The Advocate of India*), Mr. E. W. M. Grigg (*The Times*, 2nd representative), Mr. C. F. Hooper (*The Empress*), Mr. B. G. Honniman (*The Statesman*), The Hon. Mr. C. Kesteven (Press Association), Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kingston (Reuter's Agency), Mr. P. Knight (*The Statesman*), Mr. P. Landon (*The Daily Telegraph*), Mr. G. H. Law (*The Scotsman*), Mr. P. Lovett (*Capital*), Mr. H. B. Manderson (*The Daily Chronicle*), Signor F. Matania (*The Sphere*), Mr. Maxwell (*The Daily Mail*), Major A. E. McBarnett (Assistant to Mr. Cotes), Mr. A. J. Miles (*The Bombay Gazette*), Dr. Maitland Park (Representative of South Africa and *The Morning Post*), Mr. P. Phillips (*The Daily Express*), Mr. T. H. Preston (Representative of Canada), Mons. René Puaux (*Le Temps*), Mr. F. V. Robertson (*The Pioneer*), Mr. and Mrs. D. Ross (*The Rangoon Times*), Mr. J. A. Sandbrook (*The Englishman*), Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Schumacher (*The Indian Daily Telegraph*), Mr. S. T. Sheppard (*The Illustrated Times of India Weekly*), Mr. H. Smiles (*The Rangoon Gazette*), Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed (*The Times of India*), Mr. Urban (Kinemacolour), Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wilkins (*The Civil and Military Gazette*).

Indian Press.—Sheikh Abdul Aziz (*Observer*), Abdul Wahad Khan (*Al Haq*), Abinash Chandra Gupta (*Biswa Barata*), Baroda Prosad Bose (*Bangabasi*), C. V. Chintamani (*Leader*), Damodar Savalaram Yande (*Indu Prakash*), Daya Narayan Nigam (*Zamana*), Framji Kavasji Mehta (*Kaiser-i-Hind*), Mr. N. Gupta (*Tribune*), Habibur Rahaman Khan (*Fauji Akhbar*), Hari Krishna (*Akhbar-i-Am*), Harihar Gangapadhayaya (*Dacca Prakash*), Sayed Ibn-i-Ali (*Naiyar-i-Azam*), M. Sheikh Inshaullah (*Watan*), S. Iyengar (*Punjabee*), C. Karunakara Menon (*Indian Patriot*), S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar (*Hindu*), Kunhi Raman Menon (*Kerala Patrika*), Mahbub Alam (*Paisa Akhbar*), K. M. Minocheher-Homji (*Bombay Samachar*), Mr. H. P. Mody (*The Indian Spectator*), Muhammad Ali (*Comrade*), Muhammad Bashir-ud-din (*Al Bashir*), Munshi Ram (*Saddharam Pracharak*), G. A. Natesan (*Indian Review*), Natesh Appaji Dravid (*Dnyan Prakash*), Pallonji Burjorji Desai (*Rast Goftar*), Prabhakaran Thampan (*Madras Standard*), Pratap Chandra Mukherji (*Kashipur Nibashi*), Raja Ram Rao (*Wednesday Review*), Rama Kant Malviya (*Abhyudeya*), K. C. Roy (Associated Press), Satyendra Nath Sen (*Indian Mirror* and *Sulah Samachar*), Mr. A. B. M. Sinha (*Bihari*), Sundar Singh Ramgarhia (*Khalsa Advocate*), Upendra Nath Sen (*Hitavadi*), Mr. Ushanath Sen (*Amrita Bazar Patrika*), T. S. Visvanatha Aiyar (*Swadesa Mitram*).

(VII) Signatories to the Address Presented at the Ridge Pavilion on Behalf of British India

His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, The Hon. Sir G. F. Wilson, The Hon. Messrs. J. L. Jenkins, R. W. Carlyle, H. Butler, Syed Ali Imam, W. H. Clark, Sir A. H. McMahon, Mr. F. A. Slacke, Sir T. Wynne, Mr. S. Sinha, Sir Sassoon David, Raja Virabhua Raza of Kurupam, Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia, Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. F. C. Gates, Mr. G. N. B. Kenrick, Mr. C. W. N. Graham, Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Mr. M. Jinnah, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Dempster, Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, Babu Bhupendranath Basu, Maharaja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Maung Bah Too, Mr. J. M. Holme, Nawab Syed Mohammad, Mr. J. S. Meston, Malik Umar Hyat Khan, Mr. N. Subbarao, Mr. M. M. Haque, Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, Nawab Abdul Majid, Sardar Pratap Singh, Mr. Shamsul Huda, Kour Sir Ranbir Singh, Mr. B. Robertson, Major-General M. Grover, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Mr. A. Erle, Mr. L. Porter, Sir Ghulam Mohammad Ali, Prince of Arcot, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. A. Meredith, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. P. Lyon, Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Mr. W. H. Vincent, Mr. S. R. Arthur.

(VIII) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 7th December

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress arrived at Delhi this morning.

Their Imperial Majesties alighted from the royal special train at Salimgarh at 10 A.M.

The Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Duke of Teck, the Marquess of Crewe, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Stamfordham, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Sir R. Havelock Charles, and Commander Sir Charles Cust and Sir Derek Keppel (Equerries in Waiting), were in attendance.

The remainder of the Suite, having preceded Their Imperial Majesties, were in attendance at the station.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were received at the station by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

A Guard of Honour of the Royal Berkshire Regiment was mounted at the station, and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts of the Fort, while the troops lining the road fired a *feu de joie*.

The members of Their Imperial Majesties' Indian Staff then had the honour of being presented to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress by the Governor-General; and afterwards the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander in Chief and other high officers also had the honour of being presented by His Excellency.

Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the whole of their suite, then proceeded to the Chiefs' Reception Pavilion, where the Ruling Chiefs had the honour of being severally presented to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress by the Master of the Ceremonies.

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A Guard of Honour of the 16th Rajputs was mounted in front of the Reception Pavilion, and after inspecting the Guard of Honour, the King-Emperor mounted his charger, while the Queen-Empress was conducted to her carriage.

A Royal procession was formed, and proceeded in the following order to the King-Emperor's Camp: The KING-EMPEROR. *First Carriage.*—The QUEEN-EMPRESS, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl of Durham. *Second Carriage.*—Lady Hardinge, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay. *Fourth Carriage.*—Mr. F. H. Lucas, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. *Fifth Carriage.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, the Hon. J. Fortescue, Sir R. Havelock Charles.

The following were in attendance on horseback; The Governor-General, the Duke of Teck (Silver Stick), the Marquess of Crewe (Minister in Attendance), the Commander in Chief; the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Rampur (Hon. Aides-de-Camp); Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting), Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon (Master of the Ceremonies); Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow (Aides-de-Camp General); Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General H. d'U. Keary, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Colonel H. E. Stanton, Viscount Hardinge, Colonel F. Goodwin (Aides-de-Camp); Prince George of Battenberg; Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan (Hon. Aides-de-Camp), Commander Sir Charles Cust, Sir Derek Keppel, Captain Godfrey-Faussett (Equerries in Waiting), Major E. D. Money, Major H. R. Stockley, Captain R. E. T. Hogg (Assistant Military Secretaries), Major the Hon. W. G. Cadogan, Captain Ashburner, Captain Hill, Captain Raban (Extra Aides-de-Camp), Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Major C. Wigram (Equerries in Waiting), Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson (Private Secretary to the Queen-Empress and Extra Equerry), and Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson (Extra Equerry) in attendance on the Queen-Empress.

The route of the procession was by the Delhi Gate of the Fort, Khas Road, round the Jama Masjid, Esplanade Road, Chandni Chowk, Fattehpuri Bazar, Queen's Road, Dufferin Bridge, Mori Gate, Boulevard Road, Rajpur Road, Chouburja Road, through the Pavilion on the Ridge.

On arriving at the Ridge Pavilion, where the Representatives of British India were assembled, the procession halted whilst an Address of Welcome was read to Their Imperial Majesties.

The King-Emperor having been graciously pleased to reply to the Address, Their Imperial Majesties then proceeded to the King-Emperor's Camp. A Guard of Honour of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Fusiliers, and the 130th Baluchis, was mounted in the front of the royal tents. His Imperial Majesty having inspected the Guard of Honour, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were conducted to their tents by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor held a reception of the Ruling Chiefs in the reception tent. Their Highnesses were conducted to the Audience Chamber, and were in turn received in audience by His Imperial Majesty. The following had the honour of being received: The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaikwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharao of Kota, the Maharaja of Kishangarh, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Maharao of Sirohi, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Idar, the Mir of Khairpur. During the ceremony a Guard of Honour of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 16th Rajputs was mounted in front of the reception tent.

(IX) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 8th December

This morning the King-Emperor held a reception of the Ruling Chiefs.

Their Highnesses were conducted to the Audience Chamber, and were received in turn by His Imperial Majesty. The following had the honour of being received: The Maharaja of Travancore,

the Raja of Cochin, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, the Begam of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Orchha, the Raja of Dhar, the Raja of Dewas (senior branch), the Raja of Dewas (junior branch), the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Raja of Nabha, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Khan of Kalat.

The Lord in Waiting, Commander Sir Charles Cust, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel (Equerries in Waiting), Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Colonel Goodwin, Major Cadogan, and Captain Raban were in attendance on His Imperial Majesty, and a Guard of Honour of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the King's Own Sappers and Miners was mounted in front of the reception tent during the ceremony.

This afternoon the King-Emperor laid one of the tablet stones of the All-India King Edward Memorial. A Royal procession was formed in the following order, and Their Imperial Majesties drove from the King-Emperor's Camp to the site of the Memorial: *First Carriage.*—THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES. *Second Carriage.*—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord in Waiting. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Teck, the Lord Stamfordham, Sir John Hewett. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord High Steward, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Sir Edward Henry. *Fifth Carriage.*—The Commander in Chief, General Sir Edmund Barrow, General Sir Stuart Beatson, Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith. Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback. An Escort was furnished by the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars and the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers.

The route was by the Alipur Road, the Kashmir Gate and Elgin Road, and was lined throughout by troops. On arrival at the Memorial Gardens the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and the Members of the Executive Committee, who had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by His Excellency.

Guards of Honour of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marine Artillery, the Gordon Highlanders, and the 2nd Battalion King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, were mounted within the enclosure, and detachments of the following regiments (of which the late King-Emperor was Colonel in Chief), with standards and colours, were grouped around the base of the Memorial: the 10th Royal Hussars, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment, Norfolk Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were conducted to the *Shamiana* by the Governor-General. His Excellency then read an Address to the King-Emperor on behalf of the Executive Committee, to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply. After replying to the Address, the King-Emperor advanced to the base of the Memorial and laid the tablet stone. The massed bands played the National Anthem, and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the Fort. On the completion of the ceremony, Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriages and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, where His Imperial Majesty inspected the Guards of Honour of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and King George's Own Sappers and Miners which were mounted in front of the royal tents.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a dinner party this evening to which the following had the honour of being invited: The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley and Lady Lawley, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Lord Alington, the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakur Saheb and the Thakurani of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. M. Mazarul Haque, the Hon. Maung Bah Too and Mrs. Bah Too, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy and Mrs. Dadabhoy, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Hon.

Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Gates and Mrs. Gates, the Hon. Mr. F. A. T. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Sir Trevredyn Wynne, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Meston and Mrs. Meston, the Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate and Mrs. Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. C. Stewart Wilson and Mrs. Stewart Wilson, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the Hon. Mr. B. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, the Hon. Major-General M. H. S. Grover and Mrs. Grover, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan *walad* Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Vincent and Mrs. Vincent, the Right Rev. Eyre Chatterton, D.D. (Bishop of Nagpur), and Mrs. Chatterton, the Right Rev. R. S. Fyffe (Bishop of Rangoon), the Right Rev. G. H. Westcott (Bishop of Lucknow), Mr. W. H. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Mr. S. Finney and Mrs. Finney, Mr. G. W. Shaw, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. S. Hartnoll and Mrs. Hartnoll, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. W. Ormond and Mrs. Ormond, Mr. W. W. Drew and Mrs. Drew, Sir John Benton and Lady Benton, Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor and Mrs. Trevor, Major-General B. T. Mahon, Major-General Sir A. A. Barrett and Lady Barrett, Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill, the Hon. Mr. D. C. Bailie, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Z. Cox and Mrs. Cox, the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Nawab of Sachin, the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton and Mrs. Peyton, Brigadier-General H. V. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, the Aides-de-Camp in Waiting to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Ladies and Gentlemen of Their Imperial Majesties' Household in attendance—the Duke of Teck, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Mistress of the Robes, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord in Waiting, Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Sir E. R. Henry, Prince George of Battenberg, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue; Commander Sir Charles Cust, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel (Equerries in Waiting).

The massed string bands under the direction of Major Stretton played a selection of music during dinner.

(X) Members of the All-India King Edward Memorial Committee presented to Their Imperial Majesties

The Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mukherji, the Hon. Mr. B. Robertson, the Hon. Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon, the Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham, the Hon. Sir V. D. Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan, the Hon. Sir Arthur Ker, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Colonel C. M. Dallas, Captain J. Mackenzie (Secretary).

(XI) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 9th December

The King-Emperor this morning held a further reception of the Ruling Chiefs, when the following had the honour of being received in turn by His Imperial Majesty in the Audience Chamber: *Bombay.*—The Nawab of Palanpur, the Jam of Navanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Cambay, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, the Sultan of Lahej, the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, the Fadthli Sultan, the Raja of Dharampur, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Nawab of Sachin, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakur of Palitana, the Thakur of Limbdi, the Thakur of Rajkot, the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Mudhol. *Rajputana.*—The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar. *Central India.*—The Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Ratlam, the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana, the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Rana of Barwani, the Rana of Alirajpur. *Bengal.*—The Maharaja of Kuch Behar, the Raja of Karond. *United Provinces.*—The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Tehri. *Punjab.*—The Raja of Jind, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Mandi, the Raja of Nahan, the Raja of Bilaspur, the Nawab of Maler Kotla, the Raja of Faridkot, the Raja of Chamba, the Raja of Suket, the Nawab of Loharu. *Madras.*—The Raja of Pudukottai. *Eastern Bengal and Assam.*—The Raja of Hill Tippera, the Raja of Manipur. *Burma.*—The Sawbwa of Kengtung, the Sawbwa of Yaunghwe, the Sawbwa of Hsipaw. *Baluchistan.*—The Jam of Las Bela.

The Lord in Waiting; Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien; Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett (Equerries in Waiting), Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel the Viscount Hardinge, Captain Ashburner and Captain Hill were in attendance. After the reception the King-Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers and the 1st Battalion King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, which was mounted in front of the reception tent.

Yesterday the Queen-Empress in the morning visited the Kutab Minar and surrounding places of interest. Her Imperial Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson (Equerry in Waiting).

This morning the Queen-Empress held a reception of Indian ladies, who presented an Address of Welcome to Her Imperial Majesty. The Duchess of Devonshire and the Countess of Shaftesbury were in attendance.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove to the tournament grounds. A procession of carriages was formed as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, Captain G. Godfrey-Faussett. *Third Carriage.*—The Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, Major the Lord C. Fitzmaurice. Major Stockley and Captain Hogg were in attendance on horseback. The Escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 3rd Skinner's Horse. Colonel Stanton and Colonel the Viscount Hardinge were in attendance at the polo ground.

On arrival, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and Their Imperial Majesties witnessed the semi-finals of the polo tournament.

His Imperial Majesty was also present at the final of the football tournament.

In the evening, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress honoured by their presence a military torchlight tattoo by the massed bands at the polo ground. Their Imperial Majesties drove to the polo ground in motors. The military tattoo was under the management of Colonel Somerville, Principal Kneller Hall, and the massed bands were directed by Major Stretton, Kneller Hall.

(XII) The Deputation of Indian Ladies received by Her Majesty

Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala, the sisters of the Maharaja of Patiala, Her Highness the Rani of Kapurthala, the Rana of Kalsia, Her Highness the Begam of Maler Kotla, Begam Ghulam Kutab-ud-Din Khan, Bibi Umrao Singh, Rani Harnam Singh, the Begam Nawabzada of Loharu, Sardarni Arjun Singh, the Tikka Rani of Kapurthala, Sardarni Sodhi Ram Narain Singh, Begam Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mrs. Mudholkar, Mrs. Dadabhoy, Lady Mehta, Lady Tata, Sardarni Hari Singh, Sardarni Jiwan Singh, Sardarni Ram Singh, Begam Inayat Ali Khan of Maler Kotla, Her Highness the Rani of Faridkot, Sardarni Kirpal Singh, Mrs. Hyderi, the Maharani of Moharbhanj, Her Highness the Begam of Janjira, The Maharani Sri Pushavati Viziarana Gajapati Razu Manne Sultan Bahadur Garu of Vizianagram, Maharani Gajapati Rao of Vizianagram, Sardarni Jogindra Singh, Her Highness the Rani of Mandi, Her Highness the Rani of Suket, Her Highness the Rani of Nabha, Her Highness the Rani of Jind, Her Highness the Rani of Sirmur, Her Highness the Rani of Chamba, Mrs. Narendra Nath, Begam Ibrahim Khan of Kurnal, Begam Rustum Ali Khan of Kushal, Rani Fateh Singh of Shekhopura.

(XIII) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 10th December

This morning the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were present at Divine Service, which was held on Jagatpur Island, opposite the Delhi garrison troops' camp. Their Imperial Majesties

drove to the Church Parade ground, and the procession of carriages was as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Lord High Steward, the Marquess of Crewe, and Lord Shaftesbury. *Third Carriage.*—The Duke of Teck, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord in Waiting, and Lord Stamfordham. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The Escort was furnished by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the 9th Hodson's Horse. The route of the procession, which was by the Kingsway and the Military Road, was lined throughout by British and Indian Infantry and the Imperial Service Troops.

The service was intoned by the Ven. G. E. Nicolls and the Rev. K. G. Foster. The lesson was read by the Rev. G. J. Chree. The prayers were said by the Bishop of Lahore, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Madras.

The service was attended by some 8,000 of the troops concentrated at Delhi. At the conclusion of the service Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriage and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp.

The return route was by the Military Road, Parade Road, and Prince's Road.

(XIV) Clergy taking Part in the State Church Service

The Bishops of Bombay, Chota Nagpur, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, the Ven. G. E. Nicolls (Archdeacon of Lahore), the Ven. L. Klugh (Archdeacon of Lucknow), the Rev. G. J. Chree (Presidency Senior Chaplain at Calcutta, Church of Scotland), the Rev. W. F. H. Garstin, the Rev. K. C. Horwood, the Rev. E. O. Jervis, the Rev. K. G. Foster, the Rev. R. M. Kirwan, the Rev. B. W. Holman, the Rev. R. I. Irwin, the Rev. G. D. Barne.

(XV) Regiments furnishing Components to the Massed Band

The 1st King's Dragoon Guards; the 13th Hussars; the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; the 1st Connaught Rangers; the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment; the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry; the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers; the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment; the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch; the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; the 4th Battalion, Worcester Regiment; the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment; the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; the 25th Punjabis; the 53rd Sikhs; the 23rd Pioneers; the 45th Sikhs; the 36th Sikhs; the 130th Baluchis; the 128th Pioneers; the 57th Wilde's Rifles; the 47th Sikhs; the 28th Punjabis; the 116th Mahrattas; the 74th Punjabis; the 16th Rajputs; the 33rd Punjabis; the 34th Pioneers; the 107th Pioneers; the 1-1st Gurkhas; the 2-1st Gurkhas; the 1-3rd Gurkhas; the 2-3rd Gurkhas; the 2-4th Gurkhas; the 2-10th Gurkhas; the 1-39th Garhwal Rifles; the 2-39th Garhwal Rifles; the 2-2nd Gurkhas; the 2-9th Gurkhas.

(XVI) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 11th December

This morning the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to present Colours to the following regiments: 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders; 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry; 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers; 90thPunjabis; and 18th Infantry.

His Imperial Majesty proceeded on horseback to the polo ground, where the presentation ceremony took place. A mounted procession was formed as follows: The KING-EMPEROR, the Duke of Teck, the Governor-General, Major C. Wigram, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, the Maharaja of Gwalior, General

Sir E. Barrow, Lord Annaly, the Commander in Chief, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lord Stamfordham, Colonel Maxwell, Brigadier-General Grimston. The QUEEN-EMPRESS (in a carriage), attended by the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Lord High Steward. Captain Hill and Lieutenant-Colonel Watson were in attendance on Her Imperial Majesty on horseback. Lady Hardinge (in a carriage), with the Marquess of Crewe and Captain P. Burn. The Escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 36th Jacob's Horse.

On arrival, the King-Emperor inspected the British Infantry battalions, which were drawn up in the form of a hollow square. After the inspection His Imperial Majesty dismounted, and the consecration of the Colours took place. The consecration was performed by: The Church of England: the Bishop of Lahore. Church of Scotland: the Senior Presbyterian Chaplain. Church of Rome: the titular Archbishop of Agra. At the conclusion of the consecration, His Imperial Majesty presented Colours to the British Infantry battalions, and then addressed the parade. The new Colours took post, and the National Anthem was played by the massed bands. The King-Emperor then mounted his charger and Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the east polo ground, where the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to present Colours to the 90th Punjabis and the 18th Infantry. His Imperial Majesty afterwards addressed these two regiments, and by His Imperial Majesty's command the Address was repeated in the vernacular by the Commander in Chief. The King-Emperor then inspected some 800 veterans of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops. The Queen-Empress accompanied His Imperial Majesty in a carriage during the inspection. At the conclusion of the inspection Their Imperial Majesties returned to camp, where the King-Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured with their presence the final of the Delhi Durbar Polo Tournament. Their Majesties drove to the polo ground, and the procession formed was as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Teck, and Captain Godfrey-Faussett. *Third Carriage.*—The Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, and Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice. Major Money and Captain Hogg were in attendance on horseback.

On arrival at the polo pavilion Their Imperial Majesties were conducted to their seats by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The competing teams were those of the King's Dragoons Guards and the Inniskilling Dragoons.

The tournament was won by the team of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to whom the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to present the cup.

The members of both teams had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties.

(XVII) Clergy taking Part in the Ceremony of the Presentation of Colours

(*a*) *Anglican.*—The Bishop of Lahore, the Ven. Archdeacon Nicolls, the Rev. K. G. Foster.
(*b*) *Roman Catholic.*—The Most Rev. Monsig. Gentili, Titular Archbishop of Agra.
(*c*) *Church of Scotland.*—The Rev. G. S. Chree, the Rev. A. Macfarlane, the Rev. G. C. Macpherson, the Rev. J. H. McNeill, the Rev. A. M. Nelson.

(XVIII) Delhi Tournaments

Polo.—The tournament was open to any team from India or abroad, and was held under Indian Polo Association Rules. The number of ponies was limited to twenty-four for each team, and each match consisted of eight periods of seven and a half minutes each.

First round.—The 13th Hussars defeated Golconda, the King's Dragoon Guards defeated the 10th Royal Hussars, Bhopal defeated the 17th Cavalry, the Imperial Cadet Corps defeated 9th Hodson's Horse, the Scouts defeated the 17th Lancers, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons defeated Palanpur.

Second round.—The King's Dragoon Guards defeated the 13th Hussars, Bhopal defeated the Imperial Cadet Corps, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons defeated the Scouts.

Semi-final round.—The King's Dragoon Guards defeated Bhopal, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons defeated Kishangarh.

Final round.—The 6th Inniskilling Dragoons defeated the King's Dragoon Guards.

The winning team was: Captain F. B. Nixon 1, Mr. H. Colmore 2, Captain G. Ritson 3, Mr. A. Bowen (back).

HOCKEY.—The tournament was open to the whole Indian Army, only three British Officers being allowed to play in any team. Seventy-six teams entered, the divisional winners being: 1st Division, 46th Punjabis; 2nd Division, 84th Punjabis; 3rd Division, 45th Sikhs; 4th Division, 130th (K.G.O.) Baluchis; 5th Division, 30th Punjabis; 6th Division, 12th Pioneers; 7th Division, 33rd Punjabis; 8th Division, 48th Pioneers; 9th Division, 1st Brahmans; Burma Division, 93rd Burma Infantry.

The results were: *First round.*—The 30th Punjabis defeated the 12th Pioneers; the 93rd Infantry defeated the 45th Sikhs.

Second round.—The 84th Punjabis defeated the 1st Brahmans; the 33rd Punjabis defeated the 46th Punjabis; the 30th Punjabis defeated the 48th Pioneers; the 93rd Infantry defeated the 130th Baluchis.

Semi-final round.—The 30th Punjabis defeated the 84th Punjabis; the 33rd Punjabis defeated the 93rd Infantry.

Final round.—The 33rd Punjabis defeated the 30th Punjabis.

FOOTBALL.—The tournament was open to the whole British Army in India and was played under English Association rules so far as practicable. Fifty-two teams entered.

The divisional winners were: 1st Division, the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment; 2nd Division, the 2nd Black Watch; 3rd Division, the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers; 4th Division, the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 5th Division, the 1st Durham Light Infantry; 6th Division, the 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; 7th Division, the 1st Royal Irish Regiment; 8th Division, the Royal Garrison Artillery; 9th Division, the 2nd King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Burma Division, the Border Regiment.

The results were: *First round.*—The North Lancashire Regiment defeated the Garrison Artillery.

Second round.—The Lancashire Fusiliers defeated the Black Watch; the Border Regiment defeated the Royal Irish Regiment; the North Lancashire Regiment defeated the Durham Light Infantry; the Shropshire Light Infantry defeated the Welsh Fusiliers.

Semi-final round.—The Lancashire Fusiliers defeated the Shropshire Light Infantry; the Border Regiment defeated the North Lancashire Regiment.

Final round.—The Lancashire Fusiliers defeated the Border Regiment.

(XIX) COURT CIRCULAR, KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP, DELHI, 12TH DECEMBER

His Imperial Majesty held a Council this morning at 10 A.M. The Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe, and the Lord Stamfordham were present. Major Clive Wigram was in attendance as acting clerk to the Council. The Lord in Waiting, the Master of the Household, Commander Sir Charles Cust, and Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel (Equerries in Waiting) were also in attendance. After the Council the Governor-General and the Marquess of Crewe were received in audience by His Imperial Majesty.

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove *via* the Kingsway to the amphitheatre where the Coronation Durbar was held. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major C. Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The Escort, commanded by Major-General Rimington, was in the following order: N Battery Royal Horse Artillery; 10th Hussars; Body Guard; Imperial Cadet Corps; 18th Lancers. Major-General Rimington and Major-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Hon. Colonel of the Cadet Corps, rode on the right and left of Their Imperial Majesties' carriage.

On arrival, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and conducted to their Thrones in the Royal *Shamiana*, where the whole of Their Imperial Majesties' suites were in attendance. By His Imperial Majesty's Command, the Master of the Ceremonies opened the Durbar, and this was signalled by a flourish of trumpets and a roll of drums from the massed bands.

The King-Emperor was graciously pleased to address the assemblage.

After this the high officials and the Ruling Chiefs did homage in the following order: The Governor-General, the Commander in Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council. The Ruling Chiefs and the Agents to the Governor-General and Residents in the following territorial order: Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Sikkim, and Bhutan. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court. The Governor-General's Legislative Council. The Governor of Madras, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Madras, the provincial representatives of Madras. The Governor of Bombay, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bombay, the provincial representatives of Bombay. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bengal, the provincial representatives of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces, and provincial representatives of the United Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, and provincial representatives of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, the Ruling Chiefs of Burma, the provincial representatives of Burma. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Ruling Chiefs of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the provincial representatives of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and representatives of the Central Provinces. The representatives of Baluchistan. The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, representatives of the North-West Frontier Province. On the conclusion of this ceremony Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the Royal Pavilion facing the people's mound. The procession was formed as follows:

The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Pages.—The Thakore Sahib of Palitana, Raj Kumar Ram Chandra Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Kunwar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Raj Kumar Mandhata Singh of Sailana.

The Lord High Steward.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Pages.—The Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar, Maharaj Kumar Bir Singh of Orchha, Maharaj Kunwar Sadul Singh of Bikaner, Sahibzada Muhammad Wahiduzzafar Khan of Bhopal.

Lady Hardinge, the Governor-General.

The Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess of Crewe, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Nawab of Rampur, Sir John Hewett, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Lord Annaly, the Lord Stamfordham, Sir Edward Henry, Sir H. McMahon, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Sir C. Keppel, General Sir Stuart Beatson, Brigadier-General Grimston, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, the Hon. Sir D. Keppel, Commander Sir C. Cust, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, H.H. Prince George of Battenberg, Major Wigram, Sir R. H. Charles, Colonel Lord Harris, Brigadier-General Keary, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel Goodwin, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Major Stockley, Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Colonel Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Major Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, the Hon. J. Fortescue, Mr. Lucas, Captain Hogg, Captain Raban, Captain Ashburner, Major Cadogan, Captain Hill.

The bands within the arena of the amphitheatre then sounded a summons to the Heralds, who replied with a flourish from the trumpeters and rode up to the amphitheatre, where another flourish was sounded. They then rode to the front of the pavilion and sounded a third flourish. The Herald

was then commanded by the King-Emperor to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on 22nd June, 1911, after which it was read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald.

The National Anthem was played by the massed bands, and this was followed by a salute of 101 guns, by salvoes of batteries and a *feu de joie* by the troops outside the amphitheatre.

The Governor-General then by Command of the King-Emperor made known His Imperial Majesty's announcements. The trumpeters again sounded a flourish, and the Herald called for three cheers, first for the King-Emperor and afterwards for the Queen-Empress, which were followed by cheers by the troops stationed outside the area.

Their Imperial Majesties returned in procession to the Durbar *Shamiana*.

The King-Emperor was then graciously pleased to make a further announcement to the assemblage that the historic city of Delhi should become the capital of British India, and that certain adjustments would in consequence take place in the administrative areas of Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and Assam. The King-Emperor then commanded the Master of Ceremonies to close the Durbar. The National Anthem was played by the massed bands and sung by the assemblage.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress returned to the camp by Circular Road and Princes Road.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a state banquet this evening to which the following had the honour of being invited: the Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Governor of Madras and Lady Carmichael, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane, the Governor of Ceylon and Lady McCallum, the Governor of the Straits Settlements and Lady Evelyn Young.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaikwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Commander in Chief in India and Lady Creagh, Sir John Hewett and Lady Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Lady Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Duke, the Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Jenkins, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Mr. J. L. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. R. W. Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. S. H. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Syed Ali Imam, Mr. W. H. Clark and Mrs. Clark, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Simla.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lord Charles Montagu, Admiral the Hon. Sir H. and Lady Meux, Major-General the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, Major-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, Colonel the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, the Raja of Dewas (senior branch), the Raja of Dewas (junior branch) the Maharaja of Kishangarh, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Idar, the Nawab of Rampur, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Hill Tippera, the Aga Khan.

The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and Lady Slade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon and Lady McMahon, Sir Charles Arnold White (Chief Justice of Madras) and Lady White, Sir Basil Scott (Chief Justice of Bombay), Mr. H. G. Richards (Chief Justice of Allahabad) and Mrs. Richards, the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Murray Hammick and Lady Hammick, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. W. T. Morison, Mr. R. A. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyer, the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and Lady Barrow, the Chief of the General Staff and the Hon. Lady Haig, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army and Lady Willcocks, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Mrs. Colvin, the Resident in Kashmir and Mrs. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Craddock, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, the Resident in Mysore and Mrs. Daly, Mr. F. A. Slacke and Mrs. Slacke, Rai Kisori Lall Goswami Bahadur, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and Mrs. Ramsay, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Mrs. O'Dwyer, the Resident at Hyderabad and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. R. T. Greer and Mrs. Greer.

Justice Sir G. H. Knox and Lady Knox, Mr. Justice P. C. Banerjee, Justice Sir Ralph Benson and Lady Benson, Justice Sir Richard Harington, Bt., and the Hon. Lady Harington, Mr. Justice C. N. W. Brett and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair and Mrs. Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Sir Charles Fox and Lady Fox, Sir Arthur Reid and Lady Reid, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 1st (Peshawar) Division and Lady Nixon, Lieutenant-General Sir A. R. Martin (Commanding the 2nd [Rawalpindi] Division), the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division and Lady Lake, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 3rd (Lahore) Division and Lady Pearson, Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Woon (Commanding the 9th [Secunderabad] Division), the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division and Mrs. Sclater, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. B. Wood (additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department) and Mrs. Wood, Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston (Military Secretary to the King-Emperor), Mr. H. V. Cobb (Resident at Baroda), Major F. W. Wodehouse (Political Agent, Kolhapur), Mr. C. A. Bell (Political Officer, Sikkim), the Private Secretary to the Governor-General and Mrs. DuBoulay, Captain the Hon. E. Hardinge (Aide-de-Camp in waiting to the Governor-General).

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Attendance.—The Duke of Teck (Silver Stick and personal Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor), the Marquess of Crewe (Minister in Attendance), the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord in Waiting), the Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to the King-Emperor), the Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour), Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp), Sir E. R. Henry (Extra Equerry to the King-Emperor), Major-General Sir S. B. Beatson (Private Secretary to the Queen-Empress), Rear Admiral Sir C. R. Keppel (Extra Equerry to the King-Emperor), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State), Commander Sir C. Cust, Bt. (Equerry in Waiting to the King-Emperor), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir D. Keppel (Master of the Household), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett (Equerry to the King-Emperor), Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerry to the King-Emperor), Major Clive Wigram (Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry to the King-Emperor), Prince George of Battenberg, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles (Sergeant-Surgeon to the King-Emperor), Mr. F. H. Lucas (Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India), the Hon. J. Fortescue (Official Historian to the King-Emperor), Mr. Jacomb Hood (Official Artist to the King-Emperor).

The Nawab of Tonk also had the honour of being invited, but was unavoidably prevented from obeying His Majesty's Commands.

During the banquet the massed string bands, under the direction of Major Stretton, played a selection of music.

After the banquet Their Imperial Majesties held a reception.

(XX) Representatives doing Homage at the Durbar

The Governor-General's Legislative Council.—Mr. S. Sinha, Sir Sassoon David, Raja Vivabhua Raza of Kurupam, Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Sir V. D. Thakersey, Mr. C. W. N. Graham, Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Babu B. N. Basu, Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Maung Bah Too, Nawab Saiyed Muhammad, Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. N. Subbarao, Mr. Mazarul Haque, Raja Sir Muhammad Ali of Mahmudabad Nawab Abdul Majid, Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh, Syed Shamsul Huda, Kuar Sir Ranbir Singh, the Prince of Arcot, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Bhurgri.

Provincial Representatives of Madras.—The Hon. Sir Murray Hammick, the Hon. Sir Arnold White, the Hon. Sir Ralph Benson, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo Garu of Jeypore, the Hon. Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, the Hon. Raja

Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva Garu of Dharakota, Raja Rajeswara Sethupathy *alias* Muthuramalinga Sethupathy of Ramnad, the Hon. Mr. P. S. Śivaswami Aiyar, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. E. W. Orr, the Hon. Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, the Hon. Rao Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, the Hon. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddas Badsha Sahib, the Hon. Rao Bahadur P. Thiagarava Chetti Garu, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. G. Raghava Rao, the Hon. Mr. S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chetti, the Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, the Hon. Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha, Mr. A. E. Lawson.

Provincial Representatives of Bombay.—The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar, the Hon. Mr. J. J. Heaton, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, the Sheriff of Bombay (Sir S. Broacha), Sir Dorab J. Tata, the Hon. Sir P. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, the Hon. Major Sir H. Procter, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Sardar Malegaonkar, Sardar G. M. Vinchurkar, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, His Highness Mir Nur Mahomed Khan, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Vakil, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtolla, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Sardar C. Mudliar.

Provincial Representatives of Bengal.—The Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, Maharaja Sir Raveneshwar Prasad Singh of Gidhaur, Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga, Mr. R. N. Mukharji (Sheriff of Calcutta), the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Gordon, the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart (Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce), the Hon. Sir F. G. Dumayne, the Hon. Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nandi, the Hon. Babu Hrishikesh Laha, the Hon. Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, the Hon. Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur (Manager of the Banaili Raj), the Hon. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, the Hon. Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-Din, Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, Nawab Shams-ul-Ulama Saiyid Imdad Imam, the Hon. Mr. T. R. Filgate (Secretary of the Behar Planters' Association), the Hon. Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, the Hon. Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam.

Provincial Representatives of the United Provinces.—The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice H. G. Richards, the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie (Senior Member of the Board of Revenue), the Hon. Mr. G. A. Tweedy (Junior Member of the Board of Revenue), the Hon. Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Balrampur, the Hon. Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad, the Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan of Pahasu, the Hon. Raja Francis Xavier Shiam Rikh of Tajpur, the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh of Kurri Sudauli, Raja Dat Prasad Singh Bahadur of Mursan, Raja Sheo Mangal Singh of Mainpuri, Raja Udai Raj Singh of Kashipur, Raja Ram Partab Singh of Manda, Raja Ram Singh of Rampura, Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Singh of Kantil, Raja Muhammad Madhi Ali Khan of Hasanpur, the Hon. Rai Sundar Lal Bahadur of Allahabad, the Hon. Saiyid Al-i-Nabi Khan Bahadur of Agra, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Bevis (President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore), the Hon. Pundit Moti Lal Nehru of Allahabad, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knox, the Hon. Mr. Justice Banerji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Griffin.

Provincial Representatives of the Punjab.—The Hon. Sir A. Reid (Chief Judge), the Hon. Mr. Douie (Financial Commissioner), the Hon. Mr. Burt (Manager, North-Western Railway), Diwan Bahadur Narendra Nath, Dr. Ewing (Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University), the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Shadi Lal, the Hon. Khwaja Ahad Shah of Ludhiana (representing the Cis-Sutlej group of Municipal Committees), the Hon. Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah of Amritsar (representing the central group), the Hon. Khan Bahadur Seth Adamji Mamooji of Rawalpindi (representing the western group), the Hon. Mr. J. Currie (Punjab Chamber of Commerce), the Hon. Nawab Bahram Khan, the Hon. Malik Mubariz Khan, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, the Hon. Lala Sultan Singh, the Hon. Sardar Sundar Singh, Raja Narendra Chand of Nadaun, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Bedi Gurbaksh Singh, Mr. Harkishan Lal.

Provincial Representatives of Burma.—The Hon. Sir Charles Fox (Chief Judge), Mr. G. W. Shaw (Judicial Commissioner), the Hon. Mr. F. C. Gates (Financial Commissioner), the Hon. Mr. W. R. Stikeman, the Hon. Mr. C. Finlay, the Hon. Maung Ket, the Hon. Mr. Mirza Abdul Hussein, the Hon. Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee, the Hon. Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, the Hon. Maung Mye, Mr. J. Willcocks (Agent, Burma Railways), Mr. J. W. Darwood of Messrs. J. W. Darwood & Co., Maung Myat Tun Aung (Deputy Commissioner Provincial Civil Service), Maung Tun Min (District Superintendent of Police), Maung Po Tha (Merchant), Maung Htoon Myat (Merchant), Maung Ne Dun (Municipal Commissioner), Maung Po Si (Municipal Commissioner), Maung Htoon Chan (Municipal Commissioner), Maung Tun Lwin (Extra Assistant Commissioner).

Provincial Representatives of Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The Hon. Mr. P. G. Melitus, the Hon. Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, the Hon. Maharaja Girija Nath, Rai Bahadur of Dinajpur, the Hon. Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca, the Hon. Mr. F. J. Monahan, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Henderson, the Hon. Mr. G. Morgan, the Hon. Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, the Hon. Saiyid Hossain Haidar Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, the Hon. Kumar Mahendra Ranjan Rai Chaudhuri, the Hon. Rai Sita Nath, Rai Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Manik Chandhra Barua, Maharaja Kumud Chandra Singh of Susang, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Rai of Nattore, Raja Shashi Shakhareswar, Rai Bahadur of Tahirpur, Raja Bhuban Mohan Rai (the Chakma Chief), Cholaphru Chaudhri (the Bohmong), Raja Manmatha Nath Rai Chauduri of Santosh, U. Dakhor Singh (the Siem of Khyrim).

Representatives of the Central Provinces.—Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman (Judicial Commissioner); Mr. H. A. Crump (Financial Commissioner); Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsla of Nagpur; Diwan Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga of Kamptee; Raghunath Rao Aba Sahib of Jubbulpore; Raja Vishwanath Singh of Imlai, Jubbulpore District; Raja Takht Singh of Fattehpur, Hoshangabad District; Khan Bahadur Alay Raza Khan of Chhindwara District; Lal-Bir Bikram Deo, Zamindar of Khariar, Raipur District; Lal Indar Shah, Zamindar of Ambagarh Chouki, Drug District; Khan Bahadur Nawab Salamullah Khan of Buldana District; Rao Bahadur Deo Rao Vinayak of Akola District.

Representatives of Baluchistan.—Lieutenant-Colonel Archer (Revenue Commissioner); Colonel G. Williams, R.E. (Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department); Ganpat Rai (Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner); Sir Ghaus Baksh, the Raisani Chief; Sardar Habibulla Khan Nawsherwani, the Kharan Chief; Sardar Khan Mahommed Zarak Zarak Zai, the Jhallawan Chief; Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hyder Khan; Nawab Khan Khair Baksh, the Marri Nawab; Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, the Bugti Chief; Sardar Muhammed Khan, Jogezari Khan Bahadur Nawab Khan Luni, Seth Khubchand.

Representatives of the North-West Frontier Provinces.—Mr. W. Barton (Judicial Commissioner); Mr. J. S. Donald (Resident in Waziristan); Mr. A. L. P. Tucker (Revenue Commissioner); Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum; Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan, Saddozai of Dera Ismail Khan; Nawab Ghulam Qasim Khan, Katti Khel, of Tank; Nawab Arbab Muhammed Hussain Khan, Khan Bahadur, Mohmand; Khan Muhammad Hussain Khan, of Garhi Habibulah Hazara; Khan Sahib Khushdil Khan, Bangash of Kohat; Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel of Peshawar.

(XXI) Officers on Ceremonial Duty at the Durbar

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. McMahon, Mr. J. B. Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Bannerman, Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. V. Gabriel, Mr. L. M. Crump, Major H. B. St. John, Mr. B. J. Gould, Mr. W. S. Davis, Major R. E. A. Hamilton, Major S. Patterson, Major H. W. Berthon, Major Davidson-Houston, Captain E. H. S. James, Mr. G. H. B. Fell, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Berkeley, Mr. E. B. Howell, Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. H. Blakesley, Captain C. Gabriel, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. G. Cole, Mr. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, Mr. E. M. P. Durand, Rai Bahadur Moti Lal Ganguli.

(XXII) List of Regiments Furnishing State Trumpeters

The 10th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; the King's Dragoon Guards; the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; the 8th Royal Irish Hussars; the 10th Royal Hussars; the 13th Hussars; the 17th

Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; the 3rd Skinner's Horse; the 7th Hariana Lancers; the 8th Cavalry; the 9th Hodson's Horse; the 10th Hodson's Horse; the 11th (King George's Own) Lancers; the 16th Cavalry; the 17th Cavalry; the 18th (King George's Own) Lancers; the 22nd Cavalry; the 30th Lancers; the 36th Jacob's Horse.

(XXIII) The Imperial Cadet Corps at the Durbar

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur; Sardar Autar Singh of Bhunga, Oudh; Sheikh Imtiaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad, Oudh; Thakur Narpat Singh of Rajpura, Nandod; Kunwar Keshri Singh of Datha, Kathiawar; Bala Sahib Trimbak Rao Khanvelkar of Kolhapur; Kunwar Sawai Singh of Jamnagar, Kathiawar; Kunwar Daji Raj of Jamnagar, Kathiawar; Kunwar Jorawar Singh of Lathi, Kathiawar; Kunwar Sultan Nimbalkar of Kolhapur; Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur of Allahabad; Rana Sahib Gopal Rao of Kolhapur; Aba Sahib Ram Chandra Rao of Kolhapur; Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna; Sahibzada Haji Khan of Bahawalpur; Raja Haider Zaman Khan of Khanpur; Raja Fateh Singh Rao of Akalkot; His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur; Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohet, Jodhpur; Kunwar Gambhir Singh of Vala, Kathiawar.

Ex-Cadets.—Raja Pratap Singh of Kama; Lieutenant Pirthi Singh of Kota; the Raja of Baria; Kunwar Nahar Singh of Baria; Maharaj Kunwar Vijay Singh of Rajpipla; Lieutenant Bala Sahib Dafle; Kunwar Ram Singh of Narsingarh; the Thakur of Rajkot; Lieutenant Amar Singh of Kanota; Lieutenant Zorawar Singh of Bhavnagar; Kunwar Prakram Singh of Rajpipla; Madho Rao Kadam of Gwalior; Sardar Harnarain Singh of Thol, Tangaur, Karnal; Nawab Rais Yar Jung of Hyderabad; Nawab Rais Jung of Hyderabad; Aga Murtaza Khan of Bombay; Khan Fateh Din Khan of Manawadar; Mir Gulam Raza Khan of Khairpur Mirs; Lieutenant Aga Cassim Shah; Sayed Gulam Jilani of Wai; Sheikh Abdul Wahab Hazratji of Gwalior; Nawab Khursao Jung of Hyderabad; Lieutenant Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan; the Nawab of Sachin; His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh; His Highness the Nawab of Jaora; His Highness the Raja of Ratlam; Sahibzada Tale Mohammad of Palanpur; Bharat Singh of Amleta; Maharaj Akhai Singh of Jodhpur.

(XXIV) Notification of the Durbar Day as a Public Holiday: Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3264, the 9th August 1911

1. In a Royal Proclamation dated the 22nd day of March, 1911, His Majesty the King-Emperor declared his Royal intention to hold at Delhi on the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of making known the solemnity of his Coronation. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to issue the following orders for local celebrations of this unique, most solemn and auspicious event throughout the rest of His Majesty's Indian Dominions, except the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, on the above-mentioned date. In accordance with the dictates of fitness and the wishes of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the celebrations at Bombay and Calcutta will be timed to coincide with the presence in those cities of Their Majesties.

2. The Governor-General in Council directs that Thursday, the 7th December, 1911, the date appointed for the State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, and Tuesday, the 12th December, 1911, the date appointed for the Imperial Durbar, shall be notified as public holidays throughout India under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In view of the fact that the Christmas holidays, from December the 23rd to the 1st January, will follow so closely upon the celebrations at Delhi, and that Their Majesties' presence in Bombay and Calcutta will be celebrated by other public holidays in those cities and throughout the Bombay Presidency and the Province of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council considers that the notification throughout India of any other days than the two specified as holidays under the Act would result in serious dislocation of public business and inconvenience to the mercantile community and to the large number of visitors to India who may be expected on the occasion. His Excellency is, however, pleased to direct that, subject to the condition that arrangements are made for the despatch of urgent business, all public offices under the Government of India, except those which must remain open for the proper transaction of commercial business, shall be closed upon the dates intervening between the State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi and the celebration of the Imperial Durbar, namely, the 8th to the 11th December inclusive, and desires local governments and administrations to issue similar orders with regard to the offices under their control.

3. It is the wish of the Governor-General in Council that the local celebrations of the most auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' visit to India should, save in the matter of the enjoyment of the holidays directed above, be concentrated upon the solemn date of the Imperial Durbar, the 12th December, and that some formal celebration of this unique occasion should, as far as practicable, be held in every village of the Indian Empire. With this object, it is directed that the Royal Proclamation, which will be read at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, and which will be communicated to local governments and administrations in due season, shall be publicly read out not only at the headquarters of each local government and administration and each district headquarters, but at the headquarters of every sub-division, tahsil and taluk, and, as far as practicable, at every village throughout India. The Proclamation shall be read in English and the vernacular by the senior civil officer present at midday on the 12th December 1911 at the headquarters of each local government and administration and of each district and sub-division, and in the vernacular at the headquarters of each taluk and tahsil by the officer in administrative charge thereof. In villages it shall be read in the vernacular by the patwari or headman of the village to be selected in this behalf by the local authorities. The Governor-General in Council desires in this connexion to commend to the consideration of local governments a suggestion which has been made to him that a portrait of His Majesty should be supplied to the reader of the Proclamation in each village, who should be directed to exhibit it to the people assembled at the time.

4. At the headquarters of local governments and of districts, and wherever else this can conveniently and suitably be arranged (possibly, for instance, at the headquarters of sub-divisions, and, in some cases, of tahsils and taluks) the reading of the Proclamation should take place in a formal Durbar to be convened and arranged by the officer reading the Proclamation, and at this Durbar any honours that may have been conferred on residents of the locality by His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General should be announced. The Governor-General in Council desires that the occasion should further be marked by the distribution at such Durbars of certificates of honour to be granted by local governments and administrations in the form annexed to this Resolution to Indian gentlemen of distinction. These certificates should, as on the three previous occasions when they have been granted, be distributed with discrimination, and be reserved for those who have actually rendered services meriting recognition by government and capable of being distinctly specified in the body of the certificate.

5. At the time of the reading of the Proclamation a Royal Salute of 101 guns should be fired wherever this is practicable.

6. The Governor-General in Council directs that on the evening of the 12th December the District and Court Houses, Telegraph Offices and Post Offices, and, so far as this is practicable, all government buildings throughout India shall be illuminated; and invites all local bodies to arrange for the illumination of their public buildings at the same time. His Excellency is confident that private persons will readily co-operate in this respect and will use every endeavour to illuminate their dwelling-houses and business premises in a manner fitted to mark the great occasion.

7. It has already been stated that it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council—and he does not doubt that his wish will be shared by all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India—that celebrations on the occasion of Their Majesties' presence at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi should, as far as practicable, be held in every village in the Indian Empire. Besides the reading of the Proclamation and the exhibition of His Majesty's portrait referred to above, which may be regarded as of the nature of ceremonial, the Governor-General in Council trusts that the feeding of the poor, athletic sports, the display of fireworks, and other like events, which formed so marked and well appreciated a feature of the local celebrations in honour of the Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January

1903, will take place on the present occasion on a still greater and more widespread scale. As on the occasion of the last Durbar, the Governor-General in Council will look mainly to the loyal feeling, liberality, kindheartedness, and energy of local bodies and of the public, assisted by private individuals, to carry out his wishes in these respects, and he is confident that his hopes will not be disappointed, and that the celebrations will be of such a nature as to bring home as far as possible to every subject of His Majesty, young and old, rich and poor, throughout the country, the great event of the first personal visit of a King-Emperor and of his Consort to His Indian Empire in order to announce to His Indian subjects the solemnity of His Coronation. To this end it is particularly desirable that entertainments for school-children should be given an important place in the local celebrations, but with regard to this matter the wishes of the Governor-General in Council have been separately made known.

Form of Certificate.—By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council this certificate is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi to (here enter name, father's name, and description) in recognition of (here enter nature of his services or grounds upon which the certificate is given).

(XXV) Official Dispatches Relating to the Transfer of the Seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi

From the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the 25th August 1911

1. We venture in this dispatch to address Your Lordship on a most important and urgent subject, embracing two questions of great political moment which are in our opinion indissolubly linked together. This subject has engaged our attention for some time past, and the proposals which we are about to submit for Your Lordship's consideration are the result of our mature deliberation. We shall in the first place attempt to set forth the circumstances which have induced us to frame these proposals at this particular juncture, and then proceed to lay before Your Lordship the broad general features of our scheme.

2. That the Government of India should have its seat in the same city as one of the chief Provincial Governments, and moreover in a city geographically so ill-adapted as Calcutta to be the capital of the Indian Empire, has long been recognized to be a serious anomaly. We need not stop to recall the circumstances in which Calcutta rose to its present position. The considerations which explain its original selection as the principal seat of Government have long since passed away with the consolidation of British rule throughout the peninsula and the development of a great inland system of railway communication. But it is only in the light of recent developments, constitutional and political, that the drawbacks of the existing arrangement and the urgency of a change have been fully realized. On the one hand, the almost incalculable importance of the part which can already safely be predicted for the Imperial Legislative Council in the shape it has assumed under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, renders the removal of the capital to a more central and easily accessible position practically imperative. On the other hand, the peculiar political situation which has arisen in Bengal since the partition makes it eminently desirable to withdraw the Government in India from its present provincial environment, while its removal from Bengal is an essential feature of the scheme we have in view for allaying the ill-feeling aroused by the partition amongst the [illegible] population. Once the necessity of removing the seat of the Supreme Government from B[illegible]Bengali established, as we trust it may be by the considerations we propose to lay before Your L[illegible]engal is there can be, in our opinion, no manner of doubt as to the choice of the new capital or a[illegible]rdship, occasion on which that choice should be announced. On geographical, historical, and [illegible] to the grounds, the capital of the Indian Empire should be at Delhi, and the announcement t[illegible]olitical transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi had been sanctioned should be made by His [illegible]at the the King-Emperor at the forthcoming Imperial Durbar in Delhi itself.

3. The maintenance of British rule in India depends on the ultimate supremacy of the Gov[illegible]ernor-

General in Council, and the Indian Councils Act of 1909 itself bears testimony to the impossibility of allowing matters of vital concern to be decided by a majority of non-official votes in the Imperial Legislative Council. Nevertheless it is certain that, in the course of time, the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern. In order that this consummation may be attained, it is essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any particular Provincial Government. The removal of the Government of India from Calcutta is, therefore, a measure which will, in our opinion, materially facilitate the growth of local self-government on sound and safe lines. It is generally recognized that the capital of a great central government should be separate and independent, and effect has been given to this principle in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

4. The administrative advantages of the transfer would be scarcely less valuable than the political. In the first place, the development of the Legislative Councils has made the withdrawal of the Supreme Council and the Government of India from the influence of local opinion a matter of ever-increasing urgency. Secondly, events in Bengal are apt to react on the Viceroy and the Government of India, to whom the responsibility for them is often wrongly attributed. The connexion is bad for the Government of India, bad for the Bengal Government, and unfair to the other provinces, whose representatives view with great and increasing jealousy the predominance of Bengal. Further, public opinion in Calcutta is by no means always the same as that which obtains elsewhere in India, and it is undesirable that the Government of India should be subject exclusively to its influence.

5. The question of providing a separate capital for the Government of India has often been debated, but generally with the object of finding a site where that Government could spend all seasons of the year. Such a solution would of course be ideal, but it is impracticable. The various sites suggested are either difficult of access or are devoid of historical associations. Delhi is the only possible place. It has splendid communications, its climate is good for seven months in the year, and its salubrity could be ensured at a reasonable cost. The Government of India would therefore be able to stay in Delhi from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, whilst, owing to the much greater proximity, the annual migration to and from Simla could be reduced in volume, would take up much less time, and be far less costly. Some branches of the administration, such as Railways, and Posts and Telegraphs, would obviously derive special benefit from the change to such a central position, and the only department which, as far as we can see, might be thought to suffer some inconvenience, would be that of Commerce and Industry, which would be less closely in touch at Delhi with the commercial and industrial interests centred in Calcutta. On the other hand, that department would be close to the other commercial centres of Bombay and Karachi, whose interests are sometimes opposed to those of Calcutta, and would thus be in a better posiiton to deal impartially with the railway and commercial interests of the whole of India.

6. The political advantages of the transfer it is impossible to over-estimate. Delhi is still a name to conjure with. It is intimately associated in the minds of the Hindus with sacred legends which go back even beyond the dawn of history. It is in the plains of Delhi that the Pandava Princes fought out with the Kurawas the epic struggle recorded in the Mahabarata, and celebrated on the banks of the Jumna the famous sacrifice which consecrated their title to Empire. The Purana Kila still marks the site of the city which they founded and called Indraprastha, barely three miles from the south gate of the modern city of Delhi. To the Mahomedans it would be a source of unbounded gratification to see the ancient capital of the Moguls restored to its proud position as the seat of Empire. Throughout India, as far south as the Mahomedan conquest extended, every walled town has its "Delhi Gate," and among the masses of the people it is still revered as the seat of the former

Empire. The change would strike the imagination of the people of India as nothing else could do, would send a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country, and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unfaltering determination to maintain British rule in India. It would be hailed with joy by the Ruling Chiefs and the races of Northern India, and would be warmly welcomed by the vast majority of Indians throughout the continent.

7. The only serious opposition to the transfer which may be anticipated, may, we think, come from the European commercial community of Calcutta, who might, we fear, not regard the creation of a Governorship of Bengal as altogether adequate compensation for the withdrawal of the Government of India. The opposition will be quite intelligible, but we can no doubt count upon their patriotism to reconcile them to a measure which would greatly contribute to the welfare of the Indian Empire. The Bengalis might not, of course, be favourably disposed to the proposal if it stood alone, for it will entail the loss of some of the influence which they now exercise owing to the fact that Calcutta is the headquarters of the Government of India. But, as we hope presently to show, they should be reconciled to the change by other features of our scheme which are specially designed to give satisfaction to Bengali sentiment. In these circumstances we do not think that they would be so manifestly unreasonable as to oppose it, and, if they did, might confidently expect that their opposition would raise no echo in the rest of India.

8. Absolutely conclusive as these general considerations in favour of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi in themselves appear to us to be, there are further special considerations arising out of the present political situation in Bengal and Eastern Bengal which, in our opinion, renders such a measure peculiarly opportune at such a moment, and to these we would now draw Your Lordship's earnest attention.

9. Various circumstances have forced upon us the conviction that the bitterness of feeling engendered by the partition of Bengal is very widespread and unyielding, and that we are by no means at an end of the troubles which have followed upon that measure. Eastern Bengal and Assam has, no doubt, benefited greatly by the partition, and the Mahomedans of the province, who form a large majority of the population, are loyal and contented; but the resentment amongst the Bengalis in both provinces of Bengal, who hold most of the land, fill the professions, and exercise a preponderating influence in public affairs, is as strong as ever, though somewhat less vocal.

10. The opposition to the partition of Bengal was at first based mainly on sentimental grounds, but, as we shall show later in discussing the proposed modification of the partition, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, and especially of the representative element in them, the grievance of the Bengalis has become much more real and tangible, and is likely to increase, instead of to diminish. Every one with any true desire for the peace and prosperity of this country must wish to find some manner of appeasement if it is in any way possible to do so. The simple rescission of the partition and a reversion to the *status quo ante* are manifestly impossible, both on political and on administrative grounds. The old province of Bengal was unmanageable under any form of government, and we could not defraud the legitimate expectations of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, who form the bulk of the population of that province, and who have been loyal to the British Government throughout the troubles, without exposing ourselves to the charge of bad faith. A settlement, to be satisfactory and conclusive, must—

(1) provide convenient administrative units;
(2) satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Bengalis;
(3) duly safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and generally conciliate Mahomedan sentiment; and
(4) be so clearly based upon broad grounds of political and administrative expediency as to negative any presumption that it has been exacted by clamour or agitation.

11. If the headquarters of the Government of India be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, and if Delhi be thereby made the Imperial capital, placing the city of Delhi and part of the surrounding country under the direct administration of the Government of India, the following scheme, which embraces three interdependent proposals, would appear to satisfy all these conditions:

(*a*) To re-unite the five Bengali-speaking divisions, viz. the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi, and Chittagong divisions, forming them into a Presidency to be administered by a Governor in Council. The area of the province will be approximately 70,000 square miles, and the population about 42,000,000.
(*b*) To create a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council to consist of Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, with a Legislative Council and a capital at Patna. The area of the province would be approximately 113,000 square miles, and the population about 35,000,000.
(*c*) To restore the Chief Commissionership of Assam. The area of that province would be about 56,000 square miles, and the population about 5,000,000.

12. We elaborated at the outset our proposal to make Delhi the future capital of India, because we consider this the keystone of the whole project, and hold that, according as it is accepted or not, our scheme must stand or fall. But we have still to discuss in greater detail the leading features of the other part of our scheme.

13. Chief amongst them is the proposal to constitute a Governorship in Council for Bengal. The history of the partition dates from 1902. Various schemes of territorial redistribution were at that time under consideration, and that which was ultimately adopted had at any rate the merit of fulfilling two of the chief purposes which its authors had in view. It relieved the overburdened administration of Bengal, and it gave the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal advantages and opportunities of which they had perhaps hitherto not had their fair share. On the other hand, as we have already pointed out, it was deeply resented by the Bengalis. No doubt sentiment has played a considerable part in the opposition offered by the Bengalis, and, in saying this, we by no means wish to underrate the importance which should be attached to sentiment, even if it be exaggerated. It is, however, no longer a matter of mere sentiment, but rather, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, one of undeniable reality. In pre-reform scheme days the non-official element in these Councils was small. The representation of the people has now been carried a long step forward, and in the Legislative Councils of both the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the Bengalis find themselves in a minority, being outnumbered in the one by Biharis and Ooriyas, and in the other by the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal and the inhabitants of Assam. As matters now stand, the Bengalis can never exercise in either province that influence to which they consider themselves entitled by reason of their numbers, wealth, and culture. This is a substantial grievance which will be all the more keenly felt in the course of time, as the representative character of the Legislative Councils increases, and with it the influence which these Assemblies exercise upon the conduct of public affairs. There is therefore only too much reason to fear that, instead of dying down, the bitterness of feeling will become more and more acute.

14. It has frequently been alleged in the press that the partition is the root-cause of all recent troubles in India. The growth of political unrest in other parts of the country, and notably in the Deccan, before the partition of Bengal took place, disproves that assertion, and we need not ascribe to the partition evils which have not obviously flowed from it. It is certain, however, that it is, in part at any rate, responsible for the growing estrangement which has now unfortunately assumed a very serious character in many parts of the country between Mahomedans and Hindus. We are not without hope that a modification of the partition, which we now propose, will, in some degree at any rate, alleviate this most regrettable antagonism.

15. To sum up, the results anticipated from the partition have not been altogether realized, and the scheme, as designed and executed, could only be justified by success. Although much good work has been done in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Mahomedans of that province have reaped the benefit of a sympathetic administration closely in touch with them, those advantages have been in a great measure counterbalanced by the violent hostility which the partition has aroused amongst the Bengalis. For the reasons we have already indicated, we feel bound to admit that the Bengalis are labouring under a sense of real injustice which we believe it would be sound policy to remove without further delay. The Durbar of December next affords a unique occasion for rectifying what is regarded by Bengalis as a grievous wrong.

16. Anxious as we are to take Bengali feeling into account, we cannot overrate the importance of consulting at the same time the interests and sentiments of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. It must be remembered that the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal have at present an overwhelming majority in point of population, and that if the Bengali-speaking divisions were amalgamated on the lines suggested in our scheme, the Mahomedans would still be in a position of approximate numerical equality with, or possibly of small superiority over, the Hindus. The future province of Bengal, moreover, will be a compact territory of quite moderate extent. The Governor in Council will have ample time and opportunity to study the needs of the various communities committed to his charge. Unlike his predecessors, he will have a great advantage in that he will find ready to hand at Dacca a second capital, with all the conveniences of ordinary provincial headquarters. He will reside there from time to time, just as the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces frequently resides in Lucknow, and he will in this way be enabled to keep in close touch with Mahomedan sentiments and interests. It must also be borne in mind that the interests of the Mahomedans will be safeguarded by the special representation which they enjoy in the Legislative Councils; while as regards representation on local bodies they will be in the same position as at present. We need not therefore trouble Your Lordship with the reasons why we have discarded the suggestion that a Chief Commissionership, or a semi-independent Commissionership within the new province, might be created at Dacca.

17. We regard the creation of a Governorship in Council of Bengal as a very important feature of our scheme. It is by no means a new one. The question of the creation of a Governorship was fully discussed in 1867–8 by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and a Committee was formed, on the initiative of Sir Stafford Northcote, to consider it and that of the transfer of the capital elsewhere. In the somewhat voluminous correspondence of the past the most salient points that emerge are:

(1) That a Governorship of Bengal would not be compatible with the presence in Calcutta of the Viceroy and the Government of India;
(2) That, had it been decided to create a Governorship of Bengal, the question of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta would have been taken into consideration;
(3) That although a majority of the Governor-General's Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir William Grey) were in favour of the creation of a Governorship, Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General, was opposed to the proposal, but for purposes of better administration contemplated the constitution of a Lieutenant-Governorship of Bihar and the separation of Assam from Bengal under a Chief Commissioner. Since the discussions of 1867–8 considerable and very important changes have taken place in the constitutional development of Bengal. That province has already an Executive Council, and the only change that would therefore be necessary for the realization of this part of our scheme is that the Lieutenant-Governorship should be converted into a Governorship. Particular arguments have from time to time been urged against the appointment of a Governor from England. These were that Bengal, more than any other province, requires the head of the Government to possess an intimate knowledge of India and of the Indian people, and that a statesman or politician appointed from England without previous knowledge of India would in no part of the country find his ignorance a greater drawback or be less able to cope with the intricacies of an exceedingly complex position.

18. We have no wish to underrate the great advantage to an Indian administrator of an intimate knowledge of the country and of the people he is to govern. At the same time actual experience has shown that a Governor, carefully selected and appointed from England and aided by a Council, can successfully administer a large Indian province, and that a province so administered requires less supervision on the part of the Government of India. In this connexion we may again refer

to the correspondence of 1867–8 and cite two of the arguments employed by the late Sir Henry Maine, when discussing the question of a Council form of Government for Bengal. They are:

(1) That the system in Madras and Bombay has enabled a series of men of no conspicuous ability to carry on a difficult Government for a century with great success.
(2) That the concession of a full Governorship to Bengal would have a good effect on English public opinion, which would accordingly cease to impose on the Government of India a responsibility which it is absolutely impossible to discharge.

In view of the great difficulties connected with the administration of Bengal, we attach the highest importance to these arguments. We are also convinced that nothing short of a full Governorship would satisfy the aspirations of the Bengalis and of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. We may add that, as in the case of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, the appointment would be open to members of the Indian Civil Service, although, no doubt, in practice, the Governor will usually be recruited from England.

19. On the other hand, one very grave and obvious objection has been raised in the past to the creation of a Governorship for Bengal, which we should fully share, were it not disposed of by the proposal which constitutes the keystone of our scheme. Unquestionably a most undesirable situation might and would quite possibly arise if a Governor-General of India and a Governor of Bengal, both selected from the ranks of English public men, were to reside in the same capital and be liable to be brought in various ways into regrettable antagonism or rivalry. This indeed constitutes yet another, and, in our opinion, a very cogent reason why the headquarters of the Government of India should be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

20. We now turn to the proposal to create a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. We are convinced that if the Governor of Bengal is to do justice to the territories which we propose to assign to him, and to safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of his province, Bihar and Chota Nagpur must be dissociated from Bengal. Quite apart, however, from that consideration, we are satisfied that it is in the highest degree desirable to give the Hindi-speaking people, now included within the province of Bengal, a separate administration. These people have hitherto been unequally yoked with the Bengalis, and have never therefore had a fair opportunity for development. The cry of Bihar for the Biharis has frequently been raised in connexion with the conferment of appointments, an excessive number of offices in Bihar having been held by Bengalis. The Biharis are a sturdy, loyal people, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, although they have long desired separation from Bengal, they refrained at the time of the partition from asking for it, because they did not wish to join the Bengalis in opposition to Government. There has, moreover, been a very marked awakening in Bihar in recent years, and a strong belief has grown up among Biharis that Bihar will never develop until it is dissociated from Bengal. That belief will, unless a remedy be found, give rise to agitation in the near future, and the present is an admirable opportunity to carry out on our own initiative a thoroughly sound and much-desired change. The Ooriyas, like the Biharis, have little in common with the Bengalis, and we propose to leave Orissa (and the Sambalpur district) with Bihar and Chota Nagpur. We believe that this arrangement will well accord with popular sentiment in Orissa and will be welcome to Bihar as presenting a seaboard to that province. We need hardly add that we have considered various alternatives, such as the making over of Chota Nagpur or of Orissa to the Central Provinces, and the creation of a Chief Commissionership instead of a Lieutenant-Governorship for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, but none of them seem to deserve more than passing consideration, and we have therefore refrained from troubling Your Lordship with the overwhelming arguments against them. We have also purposely refrained from discussing in this dispatch questions of subsidiary importance which must demand detailed consideration when the main features of the scheme are sanctioned, and we are in a position to consult the local Governments concerned.

21. We now pass on to the last proposal, viz. to restore the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This would be merely a reversion to the policy advocated by Sir John Lawrence in 1867. This part

of India is still in a backward condition and more fit for administration by a Chief Commissioner than a more highly developed form of Government, and we may notice that this was the view which prevailed in 1896–7, when the question of transferring the Chittagong Division and the Dacca and Mymensingh districts to Assam was first discussed. Events of the past twelve months on the frontiers of Assam and Burma have clearly shown the necessity of having the north-east frontier, like the north-west frontier, more directly under the control of the Government of India and removed from that of the local government. We may add that we do not anticipate that any opposition will be raised to this proposal, which, moreover, forms an essential part of our scheme.

22. We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making inquiries, as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals. The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than four million sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed. We might find it necessary to issue a "City of Delhi" gold loan at 3½ per cent. guaranteed by the Government of India, the interest, or the larger part of the interest, on this loan being eventually obtainable from rents and taxes. In connexion with a general enhancement of land values, which would ensue at Delhi as a result of the transfer, we should endeavour to secure some part of the increment value, which at Calcutta has gone into the pockets of the landlords. Other assets which would form a set-off to the expenditure would be the great rise of Government land at Delhi and its neighbourhood, and a considerable amount which would be realized on the sale of Government land and buildings no longer required at Calcutta. The proximity of Delhi to Simla would also have the effect of reducing the current expenditure involved in the annual move to and from Simla. The actual railway journey from Calcutta to Simla takes forty-two hours, while Delhi can be reached from Simla in fourteen hours. Further, inasmuch as the Government of India would be able to stay longer in Delhi than in Calcutta, the cost on account of hill allowances would be reduced. We should also add that many of the works now in progress at Delhi in connexion with the construction of roads and railways, and the provision of electricity and water for the Durbar, and upon which considerable expenditure has been incurred, will be of appreciable value to the Government of India as permanent works when the transfer is made.

23. As regards the remaining proposals, the recurring expenditure will be that involved in the creation of a Governorship for Bengal and a Chief Commissionership for Assam. The pay and allowances, taken together, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal already exceed the pay of a Governor of Madras or Bombay, and the increase in expenditure when a Governor is appointed would not, we think, be much beyond that required for the support of a body guard and a band. Considerable initial expenditure would be required in connexion with the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings for the new capital of Bihar, and, judging from the experience gained in connexion with Dacca, we may assume that this will amount to about 50 or 60 lakhs. Some further initial expenditure would be necessary in connexion with the summer headquarters, wherever these may be fixed.

24. Before concluding this dispatch we venture to say a few words as regards the need for a very early decision on the proposals we have put forward for Your Lordship's consideration. It is manifest that, if the transfer of the capital is to be given effect to, the question becomes more difficult the longer that it remains unsolved. The experience of the last two sessions has shown that the present Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, fails totally to meet the needs of the enlarged Imperial Legislative Council, and the proposal to acquire a site and to construct a Council Chamber is already under discussion. Once a new Council Chamber is built, the position of Calcutta as the capital of India will be further strengthened and consolidated, and, though we are convinced that a transfer will in any case eventually have to be made, it will then be attended by much greater difficulty and still further expense. Similarly, if some modification of the partition is, as we believe, desirable, the sooner it is effected the better, but we do not see how it can be safely effected with due regard for the dignity of Government, as well as for the public opinion of the rest of India, and more especially for Mahomedan sentiment, except as part of the larger scheme we have outlined.

In the event of these far-reaching proposals being sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, as we trust may be the case, we are of opinion that the presence of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi would offer an unique opportunity for a pronouncement of one of the most weighty decisions ever taken since the establishment of British rule in India. The other two proposals embodied in our scheme are not of such great urgency, but are consequentially essential and in themselves of great importance. Half-measures will be of no avail, and whatever is to be done should be done so as to make a final settlement and to satisfy the claims of all concerned. The scheme which we have ventured to commend to Your Lordship's favourable consideration is not put forward with any spirit of opportunism, but in the belief that action on the lines proposed will be a bold stroke of statesmanship which would give unprecedented satisfaction and will for ever associate so unique an event as the visit of the reigning Sovereign to his Indian dominions with a new era in the history of India.

25. Should the above scheme meet with the approval of Your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, we would propose that the King-Emperor should announce at the Durbar the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at an early date of a Governorship in Council for Bengal and of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as the Governor-General in Council would in due course determine with a view to removing any legitimate causes for dissatisfaction arising out of the partition of 1905. The formula of such a pronouncement could be defined after general sanction had been given to the scheme. This sanction we now have the honour to solicit from Your Lordship.

26. We should thus be able after the Durbar to discuss in detail with local and other authorities the best method of carrying out a modification of Bengal on such broad and comprehensive lines as to form a settlement that shall be final and satisfactory to all.

From His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, the 1st November 1911

1. I have received Your Excellency's dispatch dated the 25th of August last and issued in the Home Department, and I have considered it in Council with the attention due to the importance of its subject.

2. In the first place you propose to transfer from Calcutta to Delhi the seat of the Government of India, a momentous change which in your opinion can be advocated on its intrinsic merits, and apart from the considerations which are discussed in the later passages of your dispatch. You point out with truth that many of the circumstances which explain the selection of Fort William in the second half of the eighteenth century as the headquarters of the East India Company cannot now be adduced as arguments for the permanent retention of Calcutta as the capital of British India; while certain new conditions and developments seem to point positively towards the removal of the central Government to another position. Such a suggestion is in itself not entirely novel, since it has often been asked whether the inconvenience and cost of an annual migration to the hills could not be avoided by founding a new official capital at some place in which Europeans could reside healthfully and work efficiently throughout the whole year. You regard any such solution as impracticable, in my judgment rightly, and you proceed to describe in favourable terms the purely material claims of Delhi for approval as the new centre of Government. There would be undoubted advantage both in a longer sojourn at the capital than is at present advisable, and in the shorter journey to and from Simla when the yearly transfer has to be made; while weight may properly be attached to the central situation of Delhi and to its fortunate position as a great railway junction. As you point out, these facts of themselves ensure not a few administrative advantages, and I am not disposed to attach serious importance to the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from a busy centre like Calcutta, for any official disadvantage due to this cause should be counterbalanced by the gain of a wider outlook upon the commercial activities of India as a whole.

3. From the historical standpoint, to which you justly draw attention, impressive reasons in support of the transfer can not less easily be advanced. Not only do the ancient walls of Delhi

enshrine an Imperial tradition comparable with that of Constantinople, or with that of Rome itself, but the near neighbourhood of the existing city formed the theatre for some most notable scenes in the old-time drama of Hindu history, celebrated in the vast treasure-house of national epic verse. To the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country. Historical reasons will thus prove to be political reasons of deep importance and of real value in favour of the proposed change. I share, too, your belief that the Ruling Chiefs as a body will favour the policy and give to it their hearty adhesion.

4. But however solid may be the material advantages which you enumerate, and however warm the anticipated response from Indian sentiment, it may be questioned whether we should venture to contemplate so abrupt a departure from the traditions of British Government, and so complete a dislocation of settled official habits, if we were able to regard with absolute satisfaction the position as it exists at Calcutta.

5. Your Excellency is not unaware that for some time past I have appreciated the special difficulties arising from the collocation of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the same headquarters. The arrangement, as you frankly describe it, is a bad one for both Governments, and the Viceroy for the time being is inevitably faced by this dilemma, that either he must become Governor in Chief of Bengal in a unique sense, or he must consent to be saddled by public opinion both in India and at home with direct liability for acts of administration or policy over which he only exercises in fact the general control of a supreme Government. The Local Government, on the other hand, necessarily suffers from losing some part of the sense of responsibility rightly attaching to it, as to other similar administrations. It involves no imputation either upon Your Excellency's Government, or upon the distinguished public servants who have carried on the Government of Bengal, to pronounce the system radically an unsound one.

6. It might, indeed, have been thought possible to correct this anomaly with less disturbance of present conditions, by retaining Calcutta as the central seat of Government, under the immediate control of the Viceroy, and transferring the Government of Bengal elsewhere. But two considerations appear to forbid the adoption of such a course. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the arbitrary creation of an artificial boundary could in practice cause Calcutta, so long the capital of Western Bengal, to cease altogether to be a Bengali city in the fullest sense. Again, the experiment of turning the second city of the British Empire into an Imperial *enclave* would be certain to cast a new and altogether undue burden upon the shoulders of the Governor-General, however freely the actual work of administration might be delegated to subordinate officials. It is true that Washington, during the century since it became the capital of the United States, has grown into a large and wealthy city, with industries on a considerable scale, but even now it possesses less than a third of the population of Calcutta, while Ottawa and the new Australian foundation of Yass-Canberra are likely to continue mainly as political capitals. Such a solution may therefore be dismissed, while no parallel difficulties need be dreaded if Delhi and its surroundings are placed directly under the Government of India.

7. I am glad to observe that you have not underrated the objections to the transfer which are likely to be entertained in some quarters. The compensation which will be offered to Bengali sentiment by other of your interdependent proposals is in my opinion fully adequate, and I do not think it necessary to dwell further on this aspect of the change. But it cannot be supposed that the European community of Calcutta, particularly the commercial section, can regard it without some feelings of chagrin and disappointment in their capacity as citizens. But you may rely, I am certain, upon their wider patriotism, and upon their willingness to subordinate local and personal considerations to those which concern the general good of India. Nor, on full reflection, need they fear any seriously untoward consequences. The city will remain the seat of a most prominent and influential Government. I see no reason why it should suffer in material prosperity, retaining as it will not merely an almost universal commerce, but the practical monopoly in more than one

branch of trade. And from the standpoint of sentiment, nothing can ever deprive Calcutta of her association with a century and a half of British Government, signalized by many great events, and adorned by the famous roll of those who have preceded Your Excellency in the office of Governor-General. Such a history is a perpetual possession, and it will guide the steps of all travellers to Calcutta not less certainly than has the presence of the Supreme Government in the past.

8. In view of this change it is your desire that a Governorship in Council should be constituted for Bengal. You remind me that the possibility of such a creation was fully discussed in the years 1867 and 1868, although divergent opinions were expressed by different authorities of that day, and no steps were in fact taken. One of the principal objections felt then, as now, to the proposition taken by itself, hinged on the difficulty of planting such an administration in Calcutta side by side with that of the Government of India. The criticism is valid, but it would be silenced by the transfer of the capital to Delhi. I note with general agreement your observations upon the probable appointment in ordinary circumstances of a statesman or administrator from the United Kingdom to the Governorship of Bengal, while concurring that the appointment, like the other great Governorships, would be open to members of the Indian Civil Service whenever it might be desirable to seek for an occupant among their ranks. I also share your conviction that no lower grade of administration would be held in the altered conditions to satisfy the reasonable aspirations either of Hindus or of Mahomedans for the reputation and status of Bengal among the great divisions of India.

9. In considering the area which the Governor of a new Bengal should be called upon to administer, it is not necessary to recall at length the steps which led up to the partition of the former Presidency, or to engage in detailed examination of its results. It is universally admitted that up to the year 1905 the task which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his subordinates had to perform, having regard to the extent of the Presidency, to its population, and the difficulties of communication in many districts, was one with which no energy or capacity could completely cope. It is equally certain that the provincial centre of gravity was unduly diverted to the western portion of the area, and to Calcutta itself, with the result that the Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal were unintentionally deprived of an adequate share of consideration and attention. Such a state of affairs was not likely to agitate public opinion on this side of the water; the name of Dacca, once so familiar to British ears, had become almost unknown to them. A rearrangement of administration at the instance of the Government of India was therefore almost imperative, but the plan that was ultimately adopted, while effecting some beneficial changes in Eastern Bengal, and offering relief to the overladen Government, produced consequences in relation to the Bengali population which you depict with accuracy and fairness. History teaches us that it has sometimes been found necessary to ignore local sentiment, or to override racial prejudice, in the interest of sound administration, or in order to establish an ethical or political principle. But even where indisputable justification can be claimed, such an exercise of authority is almost always regrettable in itself, and it will often be wise to grasp an opportunity of assuaging the resentment which has been aroused where this can be done without practical detriment to order and good government. You point out, moreover, that in this case the grievance is not only one of sentiment, but that in connexion with the Legislative Councils the Bengali population is subjected to practical disabilities which demand and merit some redress. In Your Excellency's opinion, the desired objects can properly be achieved by reuniting the five Bengali-speaking divisions of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong, into the new Presidency, to be for the future administered by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

10. At the same time, you lay deserved stress on the importance of giving no ground for apprehension to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, lest their interests should be injuriously affected by the intended alteration. In common with others of their faith, they would presumably regard with satisfaction the re-erection of Delhi as the capital of India, but they would be primarily concerned with the local aspect of the proposals. It is evident that in delimiting the new Presidency care is needed to see that the balance of the different populations, though it could not remain throughout the entire area as it stands at present in Eastern Bengal and Assam, is not rudely disturbed, and, as you point out, the special representation on the Legislative Councils which is enjoyed by the Mahome-

dans supplies them with a distinct safeguard in this respect. I attach, however, no little importance to the proposal that the Governor of Bengal should regard Dacca as his second capital, with full claims on his regular attention, and his residence for an appreciable part of the year. The arrangements which have been made there for the administration of the existing Lieutenant-Governor will thus not merely be utilized, but will serve a valuable purpose which it would have been difficult to secure had proposals similar to those which you now make been put forward when the old Bengal was undivided. In these circumstances, I consider that you are right not to make any suggestion for a Commissionership at Dacca, analogous to that existing in Sind in the Presidency of Bombay.

11. Your next proposition involves the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. I observe that you have considered and dismissed a number of alternative suggestions for dealing with these three important and interesting divisions. Some of these schemes, as Your Excellency is aware, have at different times been the subjects of discussion when a rearrangement of boundaries has been contemplated, and I refrain from commenting on any of them at this moment, holding as I do that you have offered the plainest and most reasonable solution, if any substantial change is to be made at all. The three sub-provinces above named, while differing *inter se* in some marked features, are alike loosely connected with Bengal proper, and their complete administrative severance would involve no hardship to the Presidency. You describe the desire of the hardy and law-abiding inhabitants of Bihar for a clearer expression of their local individuality, differing from the Bengalis as they largely do in origin, in language, in proclivities, and in the nature of the soil they cultivate. Orissa, again, with its variety of races and physical conditions, with its considerable seaboard, invested with a peculiar sanctity of religious tradition, prefers a code of land legislation founded on a system of tenure differing in the main from those both of Bengal and of the Central Provinces, and has long felt uneasiness at a possible loss of identity as a distinct community. The highlands of Chota Nagpur, far less densely populated than Bengal, and containing a large aboriginal element, also possess ancestral and historical claims for separate treatment in various respects. These three sub-provinces, with their combined population of some thirty-five millions, would form a charge well within the compass of a Lieutenant-Governorship, and it may be assumed that the controlling officer would be able to bestow continuous care and attention upon each of the divisions within his area.

12. The concluding suggestion which you put forward is that the Chief Commissionership of Assam should be revived. I attach weight to your argument that the political conditions on the north-eastern frontier of India render it desirable that, like the north-west, it should be the immediate concern of Your Excellency's Government, rather than of a local administration, and I note your belief, which I trust may prove to be well founded, that the inhabitants of this province, of first-rate importance in industry and commerce, are not likely to offer any opposition to the change. On the contrary, they may be disposed to welcome it, since I am confident that the Supreme Government would assiduously preserve all local interests, either material or of sentiment, from any possible detriment attributable to the altered system.

13. I make no complaint of the fact that Your Excellency is unable at this stage to present for sanction a close estimate of the cost which is likely to be incurred in respect of the various proposals included in your dispatch, either by way of initial or of recurring expenditure. You have only found it possible to name the round sum of four millions sterling, which you regard as the outside figure of cost which could be incurred by the transfer to Delhi, and you indicate your opinion that this amount might be raised by a special gold loan. I agree that it was not possible for you, in the special circumstances of the case, to undertake the investigations which would have been necessary before you could submit even a general estimate of expenditure either at Delhi or in relation to the Governorship of Bengal, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the new United Provinces, or to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This being so, I refrain for the present from making any observations on this part of the subject, merely stating my general conviction that Your Excellency is fully alive to the magnitude of the proposed operations, and to the necessity for thoughtful preparation and continuous vigilance in order that the expenditure, which must necessarily be so large, may be conducted with no tinge of wastefulness, and, as regards the particular case of Delhi, assuring you that my full sympathy will be extended to any efforts you may make to prevent the holding up against the Government of land which you may find it necessary to secure for public purposes.

14. I find myself in general agreement with Your Excellency when you state that if this policy is to be approved, it is imperative to avoid delay in carrying it into effect. You give substantial reasons for this opinion, both on administrative and economical grounds, and though a number of details remain for settlement, many of which must demand careful examination and consultation, while some may awaken differences of opinion, it is possible now to pronounce a definite opinion upon the broad features of the scheme. Regarding it as a whole, and appreciating the balance sought to be maintained between the different races, classes and interests likely to be affected, I cannot recall in history, nor can I picture in any portion of the civilized world as it now exists, a series of administrative changes of so wide a scope, culminating in the transfer of the main seat of Government, carried out, as I believe the future will prove, with so little detriment to any class of the community, while satisfying the historical sense of millions, aiding the general work of Government, and removing the deeply-felt grievance of many. I, therefore, give my general sanction to your proposals, and I share in your belief that the transfer of the capital and the concomitant features of the scheme form a subject worthy of announcement by the King-Emperor in person on the unique and eagerly-anticipated occasion at Delhi. I am commanded to inform you that at the Durbar on the 12th of December, His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to declare that Delhi will become the capital city of India, that a Governor in Council will be appointed for Bengal, a Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and a Chief Commissioner for the Province of Assam.

(XXVI) Notification of the Release of Prisoners Announced at the Durbar

1. In accordance with His Imperial Majesty's Command, as conveyed in the announcement made at the Coronation Durbar by His Excellency the Governor-General, which was published in the Notification of this date by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Governor-General in Council has directed the release this day of 11,763 prisoners, whilst to convicts, who in the interests of society cannot now be released, but who are deserving of some concession, he has granted remission of sentence at the rate of one month for each year of sentence imposed on them.

2. The Governor-General in Council has also ordered the release of 199 poor debtors now confined in prison, in execution of decrees of civil courts amounting to not more than Rs. 100, in each case, and he has further directed the payment of their debts by Government.

(XXVII) Notification of Bonuses Announced at the Durbar

With reference to the announcement made by His Excellency the Governor-General at the Coronation Durbar, which is published in the Notification of this date of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the terms of the benefaction graciously granted by His Imperial Majesty to his civil services and to his forces by land and sea as follows:

1. A bonus of half a month's substantive pay to all persons whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month, and who hold permanent appointments under the Government, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, and not under military conditions, including the Police and State Railway employés, and menials. In the case of establishments employed on foreign service, pay for the purpose of the bonus shall be taken at the amount, if any, which is ultimately chargeable to the Government. The bonus to be granted to permanent piece workers in Government presses shall be calculated on their nominal or fixed pay, or, where such a system does not obtain, on their average class earnings. The bonus payable to the task-work messengers of the Telegraph Department shall be calculated on

the basis of the highest rate of pay drawn by messengers paid on the consolidated pay system in the same locality.

2. A bonus of half a month's pay of rank (limited to non-Silladar rates in the case of the Indian Cavalry) to all non-commissioned officers (not to warrant officers), men and reservists of the Indian Army and of the British Army in India, and to the equivalent ranks in the Royal Indian Marine.

3. A bonus of half a month's substantive pay to all permanent employés of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the Military estimates whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

(XXVIII) Warrant Extending the Victoria Cross to the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by a Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date at Her Court at Buckingham Palace, the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the nineteenth year of Her reign, did institute and create a new naval and military decoration, to be styled and designated the "Victoria Cross," which decoration She expressed Her desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and men of Her Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the rules and ordinances therein set forth for the Government of the same, to be thenceforward inviolably observed and kept.

And whereas for diverse reasons Us thereunto moving, We are desirous of rewarding the individual gallant services of native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Our Indian Army by the bestowal of the said decoration, which We are desirous shall be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the said native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Now know ye that We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said decoration shall be conferred on the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Our Indian Army who may be qualified to receive the same, in accordance with the rules and ordinances made, ordained and established for the Government thereof by the said recited warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Our Indian Army to obtain the said decoration in the manner set forth in the rules and ordinances referred to, or in accordance with any further rules and ordinances which may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the Government of the said decoration.

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that in place of the especial pension conferred by the fourteenth rule of the said recited Warrant, every native officer who shall have received the Cross shall from the date of the act by which such decoration has been gained be entitled to a special pension of five hundred and twenty-five rupees a year, and each additional bar conferred under the fourth rule on such native officers shall carry with it an additional pension of one hundred and fifty rupees a year. In the case of a warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier the special pension shall be one hundred and fifty rupees, with seventy-five rupees additional for each additional bar. On the death of a recipient of the Cross these pensions shall be continued to his widow until her death or remarriage.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of October, in the second year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

(XXIX) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 13th December 1911

The King-Emperor left camp by motor at 8 A.M. this morning, attended by the Duke of Teck, the Commander in Chief, the Lord Annaly, General Sir E. Barrow, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Major Clive Wigram.

On arrival at the camp of the Naval Contingent, His Imperial Majesty mounted his charger and rode through the camps of the Naval Contingent, the 19th Infantry Brigade, the 20th Infantry Brigade, the 21st Infantry Brigade, the 9th Brigade, the 8th Brigade, the 7th Infantry Brigade, the 1st Composite Infantry Brigade. His Imperial Majesty returned to camp by motor by the Kingsway.

Presentation of Volunteer Officers, Indian Officers, and Officers of the Imperial Service T

The Volunteer officers first had the honour of being presented to the King-Emperor. Indian Officers and Imperial Service officers then had the honour of being presented.

The Governor-General's Body Guard; the Governor's Body Guard (Madras); the Governor's Body Guard (Bombay); the Escort to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma; 3rd Skinner's Horse; 8th Cavalry; 9th Hodson's Horse; 11th Lancers; 30th Lancers; 36th Horse; 31st Mountain Battery; 32nd Mountain Battery; 1st Sappers and Miners; 2nd Sappers and Miners; 25th and 26th Railway Companies' Sappers and Miners; 31st, 32nd, and 33rd Signal Companies, Sappers and Miners; 16th Rajputs; 18th Infantry; 25th Punjabis; 23rd Pioneers; 28th Punjabis; 33rd Punjabis; 34th Pioneers; 36th Sikhs; 1-39th Garhwal Rifles; 2-39th Garhwal Rifles; 41st Dogras; 45th Sikhs; 47th Sikhs; 48th Pioneers; 53rd Sikhs; 57th Rifles; 74th Punjabis; 90th Punjabis; 107th Pioneers; 116th Mahrattas; 126th Pioneers; 130th Baluchis; 1-1st Gurkha Rifles; 2-1st Gurkha Rifles; 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles; 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles; 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles; 2-4th Gurkha Rifles; 2-9th Gurkha Rifles; 2-10th Gurkha Rifles; 1st Lancers; 6th Cavalry; 26th Cavalry; 38th Horse; 39th Horse; 104th Rifles; 61st Pioneers; 102nd Grenadiers; 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles; 33rd Cavalry; the Corps of Guides; 2nd Infantry; Malay States Guides; 14th Lancers; 3rd Sappers and Miners; 31st Lancers; 2nd Lancers; 12th Cavalry; 7th Rajputs; 60th Punjabis. Indian Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General, the Commander in Chief, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army, the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army. Medical Department. Transport units.

Imperial Service Troops.—Alwar Lancers, Bhavnagar Lancers, Bhopal Lancers, Gwalior Lancers, Hyderabad Lancers, Jodhpur Lancers, Kashmir Lancers, Mysore Lancers, Navanagar Lancers, Patiala Lancers, Rampur Lancers, Kashmir Artillery, Faridkot Sappers, Maler Kotla Sappers, Sirmur Sappers, Tehri Garhwal Sappers, Bahawalpur Camel Corps, Bikaner Camel Corps, Khairpur Camel Corps, Alwar Infantry, Bharatpur Infantry, Bikaner Infantry, Gwalior Infantry, Jind Infantry, Kapurthala Infantry, Kashmir Infantry, Nabha Infantry, Patiala Infantry, Rampur Infantry, Indore Transport Corps, Jaipur Transport Corps, and the Gwalior Transport Corps.

At the conclusion of the presentation His Imperial Majesty inspected the Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, and the 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Before the presentation of the above officers took place, the King-Emperor presented Albert Medals to the following officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Ordnance Department, which were conferred on them for their gallantry in saving life on the occasion of the explosions of cordite at Hyderabad (Sind) and Ferozepur in 1906.

Albert Medal of the First Class.—Captain G. C. Donovan and Sub-Conductor A. E. Purkis.

Albert Medal of the Second Class.—Major M. S. C. Campbell, Captain H. Clarke, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant F. Handley, Conductor H. Pargiter, Sergeant A. J. Robinson, Sergeant G. Smith.

At 12.30 the King-Emperor received deputations from the Presidency of Madras and the Municipality of Delhi. Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, read the address on behalf of the former, and Mr. C. A. Barron, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, read the address on behalf of the latter. His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply to both addresses.

The Queen-Empress this morning held a reception in the Circuit House, when ladies of the families of the Ruling Chiefs had the honour of being presented to Her Imperial Majesty by Lady Hardinge of Penshurst. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady McMahon were in attendance.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a Garden Party in Delhi Fort. Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Fort, and the following procession was formed: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Annaly, the Lord Stamfordham.

Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major C. Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The escort was furnished by the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 6th Cavalry.

The route, which was by Chauburja Road, the Ridge, Alipur Road, Kashmir Gate, Elgin Road, and Lahore Gate, was lined by troops.

On arrival Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then proceeded through the gardens, after which Their Imperial Majesties appeared before the people assembled at the Badshahi Mela below. A series of processions, headed by representatives of the neighbouring Punjab and United Provinces districts and Native States, advanced towards Their Imperial Majesties, passing to the right and left as they approached the wall of the Musamman Burj.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, after taking tea, left the Fort by motor and returned to camp by the same route.

Their Imperial Majesties gave a dinner party this evening, to which the following had the honour of being invited: The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, the Maharaja of Jind, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Pudukottai, the Raj Rana of Jhalawar, the Nawab Bahadur Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad.

Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General: the Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham (President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce), the Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon. Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia, the Hon. Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda, the Hon. Raja Verhbana of Kurupam, the Hon. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

The Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division and Mrs. Holmes; the Hon. Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla; the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana; the Hon. Mr. J. M. Macpherson; the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Mrs. Lukis; the Director-General of Telegraphs in India and Mrs. Dempster; the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt and Mrs. Todhunter; the Hon. Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick (Advocate-General, Bengal); the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven; the Hon. Kour Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala; the Hon. Sir Ghulam Muhammed Ali Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the Hon. Mr. E. D. Maclagan (Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture), the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp (Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education), the Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon (Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department), the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab and Mrs. Meredith, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon (Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam) and Mrs. Lyon, the Hon. Mr. R. C. C. Carr (Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras), the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue and Mrs. Arthur.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. A. Robertson (a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab) and Mrs. Robertson; the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington (a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab) and Mrs. Kensington; the Hon. Mr. Justice D. C. Johnstone (a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab) and Mrs. Johnstone; the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Member of the Madras Legislative Council and Lady Stuart; the Director of Supplies and Transport and Mrs. Mansfield.

Major-General W. Du G. Gray (Inspector-General of Volunteers in India), the General Officer Commanding the 5th (Mhow) Division and Mrs. Blomfield, Major-General T. D. Pilcher (Commanding the Sirhind Brigade), Major-General G. C. Kitson (Quartermaster-General in India).

The Hon. Mr. A. K. L. Stuart (Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, and a Member

of the Madras Legislative Council), the Hon. Mr. J. McC. Douie (First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council) and Mrs. Douie.

The Hon. Mr. P. G. Melitus (Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council) and Mrs. Melitus, the Hon. Mr. A. H. Diack (Second Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council) and Mrs. Diack, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman and Miss Bannerman, the Hon. Mr. D. J. Macpherson (Member of Board of Revenue, Bengal, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council) and Mrs. Macpherson.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing (Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University), the Commissioner of Delhi and Mrs. Dallas, the Political Agent for the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur and Mrs. Atkins, Colonel Viscount Hardinge and Viscountess Hardinge, Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammed Aslam Khan, Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala and Rani Lady Harnam Singh.

The Inspector-General of Police of the Punjab and Mrs. Lee-French, the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, the Maharaja of Moharbhanj, the Nawab of Banganapalle, the Raja of Sarangarh, the Surgeon to the Governor-General of India and Mrs. O'Kinealy, the Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household and Mrs. Mackenzie, Captains Burn and Todd (Aides-de-Camp in Waiting to His Excellency the Governor-General).

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.—The Duke of Teck (Silver Stick and Personal Aide-de-Camp), the Marquess of Crewe (Minister in Attendance), the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to Her Imperial Majesty), the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady in Waiting), the Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty), the Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour), Major-General Sir S. B. Beatson (Private Secretary to Her Imperial Majesty), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir D. W. G. Keppel (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles (Sergeant-Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel.

During dinner the massed bands (string), under the direction of Major Stretton, played a selection of music.

(XXX) The Naval Contingent at Delhi

The Royal Navy.—Flag Captain A. E. M. Chatfield, *Medina*; Captain W. E. Goodenough, *Cochrane*; Captain M. Culme-Seymour, *Argyll*; Flag Lieutenant H. S. Bowlby, *Medina*; Lieutenant the Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman, *Medina*; Lieutenant A. G. Crawfurd, *Cochrane*; Lieutenant H. B. Taylor, *Argyll*; Lieutenant W. H. Leeke, *Natal*; Sub-Lieutenant E. W. M. King, *Argyll*; Sub-Lieutenant G. R. N. Boynton, *Cochrane*; Engineer Commander G. W. Murray, *Defence*; Engineer Lieutenant F. G. Haddy, M.V.O.; Fleet Surgeon M. H. Knapp, *Natal*; Surgeon J. S. Ward, *Defence*; Secretary Assistant Paymaster R. Butcher, M.V.O.

The Royal Marine Artillery.—Major P. Phillips, Lieutenant R. W. Hutton, Lieutenant J. M. Tuke. One hundred bluejackets and one hundred non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and twenty miscellaneous ratings of the Royal Indian Marine.

(XXXI) Volunteer Officers at Delhi

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. E. Beer, C.I.E., V.D. (Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles, Commanding the Force); Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Brooke, V.D. (East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles); Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Pedley, V.D. (Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers); Colonel A. H. Deane, V.D. (Madras Volunteer Guards, Commanding the Infantry Branch); Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Rennie (2nd United Provinces Horse, Commanding the Mounted Branch); Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Evans (Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers); Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Mackenzie (Southern

Provinces Mounted Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel W. Millar; Major C. H. Alexander (36th Jacob's Horse, Chota Nagpur Light Horse, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Volunteers); Major G. Walton (46th Punjabis, Camp Commandant); Major W. D. Henry, V.D. (Simla Volunteer Rifles); Major J. Hope Simpson (1st United Provinces Horse); Major W. H. Lyall, V.D. (Assam Valley Light Horse); Major G. R. Webb, V.D. (1st Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles); Captain J. Ashford (1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles); Captain A. E. Bice (South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles); Captain J. H. Bullen (2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles); Captain C. G. E. Hughes (Cheshire Regiment, Madras Volunteer Guards, Adjutant, Dismounted Branch); Captain G. C. Lambton, D.S.O. (Worcestershire Regiment, Adjutant, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles); Captain J. C. Michell (12th Lancers, Adjutant Punjab Light Horse, Mounted Branch); Captain A. H. Morgan, V.D. (Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles); Captain S. H. Maule-Cole, B.D. (North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles); Captain H. J. Mahon (Sind Volunteer Rifles); Captain L. G. Miller, V.D. (St. Michael's Cadet Corps); Captain W. M. Watson (1st Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles); Captain H. G. Waters (East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles); Captain F. E. Wood (Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles); Captain R. F. J. Weeks (Kolar Gold Field Volunteer Rifles); Captain W. Wilson (Punjab Light Horse); Lieutenant G. E. Coates (Punjab Light Horse); Lieutenant F. H. Bowden (Madras Volunteer Guards); Lieutenant A. R. Burns (Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant S. Cox (Southern Punjab Mounted Rifles); Lieutenant H. A. L. French (Karachi Artillery Volunteers); Lieutenant C. H. Gaunt (Rangoon Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant H. W. Howell (1st Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant J. Hellier (Lucknow Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant J. L. Kelly (North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant E. W. Lace (East Coast Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant N. Marryat (2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant E. A. Macnee (Nagpur Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant J. L. Maffey (Punjab Light Horse); Lieutenant J. J. O'Reilly (Simla Volunteer Rifles); Veterinary Lieutenant D. Quinlan (Behar Light Horse); Lieutenant A. Simson (Cossipore Artillery Volunteers); Lieutenant G. G. Simpson (Chota Nagpur Light Horse); Lieutenant C. M. Ward (Bombay Volunteer Rifles); Lieutenant R. S. Troup (2nd United Provinces Horse); Lieutenant L. W. Vansomeren (Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers); 2nd Lieutenant G. G. Armstrong (1st Madras and Southern Mahratta Volunteer Rifles); 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Burn (East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles); 2nd Lieutenant R. N. Clark (Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles); 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Campbell (Bangalore Volunteer Rifles); 2nd Lieutenant D. L. McIver (1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles); 2nd Lieutenant W. Townsend Smith (Surma Valley Light Horse); 2nd Lieutenant C. F. Tofts (East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles); 2nd Lieutenant C. Steele-Perkins (Calcutta Light Horse).

(XXXII) Deputation from Madras Presidency to present an Address to His Majesty

Maharaja Sir V. Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, the Hon. Prince of Arcot, the Hon. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshadri Ayar, the Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, the Hon. Kudus Badsha Saheb, the Hon. Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chetty, the Hon. Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, the Hon. Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal Valiya Nawbedi of Kollengode, Mr. A. E. Lawson.

(XXXIII) Deputation from the Delhi Municipality to present an Address to His Majesty

President.—Mr. C. A. Barron. *Vice-Presidents.*—R. B. Sri Kishen Das, Haji Ahmed Said Khan Hakim. *Members.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S.; Mr. S. M. Jacob; R. S. Bishambhar Nath; K. B. Ghulam Mohammad Hasan Khan; Haji Abdul Ghani; L. Nathu Ram; L. Shiv Narain; Mr. W. Angelo; Mirza Suraiya Jah; L. Sultan Singh; L. Jawahar Lal; L. Wazir Singh; B. Basheshar Nath Goela; L. Naidar Mal; Mr. F. C. Waller; Mr. W. R. Cuningham; L. Lachhmi Narain; Chaudhri Nasir-ud-din; M. Abdul Ahad; Mr. J. C. Roberts; L. Gopi Nath. *Secretary.*—Mr. L. Brayne.

(XXXIV) The Committee of the Badshahi Mela

President.—Sir Louis Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I. *Vice-Presidents.*—His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp; His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Commissioner of Delhi. *Members.*—The Hon. Mr. M. W. Fenton, C.S.I.; the Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., M.V.O.; the Hon. Sardar Partab Singh, C.S.I.; the Hon. Lala Sultan Singh; the Raja Dat Pershad Singh Bahadur of Mursan; Mr. Pearson, Collector of Meerut; Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Delhi; Colonel C. J. Bamber, M.V.O., I.M.S.; Colonel R. S. Maclagan, R.E., C.B., C.S.I.; Major W. B. James, M.V.O.; Major Molyneux; Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur Sardar Buta Singh, C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur Lala Ganga Ram, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das; Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul; Rai Bahadur Sheo Parshad; Hakim Samad Sayyad Khan; Mr. Richardson, Superintendent of Police, Meerut; Subadar-Major Hira Singh, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. *Secretary.*—Lieutenant G. E. Sopwith, R.E. *Assistant Secretary.*—Mr. O'Neil Shaw. *Joint Secretaries.*—Rai Damodar Das; Muhammad Khursid Mirza. *Sanitary Officer.*—Captain Gill, I.M.S.

Organizers of Religious Processions

Hindus.—Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das. *Muhammadans.*—Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan. *Sikhs.*—Sardar Shamsher Sing, Commander of the Patiala State Forces. *Assistant Organizers.* Mian Shaikh Ahmad, Hon. Magistrate, Muzaffarghar; Khan Bahadur Mehr Allah Khan, Hon. Extra Assistant Commissioner; Muhammad Zaman of Muzaffargarh; Hazik-ul-mulk Ajmal Khan; Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh; the Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga; Rai Sahib Lala Sheo Parshad, C.I.E.; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Banke Rai; Rai Bahadur Lala Joti Parshad of Jagadhri.

(XXXV) Religious Leaders who were Present at the People's Fête

(*a*) *Musalmans.*—Khwaja Hamid Ganj Bakhsh, Pir of Uch; Diwan Sheikh Said Muhammad of Pakpattan; Khwaja Muhammad Fazal Haq of Mahar Sharif; Khwaja Hamid, Pir of Taunsa; Khwaja Muhammad Nur-ud-din, Pir of Chachran; Piran-i-Pir Saddur-ud-din of Multan; Sahibzada Mian Nur Ahmed, Pir of Sultan Bahu; Makhdum Hassan Bakhsh of Multan; Makhdum Ghulam Qasim of Daera Din Panah; Shams-ul-Ulama Sayyad Ahmad, Chief Imam of the Jama Masjid; Maulvi Ahmad; Sayyad Ali-ul-Hairi; Mufti Abdullah; Maulvi Abdul Salam; Maulvi Muhammad Hussain; Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Shah Abul Khair; Maulvi Shibli Nomani; Maulvi Abdul Haq.

(*b*) *Sikhs.*—Baba Gur Bakhsh Singh Bedi; Bhai Arjan Singh; Sardar Rur Singh; Bhai Kirpa Singh of Satlani Sahib; Baba Bachittar Singh.

(*c*) *Hindus.*—Srimant Swami Shankarcharya Madusudan Tirath of Govardhan, Math Puri; Srimant Swami Harihar Dat Tirath, Math Puri; Srimant Swami Govardhan Dat Tirath, Math Puri; Mahant of Tarakeshwar; Sri Ram Prapannacharya, Raj Guru, Rewa; Goswami Madusudana Charya Vallabhacharya of Bombay; Mahant Ram Mohan Rai, Bairagi, of Ayodhia; Pir Puran Nath, Mahant of Bohar; Gosain Kunj Lal of Dera Ghazi Khan; Gosain Radha Charan of Brindaban; Mahamahopadhyaya Shiv Kumar Shastri; Mahamahopadhyaya Chittardhar Mishr; Mahamahopadhyaya Krishen Singh Thakur; Mahamahopadhyaya Banke Rai; Mahamahopadhyaya Hari Sharma Muni, of Tehri; Mahamahopadhyaya Har Narayan Shastri; Pandit Din Dyal.

(XXXVI) Court Circular. King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 14th December

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the Camp by motor and proceeded by the Kingsway to the Dahirpur village, where they were met by the Governor-General and Lady

Hardinge. His Imperial Majesty then mounted his charger and the Queen-Empress entered the Royal carriage and proceeded to the railway crossing, where a procession to the review ground was formed as follows: The Governor-General's personal staff, Captain R. Raban, Captain R. E. T. Hogg, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Major H. R. Stockley, Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Major E. D. Money, Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Stamfordham, the Lord in Waiting, the Body Guard.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

The Adjutant of the Body Guard, the Commandant of the Body Guard, the Duke of Teck.
The Governor-General.
Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(In a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward.) The Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, Major-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Captain H. Hill, Captain L. P. Ashburner. *Second Carriage.*—Lady Hardinge, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, an Aide-de-Camp. The Imperial Cadet Corps under the Command of Major-General Sir Pratap Singh.

On the arrival of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress a salute of 101 guns was fired, and on reaching the saluting point His Imperial Majesty was received with the Royal salute. The King-Emperor, followed by the Queen-Empress in a carriage, then inspected the troops, who were drawn up in two lines. During the Inspection the order of procession was as follows: Army Headquarters Staff, Foreign General Officers and Military Attachés, the Commander in Chief's Personal Staff, the Governor-General's Personal Staff, Captain Raban, Captain Hogg, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Major Stockley, Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Major Money, Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General Keary, Brigadier-General Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Stamfordham, the Lord in Waiting, 1st Division Body Guard.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

The Commander in Chief.

The Commandant of the Body Guard, the Adjutant of the Body Guard.

The Duke of Teck.

The Governor-General.

Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior, 2nd Division of the Body Guard, 1st Division of Imperial Cadet Corps.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(In a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward.)
The Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Captain H. Hill, Captain Ashburner.

Second Carriage.—Lady Hardinge, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, an Aide-de-Camp, 2nd Division of Imperial Cadets.

After the inspection, the King-Emperor returned to the saluting point, and the Queen-Empress drove to the grand stand and entered the Royal Box. A Guard of Honour at the saluting point was furnished by the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery.

The British and Indian troops then marched past, followed by the Imperial Service Troops. The Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry (including the Imperial Service Cavalry) galloped past. The whole of the force then advanced in review order. The Royal salute was given, followed by three cheers for the King-Emperor and three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

A salute of 101 guns was then fired, and during the salute the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the review ground and returned in procession as before to the Dahirpur village, where Their Imperial Majesties entered their motors and returned to the camp.

On arrival, the King-Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders and the 45th Sikhs.

The King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, Commander Sir C. Cust, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, motored to the tournament ground, where His Imperial Majesty witnessed the final of the Coronation Durbar Hockey Tournament. The competing teams were the 33rd and 30th Punjabis.

The Queen-Empress this afternoon motored round the principal camps, and also visited the Nicholson statue and the Roshanara Gardens. Her Imperial Majesty was attended by Lady Shaftesbury and General Sir Stuart Beatson.

In the evening the King-Emperor held an Investiture. The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress arrived at the grand entrance of the Investiture *Shamiana* at 9.30 P.M., where a procession was formed and proceeded to the *dais* in the following order: Delhi Herald, Major Stockley, Captain Hogg, Major Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Charles, Prince George of Battenberg, Major C. Wigram, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. Keppel, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, Commander Sir C. Cust, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Sir Colin Keppel, Sir Edward Henry, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Sir J. Hewett, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS, the KING-EMPEROR.

Pages.—The Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Maharaj Kumar Sadul Singh of Bikaner, Maharaj Kumar Bir Singh (grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha), Maharaj Kumar Himmatsingh of Idar, Sahebzada Muhammad Wahidue Zafar Khan of Bhopal, the Thaku of Palitana, Raj Kumar Ramchandra Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Raj Kumar Mandhata Singh of Sailana.

The Duke of Teck, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, Sir H. HcMahon, the Assistant Herald.

The entry of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the National Anthem was played. Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, took their seats on the *dais*, to the right and left of which a Guard of Honour of the Imperial Cadet Corps was mounted. The King-Emperor first invested the Queen-Empress with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

By His Imperial Majesty's Command the Master of the Ceremonies then introduced in turn the gentlemen who had conferred on them the honour of Knighthood of the riband and badge of the division of the Order into which they were admitted.

At the completion of the Investiture the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the Investiture *Shamiana*, and a further flourish of trumpets was sounded.

During the Investiture massed string bands under the direction of Major Stretton played a

selection of music. The Guard of Honour mounted outside the Investiture tent was furnished by the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and the 5th Sikhs.

(XXXVII) The Army at Delhi

His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., Commander in Chief in India.

Staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. H. Wilson (Military Secretary); Major W. C. Black (Assistant Military Secretary); Captain K. Barge, Captain W. N. Herbert, Captain A. C. Charrington, Captain Nicholson (Aides-de-Camp); Major Lawson, Captain J. Charteris, Captain W. A. Kennard, Captain Hill, Lieutenant Creagh (Extra Aides-de-Camp); Subadar Major Bahadur Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Risaldar Mir Jafar Khan (Aides-de-Camp); Captain Judbir Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, Captain Sher Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Captain Lehna Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Captain Bidhi Chand, Sardar Bahadur, Captain Tura Baz Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Captain Santbir Gurung, Sardar Bahadur (Indian Honorary Aides-de-Camp); Colonel M. Cowper, Captain D. I. Shuttleworth (Camp Officers).

Army Headquarters, Army Department.—The Hon. Major-General M. H. S. Grover, C.B. (Secretary to the Government of India); Major H. F. Cooke, 32nd Sikh Pioneers (Assistant Secretary to the Government of India).

General Staff.—Lieutenant-General Sir D. Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B. (Chief of the General Staff); Brigadier-General A. Hamilton Gordon, C.B. (Director of Military Operations); Brigadier-General J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O. (Director of Staff Duties and Military Training); Major-General W. du G. Gray, C.B. (Inspector-General of Volunteers); Brigadier-General H. P. Hickman (Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery).

General Staff Officers.—Colonel J. A. Tanner, C.B., D.S.O.; Colonel A. H. Bingley, C.I.E.; Colonel H. Hudson, C.I.E.; Colonel O. B. S. F. Shore, D.S.O.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Cobbe, V.C., D.S.O.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Powell; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Fraser; Majors G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O.; M. L. R. Deas; H. W. Jackson; R. St. C. Battine, and H. F. Bateman-Champain; Captain H. H. S. Knox; Captain G. P. Grant; Captain C. M. Wagstaff.

Adjutant-General.—Major-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B. (Adjutant-General in India); Colonel L. A. Reid (Judge Advocate-General); Colonel W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O. (Deputy Adjutant-General); Colonel J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O. (Assistant Adjutant-General); Major C. C. Newnham (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General); Major G. A. F. Sanders, R.E. (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, R.E.). *Attachés.*—Major H. B. Rattray, D.S.O., Captain H. B. Des V. Wilkinson.

Quartermaster-General.—Major-General G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. (Quartermaster-General in India); Major-General H. Mansfield, C.B. (Director of Supplies and Transport); Colonel W. A. Watson, C.I.E. (Deputy Quartermaster-General); Major H. H. F. Turner (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General); Colonel W. J. R. Wickham (Deputy Director of Transport); Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. C. Williams (Deputy Director of Supplies); Brevet-Colonel R. H. Ewart, D.S.O. (Director of Farms); Colonel C. Rutherford, C.B., C.M.G. (Principal Veterinary Officer in India).

Medical.—Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, C.B., K.H.S. (Principal Medical Officer, H.M.'s Forces in India); Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G., V.H.S. (P.M.O., Durbar Troops); Colonel R. H. Firth, R.A.M.C. (Sanitary Officer); Major T. A. Granger, I.M.S. (Secretary to Principal Medical Officer).

Ordnance.—Major-General R. C. O. Stuart (Director-General of Ordnance).

Military Works.—Major-General J. E. Dickie, C.B. (Director-General of Military Works; Colonel J. Dallas (Deputy Director-General of Military Works); Major G. B. Hingston, R.E. (Assistant Director-General of Military Works); Major C. H. H. Nugent, R.E. (Inspector of Machinery).

Special Durbar Staff.—Brigadier-General H. V. Cox (Military Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee); Major W. B. James (Assistant Quartermaster-General); Captain R. B. Graham (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General); Captain A. Campbell, R.E. (in Charge, Military Works);

Lieutenant P. C. S. Hobart, R.E. (Staff Captain); Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. S. Lickman (Camp Staff Officer).

Railway Concentration Officers.—Captain G. M. Orr, Captain H. Barstow, Captain G. W. S. Sherlock, Captain R. S. Gordon, Captain E. K. Twiss, Major A. S. Capper, Major H. J. P. Browne, Captain J. C. Macrae, Captain A. H. W. Elias, Captain L. B. Cloete.

Sanitary and Conservancy Officers.—Colonel R. H. Firth, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, C.I.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie; Major R. W. Burton.

The Northern Army.—Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Commander); Major H. L. Tomkins, D.S.O. (Assistant Military Secretary); Lieutenant A. P. Y. Langhorne, R.A., Resaldar Khwaja Muhammad Khan (Aides-de-Camp); Captain G. G. E. Wylly, V.C.; Lieutenant A. M. Daniels (Extra Aides-de-Camp); Brigadier-General W. R. Bunbury, C.B. (Brigadier, General Staff); Major E. J. M. Wood (General Staff Officer); Brigadier-General H. S. Dawkins (Inspector of Artillery).

The Southern Army.—General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B. (Commander); Major H. O. Parr (Assistant Military Secretary); Lieutenant Barrow, Captain E. L. Popham (Aides-de-Camp); Brigadier-General F. C. Beatson, C.B. (Brigadier, General Staff); Major C. R. de H. Smith (General Staff Officer); Brigadier-General H. F. Mercer, C.B. (Inspector of Artillery); Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Caruana (Deputy Judge Advocate-General).

Cavalry Division

Divisional Commander, Major-General M. F. Rimington, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Staff.—Major H. J. M. Macandrew, D.S.O.; Major P. R. Lawrence, D.S.O.; Captain H. B. D. Baird (General Staff Officers); Major N. W. Haig (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General); Major J. Shea (Assistant Quartermaster-General); Major T. C. Watson, V.C., R.E. (Commanding Royal Engineers); Colonel A. H. Short (Commanding Royal Horse Artillery); Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G., P.M.O., 6th (Poona) Division (Administrative Medical Officer); Major A. S. R. Annesley (Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport).

3rd Cavalry Brigade.—Commander, Brigadier-General C. P. W. Pirie, Commanding the Ambala Cavalry Brigade. *Staff.*—Major R. E. Cheyne. *Troops.*—1st King's Dragoon Guards, 8th Cavalry, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Composite Cavalry Brigade.—Commander, Brigadier-General R. Wapshare. *Troops.*—10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, 9th Hodson's Horse, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

7th Cavalry Brigade.—Commander, Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., Commanding Meerut Cavalry Brigade. *Troops.*—13th Hussars, 3rd Skinner's Horse, 18th King George's Own Lancers.

Divisional Troops.—9th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; 10th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; Sappers and Miners Field Troop, No. 41 (Wireless Signal) Company; Section A, No. 34 British Field Cavalry Ambulance; Section A, No. 160 Indian Field Cavalry Ambulance, Divisional Supply Column.

3rd (Lahore) Division

Divisional Commander, Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B.

Staff.—Colonel W. H. Sitwell, C.B., D.S.O., Major S. W. King (General Staff Officers); Lieutenant-Colonel W. Ewbank, R.E. (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General); Colonel W. A. Thomson (Assistant Quartermaster-General); Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Speranza, R.E. (Commanding Royal Engineers); Surgeon-General A. M. Crofts, C.I.E. (Administrative Medical Officer).

7th Infantry Brigade, Ferozepore.—Commander, Brigadier-General R. G. Egerton. *Troops.*—1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers; 18th Infantry; 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force); 25th Punjabis.

8th Infantry Brigade, Jullundur.—Commander, Major-General C. H. Powell, C.B. *Troops.*—1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment; 47th Sikhs; 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force); 28th Punjabis.

9th Infantry Brigade, Sirhind.—Commander, Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C.B. *Troops.*—1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment); 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment); 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Divisional Troops.—10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse); 46th Field Artillery Brigade; No. 3 British Mountain Artillery Brigade; No. 6 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners; No. 31 (Divisional Signal) Company; 23rd Sikh Pioneers; Section B, No. 34 British Field Ambulance; Section B, No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance, Divisional Supply Column.

7th (Meerut) Division

Divisional Commander, Lieutenant-General Sir P. A. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Staff.—Colonel E. A. D'A. Thomas, Captain R. C. Cassels (General Staff Officers); Major S. W. Robinson, R.A. (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General); Colonel W. H. Dobbie (Assistant Quartermaster-General); Colonel P. E. Dixon, R.E. (Commanding Royal Engineers); Colonel M. W. I. Kerin, C.B., R.A.M.C. (Administrative Medical Officer).

19th Infantry Brigade, Dehra Dun.—Commander, Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O. *Troops.*—4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles; 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles); 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

20th Infantry Brigade, Garhwal.—Commander, Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary, C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp. *Troops.*—2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles; 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles; 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

21st Infantry Brigade, Bareilly.—Commander, Major-General F. Macbean, C.V.O., C.B. *Troops.*—4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment; 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment); 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles; 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Divisional Troops.—17th Cavalry; 5th Field Artillery Brigade; No. 7 Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade (Headquarters and Nos. 31 and 32 Mountain Batteries); No. 2 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners; No. 32 (Divisional Signal) Company; 128th Pioneers; Section D, No. 34 British Field Ambulance; Section D, No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance, Divisional Supply Column.

Composite Division.—5th (Mhow) Division

Divisional Commander, Major-General C. J. Blomfield, C.B., D.S.O.

Staff.—Colonel A. E. Aitken, Captain F. E. Daniell (General Staff Officers); Captain Sir G. M. Stirling, Bt., D.S.O. (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General); Colonel J. B. Edwards, D.S.O. (Assistant Quartermaster-General); Colonel O. M. R. Thackwell (Commanding Royal Engineers); Colonel C. F. Willis, C.B., I.M.S. (Administrative Medical Officer).

1st Composite Infantry Brigade, Staff College.—Commander, Brigadier-General W. P. Braithwaite. *Troops.*—1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

2nd Composite Infantry Brigade, Nasirabad.—Commander, Major-General K. S. Davison, C.B. *Troops.*—1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; 116th Mahrattas; 45th Rattray's Sikhs; 90th Punjabis.

3rd Composite Infantry Brigade, Lucknow.—Commander, Major-General A. Wilson, C.B. *Troops.*—1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry; 36th Sikhs; 74th Punjabis; 99th Deccan Infantry.

Divisional Troops.—6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons; 4th Field Artillery Brigade (Howitzer); No. 11 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; No. 33 (Divisional Signal) Company; 48th Pioneers; Section C, No. 34 British Field Ambulance; Section C, No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance, Divisional Supply Column.

Garrison of Delhi.—8th (Lucknow) Division

Divisional Commander, Major-General B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O.

Staff.—Colonel K. E. Lean (General Staff Officer); Major E. Crawley (Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General); Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece, R.A.M.C. (Administrative Medical Officer).

Troops.—Detachment No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Detachment 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers; 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment; 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; 11th King Edward's Own Lancers; 33rd Punjabis; 34th Pioneers; 107th Pioneers; No. 19 Field Veterinary Hospital.

No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners (less one section); Detachment No. 34 Signal Company, Sappers and Miners; Detachment Depot Company, 1st (King George's Own) Sappers and Miners.

Army Troops.—Two Printing Sections, "B" Depot Company, 1st (King George's Own) Sappers and Miners; No. 11 Field Veterinary Hospital; British General Hospital; Indian General Hospital.

Imperial Service Troops.—Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E. (Inspector-General); Captain H. C. Kay (Staff Officer); Major R. G. Munn (Camp Disbursing Officer); Major P. B. Haig, I.M.S. (Medical Officer); Brigadier-General J. S. Turner, C.B. (Cavalry Divisional Commander); Captain G. T. Vander Gucht (Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General); Colonel W. G. Walker, V.C. (Infantry Divisional Commander); Captain C. F. W. Hughes (Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General); Major E. J. M. Molyneux, D.S.O. (Inspecting Officer, Punjab Cavalry); Major H. M. Holden (Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Cavalry and Transport); Major A. W. Pennington, M.V.O. (Inspecting Officer, Central India States Cavalry); Captain J. F. Todd (Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Cavalry); Major M. H. Henderson (Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Cavalry); Major J. L. Rose (Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry); Captain E. F. D. Money (Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry); Captain C. R. Kelly, R.A. (Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Artillery); Major W. B. Douglas (Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry); Major H. J. Riddell (Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry); Captain B. L. Cole (Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry); Major G. H. Boileau, R.E. (Inspecting Officer, Sappers); Lieutenant C. G. Ling, R.E. (Assistant Inspecting Officer, Sappers); Captain G. S. F. Routh (Assistant to Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry); Major J. F. Finnis (Inspecting Officer, Camel Corps, 53rd Sikhs).

(XXXVIII) The Force at Delhi

Unit.	Officers.		Other Ranks.		Followers.		Chargers.	Animals on Regimental Charge.				Guns.	Transport.									
													Mules.									
	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	Public.	Private.		Troop horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Camels.		Pack.	Draught.	Silladar and hired camels.	Siege-train and A.T. bullocks.	Hired bullocks.	Riding and pack ponies.	A.T. carts, mule draught.	Mess transport.	Ambulance tongas.	A.T. carts, bullock draught.
Staff and Departments :																						
Army Headquarters, India	65	1	42	15	50	252	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Durbar Staff, etc.	34	..	17	3	4	106	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supply and Transport Directorate: 3 Supply Depots with Rail and Port Units, and Divisional Supply Column units	26	..	60	84	428	166	29	..	..	..	..	..	399	1,582	2,500	304	..	53	725	..	105	..
Transport Depot	7	12	14	79	1,315	48	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military Farms Department	3	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Field Veterinary Hospitals	2	..	6	4	24	6	4	..	6	12	12	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
British General Hospital	14	..	17	4	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian „ „	10	..	2	51	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance	7	..	10	9	76	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military Works Services	1	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	169	13	171	249	2,083	616	222	..	6	12	12	..	399	1,582	2,500	332	..	113	725	..	105	..
Army Staff, Northern Army	8	..	4	..	..	32	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Staff, Southern Army	8	..	4	..	..	32	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Troops	2	..	8	12	28	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	..	16	12	28	70	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Force at Delhi—*Continued*

Unit.	Officers.		Other Ranks.		Followers.		Chargers.	Animals on Regimental Charge.				Guns.	Transport.									
													Mules.									
	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	Public.	Private.		Troop horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Camels.		Pack.	Draught.	Silladar and hired camels.	Siege-train and A.T. bullocks.	Hired bullocks.	Riding and pack ponies.	A.T. carts, mule draught.	Mess transport.	Ambulance tongas.	A.T. carts, bullock draught.
Cavalry Division	231	103	1,962	3,076	2,872	1,045	447	5,177	25	1,626	48	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
3rd Division	296	192	3,162	8,505	1,494	1,310	309	893	47	811	8	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7th Division	292	198	2,732	8,723	1,336	1,244	309	898	47	540	8	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Composite Division	347	124	5,842	5,479	1,441	1,641	312	852	32	192	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headquarters, 8th Division, and miscellaneous troops	168	49	2,845	2,047	784	745	116	271	10	132	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,334	666	16,543	27,830	7,927	5,985	1,493	8,091	161	3,301	64	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
At Delhi																						
Detachment, Royal Garrison Artillery	2	..	49	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detachment, British Infantry	4	..	205	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regiment, Indian Cavalry	15	17	..	608	330	..	31	613	..	302	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regiment, Indian Infantry	15	16	..	896	25	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	36	33	254	1,504	386	..	43	613	..	314	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval and Marine Contingent	20	..	210	20	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Volunteer Contingent																						
Staff	3	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mounted	15	..	235	..	..	69	15	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismounted	35	..	715	..	..	141	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73	..	1,160	20	..	289	22	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Regular Army, Volunteers, etc.	1,630	712	18,143	29,615	10,424	6,960	1,815	8,943	167	3,627	84	180	399	1,582	2,500	332	..	113	745	..	105	..
Imperial Service Troops	29	350	..	7,640	1,705	650	275	2,271	35	77	104	4	..	2,486	25	..	..	..	785	2	..	..
Grand Total	1,655	1,062	18,143	37,255	12,129	7,610	2,090	11,214	202	3,704	188	184	399	4,068	2,525	332	..	113	1,530	2	105	..

(XXXIX) The Veterans at Delhi

These veterans were all possessed of medals either for the Sikh wars (1845–9), or the Crimea (1854–6), Persian War (1856–7), or the Mutiny (1857–8). In the last case only men present at Delhi or Lucknow were invited. Others invited were Indian officers on pension or the active list being members of Indian Orders or the Royal Victorian Order, or who had performed a tour of duty at the Court of St. James.

Major-General A. S. Hunter; Major Allum; Captain J. M. Courtenay; Mr. W. Browne, I.S.M.D.; Mr. James Cahill; Mr. John Cahill; Sergeant W. H. Cross; Mr. R. J. Dennett; Mr. R. Donegan; Drum-Major A. Freegrade; Sub-Conductor P. Gately; Mr. Isaac Gurrish; Mr. E. H. Hilton; Sergeant T. Huggins; Mr. W. M. Ireland; Mr. Robinson Janitor; Captain C. Briscoe, I.S.M.D.; Captain T. Donlia; Captain Lee; Mr. R. J. Leslie; Mr. B. Medley; Sergeant Owen; Mr. R. Peters; Mr. Charles T. Probett; Mr. A. Quieros; Mr. T. Rance; Mr. James Roots, V.C.; Mr. J. Salt; Mr. Mark Shehan; Mr. J. W. Smith; Mr. F. Sutton; Mr. D. E. Young.

Mutiny Officers and Men.—Res. Banta Singh (1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Jamr. Ganjar Singh (1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Sowar Habibullah (1st Lancers); Res.-Maj. Wajid Ali Shah (Hon. Captain 1st Lancers); Res. Shaikh Ramhatullah (2nd Lancers); Jamr. Aminuddoula (3rd Horse); Duffdr. Bahadur Khan (3rd Horse); Duffdr. Umed Hussain (3rd Horse); Kt. Duffdr. Sham Singh (3rd Horse); Jamr. Malik Kutab Din (5th Cavalry); Res. Mohammad Nur Khan (7th Hariana Lancers); Res. Rahmat Khan (7th Hariana Lancers); Duffdr. Sepahdar Beg (8th Cavalry); Res. Juma Khan (9th Hodson's Horse); Duffdr. Ditte Khan (9th Hodson's Horse); Duffdr. Sultan Khan (9th Hodson's Horse); Duffdr. Indar Singh (9th Hodson's Horse); Duffdr. Tahal Singh (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Duffdr. Jawand Singh (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Duffdr. Uttam Singh (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Duffdr. Dewa Singh (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Duffdr. Buta Khan (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Jamr. Asar Singh (10th D.C.O. Lancers); L. Duffdr. Shadi (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Jamr. Bhagh Khan (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Fr. Maj. Miran Bakhsh (11th Lancers); Duffdr. Nehal Singh (11th Lancers); Duffdr. Gurdit Singh (11th Lancers); Duffdr. Dayal Singh (11th Lancers); Duffdr. Luchman Singh (12th Cavalry); Jamr. Ishar Singh (12th Cavalry); Res. Rahmat Ali Khan (19th Fane's Horse); Duffdr. Jawahir Singh (19th Fane's Horse); K. Duffdr. Bishan Singh (19th Fane's Horse); Duffdr. Shaik Kattu Lall (19th Fane's Horse); Duffdr. Hukam Singh (21st Cavalry); Duffdr. Dheraj Singh (22nd Cavalry); Duffdr. Ganda Singh (22nd Cavalry); Res. Naryan Singh (39th K.G.O. Horse); Jamr. Kutab Din Khan (39th K.G.O. Horse); Woordi-Major Asadaula Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sub.-Maj. Jai Singh, Sardar Bahadur (Hon. Captain Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Janr. Shah Sawar Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Kasim (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Mehr Ali (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Havr. Munawar (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Subdr. Ram Ghulam (1st Sappers and Miners); Naick Sheru (3rd Punjab Infantry); Sudbr. Amir Khan (19th Infantry); Jamr. Mekham Din (25th Punjabis); Col. Havr. Rure Khan (25th Punjabis); Havr. Kala Singh (25th Punjabis); Havr. Sham Singh (25th Punjabis); Subdr. Nur Ahmed (26th Punjabis); Havr. Wazir Singh (26th Punjabis); Jamr. Mehtab Singh (28th Punjabis); Havr. Bikarama (30th Punjabis); Jamr. Dalmir Khan (30th Punjabis); Naick Attar Singh (31st Punjabis); Subdr. Jhanda Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr. Hari Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Havr. Jawala Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Havr. Ala Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Mahtab Singh Sardar Bahadur (Hon. Captain 48th Pioneers); Subdr. Chagotta Singh (51st Sikhs F.F.); Jamr. Kishan Sahai (52nd Sikhs); Havr. Ram Chand (52nd Sikhs); Subdr. Jawahar Singh (53rd Sikhs); Subdr. Bhagwan Singh (54th Sikhs F.F.); Subdr. Kahan Singh (56th Punjabi Rifles); Subdr. Karam Khan (56th Punjabi Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Miran Baksh, Sardar Bahadur (Hon. Captain 56th Punjabi Rifles); Subdr. Karam Khan (56th Punjabi Rifles); Naick Umar Bakhsh (57th Wilde's Rifles); Sepoy Jhanda (57th Wilde's Rifles); Subdr. Ali Beg (72nd Punjabis); Havr. Jalil Shariff (76th Punjabis); Subdr. Syad Ali (79th Carnatic Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Mohammad Sulaiman (80th Carnatic Infantry); Havr. Chandi (86th Punjabis); Col.-Havr. Hayamjee Israil (24th Bombay Infantry); Havr. Karim Khan (26th Bombay Native Infantry); Havr. Moti (34th Native Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Jodhhia Thapa (2nd Gurkhas); Subdr. Mahabir Jhanski (2nd Gurkhas); Havr. Lachman (3rd Gurkhas); Naick Arjan Khatri (3rd Gurkhas); Havr. Debooah Bhist (3rd Gurkhas); Naick Nahar Singh (3rd Gurkhas); Doctor Usman Gani (3rd Gurkhas); Nacik Kallian Singh (16th Brigade, R.A.); Havr. Abdullah (Bengal Artillery); Duffdr. Mohammad Khan (3rd Hyderabad Contg. Lancers); Gurbaksh Singh (Kapurthala Cavalry).

Distinguished Service Medal.—Res. Karm Singh (13th Lancers); Duffdr. Ali Mohammad Khan (18th Lancers); Res. Abdul Aziz Khan (19th Lancers); Lce.-Duffdr. Mohammad Jumma Khan (19th Lancers); Sowar Amir Khan (19th Lancers); Res. Thakur Singh (21st Cavalry); Duffdr. Dewa Singh (21st Cavalry); Res. Hasamud-din Khan, E.A.C. (23rd Cavalry); Duffdr. Mansur Khan (25th Cavalry); Res. Mohi-ud-din Khan (31st Lancers); Res. Mughal Baz Khan (Q.O. Corps of Guides); Subdr. Ali Gul (Q.O. Corps of Guides); Jamr. Ramautar Patak (1st Sappers and Miners); Jamr. Jalal Khan (19th Punjabis); Subdr. Allah Nur Khan (22nd Punjabis); Havr. Badar Din (22nd Punjabis); Havr. Jehan Dad Khan (22nd Punjabis); Sepoy Jawala Singh (22nd Punjabis); Sepoy Partab Singh (22nd Punjabis); Subdr. Gulakbar (24th Rajputs); Subdr. Mangal Singh (35th Sikhs); Subdr. Sahibulla (40th Pathans); Naik Ambar (40th Pathans); Jamr. Ata Khan (52nd Sikhs); Havr. Arjan Singh (52nd Sikhs); Jamr. Galodu (54th Sikhs); Havr. Hashmat Ali (54th Sikhs); Sepoy Mian Khan (54th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Mansur Khan (55th Coke's Rifles); Havr. Fauja Singh (55th Rifles); Sepoy Bela Singh (55th Rifles); Sepoy Nazar Din (55th Rifles); Sepoy Baghi Shah (55th Rifles); Sepoy Samar Gul (55th Punjabi Rifles); Jamr. Sarafraz Khan (56th Punjabi Rifles); Subdr. Mukhmad Jan (59th Scinde Rifles); Jamr. Jehan Dad Khan (59th Rifles); Subdr. Mobin Khan (59th Rifles); Jamr. Sansar Singh (59th Rifles); Havr. Mir Nabi Hussain (59th Rifles); Sepoy Madat Ali (59th Rifles); Sepoy Attar Singh (59th Rifles); Sepoy Kaka Singh (59th Rifles); Subdr. Sarban Singh (87th Punjabis); Jamr. Sewa Singh (87th Punjabis); Subdr. Ali Dost (106th Hazara Pioneers); Subdr. Khandu Jhadu (110th Mounted Infantry); Subdr. Rajwali (127th Baluch Infantry); Res. Nazir Mohamed (50th Camel Corps).

Order of British India.—Res. Kamal-ud-din (Hon. Lieutenant Governor-General's Body Guard); Res.-Maj. Ghulam Mustafa Khan (Hon. Captain 1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Res.-Maj. Sher Khan (1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Res.-Maj. Abdul Ghafur Khan (1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Res. Mazhar Ali Khan (1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Res.-Maj. Mohammad Saiyid Johna Khan (1st D.Y.O. Lancers); Res.-Maj. Ali Muhammad Khan (Hon. Captain 2nd Lancers); Res. Muhammad Raza Khan (2nd Lancers); Res. Kala Singh (2nd Lancers); Res.-Maj. Wajid Ali Shah (Hon. Captain 2nd Lancers); Res.-Maj. Mangal Singh (Hon. Captain 3rd Skinner's Horse); Res.-Maj. Hunawat Singh (Hon. Captain 3rd Skinner's Horse); Res.-Maj. Abdul Aziz (Hon. Captain 5th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Mathura Singh (Hon. Captain 6th K.E.O. Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Kalandar Khan (7th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Net Ram (7th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Makbul Khan (8th Cavalry); Res. Ajab Khan (9th Hodson's Horse); Res. Hukam Singh (9th Hodson's Horse); Res.-Maj. Sher Baz Khan (10th D.C.O. Lancers); Res. Ahmad Khan (11th K.E.O. Lancers); Res. Mir Baz Khan (11th K.E.O. Lancers); Res.-Maj. Sikandar Khan, Khan Sahib (Hon. Captain 11th K.E.O. Lancers); Res.-Maj. Bishen Singh (12th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Gurdit Singh (12th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Lal Singh (Hon. Captain 14th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Baldeo Singh (Hon. Captain 14th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Khubi Ram (14th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Muizuddin Khan (Hon. Captain 15th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Niaz Muhammad Khan (15th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Jugat Singh (Hon. Captain 16th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Shiv. Lal (16th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Amin Khan (17th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Malik Ahmad Yar Khan (Hon. Captain 18th King George's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Misri Khan (Hon. Lieutenant 18th King George's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Budha Singh (19th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Karim Dad Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Res.-Maj. Ali Hussain (21st Cavalry); Res. Musolli Khan (22nd Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Umdah Singh (Hon. Captain 22nd Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Amin Khan (Hon. Captain 23rd Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Nizam-ud-din (25th Cavalry); Subdr.-Maj. Sayyid Amir (Hon. Captain 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Subdr.-Maj. Saikh Ahmad (Hon. Captain 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Subdr.-Maj. Sheik Farid (26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Subdr. Amir Hussain (26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Beg (26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Ali Gouhar Khan (Hon. Captain 27th Light Cavalry); Subdr. Sayyid

Abbas (27th Light Cavalry); Subdr.-Maj. Muhammad Aulum (27th Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Hussain Khan (29th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Jahangir Khan (Hon. Captain 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Jafir Khan (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Mirza Umrao Beg, M.V.O. (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Ram. Chandar Rao Mahadik (Hon. Captain 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Gunga Sahai (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Res.-Maj. Tilok Singh (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Res. Kanchar Singh (Hon. Lieutenant 32nd Lancers); Res.-Maj. Ranjit Singh (32nd Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Bakhsh (Hon. Captain 33rd Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Lal Khan (Hon. Captain 33rd Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Illahi Khan (33rd Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Kudrat Khan (33rd Light Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Umar Khan (35th Scinde Horse); Res. Sher Muhammad Khan (35th Scinde Horse); Res.-Maj. Punjab Singh (36th Jacob's Horse); Res. Natha Singh (36th Jacob's Horse); Res.-Maj. Abdullah Khan (Hon. Captain 37th Lancers); Res. Mir Haidar Shah Khan (37th Lancers); Res.-Maj. Ali Haidar Khan (38th King George's Own Horse); Jamr. Tulja Ram (39th King George's Own Horse); Res.-Maj. Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan (39th King George's Own Horse); Res.-Maj. Abdullah Khan (Hon. Lieutenant Aden Troop); Subdr.-Maj. Sarfraz Khan (Hon. Captain Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Res.-Maj. Faiz Talab Khan (Hon. Captain Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Res.-Maj. Tirath Ram (Hon. Captain Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Res. Sundar I.O.M. (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Res. Ishar Singh (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Res. Jawala Singh (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Subdr. Harditt Singh (21st Mountain Battery); Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam Muhammad (22nd Mountain Battery); Subdr.-Maj. Akbar Ali Khan (Hon. Captain 24th Mountain Battery); Subdr.-Maj. Ratan Singh (Hon. Captain 24th Mountain Battery); Subdr. Mahtab Khan (25th Mountain Battery); Subdr.-Maj. Sher Singh (28th Mountain Battery); Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam Muhammad (Hon. Captain 29th Mountain Battery); Subdr.-Maj. Nawab Khan (30th Mountain Battery); Subdr. Nawab Shah (Frontier Garrison Artillery); Jamr. Gurditt Sing (Frontier Garrison Artillery); Subdr. Faizullah Khan (Hon. Lieutenant 1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Kutab-ud-din (1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Bunyad Ali (1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Ali Baksh (1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr. Sudh Singh (Hon. Lieutenant 1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr. Jag Singh (Hon. Lieutenant 1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr. Abdur Rahim Khan (1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Hira Singh (Hon. Captain 1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Sur Singh (1st Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Shaik Ismail (Hon. Captain 2nd Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Chinnasami (Hon. Captain 2nd Sappers and Miners); Subdr. Alexander Bahadur (2nd Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Ramasami (2nd Sappers and Miners); Subdr. Hassan Khan (3rd Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Ramchandar Sawant (Hon. Captain 3rd Sappers and Miners); Subdr. Krishna Appajee (3rd Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Chandi Singh (Hon. Captain 1st Brahmans); Subdr.-Maj. Kusahar Singh (2nd Rajput Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Basesar Singh, I.O.M. (2nd Rajput Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Kanhai Parshad Duke (Hon. Captain 3rd Brahmans); Subdr.-Maj. Molar Ram (6th Jat Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Rekha Ram (6th Jat Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Gajraj Singh (7th Rajputs); Subdr.-Maj. Udhar Singh (7th Rajputs); Subdr.-Maj. Lalbihari Singh (8th Rajputs); Subdr. Baldeo Singh (8th Rajputs); Subdr.-Maj. Hanwant Singh (10th Jats); Subdr.-Maj. Buta Singh (10th Jats); Subdr. Chanderdip Singh (11th Rajputs); Subdr.-Maj. Nujadik Singh (11th Rajputs); Subdr. Yusuf Khan (12th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Phula Singh (12th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Juthia Khattri (Hon. Captain 13th Rajputs); Subdr.-Maj. Harnam Singh (13th Rajputs); Subdr.-Maj. Mitt Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Bhagwan Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Man Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Gurdit Singh (Hon. Captain 15th Sikhs); Subdr. Man Singh (15th Sikhs); Subdr. Thaman Singh (15th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Nakched Singh (Hon. Captain 16th Rajputs); Subdr. Ashik Ali Khan (17th Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam Kadir (19th Punjabis); Subdr. Amar Singh (19th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Zaman Khan (Hon. Captain 20th D.C.O. Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Turah Baz Khan (Hon. Captain 20th D.C.O. Infantry); Jamr. Abdullah (20th D.C.O. Infantry); Subdr. Lehna Singh (21st Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Khan Bahadur (22nd Punjabis); Subdr. Bedhawa Singh (22nd

Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Kartar Singh (22nd Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Nand Singh (Hon. Captain 23rd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Gopal Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Jiwan Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Yasin Khan, C.I.E. (Hon. Captain 24th Punjabis); Subdr. Sardar Lal Singh (24th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Shah Muhammad (Hon. Captain 25th Punjabis); Subdr. Ujagar Singh (25th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Jamit Singh (25th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Magar Singh (Hon. Captain 26th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Jiwan Singh (26th Punjabis); Subdr. Ghulam Muhammad (27th Punjabis); Subdr. Abdulla Khan (27th Punjabis); Subdr.- Maj. Khusial Singh (27th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Mir Alam (Hon. Captain 28th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam Hussain (28th Punjabis); Subdr. Fakir Muhammad (29th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Mihr Khan (29th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Mitt Singh (Hon. Captain 29th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Fazaldad Khan (30th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam Ali (30th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Fateh Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Mana Khan (Hon. Captain 33rd Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Narayan Singh (Hon. Captain 34th Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Mal Singh Bahadur (34th Sikh Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Kaku Singh (Hon. Captain 35th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Hazara Singh (Hon. Captain 35th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Sundar Singh (Hon. Captain 36th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Ram Singh (36th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Bhag Singh (37th Dogras); Subdr.-Maj. Sohanu (Hon. Captain 37th Dogras); Subdr. Basanta Singh (37th Dogras); Subdr.-Maj. Garkha (38th Dogras); Subdr.-Maj. Bidhi Chand (38th Dogras); Subdr.-Maj. Bhupal Thapa (Hon. Capt. 39th Garhwals); Subdr.-Maj. Moti Negi (Hon. Capt. 39th Garhwals); Subdr. Pirthi Chand (Hon. Lieutenant 39th Garhwals); Subdr.-Maj. Ram Kishan Bisht (39th Garhwals); Subdr.-Maj. Rai Singh (Hon. Captain 41st Dogras); Subdr.-Maj. Girdhari (42nd Deoli Regiment); Subdr.-Maj. Lehna Singh (Hon. Capt. 45th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Jawala Singh (Hon. Captain 45th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Jewand Singh (Hon. Captain 45th Sikhs); Subdr. Sangat Singh (45th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Waryam Singh (Hon. Captain 47th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Narain Singh (47th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Baryam Singh (47th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Bahadur Ali Khan (51st Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Narayan Singh (Hon. Captain 51st Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Hira Singh (Hon. Captain 51st Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Prem Singh (51st Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Sher Baz (Hon. Captain 52nd Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Bakhshish Singh (53rd Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Hayatullah (54th Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Lehna Singh (Hon. Captain 54th Sikhs); Subdr. Dayal Singh (54th Sikhs); Subdr. Zargoon Shah (55th Coke's Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Narayan Singh (Hon. Captain 56th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Kala Singh (Hon. Captain 56th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Narayan Singh (56th Punjabis); Subdr. Atru (56th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Wazir Khan (58th Rifles); Subdr. Zard Ali Khan (58th Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Mohan Singh (58th Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Baz Khan (59th Scinde Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Sayyid Hussain (61st K.G.O. Pioneers); Subdr. Annasamy (61st K.G.O. Pioneers); Subdr. Kandasamy (61st K.G.O. Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Suliman Khan (Hon. Captain 62nd Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Abdur Rahman (63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Mir Abbas (64th Pioneers); Subdr. Tiroovengadum (64th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Munisami (66th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Ram Singh (67th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Darashanu (67th Punjabis); Subdr. Jan Mohammed (69th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam Mohammad Khan (72nd Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Gopal Singh (72nd Punjabis); Subdr. Gyan Singh (72nd Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Kadir Muhiy-ud-din (73rd Carnatic Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Mohammad Hyat (73rd Carnatic Infantry); Subdr. Jagannath Singh (73rd Carnatic Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Hussain Khan (Hon. Lieutenant 75th Carnatic Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Daud Khan (Hon. Captain 75th Carnatic Infantry); Subdr. Sayyid Modeen (76th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Karim Khan (76th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Sayyid Jalal (Hon. Captain 81st Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Shamas-ud-din (81st Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Chandriah (81st Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Joseph (81st Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Fazl Khan (Hon. Captain 82nd Punjabis); Subdr. Wali Dad (84th Punjabis); Subdr. Sundar Singh (84th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Rur Singh (Hon. Captain 89th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Bhagwan Singh (90th Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Mahtab Din (Hon. Captain 91st Punjabis); Subdr. Abdul Hak (91st Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Prakas Rae (Hon. Captain 91st Punjabis); Subdr. Jagat Singh (92nd Punjabis); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Kasim (Hon. Captain 94th Russell's Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Wali Ahmad (Hon. Lieutenant 94th Russell's Infantry); Subdr. Shaikh Ismail (94th Russell's Infantry); Subdr. Mohd. Shahabuddin

(Hon. Lieutenant 95th Russell's Infantry); Subdr. Chandan Singh (95th Russell's Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Behari Singh (95th Russell's Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Salar Mohammad (Hon. Captain 96th Berar Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Ahmad (Hon. Captain 98th Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Hussain (Hon. Captain 101st Grenadiers); Subdr. Balajee Mule (101st Grenadiers); Subdr.-Maj. Siwa Moduk (Hon. Captain 101st Grenadiers); Subdr.-Maj. Mirza Ibrahim (Hon. Captain 103rd Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Sikandar Khan (105th Maratha Light Infantry); Subdr. Uttam Singh (105th Maratha Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Dost Mohammad (106th Hazara Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Ismail (Hon. Captain 107th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Fazil Khan (107th Pioneers); Subdr. Sawan Singh (107th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Mirza Mohammad Beg (Hon. Captain 109th Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Mohammad Ibrahim (Hon. Captain 110th Maratha Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Amir Khan (113th Infantry); Subdr. Lakha Singh (114th Mahrattas); Subdr. Bhajro Singh Gujar (119th Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Mahbub (Hon. Captain 123rd Outram's Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Ganga Sewak Pande (Hon. Captain 123rd Outram's Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Jagan Nath Pande (Hon. Captain 125th Napier's Rifles); Subdr. Dhaku Kubre (125th Napier's Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Maula Dad Khan (126th Baluchis); Subdr.-Maj. Umar Bakhsh (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Yar Mohammad (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Allahdad Khan (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Mohammad (Hon. Captain 128th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Mohammad Khan (Hon. Captain 128th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Ram Singh (Hon. Captain 128th Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Sriput Paidwal (Hon. Captain 128th Pioneers); Subdr. Lal Mast (Hon. Lieutenant 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis); Subdr.-Maj. Matbar Singh Thapa (Hon. Captain 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Tegu Kanka (Hon. Captain 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Karn Singh Gurung (Hon. Captain 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Balwant Singh Mahat (1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Hunbir Thapa (1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Kirpa Ram Thapa (Hon. Captain 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Gopal Ram Nama (Hon. Captain 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Tejbir Thapa (2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Megchand Gharti (2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Chamu Singh Burathoki (Hon. Captain 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Balbir Rana (Hon. Lieutenant 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Kushal Singh Buratokhi (3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Partab Singh (3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Moti Gurung Bahadur (3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Liladhar Thapa (4th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Singhbir Gharti (4th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Thaman Singh (5th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Amar Singh Thapa (5th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Jaslal Rae (7th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Kalu Thapa (Hon. Captain 8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Bhakan Singh Thakur (Hon. Captain 8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Abiram Gurung (Hon. Captain 8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Birbal Nagarkoti (Hon. Captain 8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Jai Chand Thakur (8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr. Satar Singh Boham (8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Kaberaj Karki (8th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Bir Singh Bohra (9th Gurkha Rifles); Abhiman Singh Gurang (Hon. Captain 10th Gurkha Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Pirthi Lal (10th Gurkha Rifles); Res. Bhai Khan (54th Camel Corps); Res. Sajawal Khan (58th Camel Corps); Res. Hakim Singh (8th Mule Corps); Subdr. Arif Khan (17th Madras Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Gulab Khan (Hon. Captain 25th Madras Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Amir (Hon. Captain 25th Madras Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Abdul Aziz (Hon. Captain 25th Madras Infantry); Res.-Maj. Shaikh Jamal (3rd Scinde Horse); Res.-Maj. Mahraab Ali Khan (Hon. Captain 3rd Lancers).

Medical Department.—Fazal Ilahi (Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Shaikh Amir Bakhsh (Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Hukam Chand (Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Pati Ram (Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon); A. Shreenavassa Pillai (Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Shaikh Kabaruddin (Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Bishnu Nath (Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Devi Ditta Saithi (Sub-Assistant Surgeon).

Indian Order of Merit.—Jamr. Imam Ali Khan (1st Lancers); Sowar Zulfikar Ali (7th Hodson's Horse); Duffdr. Puran Singh (9th Hodson's Horse); Res. Samandar Khan (9th Hodson's Horse);

Duffdr. Bagh Khan (10th Lancers); Kot Duffadar Jawala Singh (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Sowar Arur Singh (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Lce.-Duffdr. Partab Singh (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Duffdr. Phangan Singh (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Duffdr. Sant Singh (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Lce.-Duffdr. Lalbuddin (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Lce.-Duffdr. Wadhwa Singh (11th King Edward's Own Lancers); Jamr. Fazal Hussain (13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers); Duffdr. Sewa Singh (13th Lancers); Sowar Hira Singh (13th Lancers); Lce.-Duffdr. Ghulam Mohiuddin (13th Lancers); Recruit Niaz Ali (13th Lancers); Res. Kunhaiya Lall (14th Lancers); Res. Rab Nawaz Khan (15th Lancers); Duffdr. Zaideh Khan (18th King George's Own Lancers); Duffdr. Muhammad Ishak (19th Lancers); Lce.-Duffdr. Mehar Khan (19th Lancers); Sowar Yusuf Ali Khan (19th Lancers); Duffdr. Kishan Singh (19th Lancers); Sowar Ram Singh (19th Lancers); Sowar Kait Ram (19th Lancers); Duffdr. Gulab Singh (19th Lancers); Duffdr. Ghafur Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Hussain Ali Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Mir Murid Ali (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Kifayat Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Anwar Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Kot Duffdr. Shah Nur Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Mustafa Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Salamat Ali Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Duffdr. Abdul Rahman Khan (20th Deccan Horse); Res. Dildar Khan (21st Cavalry); Jamr. Kundar Singh (21st Cavalry); Jamr. Man Singh (21st Cavalry); Lce.-Duffdr. Jahangir Beg (21st Cavalry); Jamr. Wali Mohammad (25th Cavalry); Duffdr. Nutha Singh (25th Cavalry); Kot Duffdr. Zeeoodin (25th Cavalry); Res. Hayat Mohammad Khan (26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Jamr. Sher Baz Khan (26th King George's Own Light Cavalry); Kot Duffdr. Gulsher Khan (34th Poona Horse); Duffdr. Amir Khan (34th Poona Horse); Naick Bapurao Khanwilker (34th Poona Horse); Kot Duffdr. Beer Singh (36th Jacob's Horse); Jamr. Makhmudin (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Subdr. Alam Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Subdr. Sakandar Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Jamr. Dial Singh (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Res.-Maj. Bahadur Singh (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Kondu Singh (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Havr. Senu (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sowar Punjaba (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Yakut Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Naick Hazir (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Havr. Biaz Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Suba Singh (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sowar Sirandaz (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Pir Muhammed (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Kot Duffdr. Sadar-ud-Din (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sowar Alaf Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Bura Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sepoy Barweaza Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sowar Muhammad Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sepoy Nur Zamman (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Sepoy Dar Jan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Duffdr. Nazir (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Havr. Manga Khan (Queen's Own Corps of Guides); Subdr. Kishan Singh (22nd Mountain Battery); Drill Havr. Rur Singh (26th Mountain Battery); Havr. Nihal Singh (26th Mountain Battery); Naick Uttam Chand (26th Mountain Battery); Subdr. Jawala Singh (26th Mountain Battery); Gunner Diwan Singh (26th Mountain Battery); Jamr. Dulla Khan (26th Mountain Battery); Gunner Thakur Das (27th Mountain Battery); Subdr. Alam Sher (28th Mountain Battery); Havr. Hussain Muhammad (28th Mountain Battery); Trump. Jiwan (28th Mountain Battery); Gunner Imam Din (Frontier Garrison Artillery; Jamr. Natha Singh (1st Sappers and Miners); Havr. Usman Khan (1st Sappers and Miners); Naick Nabi Baksh (1st Sappers and Miners); Sapper Chaughatta (1st Sappers and Miners); Sapper Gujraj Tewari (1st Sappers and Miners); Sapper Sat Narain (1st Sappers and Miners); Naick Badri Pande (1st Sappers and Miners); Havr. Azha Giri (2nd Sappers and Miners); Jdr. Baryam Singh (3rd Sappers and Miners); Naick Nur-ud-Din (3rd Sappers and Miners); Subdr.-Maj. Bessesar Tiwari (1st Brahmans); Havr. Jawala Pershad Awasthi (1st Brahmans); Subdr. Ramadhar Awasthi (3rd Brahmans); Subdr. Man Singh (8th Rajputs); Sepoy Drigpal Singh (13th Rajputs); Jamr. Mehtab Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr.-Maj. Attar Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr. Sundar Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Jamr. Prem Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Jamr. Kaka Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr. Budh Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Sepoy Jaimal Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Naick Sham Singh

(14th King George's Own Sikhs); Havr. Sadda Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Sepoy Ganga Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Sepoy Thaman Singh (15th King George's Own Sikhs); Naick Atar Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Havr. Bogga Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Havr. Bhag Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Havr. Bur Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Naick Badan Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Naick Jodh Singh (14th King George's Own Sikhs); Subdr. Waryam Singh (15th Sikhs); Jamr. Waryam Singh (15th Sikhs); Subdr. Hira Singh (15th Sikhs); Sepoy Sahib Singh (15th Sikhs); Havr. Kishen Singh (15th Sikhs); Havr. Kishan Singh (15th Sikhs); Havr. Bela Singh (15th Sikhs); Sepoy Bhola Singh (15th Sikhs); Sepoy Jiwan Singh (15th Sikhs); Naick Gulab Singh (15th Sikhs); Sepoy Amar Singh (15th Sikhs); Naick Karpal Singh (15th Sikhs); Jamr. Ram Chariter Singh (18th Infantry); Havr. Ram Singh (22nd Punjabis); Havr. Bachan Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Nand Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Havr. Fateh Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Naick Jhanda Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Sepoy Prem Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Havr. Sundar Singh (23rd Sikh Pioneers); Jamr. Sawan Singh (24th Punjabis); Subdr. Ali Gul (24th Punjabis); Havr. Wadhawa Singh (24th Punjabis); Havr. Fateh Singh (24th Punjabis); Jamr. Umar Khan (24th Punjabis); Havr. Kala Singh (25th Punjabis); Subdr. Umar Jan (26th Punjabis); Subdr. Gurdit Singh (27th Punjabis); Havr. Mangal Singh (27th Punjabis); Sepoy Jehan Khan (27th Punjabis); Havr. Hari Singh (28th Punjabis); Sepoy Dewan Singh (29th Punjabis); Subdr. Kesar Singh (30th Punjabis); Jamr. Ram Singh (31st Punjabis); Havr. Atma Singh (31st Punjabis); Sepoy Kala Singh (31st Punjabis); Sepoy Fateh Din (31st Punjabis); Havr. Fazal Dad Khan (31st Punjabis); Duffdr. Fazal Khan (31st Punjabis); Havr. Wali Dad Khan (31st Punjabis); Jamr. Sundar Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr. Baga Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Subdr. Kesar Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Sepoy Lall Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Naick Jhanda Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Sepoy Ishar Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Havr. Wadhawa Singh (32nd Sikh Pioneers); Jamr. Waryan Singh (35th Sikhs); Havr. Kurm Singh (35th Sikhs); Havr. Sundar Singh (36th Sikhs); Naick Sundar Singh (36th Sikhs); Sepoy Bhulla Singh (36th Sikhs); Niack Attar Singh (36th Sikhs); Naick Hira Singh (36th Sikhs); Naick Sujan Singh (36th Sikhs); Havr. Sher Singh (36th Sikhs); Naick Harnam Singh (36th Sikhs); Sepoy Rur Singh (36th Sikhs); Lance Naick Sada Singh (36th Sikhs); Sepoy Thaman Singh (36th Sikhs); Sepoy Bela Singh (36th Sikhs); Lance Naick Sawan Singh (36th Sikhs); Subdr. Bela (40th Pathans); Lance Naick Payo (40th Pathans); Sepoy Muhammad Khan (40th Pathans); Havr. Sharif (40th Pathans); Sepoy Akbar Shah (40th Pathans); Havr. Gopi (41st Dogras); Jamr. Uttam Singh (45th Sikhs); Jamr. Prem Singh (45th Sikhs); Subdr. Ala Singh (45th Sikhs); Sepoy Lal Singh (45th Sikhs); Havr. Atma Singh (45th Sikhs); Mahtab Singh (45th Sikhs); Naick Jeewa Singh (45th Sikhs); Havr. Wir Singh (45th Sikhs); Havr. Sant Singh (45th Sikhs); Colour-Havr. Sayad Baz (46th Punjabis); Havr. Partab Singh (47th Sikhs); Subdr. Narayan Singh (51st Sikhs); Jamr. Sheo Singh (51st Sikhs); Jamr. Hussain Shah (51st Sikhs); Colour-Havr. Mohan Singh (51st Sikhs); Lance Naick Jalandah (51st Sikhs); Sepoy Habib Ullah (51st Sikhs); Havr. Shah Sawar (51st Sikhs); Havr. Sham Singh (53rd Sikhs); Subdr. Dheru (54th Sikhs); Lance Naick Bhola Singh (54th Sikhs); Havr. Wazira (54th Sikhs); Subdr. Tulsi Ram (54th Sikhs); Sepoy Bishan Singh (54th Sikhs); Subdr. Daud Shah (55th Coke's Rifles); Subdr. Bela Singh (55th Coke's Rifles); Havr. Ishar Singh (55th Coke's Rifles); Sepoy Basant Singh (55th Coke's Rifles); Naick Teja Singh (55th Coke's Rifles); Havr. Mir Dost (55th Coke's Rifles); Sepoy Kalandar (55th Coke's Rifles); Sepoy Nurdad (55th Coke's Rifles); Sepoy Umar Khan (58th Vaughan's Rifles); Sepoy Amar Singh (59th Rifles); Jamr. Narain Singh (62nd Punjabis); Subdr. Chanda Singh (66th Punjabis); Subdr. Baryam Singh (69th Punjabis); Jamr. Chaugatta (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Gama (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Sohawa (72nd Punjabis); Colour-Havr. Hira Singh (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Karm Ilahi (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Juma Khan (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Ghulam Muhammad (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Faqir Muhammed (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Saif Ali (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Nawab Shah (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Mehtab Din (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Miran Bakhsh (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Fazal Din (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Chandu Khan (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Mohammed Alam (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Khero (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Shamas Din (72nd Punjabis); Havr. Karam Dad Khan (72nd Punjabis);

Sepoy Ghulam Nabi (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Sultan Ahmed (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Buti (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Mehir Din (72nd Punjabis); Sepoy Ghulam Hussain (72nd Punjabis); Din Muhammad (72nd Punjabis); Rangu (72nd Punjabis); Kashu (72nd Punjabis); Havr. Narayan Singh (74th Punjabis); Havr. Kummila Ramkrishnamma (75th Carnatic Infantry); Subdr.-Maj. Sundar Singh (82nd Punjabis); Subdr. Ram Singh (82nd Punjabis); Sepoy Abdul Razack (87th Punjabis); Sepoy Mahi Khan (89th Punjabis); Havr. Uttam Singh (89th Punjabis); Havr. Ganda Singh (89th Punjabis); Sepoy Karim Din (90th Punjabis); Subdr. Bahadur Khan (91st Punjabis); Subdr. Jawand Singh (93rd Burma Infantry); Havr. Butta Singh (104th Rifles); Subdr. Abdulla Khan (106th Pioneers); Jamr. Mohammad Akbar (106th Pioneers); Trumpeter Ali Sher Khan (120th Infantry); Naick Ramjirao Dalvi (123rd Rifles); Sepoy Maya Singh (124th Baluchis); Subdr. Bulaka Singh (126th Baluchistan Infantry); Havr. Shah Zad Khan (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Sepoy Khuda Bakhsh Khan (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Sepoy Fazal Khan (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Havr. Nur Dad (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Havr. Sarif Khan (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Sepoy Subey Khan (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry); Colour-Havr. Saddu Singh (130th King George's Own Baluchis); Subdr. Hira Singh Thapa (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Subdr. Bulbeer Ghurtie (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Havr. Basu Gurung (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Subdr. Bhalbahadar Gurung (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Naick Dhan Singh Bandari (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Sepoy Nar Singh Gharti (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Sepoy Lachman Thapa (1st King George's Own Gurkhas); Subdr. Birbal Singh Khatri (2nd Gurkhas); Subdr. Birkhadaj Khatri (2nd Gurkhas); Bugler Nandia Thapa (2nd Gurkhas); Sepoy Kharu Gurung (2nd Gurkhas); Havr. Tikaram Lama (2nd Gurkhas); Subdr. Harakbir Gurung (3rd Gurkhas); Havr. Deb Singh Bhist (3rd Gurkhas); Subdr. Manbu Limbu (4th Gurkhas); Subdr. Goria Rana (5th Gurkhas); Jamr. Moti Ram Thapa (5th Gurkhas); Jamr. Mani Ram Pun (5th Gurkhas); Subdr. Birkhadhaj Khatri (5th Gurkhas); Rifleman Kharu Gurung (5th Gurkhas); Subdr.-Maj. Judhbir Gurung (6th Gurkhas); Subdr. Kaman Singh Thapa (6th Gurkhas); Havr. Singiah Lama (6th Gurkhas); Subdr. Dhup Chand Thapa (8th Gurkhas); Subdr. Gomo Basnet (8th Gurkhas); Havr. Ranjit Thapa (8th Gurkhas); Rifleman Tika Ram Thapa (8th Gurkhas); Lce.-Havr. Ganbhir Rai (8th Gurkhas); Rifleman Karagbir Gurung (8th Gurkhas); Driver Biwa (13th Mule Corps); Gannu Ram (Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Mohammed Zopar Khan (Extra Assistant Commissioner).

Late Orderly Officers to His Majesty the King not Members of any Order.—Res. Mangal Singh (16th Cavalry); Subdr. Ram Chandra Rao Mohity (103rd Infantry); Res. Thakur Mul Singh (26th Cavalry); Res.-Maj. Malik Sher Bahadur Khan (26th Cavalry); Res. Ahmad Khan (29th Lancers); Subdr. Rohtan Singh (13th Rajputs).

Members of Other Orders.—Res.-Maj. Ghulam Raza Khan, M.V.O. (13th Lancers); Subdr. Nur Khan, Victorian Medallist (61st Pioneers); Subdr.-Maj. Sardar Khan, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur (69th Punjabis).

(XL) Regiments in India of which the King-Emperor is Colonel in Chief

British.—10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Fusiliers, the Norfolk Regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's).

Indian.—1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmur Rifles), 18th King George's Own Lancers, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, 14th King George's Own Ferozepur Sikhs, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment).

Her Majesty's Regiment.—127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

(XLI) Commanding Officers of Units Providing Guards of Honour and Escorts during the Visit to Delhi

State Entry.—Brigadier-General H. F. Mercer. *Durbar.*—Brigadier-General H. P. Leader. *State Departure.*—Brigadier-General G. J. Younghusband. *7th December.*—Brevet-Colonel S. T. B. Linsford. *8th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole. *9th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. B. Lang. *10th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Humphreys. *11th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Cartwright. *12th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Merrie. *13th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. L. Hulton. *14th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Bernard. *15th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. M. Taylor. *16th December.*—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. R. Montague-Stuart-Wortley.

(XLII) Royal Warrants Increasing the Order of the Star of India

(1) GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas in and by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the Statutes for the Government of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, made in pursuance of the said Letters Patent, full power and authority is reserved to Us, to increase the number of Members of any of the Classes of Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Companions of Our said Order, and to assign a place in any such Class to any person whom We might think fit to admit into the same.

And whereas by a Special Statute, bearing date the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and now in full force for the regulation of the Order, it is ordained and declared that the First Class or Knights Grand Commanders of the Order shall not exceed thirty-six in number; and whereas by Special Statute bearing date the twenty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, and now in full force for the regulation of the Order, it is ordained and declared that the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Order, shall not exceed eighty-five in number, and that the Third Class, or Companions of the Order, shall not exceed one hundred and seventy in number.

And whereas We deem it expedient further to increase the number of the Members of the First, Second, and Third Class of Our said Order.

Now, therefore, in pursuance and in exercise of the power so reserved to Us by the aforesaid Letters Patent and the Statutes made in pursuance thereof, We are pleased by this Special Statute of Our said Most Exalted Order to increase the number of the First, Second, and Third Classes, and to enable Us to carry this Our Royal Will and Pleasure into effect, We do hereby increase the total number of Companions or Members of this Order from two hundred and ninety-one to three hundred and forty-four; and We do further, in exercise of the power aforesaid, alter and dispense with so much of the aforesaid Statutes of Our said Order as may be necessary for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and the said Statutes are hereby altered and dispensed with accordingly, and in lieu thereof We have made, ordained, and established and by these Presents sealed with the Seal of the Order to make, ordain, and establish the following Statutes, viz.:

I. It is ordained that the First Class or Knights Grand Commanders shall not exceed forty-four in number, of whom twenty-two shall be Native Princes and Chiefs of India, and twenty-two British subjects.

II. It is ordained that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed one hundred in number.

III. It is ordained that the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed two hundred in number.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that this Special Statute sealed with the Seal of Our said Order be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the second year of Our Reign and in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

(2) GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas by virtue of the power in Us vested under certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the Statutes for the Government of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, made in pursuance of the said Letters Patent; We deem it expedient without permanently increasing the number of Ordinary Members of the Order, to provide for the admission into the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Order of such persons as have rendered to Us special and important services.

We, therefore, in pursuance and in exercise of the power so vested in Us, do make, ordain, and establish by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, the following Statutes and Ordinances, namely:

It is ordained that the persons whom We may on the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, think fit to admit as Additional Members, into the First, Second, and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in commemoration of Our visit to Our Empire of India to celebrate Our Coronation, shall not now or hereafter be included within the number of the Ordinary Members allotted to such Classes.

It is ordained that the Additional Members so to be appointed shall have rank and precedence among the Ordinary Members of their respective classes according to the date of their respective Appointments, and that the Statutes of Our said Most Exalted Order shall in all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said Additional Members as to the Ordinary Members of Our said Most Exalted Order, any Statute, Decree, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that this Special Statute, sealed with the Seal of Our said Order, be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the second year of Our Reign and in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Royal Warrants Increasing the Order of the Indian Empire

(1) GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas in and by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the Statutes for the Government of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, made in pursuance of the said Letters Patent, full power and authority is reserved to Us to increase the number of members of any of the Classes of Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Companions of Our said Order and to assign a place in any such Class to any person whom We might think fit to admit into the same.

And whereas by Article VI of these Statutes of Our said Order it is ordained and declared that the First Class or Knights Grand Commanders shall not exceed thirty-two in number in addition to those who shall be Knights Grand Commanders of the Order under and by virtue of Article IV of the said Statutes, and Whereas by Special Statutes bearing date the twenty-first day of October,

one thousand nine hundred and two, it is ordained that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed ninety-two in number, and Whereas by Article IX of these Statutes of Our said Order it is ordained that nominations to the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed twenty in any successive year.

AND WHEREAS We deem it expedient further to increase the number of Members of the First and Second Classes and to make provision for the nomination to and admission annually into the Third Class of the Order of forty Companions of Our said Order.

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance and in exercise of the power reserved to Us by the aforesaid Letters Patent and the Statutes made in pursuance thereof.

WE are hereby pleased to alter and dispense with so much of the aforesaid Statutes of Our said Order as may be necessary for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and the said Statutes are hereby altered and dispensed with accordingly, and in lieu thereof We have made, ordained, and established, and by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the Order, do make, ordain, and establish the following Statutes, viz.:

I. It is ordained that the First Class or Knights Grand Commanders shall not exceed forty in number in addition to those who shall be Knights Grand Commanders of the Order under and by virtue of Article IV of these Statutes of Our said Order.

II. It is ordained that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed one hundred and twenty in number.

III. It is ordained that nominations to the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed forty in any successive year, exclusive in every case of promotion to a higher class of the Order.

AND it is Our Will and Pleasure that this special Statute, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the Second Year of Our Reign and in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

(2) GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, to all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS by virtue of the power vested in Us under certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the Statutes for the Government of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, made in pursuance of the said Letters Patent, We deem it expedient, without permanently increasing the number of the Ordinary Members of the Order, to provide for the admission into the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Order of such persons as have rendered to Us special and important services.

WE, THEREFORE, in pursuance and in exercise of the power so vested in Us do make, ordain, and establish by these Presents, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, the following Statutes and Ordinances, namely:

It is ordained that the persons whom We may, on the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, think fit to admit as Additional Mmebers, into the First, Second, and Third Classes of the said Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in commemoration of Our visit to Our Empire of India to celebrate Our Coronation, shall not now or hereafter be included within the number of the Ordinary Members allotted to such Classes.

It is ordained that the Additional Members so to be appointed shall have rank and precedence among the Ordinary Members of their respective Classes according to the date of their respective Appointments, and that the Statutes of Our said Most Eminent Order shall in all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said Additional

Members as to the Ordinary Members of Our said Most Eminent Order, any Statute, Decree, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND it is Our Will and Pleasure that this Statute, sealed with the Seal of Our said Order, be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the second year of Our Reign and in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

(XLIII) THE HONOURS LIST

Personal Salutes

21 *Guns*.—Major-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Gwalior, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

19 *Guns*.—Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamshere Jang Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal.

11 *Guns*.—Rana Ranjit Singh, Rana of Barwani.

11 *Guns*.—Sultan Ghalib bin Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla.

11 *Guns*.—Shankar Rav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of Bhor.

9 *Guns*.—Maharajadhiraja Kamal Deo, Chief of Kanker.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.—Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe; Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Ruler of Bhopal; Her Highness Maharani Shri Nundkanvarba, wife of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.—Lieutenant-General John Eccles Nixon, C.B.; Major-General John Blaxell Woon, C.B.

Baronetcy.—The Hon. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governorof Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.—His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Ex-Governor of Madras; Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, President of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Siroman Sri Sir Gunga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp, Maharaja of Bikaner; Major His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharao of Kota; His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India; His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Kapurthala; His Highness Asafjah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, Nizam of Hyderabad; His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.—Major-General His Highness Sir Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; the Hon. Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Kolhapur; Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili; Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Arthur John Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., Baron Stamfordham; the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; His Excellency Sir John Newell Jordan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking; His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharana of Udaipur; His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia-Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri

Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala; His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan, Ruler of Khairpur; His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varam, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin; Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Salimulla, K.C S.I., of Dacca.

Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.—The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Master of the Ceremonies during the King-Emperor's visit to India, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Hon. Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp, Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur.

Hon. Colonel His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Umra Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Badahur Mustaid Jung, G.C.I.E., Aide-de-Camp, Nawab of Rampur.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharao Raja of Bundi.

Knights Commanders of the Star of India.—The Hon. Mr. Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; the Hon. Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; the Hon. Mr. Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; the Hon. Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Kishangarh; the Hon. Mr. Reginald Henry Craddock, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the Hon. Mr. James McCrone Douie, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. James Scorgie Meston, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Benjamin Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member and Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan, a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Elliot Graham Colvin, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; the Hon. Colonel Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.I.E., V.D., President of the Railway Board, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Surgeon-General Charles Pardey Lukis, C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Stanley Ismay, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), Chief Justice of the Chief Court of Mysore; George Casson Walker, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), lately Financial Adviser to the Nizam's Government; Apcar Alexander Apcar, Esq., C.S.I., of Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Consul for Siam in Calcutta; His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, Raja of Dhar; His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch); Surgeon-General Francis Wollaston Trevor, C.B., M.B., K.H.S., Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India; His Highness Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan.

It was the King-Emperor's gracious intention to have appointed the late Hon. Sardar Pratap Singh, C.S.I., an Additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India had he survived.

Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire.—The Hon. Mr. Frederick William Duke, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon. Mr. Archdale Earle, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Charles Stewart Wilson, Indian Civil Service, Director-General of the Post Office of India, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Major-General Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, C.B., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Charles Raitt Cleveland, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department; the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B., Chief of the General Staff; Sri Kantirava Narasinharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja of Mysore; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg; the Hon. Mr. Henry Parsall Burt, C.I.E., Manager of the North-Western Railway, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations; James Houssemayne DuBoulay, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Jujharsingh Ju Deo Bahadur, C.I.E., Maharaja of Charkhari; Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Esq. C.I.E., of Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta, Sheriff of Calcutta; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, C.I.E., Indian Army, Inspecting Officer of Cantonments; the Hon. Mr. Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, C.I.E., of Nagpur, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Captain His Highness Fakr-ud-Daula Muhammad Iftikar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, Nawab of Jaora; His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of Sitamau; Raj Sahib Amarsinghji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib of Wankaner; Dr. Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., of Poona; Michael Filose, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior; Rear Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Royal Navy; Surgeon-General Arthur Mudge Branfoot, C.I.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service (retired), President of the Medical Board at the India Office; Sir John Stanley, K.C., lately Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces; Saint-Hill Eardley Wilmot, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner under the Development Act for Great Britain, lately Inspector-General of Forests in India; Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Zachariah Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; the Hon. Mr. Francis Edward Spring, C.I.E., Public Works Department (retired), Chairman of the Madras Port Trust Board, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations; Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Dring, C.I.E., Agent of the East Indian Railway Company; Maharaja Sri Vickrama Deo, Zamindar of Jeypore, Madras; His Highness Maharaja Thotub Namgyal of Sikkim; Rana Sheoraj Singh, Talukdar of Thalrai (Kahjurgaon), Raj Bareli; Raja Shaban Ali Khan Khan Bahadur, of Salempur, Lucknow; His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Alwar; His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, Maharawat of Partabgarh; His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasingji Gambhirsinghji, Raja of Rajpipla; Diwan Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga, C.I.E., Banker, Central Provinces; His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bijawar; General Mowbray Thomson (retired), late Bengal Infantry.

Honorary Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire.—General Albert Houtum Schindler, C.I.E., lately Director, Central Department, Persian Foreign Office; Shaikh Mubarak Bin Subah, Ruler of Kuwait.

Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.—Major-General J. A. Bell (Political Resident at Aden); the Hon. Mr. Edward Lee French (Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations); Brigadier-General Rollo Estouteville Grimston, C.I.E., Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor; the Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of Pahasu, Chief Member of Council, Jaipur; Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Mohammad Aslam Khan, K.C.I.E., Aide-de-Camp; His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre Slade, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron; Nawab Sir Asif Qadr Sayyad Wasif Ali Mirza Khan, Bahadur Mohbat Jang, K.C.S.I., of Murshidabad;

Major-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General in India; Major-General B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O.; Major-General G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Quartermaster-General in India.

Knights Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—The Hon. Mr. John Molesworth Macpherson, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Justice Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; the Hon. Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherji, C.S.I., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University; the Hon. Mr. Justice Henry George Richards, K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, and Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University; the Hon. Mr. Justice Henry Daly Griffin, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces; Mr. Ralph Percy Ashton, of Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Calcutta, President of the Mining and Commercial Institute; Khan Bahadur Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nasik; the Hon. Mr. Cecil William Noble Graham, of Messrs. Graham & Co., President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Hall, and an Additional Member of the Governor-General of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Lieutenant-Colonel Chunilal Henry Bedford, M.D., D.Sc., Indian Medical Service, Chemical Examiner, Bengal; the Hon. Mr. Hugh Stein Fraser, of Madras, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davar, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay; Rao Sahib Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Head of the Jain community, a Justice of the Peace and an Hon. Magistrate for the City of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. James Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; Mr. David Yule, Calcutta; the Hon. Mr. Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.—Brigadier-General William Eliot Peyton, D.S.O., Commanding Meerut Cavalry Brigade, Delhi Herald Extraordinary; Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., Indian Army (retired); Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, C.I.E., Indian Political Department; John Cromie Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer of Durbar Railways; Montague Sherard Dawes Butler, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and Secretary for the Punjab to the All-India Memorial to King Edward VII; Charles Augustus Kincaid, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political, Special and Judicial Departments; Major Frank Graham Smallwood, M.V.O., Royal Artillery, Ordnance Department; Balwant Rao Bhaiya Scindia, Member of the Gwalior Board of Revenue; James Scott Pitkeathly, Esq., Electrical Inspector to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Electrical Engineer for the Durbar Camps; M. Aziz-ud-din, Esq., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Captain Walter Lumsden, R.N. (retired), Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Lieutenant-Colonel John Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Resident in Nepal; the Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Mr. C. B. Bayley, Secretary to the Victoria Memorial Committee; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Major-General M. Rimington, C.B.

Companions of the Order of the Bath.—Surgeon-General James Gaussen MacNeece; Brigadier-General Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O.; Brigadier-General Ernest Hunter Rodwell; Brigadier-General William Edwin Bunbury; Brigadier-General Philip Mainwaring Carnegy; Brigadier-General James Gibbon Turner; Brigadier-General Edmond Boteler Burton; Colonel St. George Loftus Steele; Colonel Charles Fancourt Willis, I.M.S.; Colonel William Cross Barratt, D.S.O.; Colonel George Benjamin Hodgson, D.S.O.; Colonel Thomas Grainger, I.M.S.; Colonel Hugh Pentland Shekleton; Colonel John Arthur Tanner, D.S.O.; Colonel Charles Rutherford, C.M.G.; Colonel Robert Smeiton Maclagan, R.E.; Brigadier-General Walter Pipon Braithwaite.

Companions of the Order of the Star of India.—Robert Woodburn Gillan, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor-General; the Hon. Mr. John Walter Hose, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. Mr. Charles Ernest Vear Goument, Indian Public Works Department, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Buildings, Roads, and Railway Branches, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Harrington Verney Lovett, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Benares Division, United Provinces; Herbert Lovely Eales, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma; the Hon. Mr. George Gilbert White, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Burma, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Colonel Sidney Gerald Burrard, Royal Engineer, F.R.S., Officiating Surveyor-General of India; Frederick Beadon-Bryant, Esq., Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Lionel Showers, C.I.E., Indian Army, Resident at Jaipur; Frank George Sly, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Berar; George Moss Harriott, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Central Provinces; Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Bhagalpur, Bengal; Edward Vere Levinge, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Orissa; the Hon. Mr. Robert Nathan, Indian Civil Service, a Commissioner in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Arthur Meredith, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Archer, C.I.E., Indian Army, Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan; the Hon. Mr. James Peter Orr, Indian Civil Service, Senior Collector and Chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; Herbert Alexander Casson, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab; William Axel Hertz, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Myitkyina, Burma; the Hon. Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. George Seymour Curtis, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Central Division, Bombay Presidency, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Syed Ali Imam, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; the Hon. Mr. William Henry Clark, C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Francis Aylmer Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O., Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry to the King-Emperor; the Hon. Mr. Herbert Thomson, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Rao Bahadur Nanak Candh, C.I.E., Minister of Indore; Surgeon-General William Burney Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, lately Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel John Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Army, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart Lockwood Maddox, Indian Civil Service, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Gilbert Thomas Walker, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director-General of Indian Observatories; the Hon. Mr. Venkatarama Krishnaswami Aiyar, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon, Indian Army, Commissioner of the Assam Valley, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Colonel George Francis Angelo Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., V.H.S., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal; Edmund Vivian Gabriel, Esq., C.V.O., Indian Civil Service,

Secretary of the Coronation Durbar Committee; John Stuart Donald, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Political Department, Resident in Waziristan; Henry Montague Segundo Mathews, Esq., Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, Burma; Arthur Crommelin Hankin, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Police, Inspector-General of the Nizam's District Police; Nawab Faridoon Jang Bahadur, C.I.E., or Faridoonji Jamshedji, Esq., Political Secretary to His Highness the Nizam, and Private Secretary to the Minister of Hyderabad; Maulvi Ahmad Hussain, Private Secretary to the Nizam, and Chief Secretary to the Nizam's Government; Horace Charles Mules, Esq., M.V.O., Collector of Karachi, Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, and President of the Karachi Municipality; His Highness Raja Bije Chand, Chief of Kahlur (Bilaspur); Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Russell Aldridge, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, lately Sanitary Officer at Army Headquarters; Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Mathew Richard Henry Wilson, 10th Hussars, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief; John Charles Burnham, Esq., Manager and Chemist of the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, Nilgiri Hills; Brevet-Colonel Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Circle; Michael Kennedy, Esq., Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay; Thakor Karansinhji Vajirajji, Chief of Lakhtar, Kathiawar; Meherban Mudhojirao Janrao Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, Satara; Lieutenant-Colonel Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., C.I.E., Public Works Department, State Engineer, Kashmir; Brigadier-General Herbert Vaughan Cox, Indian Army, Military Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Brevet-Colonel Robert Smelton Maclagan, C.B., Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, and a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mowbray Dallas, Indian Army, Commissioner of Delhi, and a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Edward Henry Scamander Clarke, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; Jagadish Chundra Bose, Esq., C.I.E., Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

It was the King-Emperor's gracious intention to have appointed the late Nawab Alladad Khan, Saddozai, of Dera Ismail Khan, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India had he survived.

Companions of the Indian Empire.—James Herbert Seabrooke, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Military Department, India Office; the Hon. Mr. Walter Culley Madge, President of the Anglo-Indian Association, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton, Indian Army, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; James Scott, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Major Edward Charles Bayley, Indian Army, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Prashad, an Hon. Magistrate of Delhi; Frederick William Johnston, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Major Arthur Louis Bickford, Indian Army, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles; Edward Gelson Gregson, Esq., Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, North-West Frontier Province, on special duty in connexion with the suppression of the arms traffic; Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah Kaka Khel; William Malcolm Hailey, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Colonel Benjamin William Marlow, Indian Army, Military Accountant-General, and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military); Herbert Gerard Tomkins, Esq., Finance Department, Government of India, Officiating Accountant-General, Bengal; Henry Whitby Smith, Esq., Indo-European Telegraph Department, lately Director of the Persian Gulf Section; Major Francis Beville Prideaux, Indian Political Department; Major Arthur Prescott Trevor, Indian Political Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, Indian Army, Private Secretary to the President of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mactaggart, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Nawab Mirza Mahdi Hussain, Khan Bahadur, of Lucknow; Rai Kishan Sah Bahadur, Hon. Magistrate, Naini Tal; Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department; Major Leonard Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Pathology, Medical

College, Calcutta, and Government Bacteriologist; the Hon. Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Ludovic Charles Porter, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. Henry Sharp, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Queen's College and the Sanskrit College, Benares; Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shastri, Hon. Magistrate, Naihati Independent Bench, Bengal; Lieutenant-Colonel Allen McConaghey, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin, Baluchistan; Nawab Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magassi Tribe, Baluchistan; Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan; Robert Charles Francys Volkers, Esq., Secretary to the Railway Board; Henry Hubert Hayden, Esq., Director of the Geological Survey of India; Alexander Muirhead, Esq., Agent of the South Indian Railway Company; Chotal or Tsedag Namgyal Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku of Sikkim; Lieutenant-Colonel Edulji Palanji Frenchman, Indian Medical Service (retired); Alexander Emanuel English, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in Burma; George Frederick Arnold, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma; Maung Myat Tun Aung, K.S.M., T.D.M., Burma Commission, Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu; George Cunningham Buchanan, Esq., Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Rangoon Port Trust; the Hon. Mr. William Rucker Stikeman, Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records in the Central Provinces; George Sanky Hart, Esq., Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces; Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar of Deulghat, Buldana, Central Provinces; John Henry Kerr, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Evans, Officiating Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department; Major Henry Burden, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon in Nepal; Maharaj Raghunath Singh, of Dhasuk, Kishangarh; the Hon. George William Küchler, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. John Ghest Cumming, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; the Rev. John Anderson Graham, D.D., of Kalimpong, Darjeeling District; the Hon. Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., Calcutta, a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Nasaruddin, Bengal Provincial Executive Service (retired), Revenue Member of Council, Bhopal; Louis James Kershaw, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Eastern Bengal and Assam; the Hon. William Taylor Cathcart, an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam for making Laws and Regulations; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Central Provinces, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Hugh Murray, Esq., Imperial Forest Service (retired), lately Senior Conservator of Forests, Bombay; Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, Political Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior; Pundit Kailas Narain Haksar, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Gwalior Forces and Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior; Captain Rudolph Edward Trower Hogg, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Assistant Military Secretary to the King-Emperor; Major Ernest Douglas Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, Assistant Military Secretary to the King-Emperor; Major Hugh Roderick Stockley, R.E., 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Assistant Military Secretary to the King-Emperor; Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Esq., Public Works Department (retired), Chief Engineer to the Government of

Mysore; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Godfrey Jones, Indian Army, Military Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore; Jagirdar Desraj Urs, M.V.O., Chief Commandant of the Mysore troops; Major Armine Brereton Dew, Indian Army, lately Political Agent in Gilgit; Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath, Chief Minister to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; Lieutenant-Colonel James Reid Roberts, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon at Indore and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Impey, Political Agent in Bundelkhand; Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of Kothi, Baghelkhand; Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, Member of the Indore Council of Regency; Colonel Alexander William Macrae, V.D., Honorary Colonel of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras; Arthur Ernest Lawson, Esq., Editor of *The Madras Mail* and Sheriff of Madras; Albion Rajkumar Banerji, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Dewan of Cochin; Major Frederick Fenn Elwes, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon to the Governor of Madras; Colonel William Burgess Wright, V.D., General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Commanding the 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles; the Hon. Mr. Cecil Archibald Smith, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations; Sardar Shamsher Singh Sardar Bahadur, Ahlkar-i-Ala (Senior Member, Executive and Judicial Committee) of Jind; Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Hon. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kallar, Rawalpindi; Colonel Gilbert Walter Palin, Indian Army, Deputy Director of the Supply and Transport Corps for the Coronation Durbar; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott, V.D., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles; Major William Daniel Henry, V.D., Simla Volunteer Rifles; Gerald Francis Keatinge, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Director of Agriculture and Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay; Major John Glennie Greig, Indian Army, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; Sardar Naoroji Pudamoji, ex-President of the Poona Municipality; Vala Laksman Meram, Chief of Thana-Devli, Jetpur Taluka, Bombay Presidency; Claude Alexander Barron, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi; Leonard William Reynolds, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan; Charles Archibald Walker Rose, Esq., Consul at Tengyueh; Major Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay, Indian Political Department; Captain John Mackenzie, Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household.

Members of the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.—Thomas Robert John Ward, Esq., C.I.E., Public Works Department, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal Circle, Punjab; Colonel James Bamber, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee; Major Sidney D'Aguilar Crookshank, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department, Superintendent of Works for the Coronation Durbar; Major William Bernard James, 2nd Lancers, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the Coronation Durbar; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cameron Fitzgerald Somerville, Commandant, Royal Military School of Music; Major Arthur J. Stretton, M.V.O. (5th class), Director of Music, Royal Military School of Music; Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Francis Tyrell Murray, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps, a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee; William Maxwell, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Postmaster-General of the Punjab; Major Cecil De la Rue Mears, Squadron Officer, 8th Cavalry; Captain John Stafford Barker, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Quetta, an Electrical Engineer for the Coronation Durbar; Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Lushington Holland, Commandant, 23rd Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gilbert Carnegy, Commandant, 107th Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wyndham Somerset, Commandant, 48th Pioneers; Major Ernest Henry Scott Cullen, 32nd Pioneers; Major Henry Francis Edward Freeland, R.E., Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, on special duty for the Coronation Durbar Railways; Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., Public Works Department, Punjab (retired); Muhammad Ali, District Judge and Magistrate of Tawargarh, Gwalior; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Dopping Creagh, 128th Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Geoffrey Twining, 1st (K.G.O.) Sappers and Miners; Sir Arthur M. Ker, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer of

the All-India Memorial to King Edward VII; Captain George Henry Willis, R.E., Officiating Master of His Majesty's Mint at Calcutta; Hon. Captain the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., Indian Herald at the Durbar; Ivor Cradock Thomas, Esq., Director of the Indian Telegraph Department; Alexander Carmichael Stewart, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Punjab Police; Major Arthur Hunter Buist; Mr. Hormusjee Cooverjee Dinshah; Mr. Banin Menahem Messa.

Members of the 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.—Lancelot Colin Glascock, Esq., Indian Police, Superintendent of Police at Lahore; Frederick Theodore Jones, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces, on special duty for the Coronation Durbar; Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Principal of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore; Ali Husain, Lieutenant, 2nd Gwalior Infantry.

Indian Titles

Maharajadhiraja (*Hereditary*).—His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharao of Sirohi.

Maharaja (*Hereditary*).—His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Raja of Jind; Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Band Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Singh Malvandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Raja of Nabha; His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Raja of Kapurthala.

Raja (*Hereditary*).—Rana Pratap Singh, Rana of Ali Rajpur; Raja Bahagat Raj Bahadur Singh, Chief of Sohawal, Baghelkhand; Raja Dig Bijai Singh, of Daiya, Allahabad District.

Maharaja Bahadur (*Personal*).—The Hon. Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore of Calcutta.

Maharaja (*Personal*).—Maharaj Kumar Kshaunish Chandra Ray, of Krishnagar, Nadia, Bengal.

Raja Bahadur (*Personal*).—Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, Feudatory Chief of Gangpur, Orissa; Raja Bisen Prasad Singh Deo, Feudatory Chief of Jashpur, Central Provinces; Raja Bhup Deo Singh, Feudatory Chief of Raigarh, Central Provinces.

Nawab Bahadur (*Personal*).—Nawab Rustam Ali Khan Mandal, Karnal, Punjab.

Raja (*Personal*).—The Hon. Sri Madana Mohana Simha Devu Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota, Madras Presidency; the Hon. Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur, of Serampore, Hooghly, Member of the Bengal Executive Council; the Hon. Kumar Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri, of Kakina, Rangpur; Seth Swami Dayal, of Moizuddinpur, Sitapur; Mirza Wali-ullah Khan, of Rehlu, Kangra; Rao Khalak Singh, of Khaniadhana, Gwalior Agency; Rai Bahadur Ugyen Dorji Kazi, Bhutan Agent at Kalimpong.

Nawab (*Personal*).—Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, a Vakil of the High Court, and a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta; the Hon. Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Dhanbari, Mymensingh; the Hon. Saiyid Hossam Haidar Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Comilla, Tippera; Haji Ismail Khan of Datauli, Aligarh; Saiyad Muhammad Ali Nasir Khan, of Gorakhpur; Sardar Jallab Khan, C.I.E.; Gurchani Tumandar, Dera Ghazi Khan; Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Teri, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Bahadur Mohabat Khan, Khan of Toru, North-West Frontier Province; Sajjad Ali Khan, son of the late Ahmed Ali Khan, head of the British Indian Community at Baghdad.

Mahamahopadhyaya.—M. R. Ry. Srimushnam Vyakarna Subbarayacharya Avergal, of Tiruvadi, Tanjore, Madras; M. R. Ry. Rama Sastri Ganapathi Sastri Avergal, of Kumbakonam, Tanjore; Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, Professor of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta; Pandit Bisweswar Tarkaratna, of Burdwan; Pandit Kesava Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit in the Queen's College, Benares; Pandit Har Narain Shashtri, of Delhi; Pandit Sheo Narayan, Head Pandit of the Mayo College, and Superintendent of the Ajmer Boarding House; Pandit Mukand Ram Shastri, of the Archæological Department of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shams-ul-Ulama.—Saiyid Abdulla Bin Edrus Bin Zain Al Edrus, Mansab of the Shrine of Edrus, Aden; Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad Nosherwan, High Priest of the Parsis in the

Deccan; Maulvi Ghulam Salmani, Assistant Superintendent of the Hooghly Madrassa; Maulvi Safiulla, Lecturer in the Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrassa; Maulvi Khalil Ahmad, Professor of Arabic in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad, Head Imam of the Jama Masjid, Delhi.

Shifa-ul-Mulk.—Zynulabdin Sahib, Medical Practitioner, Tanjore, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur (*Personal*).—M. R. Ry. Theagaraja Aiyar Sadasiva Aiyar Avergal, a District Judge in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastri Avergal, Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Govindas Chatterbooja Das Garu, a Merchant of Madras; the Hon. Mr. Sattappa Ramanatha Muttaiya Ramaswami Chettiyar, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council, South Arcot District; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Venkataswamy Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Periyiakulam Municipal Council, Madura District; Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Putanna Chetty, Senior Member of Council, Mysore; Rao Bahadur Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Pahra, Baghelkhand; Rai Bahadur Tiwari Chajuram, Diwan of Dhar; Rai Bahadur Lala Bisheshar Nath, Diwan of Rajgarh; Diwan Bishan Das, Director of Land Records, Gwalior; Mr. Krishna Rao Luxman Paonaskar, Chief Member of Council, Kishangarh; Rao Bahadur Pandit Govind Ram Chandar Khandekar, Judicial Member of the Bharatpur Council.

Sardar Bahadur (*Personal*).—Bhimdal Lazarus Diwan Rai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling; Subadar Tai Ram, Dacca Military Police Battalion; Sardar Bhagwant Singh, of Barheli, Ambala District; Sardar Kirpal Singh, of Mananwala, Gujranwala District; Subadar Nidan Singh, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police; Nizam Sha, Zamindar of Kutru, Bastar; Captain Narayan Singh, Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry.

Khan Bahadur (*Personal*).—The Hon. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, a Member of the Madras Legislative Council; Dubash Khadir Sahib, Landholder in the Ramnad District; Khan Sahib Manekji Palanji Poho, of Surat and Broach; Nusserwanji Rustomji Mehta, Karachi; Khan Sahib Nisar Husain, Excise Inspector, Broach District; Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Rustamji Jamshedji Kapadia, Senior Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency; Edulji Bhicaji Kumana, Treasurer of the Paper Currency Office, Bombay; Maulvi Abdus Salam, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; Sayid Aulad Hossein, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; the Hon. Maulvi Himayat-ud-din Ahmad, of Barisal, Bakarganj District; Maulvi Muhib-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Dacca; Maulvi Abu Nasr Muhammad Yahia, of Sylhet; Muhammad Bakar Khan, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces; Munshi Rahimdad Khan, Tahsildar in the United Provinces; Mirza Kasim Beg Chaghtai, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces; Munshi Razi-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar in the United Provinces; Sayid Ali Naqi, of Ghazipur, United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Abdus Sami, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces; Maulvi Mubarak Husain, Subordinate Judge in the United Provinces; Maulvi Ghulam Mujtaba, Government Pleader in the High Court at Allahabad; Munshi Muhammad Taj-ud-din, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow; Saiyid Turab Ali, retired Deputy Magistrate in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of the United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Asghar Hussain Khan, of Farukhabad; Habib-ul-Rahman Khan, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department; Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate, Karnal; Subdr.-Maj. Kurban Ali Khan (retired), of Kamra, Rawalpindi District; Sardar Din Muhammad Khan, Leghari, Acting Tumandar of the Leghar Tribe, Dera Ghazi Khan District; Abdul Rahman Khan, Military Member of the Council of Regency and Commander in Chief, Bahawalpur; Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Suleman Shah, Veterinary Inspector, Army Remount Department, Lahore Circle; Khan Sahib Muhammad Kasim, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Punjab; Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad, Inspector of Police, Kotwal of Delhi; Subdr.-Maj. Fateh Muhammad Khan, Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police; Mr. Muhammad Sarwar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal, Berar; Mr. Manishah Ratanji Dastur, District Judge, Bhandara, Central Provinces; Kazi Khalil-ud-din Ahmad, Diwan

of Panna; Khan Sahib Haji Bahuddin Khan, Bazai Kahar, of Nauhissar, in the Quetta District; Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan, Umrani, of the Nazirabad Tahsil, in the Sibi District; Sardar Muhammad Khan, Jogezai, of Killa Saifulla, in the Zhob District; Sardar Zarghun Khan, Jogezai, of Killa Saifulla, in the Zhob District; Mitha Khan, Brahui, Res. of the Zhob Levy Corps; Haji Karim Baksh, Sethi of Peshawar; Malik Zaman Khan, Chief of the Kuki Khel Afridis, in the North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Khair Muhammad Khan, Khindar Khan Khel, Hathi Khel, Ahmadzai Wazir, in the North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Muhammad Hasam, Muhsin, British Vice-Consul at Karbala.

Rai Bahadur (*Personal*).—Babu Bihari Lal Mitra, of Calcutta; Babu Amrita Lal Mukherji, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal; Babu Baijnath Goenka, Banker, Monghyr; Babu Radha Gobind Chaudhri, of Ranchi, Chota Nagpur; Dr. Upendra Nath Brahmachari, Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta; Mr. Jogindra Nath Mukharji, retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal; Babu Ram Gulam Singh, of Mangalpur, Champaran; Babu Chandi Das Ghosh, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal; Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, of Krishnagar, Nadia; Mr. Mahim Chandra Sarkar, retired Subordinate Judge in Bengal; Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra, Government Pleader, Hooghly; Babu Jyot Kumar Mukharji, Uttarpara, Hooghly District; Babu Makunda Deb Mukharji, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal; Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, of Bhawanipur, Calcutta; Hira Lal Bahaduri, late Accountant in the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal; Rai Sahib Lachman Daji Jadu, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Babu Radhika Mohan Lahiri, Superintendent of Post Offices; the Hon. Babu Ananga Mohan Naha of Comilla, Tippera District; Babu Charu Chandra Chaudhri, of Sherpur, Mymensingh District; Babu Mathura Nath Sen, of Barisal, Bakarganj District; Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, of Dacca; Babu Kali Pada Banerji, of Jalpaiguri; Babu Pyari Mohan Datta, of Dhubri, Goalpara District; Babu Girish Chandra Datta, Hon. Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Gauhati, Kamrup District; Babu Ram Singh, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces; Pandit Bisheshar Dayal, Chaturvedi, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces; Pandit Badri Narayan Misra, Deputy Collector in the United Provinces; Babu Srish Chandra Basu, Small Cause Court Judge in the United Provinces; Pandit Pitambar Joshi, Assistant Judge in the United Provinces; Pandit Mohan Lal Hukhu, Subordinate Judge in the United Provinces; Pandit Sadanand Gairola, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests in the United Provinces; Babu Kanauji Lal, Assistant Surgeon in the United Provinces; Pandit Lachmi Das Deogan, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the United Provinces; Lala Mewa Ram, of Khurja, Bulandshahr District; Babu Ram Garib Lal, of Gorakhpur; Lala Ashtbhuja Prasad, of Basti, in the United Provinces; Rai Sahib Darshan Singh, of Madhu Tanda, Pilibhit District; Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah, of Khairigarh, Kheri District; Rai Jai Narain Sahib, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Rai Sahib Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Rai Sahib Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Rai Sahib Lala Sukh Dayal, Advocate, Chief Court, Punjab; Lala Joti Pershad, of Jagadhri, Ambala District; Lala Hem Raj, Assistant Meteorologist, Meteorological Office, Simla; Subdr.-Maj. Jhuttan Singh, Chindwin Battalion, Burma Military Police; Subdr.-Maj. Jangbir Gurung, Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police; Subdr. Kalu Manjhi, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police; Subdr. Jangsher Garung, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police; Mr. Hamendra Nath Mitra, Khandwa, Nimar District; Conjeveram Varadaraju Mudali, of Secunderabad, Hyderabad; Pandit Brijmohan Nath A., Zutshi, Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Rutlam; Rai Sahib Janki Prasad, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa; Lala Moti Lal, Revenue and Finance Member of Council, Tonk, Rajputana; Khawas Bala Bux, State Official, Jaipur; Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Rai Sahib Basant Singh, Hon. Assistant Engineer, Baluchistan; Rai Sahib Lala Rocha Ram, Abbottabad, North-West Frontier Province; Rai Sahib Seth Lakhmi Chand, Hon. Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; Rai Sahib Brahmdeo Singh, Subdr.-Maj. of the Resident's Escort, Nepal; Lieutenant-Colonel Bishan Das, Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Jammu and Kashmir Forces; Rai Sahib Salig Ram, Divisional Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir.

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Khan Saheb.—Mir Riazuddin Sahib, Inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, Madras Presidency; Kammuru Imam-ud-din Sahib, of Anantapur, Madras; Muhammad Saleh-ud-din Sahib, Diwan to the Prince of Arcot; Safdar Hussan Sahib, retired Superintendent of Post Offices, Madras Presidency; Khaji Khaja Muhi-ud-din Sahib, Kazi of Nandyal, Kurnool District, Madras; Muhammad Razzack Markayar, Municipal Councillor, Cuddalore, Madras; Yusan Peru Sahib; Chairman of Kamalapuram Union, Bellary District, Madras; Abdus Subhan Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Madras Presidency; Mulla Hassan Ali Sahib, Veterinary Inspector, Madras Presidency; Jal Dossabhoy Dubash, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency; Dadabhai Ratanji Balsaravala, of Karwar, Kanara District, Bombay; Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhura, President of the Bulsar Municipality, Surat; Inayatkhan Chandkhan, Inspector of Police, Bombay Presidency; Imam Muhammad, Inspector of Police, Bombay Presidency; Sardar Imambaksh Khan, Fateh Khan, Jatoi, of Napierabad, Shikarpur Taluka, Sukkur, Bombay Presidency; Sardar Sher Muhammad Karam Khan, Bijarani, of Karampur, Thul Taluka, Jacobabad, Bombay; Wadero Saifuldin Khan Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan, of Kot Sultan, Sukkur, Bombay; Saber Ali Mir Fida Ali, Res. Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police, Bombay Presidency; Ahmed Khan, late Head Clerk, Ordnance Department, Aden; Burjojee C. Lichmore, Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle; Munshi Muhammad Khan, Jailor of the New Central Jail, Kalighat, Bengal; Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, Hon. Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner,

Bhatpara, 24-Parganas; Saiyid Muhammad Afzal, Assistant Surgeon, Muzaffarpur; Saiyid Tabarak Husain, Inspector of Police, Bengal; Maulvi Qazi Abdul Ghafur, Hon. Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Bettiah, Champaran; Abdul Hakk, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Upper Subordinate Service, Survey of India; Asmat Ullah Khan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Munshi Hayat Muhammad, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Upper Subordinate Service, Survey of India; Munshi Sher Muhammad, Head Draftsman to the Railway Board; Maulvi Abdul Nur, Inspector of Police, Sylhet; Maulvi Abdul Muzaffar Abdul Ali Khan, Special Sub-Registrar, Mymensingh; Saiyid Zamin Hussain, Assistant Director of Agriculture, United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Jafar Hussain, Forest Ranger, United Provinces; Munshi Sulaiman Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Yasin, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, United Provinces; Munshi Mir Wilayat Hussain, of Aligarh; Munshi Kabul Ahmad, Hon. Magistrate, Hardoi District; Munshi Abdul Aziz, Gorakhpur; Munshi Amir Hussain, Station Master, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, of Delhi; Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Sheikh Muhammad Shafi, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Punjab; Diwan Ali, Assistant Surgeon, Punjab; Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Punjab); Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab; Abdul Rahman Khan, Zaildar, Kaithal, Karnal, Punjab; Chaudhri Karm Illahi, Chaththa, Hon. Magistrate, Gujranwala, Punjab; Mian Siraj-ud-din, Hon. Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Lahore; Mian Chiragh Din, Superintendent of the Manager's Office, North-Western Railway; Wazir Muhammad, Senior Veterinary Inspector, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, Punjab; Saiyid Ali Naki, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Camp Dispensary of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Saiyid Lall Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Ali Akbar Shirazee, Merchant and Hon. Magistrate, Mandalay; Saiyid Abdul Aziz, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chhindwara, Central Provinces; Mirza Abbas Beg, Naib-Kazi of Akola, Berar; Abdulla Khan, Inspector, Secunderabad District Police; Sahibzada Ahmad Din Khan, Master, Daly College, Indore; Makbul Shah Ahmad, Inspector, Criminal Branch, Central India Agency Police, Indore; Doctor Hormusji Cowasji, Chief Medical Officer, Jaora State, Malwa Agency; Senior Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Cowasji, Adams' Memorial Hospital, Abu; Munshi Rahim Baksh, Hon. Magistrate, Beawar, Rajputana; Malik Paradin Khan, Achakzai, of Toba, Chaman Sub-Division, Baluchistan; Sardar Jan Gul Khan, Belkhel, Musakhel, Acting Sardar of the Belkhels of the Loralai District; Mir Adam Khan, Khosa, of Adampur, in the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District; Munshi Ahmad Din, Sub-Inspector of Mines, Baluchistan; Saiyid Muhammad Hussan Shah, Shingari, of Pishin, Quetta District; Abdulla Asghar Ali, Merchant, Quetta; Haji Faizulla Khan, of Charpariza, Peshawar; Muhammad Yusuf Khan (Khan of Lalpura), now Naib Hakim, Lower Kurram; Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; Ghulam Haider Khan, son of Samand Khan of Tangi Nasratzai, Peshawar; Muhammad Zaman Khan, son of Samandar Khan, Khattak, of Akora, Peshawar; Ghulam Muhammad Khan, of Chaddara, Dera Ismail Khan; Muhammad Akbar Khan, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province; Mirza Muhammad Azim, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar; Subdr.-Maj. Nauroz Ali Khan, Bangash of Ibrahimzai, Kohat; Maulvi Ghulam Hassan, son of Jahan Khan, Niazi Afghan, Peshawar; M. Mukurrab Khan, Mail Contractor, Bannu-Kohat, North-West Frontier Province; Saiyid Mubarik Ali Shah, Acting Attaché, Meshed; Mirza Muhammad Aslam Khan, British News-writer at Herat; Haji Abdul Razaq bin Haji Ismail, Arabic Munshi, British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf; Abdul Reza bin Abdul Karim, Farrash Bashi, British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf; Abdul Ali, son of Adamji, Bohrah, Indian Merchant at Baghdad; Iftikhar Ahmad, Mir Munshi of the British Consulate at Kashgar; Aga Jan, Subdr. Andaman and Nicobar Military Police; Mirza Muhammad Beg, retired British Postmaster, Base Office, North China Command.

Rai Saheb (*Personal*).—Seth Fateh Chand, Railway Contractor, Sukkur, Bombay; Babu Nanda Kumar Bose; Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, Head Master, Hare School, Calcutta; Babu Gulab Chand, Hon. Magistrate, Chapra; Babu Janak Dhari Lal, Vice-Chairman, Dinapore Nizamat Municipality; Babu Nalini Kanta Rai Chaudhri, of Raruli,

Khulna; Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Inspector of Registration Offices, Bengal; Babu Loknath Tewari, Jailor of the Central Jail, Hazaribagh; Babu Narayan Pershad, Municipal Commissioner, Patna; Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal; Babu Purna Chandra Chakarabati, Head Clerk, Engineering College, Sibpur, Howrah; Babu Basanta Kumar Bose, Overseer, Darjeeling Division; Babu Tarak Brahma Biswas, retired Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal; Babu Kali Prasanna Rai, Head Assistant, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal; Babu Girish Chandra Bagchi, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Calcutta; Babu Bhagwati Sahay, Additional Inspector of Schools, Tirhut; Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta, retired Deputy Collector, Vice-Chairman, Dumka Municipality, Sonthal Parganas; Babu Srikrishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Babu Purna Chandra Sarkar, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs; Babu Kali Churn Dutt, Superintendent, Military Accountant-General's Office; Babu Bhut Nath Chatterjee, Accountant, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle; Babu Nirduksha Kumar Ghosh, Head Clerk, Alipore Meteorological Office, Bengal; Babu Chuni Lal Dey, Registrar, Survey of India; Lalla Maya Das Puri, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Babu Prasonno Kumar Chatterjee, Station Master, Buxar, East Indian Railway; Babu Nibaran Chandra Mukerjee, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bengal Nagpur Railway; Babu Ramanik Singh, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway; Bhai Sunder Singh, Inspector of Works, Bengal Nagpur Railway; Devendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Superintendent, Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Mr. Akshay Kumar Sarkar, Superintendent, Department of Commerce and Industry; Lala Atar Chand, Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; Babu Bidhu Bhushan Mazumdar, of the provincial Educational Service, Dacca; Sardar Bishen Singh, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Lushai Hills; Srijut Dandahar Barua, of Golaghat, Sibsagar; Babu Pramatha Narayan Chaudhuri, of Bharenga, Pabna; Babu Grish Chandra Das, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Tezpur; Pandit Kundan Lal, Officiating Supervisor, Survey Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Lalit Mohan Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Excise, Chittagong; Babu Mahendra Chandra Datta, Head Assistant in the Office of the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Sayma Churn Ghose, Sub-Engineer, Lower Ganges (Sara) Bridge Project; Lala Ram Lal, Hon. Assistant Engineer, United Provinces; Babu Ganga Prasad, Superintendent of the Agricultural Station, Aligarh; Babu Manohar Singh, Forest Ranger, United Provinces; Pandit Lachman Das, Head Assistant in the Office of the Inspector of Prisons, United Provinces; Babu Sham Sunder Lal, Head Assistant in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces; Babu Aghornath Chatarji, Head Master of the Government High School at Gorakhpur; Babu Ganga Prasad, Mainpuri District; Thakur Rasti Singh, Bulandshahr District; Babu Shankar Sahai, of Jhansi; Babu Ganga Sahai, of Gorakhpur; Thakur Umrao Singh, of Deoria, Pilibhit District; Pandit Ishri Dat Ghildial, of Garhwal; Babu Nand Mal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces; Lala Sita Ram, Superintendent of the Punjab Government Press, Lahore; Lala Rang Ram, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Babu Natha Singh, Hon. Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Lala Kishan Chand, Civil Surgeon, Punjab; Sobha Singh, Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Punjab; Metha Bhim Sein, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Lala Ram Ditta Mal, Jailor of the Multan Central Jail, Punjab; Lala Tara Chand, of Bhiwan, Hissar; Lala Amar Nath, Sub-Registrar, Lahore; Chaudhri Gurmukh Singh Chadda, Hon. Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Rawalpindi; Lala Bishen Das, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Jhelum; Lala Girdhari Ram, of Kallur, Mianwali; Res. Raja Singh, Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps; Babu Debendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle; Babu G. C. Bhattacharjee, Sub-Divisional Officer, Engineering Department, North-Western Railway; Lala Khusal Chand, Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway; Bawa Teja Singh, Superintendent of the Office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier; Sardar Narayan Singh, Contractor, Patiala; Subdr. Kulanand Rana, Southern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police; Bhai Attar Singh, Officiating Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department,

Burma; Lala Chandi Prasad, Hon. Assistant Engineer, Nagpur, Central Provinces; Mr. Cullianji Murarji Thacker, Public Prosecutor, Raipur, Central Provinces; Mr. Surendar Nath Bhaduri, temporary Engineer, Irrigation Department, Asola, Chanda, Central Provinces; Pandit Jagannath Prasad, President, Hoshangabad Municipal Committee, Central Provinces; Seth Jugal Kishore, Honorary Secretary, Itarsi Notified Area Committee, Hoshangabad District, Central Provinces; Seth Ganesh Das, Merchant of Amraoti, Berar; Lala Piyare Lal, Native Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, Goona, Central India; Pandit Raj Kishen, Diwan of Sailana; Chuni Lal Khattri, Superintendent of Gardens, Gwalior; Pandit Sham Behari Misra, late Assistant Settlement Officer, Ajmer; Seth Kesri Singh, Banker, of Kota; Munshi Bishamber, Nath, Public Prosecutor and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer; Seth Shobba Chand Mangalji, Member of Council, Dungarpur; Lala Mukat Bihari Lal, in the service of the Bundi Durbar; Pandit Ganga Ram, Contractor, Military Works Services, Fort Sandeman, Zhob; Lalla Ralla Ram, Member of the Cantonment Committee of Peshawar; Lala Tirath Ram Shah, Hon. Secretary, Nawashahar Municipality, Hazara; Lala Bhuller Mall, Head Clerk, Office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province; Lala Lachman Das, Munsiff of Abbottabad; Khem Chand, Inspector of Police in the North-West Frontier Province; Lala Gobind Ram, Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Jammu and Kashmir; Babu Satis Chandra Basu, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Junior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

Rao Saheb (*Personal*).—M. R. Ry. Polameti Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman of the Anantapur Municipal Council, Madras; M. R. Ry. Tikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Panangatan Raman Avergal, District Munsiff in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Pingalay Ramchandra Rao Avergal, Chief Interpreter of the High Court, Madras; M. R. Ry. Hoskote, Krishna Sastri Avergal, Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Punnaiyar Subba Aiyar Avergal, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Colappanjeri Candaswami Mudaliar Avergal, Superintendent of the Office of the Postmaster-General, Madras; M. R. Ry. Pavier Kashnier Subba Aiyar Avergal, Deputy Registrar, Public Works Secretariat, Madras; M. R. Ry. Columarankuppi, Bangalore; Rama Rao Avergal, an Assistant District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Chadalavada Bhakthavatsaludu Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; Muttra Gulab Roy, Second Assistant to the Chemical Examiner, Madras; M. R. Ry. Kunnankallath Madathil Madhava Menon Avergal, Assistant District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Kanjivakkam Ranga Chari Avergal, Superintendent of the Madras Record Office; M. R. Ry. Kalpathi Aiya Pattar Ramaswami Aiyar Avergal, Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras; M. R. Ry. Yerramilli Venkata Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Kistna District, Madras; M. R. Ry. Kamarazu Mannaru Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor and Vice-President of the District Board, Guntur, Madras; M. R. Ry. Lalgudi Aiya Aiyar Rangaswami Aiyar Avergal, Hon. Assistant Engineer, Madras Presidency; Trimbak Janardhan Pitre, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality, Bombay; Balaji Hari Kumthekar, Hon. Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Kessamal Chattamal Aduani, Overseer, Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency; Lakshman Narayan Joglekar, late Chitnis to the Collector of East Khandesh, Bombay; Purshottam Fakirbhai, of Surat; Annaji Jivaji Deshpande, of Muddebihal, Bijapur; Malhar Lingo Kulkarni, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Southern Division, Bombay Presidency; Purshottam Bapuji Phadke, Mamlatdar, Sholapur; Ganpat Ramrao Masur, of Kumta, Kanara; Jamiatram Gaurishankar Shastri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat; Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, Professor of Mathematics, Dayaram Jethmal College, Karachi; Pesumal Zoukiram, late Vice-President of the Sukkur City Municipality, Bombay; V. Ruthnavalu Mudaliar, Superintendent, Office of the Controller, Military Supply Accounts; P. Thoymon Swamy Pillay, Senior grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Burma; Pandit Gobind Vithal Gadey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Wardha, Central Provinces; Pandit Sitaram Ramchandra Pandit, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore; Pandit Shankar Balwant Chitnavis, Subordinate Judge, Amraoti, Berar; Baburao Kunbi, Malguzar of Chicholi, Sansar Tehsil of Chhindwara; Gulab Jago Singh, Deputy Inspector of

Schools, Chhindwara, Central Provinces; Pandit Balwant Ramchandra Angal, Advocate and Public Prosecutor, East Berar, Amraoti; Themagaundlam Vellore Armugam Mudaliar, Head of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; Hiralli Chennayya, Subordinate Judge, Treasury Officer and Registrar, Coorg; Thakur Tribhawan Singh, Suba of Nimar, Indore; Babu Karori Mal Malu, Accounts Officer, Partabgarh, Rajputana; Mankelal Chunilal Hora, Superintendent of the Office of the Resident at Baroda.

Kyet thaye zaung Salweya Min (*Personal*).—Maung Po Hnit, T.D.M., Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Maung Po Pe (2), A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Maung Po Kyu, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Maung Shwe Tha (2), Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Maung We Lin, Inspector of Schools, Burma; Maung Po Te (2), A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Thuye gaung ngwe Daya Min (*Personal*).—Maung Kyin Han, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma; Maung Chit Po, *Myothuggi* of Allakappa, Sagaing District, Burma.

Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min (*Personal*).—Maung Aung Ban, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma; Maung Kyaw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Maung Po Thi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma; Maung Thein Kin, First Assistant to the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma; Maung Tun Tha, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma; Maung Thet She, Municipal Commissioner, Pyapon, Burma; Maung Gyi, Judicial Myoôk, Burma; Maung Kin, Judicial Myoôk, Burma; Maung Kyan, Inspector of Police, Burma; Maung Tso, retired Overseer, Public Works Department, Burma.

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (*First Class*).—The Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, C.I.; Major Albert Elijah Walter, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun; Denys de Saumarez Bray, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Census Superintendent, Baluchistan; John Theodore Roebuck Stark, Esq., Registrar of the Railway Department of the Government of India; Max Carl Christian Bonig, Esq., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair; Rao Bahadur Ram Bhau Meghasham Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces; Harold Fielding Patrick Hall, Esq., lately a Deputy Commissioner in Burma (retired); James Emile Du Bern, Esq., Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee; Frank Frederick Lyall, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Muzafferpur, Bengal; Major Arthur Gwyther, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, and Superintendent of the Howrah Jail; Darcy Lindsay, Esq., Joint Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Club; Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, Secretary, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, and an Honorary Magistrate, Darjeeling; Edward Golding Barton, Esq., District Engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal; Dr. Thomas Joseph O'Donnel, lately Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields; the Rev. Cecil Earle Tyndale-Biscoe, Principal of the Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir; Captain Jasper Robert Joly Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, Central India; Major William Hancock Tucker, Indian Medical Service, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, Madras; Herbert F. Lechmere Taylor, Esq., of the Church of Scotland Mission, Jalalpur, Gujrat, Punjab, in charge of the Jalalpur Hospital; Joseph Wilson Johnston, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan; Alexander Broadway, Esq., Hon. Magistrate, Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang, Punjab; George Ramsay Murray, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate, United Provinces; Edward Marsden Hodgson, Esq., Forest Department, Bombay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, and Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs; the Rev. George Pritchard Taylor, D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad, President and Professor of the Stevenson Memorial Divinity School, Ahmedabad; the Hon. Sardar Raji Shambhusingh Amarsingh Jadhavrao Raji of Malegaon, Bombay Presidency, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; the Rev. John Cameron Young, Medical Missionary of the Keith-Falconer Mission at Shaikh Othman, Aden; James Forest Brunton, Esq., Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality; Jehangir Hormusji Kothari, Esq., of Karachi Municipality; Dr. Raghavendra Row, of Bombay; Miss Beck, Secretary of the National Indian Association.

Second Class.—Peter Henry Clutterbuck, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces

and Oudh, Major, 2nd (Northern) Regiment, U.P. Horse, an Hon. Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces; Brian Edward O'Conor, Esq., Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Bryce Chudleigh Burt, Esq., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore; Andrew Anderson, Esq., Secretary to the Quetta Municipality; U. Ko of Kyigon, Shwebo District, Chairman of the Kyigon Pathi Rural Co-operative Credit Society and of the Tantabin Union, Burma, retired Police Officer; Maung Po Tok, Municipal Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, Burma; Frederick James Langhorne, Esq., Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Chanda Division, Central Provinces; Dr. Margaret Mackellar, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Neemuch, Central India; Mussamat Parbati Bai, of Baghoda, Betul, Central Provinces; Mulla Yusuf Ali Kothewala, of Burhanpur, Central Provinces; Jeona Patel, Malguzar of Roshna, Balaghat, Central Provinces, Rao Bahadur Bapo Rao Dada, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, Central Provinces; Miss Rose Margaret Phailbus, Krishnagar Medical Mission, Bengal; Babu Harnath Singh, coal-cutting contractor at Giridih, Bengal, Chairman of the Educational Sub-Committee in the East Indian Railway Company's Collieries; the Rev. James Merry Macphail, of Monghyr, Bengal; the Rev. Frederick William Ambery Smith, Senior Member of the Wesleyan Mission, Bankura, in charge of the Bankura Leper Asylum, Bengal; Miss Eleanor Louisa Moore, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Barisal, Eastern Bengal and Assam; John Hewett Stephens, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mysore; Miss Alexandrina Matilda Macphail, of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras; the Rev. John Scudder Chandler, of the American Mission, Madura; Mirza Nasrulla Khan, Hon. Vice-Consul at Kerman, Persia; Agha Mohamed Khalil-Bin-Mohamed Karim, Dragoman in the British Residency, Bushire; Mackertich Gulzad, Esq., provision contractor to the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine, Bushire; Yasuf Kanow, an Arab merchant of Bahrein; Dr. Edith Brown, of the Memorial Mission Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab; Lala Dharm Chand, Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, on special duty in connexion with the New Chorutta Town; Lala Mathura Das, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab; Commissary (Hon. Captain) William David Gray, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters; Miss Elizabeth Annie Wildman, R.R.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona; Miss Eleanor Sarah Kelly, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Meerut; Miss Mary Lavinia Hayes, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Rawalpindi; Miss Helen Anna Macdonald Rait, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow; Hon. Captain Charles Henry Orman, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dalhousie, Punjab; Subdr. Abdur Razzak Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal; Jamr. Niranjan Das, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal; Usman Ihsan Ali, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras; Nawaz Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Shaikh Ali Shabash, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay; Miss Motibai Kapadia, Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad; the Rev. John Ferguson Steele, an Hon. Magistrate, Anand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency; Oliver Harold Baptist Starte, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector on special duty in connexion with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District; Samuel Algernon Strip, Esq., Principal, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar; Robert Tullis Harrison, Esq., Public Works Department, Bombay, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Buildings and Roads Branches; Miss Lais Moxon, Akalkot, Bombay Presidency; Trimbak Raghunath Gune, Esq., L.M. & S., in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency; Alexander McGregor Mackenzie, Esq., Secretary to the Municipal Committee, Ajmer; Albert Edward Pierre Griessen, Esq., Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra; Sardar Sahib Balwant Singh, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab; Miss Fletcher, of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon, Punjab; R. Parsons, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Mr. W. G. Hanrahan, Assistant Secretary to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; C. B. Owen, Esq., Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore;

Augustus Frederick Johnson, Esq., Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore; Lieutenant Alan Henry Mount, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore; Mohammed Niamullah, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Body Guard; Dr. M. Y. Young, of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

King's Police Medal.—Frederick Fawcett, Esq., retired Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Police (Madras); Frank Armitage, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General and Commissioner of Police, Madras City, Indian Police (Madras); Cyril Chapman Longden, Esq., District Superintendent, Indian Police (Madras); C. S. Surdara Mudaliyar, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Police; Veerabadra Pillai, Constable, Madura District, Madras Police; Mahim Shah Chamnad, Sub-Inspector, Madras Police; Douglas Graeme Ommanney, Esq., Superintendent, Indian Police (Bombay); Charles Southey Marsion, Esq., Superintendent, Indian Police (Bombay); John Benjamin Samson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Bombay Police; Bhikajee Hurry More, Constable, Bombay Police; Lalapersad Lakhaipersad, Head Constable, Bombay Police; Charles Augustus Tegart, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, in charge of the Special Branch, Indian Police (Calcutta); Mr. Henry Charles Richardson, Inspector, Bengal Police; Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi, Deputy Superintendent, Bengal Police; Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Inspector, Special Department, Bengal Police; Babu Sushil Chandra Ghose, Inspector, Special Department, Bengal Police; Babu Ranjit Kumar Banerjee, Officiating Inspector, Special Department, Bengal Police; Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Inspector, United Provinces Police; Ganga Sahai, Sub-Inspector, United Provinces Police; Sohrab Khan, Sub-Inspector, United Provinces Police; Abdul Hamid Khan, Sub-Inspector, Civil Police, United Provinces Police; Yakub Ali Khan, Inspector, United Provinces Police; Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, Inspector, Punjab Police; Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab Police; Sardar Bishan Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Punjab Police; Mr. Edward Gordon Stuart Borthwick, Deputy Superintendent, Punjab Police; Babu Sidheswar Bose, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab Police; Mr. Francis Stephen Lincoln, Inspector of Railway Police, Punjab Police; Jugmohan Singh, Head Constable, Civil Police, Burma Police; Percy John Arthur Goodenough Porter, Esq., District Superintendent, Indian Police (Burma); Ashby St. John Ingle, Esq., District Superintendent (retired), Indian Police (Burma); Maung Chan Tha, Constable, Burma Civil Police; Rai Sahib Mehta Ramji Mal, Deputy Superintendent, Burma Police; Thomas Edwin Furze, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Indian Police (Eastern Bengal and Assam); Aswini Kumar Guha, Inspector, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; Chena Ram, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; Shew Shukul Upadhaya, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; Subdr. Kharka Singh Thapa, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Sardar Bahadur Subdr. Arjun Ray, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Isurdin, Constable, Akola District, Central Provinces Police; Dhiraj Singh, Circle Inspector, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces Police; Mr. Michael Donlea, Inspector, North-West Frontier Province Police; Harry Gordon Waterfield, Esq., Assistant in the Criminal Branch and Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police, Indian Police (Central India Agency); Cyril Montague Bunbury Seagrim, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Indore; Rai Sahib Ganesh Dass, Inspector, Quetta City, Baluchistan Police.

Companions of the Imperial Service Order.—Mr. Henry Lawrence French, Superintendent in the Finance Department of the Government of India; Shaikh Shadi, Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Mr. Edmund Wilfrid Baker, Assistant in the Finance Department of the Government of India, Personal Assistant to the Hon. Sir G. F. Wilson; Babu Upendra Nath Chatterji, Cashier in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Mr. Stanislaus Kostka Murphy, Superintendent in the Education Department of the Government of India; Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway; Mr. T. W. Payne, Registrar of the Legislative Department, Government of India; Babu Narayan Kissen Sen, Stamp Storekeeper, Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps; Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway; Jahangir Dosabhai Framji, Customs Department, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, Bombay; Mr. Thomas Oakley Drake, Registrar of the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India; Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirganda Artal, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Collector, Belgaum, Bombay; Mr. James Stuart Salt, Chief Clerk, Office of the Director-General of Military Works; Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department; Mr. Charles William Caston, Registrar of the Home Department, Government of India; Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, Deputy Collector and Assistant Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, Sind; Mr. Joseph Edward Lacey, Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department; Mr. Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, Bengal; Mr. Charles Albert Pogson, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, Bombay; Babu Umesh Chandra Das, Civil Surgeon of Palamau; Mr. John Alexander McIver, Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, Bombay; Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Mr. Walter Henry Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Santhal Pargannas, Bengal; Mr. Taw Sein Ko, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and Examiner in Chinese, Burma; Mr. Walter Arthur Shilstone, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department; Maung Ogh, K.S.M., Provincial Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Headquarters Assistant, Pegu, Burma; Mr. Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats, Factory Superintendent, Opium Department, United Provinces; Mr. Mahdi Hasan, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces; Mr. Robert Henry Niblett, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Gajju Mal, Head Clerk to the Political Agent in the Khyber; Mr. Charles Edward Browne, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Shan States, Burma; Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Mr. Walter James Bagley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces; Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Mr. Albert George Lincoln, Registrar of the Office of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; M. R. Ry. Parambil Tharyan Tharyan Avergal, Registrar, Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments of the Government of Madras; Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Annaj Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue Department, Madras; Mr. George William Marshall, Registrar of the Foreign Department, Government of India; M. R. Ry. Canchi Sarvottama Row Avergal, Registrar of Assurances, Madras; Mr. Augustus Stapleton, Superintendent, Foreign Department, Government of India; M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avergal, Professor of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras.

Order of British India, 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."—Res. Jwala Singh, Bahadur, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's); Subdr.-Maj. Gopala, Bahadur, I.O.M., 41st Dogras); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Saiyid Khan, Bahadur, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse); Subdr.-Maj. Khushial Singh, Bahadur, 27th Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Saiyid Ali, Bahadur, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Alahdin, Bahadur, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles); Res.-Maj. Hamzullah Khan, Bahadur, 17th Cavalry; Res.-Maj. Mirza Umrao Beg, M.V.O., Bahadur, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; Subdr. Fakir Muhammad, Bahadur, 29th Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Narbahadur Gurung, Bahadur, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Kartar Singh, Bahadur, 22nd Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Narayan Singh, Bahadur, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Mihr. Khan, Bahadur, 29th Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Garkha, Bahadur, 38th Dogras; Subdr.-Maj. Amar Singh, Bahadur, 19th Punjabis; Res.-Maj. Faiz Khan, Bahadur, 36th Jacob's Horse; Res.-Maj. Abdul Karim Khan, Bahadur, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse); Subdr.-Maj. Dayal Singh, Bahadur, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Hardit Singh, Bahadur, 21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Mihan Singh, Bahadur, 28th Maj. Rekha Ram, Bahadur, 6th Jat Light Infantry; Subdr.-Maj. Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Bahadur, 39th (King George's Own) Central Punjabis; Res.-Maj. Amar Singh Thapa, Bahadur, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Binda Singh, Bahadur, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs; Subdr.-Maj. Ghulam India Horse; Subdr.-Maj. Muhammad Khan, Bahadur, 72nd Punjabis; Subdr. Niyaz Khan, Bahadur, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Bhagwan Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs; Subdr. Alexander, Bahadur, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; Subdr.-Maj. Sundar

Singh, Bahadur, 84th Punjabis; Subdr. Attru, Bahadur, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force); Subdr.-Maj. Phula Singh, Bahadur, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment); 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhuraya Julaya, Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Subdr.-Maj. Muhammad Ali Khan, I.O.M., Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Khyber Rifles; Subdr. Muhammad Husain, Bahadur, Kurram Militia; Subdr. Akbar Jan, Bahadur, Kurram Militia; Subdr. Mir Ahmad, Bahadur, Khyber Rifles; Hardas Singh, Bahadur, Commander in Chief, Nabha State; Lieutenant-Colonel Girdar Singh, Bahadur, Commandant, Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry; Major-General Farman Ali Khan, Bahadur, General Officer Commanding, 1st Brigade, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops; Lieutenant-Colonel Khajur Singh, Bahadur, Commandant, 3rd Kashmir Imperial Service Rifles.

Second Class, with the Title of "Bahadur."—Res.-Maj. Bahadur Singh, I.O.M., Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's); Res.-Maj. Kukum Singh, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry; Res.-Maj. Shaikh Muhammad Afzal Husain, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse); Subdr.-Maj. Ramabalamb Singh, 13th Rajputs (the Shekhawati Regiment); Res.-Maj. Ram Singh, 9th Hodson's Horse; Subdr.-Maj. Bishn Singh Kathait, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Beli Ram, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs; Subdr.-Maj. Sarabjit Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment); Subdr. Sital Sing Lama, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles); Subdr.-Maj. Devasahayam, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; Res.-Maj. Sundar Singh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; Subdr. Sundar Singh, I.O.M., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs; Res. Suchait Singh, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse); Res.-Maj. Muhammad Amin Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis); Subdr.-Maj. Kishandoj Rai, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles; Res.-Maj. Nazir Ali Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse; Subdr.-Maj. Purusottam, 74th Punjabis; Subdr. Mohan, 37th Dogras; Res. Thakur Singh, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse); Subdr.-Maj. Hazura Singh, 90th Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Umrao Singh Rawat, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Abdus Sattar, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry; Res.-Maj. Sarfaraz Ali Khan, 12th Cavalry; Subdr.-Maj. Badal Singh, 89th Punjabis; Res.-Maj. Gurdit Singh, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry; Subdr.-Maj. Mansur Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles; Subdr. Arbel Singh, 38th Dogras; Subdr.-Maj. Bhagat Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs; Subdr. Partab Chand, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; Subdr. Hakim Khan, 72nd Punjabis; Subdr. Nur Khan, 61st King George's Own Pioneers; Res. Muhi-ud-din Khan, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; Res. Mangal Singh, 16th Cavalry; Subdr. Santbir Gurung, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Mir Alam, 58th Vaughan's Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Bisesar Tiwari, I.O.M., 1st Brahmans; Subdr.-Maj. Isar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry; Res.-Maj. Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry; Subdr. Ghulam Muhiuddin, 27th Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Saiyid Abbas, 64th Pioneers; Subdr.-Maj. Kamardin, I.O.M., 126th Baluchistan Infantry; Subdr.-Maj. Asa Singh, 24th Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Jwala Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Subdr.-Maj. Jwala Singh, 35th Sikhs; Subdr. Guranditta, 57th Wilde's Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Dalman Ale, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles); Subdr. Gugan, 6th Jat Light Infantry; Res. Ratan Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse; Subdr. Mukhmad Jan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force); Res.-Maj. Hanuman Singh, 20th Deccan Horse; Subdr.-Maj. Gula Jan, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners; Subdr. Sharif Khan, 21st Punjabis; Subdr. Khusial Singh, 72nd Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Sapuran Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; Subdr.-Maj. Buland Khan, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry; Res.-Maj. Sant Singh, 5th Cavalry; Subdr. Shakir Khan, 19th Punjabis; Res. Ismail Khan, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse); Subdr.-Maj. Mirza Karam Ali Beg, 17th Infantry (the Loyal Regiments); Subdr.-Maj. Azhagarsami, 73rd Carnatic Infantry; Res.-Maj. Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan, 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (Watson's Horse); Subdr. Ali Gul, I.O.M., Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's); Subdr.-Maj. Shahibullah, 40th Puthans; Subdr.-Maj. Shaikh Imam, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry; Res. Jawand Singh, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse; Subdr. Nur Alam, 28th Mountain Battery; Subdr. Suhel Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles; Subdr. Gulab Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs; Subdr.-Maj. Bhagat Singh, 62nd Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj.

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Gurdatt Singh, 114th Mahrattas; Subdr. Laik Singh, 41st Dogras; Subdr. Sakt Chand, 24th Punjabis; Subdr. Ramasing, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; Subdr. Abdullah Khan, I.O.M., 106th Hazara Pioneers; 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahman, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Afzal Khan, Commandant, Bahawalpur Mounted Rifles and Transport Corps; Res. Muhammad Aslam Khan, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse); Subdr. Dasaundha Singh, 22nd Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Mobin Khan, 21st Punjabis; Subdr.-Maj. Sundar Singh, I.O.M., 82nd Punjabis; Subdr. Fazal Muhammad, 29th Punjabis; Subdr. Abdul Hak, 46th Punjabis; Subdr. Fateh Khan, 19th Punjabis, Subdr.-Maj. Khitab Gul, 120th Rajputana Infantry; Subdr. Malapa, 40th Pathans; Subdr.-Maj. Bishn Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Muhammad Akbar, 26th Punjabis; Subdr. Kishen Singh, I.O.M., 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery; Subdr.-Maj. Bhagwan Giri, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Venkatanarasayya, 80th Carnatic Infantry; Subdr.-Maj. Mahabal Tiwari, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry; Subdr. Narasimhulu, 80th Carnatic Infantry; Jamr. Sakharam Rao Jagtap, 117th Mahrattas; Res. Nazir Mahomed, 50th Camel Corps; 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nasiruddin Khan, Khan Sahib, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Subdr.-Maj. Sohawa Singh, Burma Military Police; Subdr.-Maj. Amar Singh, Burma Military Police; Subdr.-Maj. Arjun Rai, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Subdr.-Maj. Muhammad Sadiq Khan, Samana Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Jawas, I.O.M., Khyber Rifles; Subdr.-Maj. Sardara Singh, Burma Military Police; Subdr.-Maj. Saran Singh, Burma Military Police; Subdr. Gopal Chandra Das, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Subdr. Kharak Singh Thapa, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Subdr. Nand Lal Thapa, Burma Military Police; Subdr.-Maj. Ranbahadur Suba, Burma Military Police; Quadar Baksh Khan, Commandant, Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers; Harnam Singh, Commandant, Faridkot Imperial Service Sappers; Thakur Pratab Singh, Commandant, 1st Sirdar Risala, Jodhpur; Sardar Kishen Singh, Commandant, Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps; Colonel Daud Khan, Commandant, Alwar Imperial Service Infantry; Colonel Bhur Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, Alwar Imperial Service Lancers; Major Balwan Singh, Commandant, 1st Kashmir Imperial Service, Mountain Battery; Subdr. Durga Singh, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade, Imperial Service Troops, Kashmir.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—No. 3909, Lce.-Naik Fazal Din, 24th Punjabis; No. 155, Lce.-Naik Syed Madar; No. 953, Sepoy Shaikh Imam; No. 1608, Sepoy Abdul Basid; No. 1911, Sepoy Abdul Khadar, all of the 79th Carnatic Infantry; No. 2346, Lce.-Naik Mewa Ram, 104th Wellesley's Rifles; Subdr. Rura Ram, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Honorary Rank in the Army

Hon. Major-General.—His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jaipur.

Hon. Majors.—Honorary Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., Raja of Ratlam; Honorary Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, Nawab of Jaora; Honorary Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae-Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Kishangarh; Honorary Captain Nawabzada Haji Hafiz Obeidulla Khan, Commandant of the Bhopal Imperial State Troops.

(XLIV) Coronation Durbar Medal

Government of India Notification, Foreign Department No. 1-D, 3rd January 1912.

It is notified for information that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to decide that His Indian Coronation Durbar Medal shall rank immediately after the Indian Durbar Coronation Medal of King Edward, and before the Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

It will, therefore, when worn in conjunction with other decorations and medals, be placed before, *i.e.* farther from the left shoulder than the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field and War medals.

(XLV) Officials and Chiefs to whom Gold Durbar Medals were Presented

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Lady Hardinge, Sir J. Hewett, the Marquess of Crewe, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon. Sir G. F. Wilson, the Hon. Sir J. Jenkins, the Hon. Sir R. W. Carlyle, the Hon. Sir S. H. Butler, the Hon. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, the Hon. Sir L. Jenkins, His Excellency Sir T. G. Carmichael, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Hon. W. Duke, the Hon. Sir Leslie Porter, the Hon. Sir L. Dane, the Hon. Sir H. Adamson, the Hon. Sir C. Bayley, the Hon. Sir R. H. Craddock, the Hon. Colonel A. F. Pinhey, the Hon. Sir H. Daly, the Hon. Sir E. G. Colvin, the Hon. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, the Hon. Sir G. Roos-Keppel, the Hon. Colonel J. Ramsay, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. H. V. Cobb, Sir R. Ritchie, the Governor of Ceylon, the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The Prime Minister of Nepal, the Chiefs of Las Bela, Kalat, Baroda, Kalahandi, Kuch Behar, Sikkim, Bhutan, Mudhol, Bhor, Rajkot, Limbdi, Palitana, Sachin, Wankaner, Baria, Chota Udepur, Bansda, Dharampur, Fadthli, Shehr and Mokalla, Lahej, Gondal, Radhanpur, Cambay, Rajpipla, Dhrangadra, Bhavnagar, Navanagar, Palanpur, Khairpur, Idar, Cutch, Kolhapur, Balasinor, Dhrol, Janjira, Junagarh, Lunawada, Porbandar, Sunth, Hsipaw, Yaunghwe, Kentung, Alirajpur, Barwani, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Sailana, Sitamau, Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Charkhari, Panna, Ratlam, Jaora, Samthar, Dewas (S.B.), Dewas (J.B.), Dhar, Orchha, Rewa, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Ajaigarh, Baoni, Baraundha, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Maihar, Kanker, Manipur, Hill Tippera, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Pudukottai, Cochin, Travancore, Mysore, Loharu, Suket, Chamba, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Nabha, Bilaspur, Sirmur, Mandi, Kapurthala, Jind, Bahawalpur, Patiala, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Dholpur, Alwar, Jaisalmir, Bharatpur, Kishangarh, Kota, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Partabgarh, Tonk, Udaipur, Rampur, Tehri, Benares, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, the Aga Khan.

This gold medal can be worn out of India by the Chiefs but not by Government officials.

(XLVI) Tradesmen granted Warrants of Appointment in Connexion with Their Majesties' Visit

Messrs. E. Clarke & Co., Simla; Messrs. Hall & Anderson, Calcutta; Messrs. Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta; Manick Chand, Delhi; Messrs. Kanjimull & Co., Delhi; Messrs. Kishan Chand & Son, Delhi; Messrs. Phelps & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. J. H. Johnston & Co., Aligarh; Messrs. W. Locke & Co., Calcutta; the Excelsior Dairy, Calcutta; Girdhar Das, Hari Das, Benares; E. Keventer, Aligarh; the Burma Oil Co., Calcutta.

(XLVII) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Delhi, 15th December

This morning the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress drove to the camp of the Members of the Governor-General's Council, where Their Imperial Majesties laid stones to inaugurate the restoration of Delhi as the capital of India. The procession from the King-Emperor's Camp was formed in the following order: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, and the Duke of Teck. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, and the Lord Stamfordham.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice were in attendance on horseback.

On arrival the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General. His Excellency, on behalf of the Government of India, then read an address to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply. The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress performed the ceremonies of laying the stones, after which the King-Emperor mounted his charger and Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the polo ground, where the review of the police took place.

The order of the procession to the review ground was as follows: The Duke of Teck, the Governor-General, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, General Sir R. Grimston, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Major-General

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Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, the Maharaja of Gwalior, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Annaly, the Commander in Chief, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, the Lord Stamfordham, Colonel Maxwell, the QUEEN-EMPRESS (in a carriage, with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward), Captain Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Lady Hardinge (in a carriage with the Marquess of Crewe and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress).

The Escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 17th Cavalry. The police, who were drawn up in line, gave the Royal salute on the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, and the National Anthem was played. The King-Emperor inspected the police and proceeded to the saluting base, where His Imperial Majesty dismounted and presented medals to members of the police force.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress then returned to camp. On arrival, Their Imperial Majesties received the commanding officers of units which had provided Escorts and Guards of Honour during the Royal visit, and officers commanding units with which His Imperial Majesty is associated as Colonel in Chief. Each commanding officer had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties, and the King-Emperor handed to each officer portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, to be kept as mementoes of the Coronation Durbar by their regiments.

Military Tournament and Point-to-Point Races.—This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured with their presence the military tournament and point-to-point races, which took place on the review ground.

Their Imperial Majesties drove to the review ground in procession as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, and the Lord High Steward, *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The route was by the Kingsway, Princes Road, and the Parade Road.

The Escort was furnished by the Volunteer Light Horse, detachments of the 1st Lancers, the 6th Cavalry, and the 39th Central India Horse.

On arrival Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and conducted to their seats in the grand stand. The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress witnessed the obstacle course display by the West Riding Regiment, the Indian officers' race, the musical ride by the 17th Lancers, the light-weight race, the musical drive by "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and feats of horsemanship by the 17th Lancers.

On the conclusion of the tournament Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the events in the military tournament and the point-to-point races, and also to the winning teams of the football and hocky tournaments.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress then returned to camp by motor.

(XLVIII) The Police Review

Inspectors-General.—The Hon. Mr. L. F. Morshead, Bengal; Mr. M. Kennedy, Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Parkin, C.I.E., Burma; Mr. H. G. Waterfield, C.I.E., Central India; Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, Central Provinces; Mr. R. B. Hughes-Buller, C.I.E., Eastern Bengal and Assam; the Hon. Mr. M. W. G. Cowie, Madras; Mr. H. A. Close, North-West Frontier Province; Sir E. Lee French, Punjab.

List of Police Officers Deputed for Duty in Connexion with the Coronation Durbar

Inspector-General of Police.—Sir E. Lee French, K.C.V.O. *Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.* —Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Dennys, Mr. G. A. Rundle, Mr. S. E. Wallace. *Superintendents of Police.* —Mr. A. C. Stewart, M.V.O.; Mr. C. G. D. Farquhar; Mr. L. L. Tomkins; Mr. A. W. Mercer; Mr. H. A. V. Scott; Mr. J. F. Rehill; Mr. C. Stead, M.V.O.; Mr. C. A. Macpherson; Mr. D. S. Hadow; Mr. F. C. Isemonger; Mr. M. G. Wall; Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, M.V.O.; Mr. F. W. Phillips; Mr.

G. G. B. Iver; Mr. E. C. Handyside; Mr. I. W. Bowring; Mr. B. B. Howell. *Assistant Superintendents of Police.*—Mr. A. H. Marshall, Mr. V. A. Short, Mr. G. H. Prickard, Mr. J. Slattery, Mr. H. Lillie, Mr. F. R. Crawford, Mr. P. L. Orde, Mr. R. H. Bennett, Mr. G. H. Halland, Mr. B. C. Lawther, Mr. P. C. Vickery, Mr. T. F. Cooke, Mr. H. W. Waite, Mr. N. L. K. Wilson, Mr. A. R. MacRae, Mr. St. G. Beaty. *Deputy Superintendents of Police.*—Sardar Sahib M. Sukha Singh, Khan Sahib Shah Abdulla.

(XLIX) The Military Tournament and Point-to-Point Races

Military Tournament Committee.—Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur (President), Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton (Vice-President), the Hon. Colonel Sir T. R. Wynne, Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel R. St. C. Lecky, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole, Major P. Hambro, Lieutenant S. J. Bastyan, Major G. A. Trent (Members).

Results

Best Officers at Arms, Mounted Troops.—(1) Lieutenant D. Bromilow, 14th Lancers; (2) Lieutenant J. A. Collum, 26th Cavalry. *Best Officers at Arms, Dismounted Troops.*—(1) Captain J. A. Yates, 103rd Light Infantry; (2) Lieutenant Whittall, Unattached List. *Best Indian Officers at Arms, Mounted Troops.*—(1) Jamr. Natha Singh, 30th Lancers; (2) Res. Hamir Singh, 34th Poona Horse. *Best Indian Officers at Arms, Dismounted.*—(1) Jamr. Chatarpal Singh, 96th Infantry; (2) Jamr. Fazal Husain, 93rd Burma Infantry. *Best Officer at Arms, Imperial Service Troops, Mounted.*—Jamr. Saiyed Tafazul Husain, 2nd Gwalior Lancers. *Best Officer at Arms, Imperial Service Troops, Dismounted.*—Subdr. Naimat Ali Khan, Jind Infantry. *Best Men at Arms, British Corps, Mounted.*—(1) Sergeant-Major Carnegie, 14th Hussars; (2) Sergeant H. Roll, 17th Lancers: *Dismounted.*—Sergeant Ingram, 1st Essex Regiment.

Stewards of the Races.—Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, the Hon. Colonel Sir T. R. Wynne, A. A. Apcar, Esq., Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, Lieutenant-Colonel R. St. C. Lecky, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole. *Hon. Secretary.*—Major P. Hambro.

Results

All Comers Race, King-Emperor's Cup.—Mr. Curtis's "Sir John." *Imperial Service Troops Race, King-Emperor's Cup.*—Patiala Imperial Service Lancers' "Black Douglas." *Welter Weight, Queen-Empress's Cup.*—Captain Kennard's "Ghost." *Indian Officers' Race, King-Emperor's Cup.*—27th Light Cavalry's "Agamemnon." *Light-weight Race, Queen-Empress's Cup.*—Mr. Nethersole's "Harlequin."

(L) Presentations at Salimgarh, 16th December

The Members of the Coronation Durbar Committee.—Sir John Hewett (President), Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, Sir T. Wynne, Sir H. McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Brigadier-General Cox, Colonel Bamber, Colonel Maclagan, Mr. H. G. Stokes, Mr. W. S. Marris, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Mr. V. Gabriel. Also the following ladies, the wives of members of His Majesty's Indian Staff: Lady Barrow, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Stockley, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Ashburner, Mrs. Keary, Mrs. Melliss, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. H. D. Watson.

(LI) List of Religious Leaders received in Special Audience by Their Majesties, 16th December 1911

Hindu Mahants.—Srimant Swami Shankaracharya Madusudan Tirath, of Govardhan Math, Puri; Srimant Swami Hari Har Dat Tirath, of Puri; Srimant Swami Govardhan Dat Tirath, of Puri; Mahant Sahia of Tarakeshwar; Goswami Madhusudana Charyaji Vallabhcharya, of Ahmedabad; Pir Puran Nath of Bohar; Gusain Kunj Lal, of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Hindu Pandits.—Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Shiv Kumar Shastri, of Benares; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Chitra Dhar Mishr, of Mithla; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Krishna Singh Thakur, of Mithla; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Banki Rai Nawalgoswami, of Delhi; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Hari Sharma Muni, of Tehri; Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Har Narayan Shastri, of Delhi; Pandit Din Dayal Virjakhyan Vachaspati, of Jhajjar.

Musalmans: (1) *Pirs.*—Diwan Shaikh Sayad Muhammad Sahib, of Pakpattan; Khawaja Hamid Sahib, Pir of Taunsa; Piran-i-Pir Sadar Din Sahib, of Multan; Sahibzada Mian Nur Ahmed Sahib, Pir of Sultan Balru; Makhdum Ghulam Kasim Sahib, of Daera Din Panah. (2) *Maulvis.*—Maulvi Abdul Haq Sahib, of Delhi; Shams-ul-Ulama Sayyad Ahmad Sahib, Chief Imam of the Jama Masjid at Delhi; Maulvi Ahmad Sahib of Deoband; Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Sahib Nomani, of Lucknow; Shams-ul-Ulama Abdul Khair Sahib, Khan Bahadur, of Ghazipur; Sayyad Ali-ul-Hariri Sahib, of Lahore; Maulvi Abdul Salam Sahib, of Delhi; Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Sahib, of Battala.

Sikhs.—Baba Gurbaksh Singh Sahib, Bedi, C.I.E., of Kallar; Bhai Arjun Singh Sahib, of Bagarian, President of the Chief Khalsa Diwan; Sardar Arur Singh Sahib, of the Golden Temple at Amritsar; Bhai Kirpal Singh Sahib, of Satlani Sahib; Sardar Sadu Singh Sahib, Rai Bahadur, of the Golden Temple; the Hon. Sardar Subdr. Singh Sahib Majithia, Secretary, Khalsa Diwan, Sardar Bahadur.

APPENDIX VI

RAJPUTANA AND NEPAL

(I) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Agra, 16th December

The Queen-Empress left Delhi by train from the Salimgarh Station for Agra at 1.30 P.M., attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Major Money, Captain Hill, and the Hon. John Fortescue.

On arrival at the Agra Cantonment Station Her Imperial Majesty was received by Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner for the Division of Agra, and drove to the Circuit House, which had been prepared for her reception.

An Escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars, under the command of Captain Harvey. Guards of Honour were mounted at the station by the 13th Rajputs, and at the Circuit House by the 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

Her Imperial Majesty visited the Taj Mahal in the evening.

(II) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, 17th December

The King-Emperor's train stopped at Arrah this morning and His Imperial Majesty attended by his Suite was present at Divine Service in Arrah Church. After the service the King-Emperor inspected the Behar Light Horse, visited Arrah House, and returned to the train, which left for Bikna Thori.

(III) Presentations at Arrah

Mr. W. Maude (Commissioner of Patna), Mr. J. Johnston (Collector of Arrah), Mr. G. J. Monahan (District and Sessions Judge of Arrah).

(IV) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Agra, 17th December

The Queen-Empress, attended by the whole of her Suite, was present at Divine Service in St. George's Church this morning.

In the afternoon Her Imperial Majesty, with her Suite in attendance, visited the Palaces of Akbar, Jehangir, and Shahjahan in the Fort, and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula. Mr. Sanderson, of the Archæological Department, had the honour to act as guide to Her Imperial Majesty.

In the evening Her Imperial Majesty gave a dinner party, to which the following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of being invited:

The Bishop of Lucknow, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Mardon, Colonel and Mrs. Downing, Colonel and Mrs. Camilleri, Major and Mrs. Austin Smith, and Major and Mrs. Buchanan.

(V) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Sukhebar, Nepal, 18th December

The King-Emperor arrived at Bikna Thori at 10 A.M. this morning.

His Imperial Majesty was received by Maharaja Sit Chandra Shumshere Jung, and proceeded by motor to camp at Sukhebar.

(VI) Their Imperial Majesties' Suites in Nepal and Rajputana

In Nepal.—The Duke of Teck, Lord Durham, Lord Stamfordham, Lord Annaly, Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Sir E. Henry, Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Sir D. Keppel, Sir C. Keppel, Sir C. Cust, Sir R. H. Charles, Captain B. Godfrey Faussett, Major C. Wigram, Sir R. Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Watson, Captain R. Hogg, Mr. Jacomb Hood.

In Rajputana.—Prince George of Battenberg, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, I.M.S., Major Hill, Major Money, Hon. J. Fortescue, Lieutenant-Colonel D'A. G. Bannerman, of the Political Department, deputed to assist in the arrangements of the tour, also accompanied Her Majesty.

(VII) Presentations at Bikna Thori on Arrival in Nepal

The Resident in Nepal, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Manners Smith, V.C.; Mr. H. C. Streatfield, Commissioner of Tirhut; Major Burden, Residency Surgeon; Captain Orton; Mr. G. Rainey, Collector of Champaran; Commanding General Judha Shamsher Jung; General Mohun Shamsher Jung; Major-General Krishna Shamsher Jung; Major-General Hiranya Shamsher Jung; Colonel Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singha; Commander Colonel Dilli Shamsher Jung; Brigadier-Colonel Dal Bahadur Basnait; Kazi Marichaman Singh; Lieutenant-Colonel Chandra Jang Thapa; Captain Austaman Singh; Lieutenant Makherdhoj Guru Raj Hem Raj; Major-Captain Padmanhoj Chhattri.

(VIII) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Agra, 18th December

The Queen-Empress visited the Taj Mahal this morning, proceeding thence by motor with her Suite in attendance to Fatehpur Sikri. Mr. Sanderson had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty round the Palace of Akbar.

Luncheon was served in the dâk bungalow, and Her Imperial Majesty returned to Agra in the evening.

(IX) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Jaipur, 19th December

The Queen-Empress, attended by her Suite, left the Circuit House at Agra on her way to Jaipur. A Guard of Honour of the Royal Irish Regiment was mounted at the Circuit House, and the Escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor. Her Imperial Majesty was received at the station by Mr. Reynolds, the Guard of Honour being supplied by the 30th Rajputs. Her Imperial Majesty's train departed soon after 10 A.M.

On arrival at Jaipur Station, at 5 P.M., Her Imperial Majesty was received by the Maharaja of Jaipur, accompanied by the Resident (Colonel Showers), and by the principal officers of the State, after which she proceeded to the Residency, where the 42nd Deoli Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour.

Her Imperial Majesty gave a dinner party this evening. The following ladies and gentlemen had the honour to be invited:

Colonel and Mrs. Showers, the Hon. Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan, Major Fisher, Sir Swinton and Lady Jacob, Major Shelley, Mr. Lanson, Mr. Bekkeley, the Rev. Dr. Jameson, and Mrs Stothard.

(X) Presentations on Arrival at Jaipur

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Jaipur; Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.; Major H. N. Holden; Major J. Fisher; Captain Burnett; the Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Senior Member of the Jaipur Council; Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu; Rao Raja Guman Singh of Uniara; Thakur Amar Singh of Diggi; Thakur Bahadur Singh of Karansar.

(XI) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Jaipur, 20th December

The Queen-Empress, attended by her Suite, visited the Palace of Amber this morning. In the afternoon the Maharaja of Jaipur had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty to the Jotwara Garden. After dinner Her Imperial Majesty witnessed a Naga dance in the garden of the Residency.

(XII) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Ajmer, 21st December

The Queen-Empress, attended by her Suite, left Jaipur for Ajmer by train at 10 A.M. The Maharaja and the Resident were present at the station to take leave of Her Imperial Majesty.

On her arrival at Ajmer, at 3.30 P.M., Her Imperial Majesty was received by Sir Elliot Colvin (Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana). Guards of Honour were furnished at the station by the 44th Merwara Infantry, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Rifle Volunteers.

Her Imperial Majesty proceeded direct from the station to the Mayo College, the Escort being supplied by the 27th Light Cavalry, and upon arrival was received by Mr. Waddington (Principal of the College), who had the honour of conducting her through the buildings. Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to command that every one of the students should be presented individually to her. Her Imperial Majesty, after drinking tea at the College, witnessed a competition of the students in tent-pegging and other sports, and then proceeded to the Residency, where a Guard of Honour was mounted by the Royal Irish Regiment.

In the evening Her Imperial Majesty gave a dinner party, to which the following ladies and gentlemen had the honour to be invited:

Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin and Miss Colvin, Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton, Lieutenant-Colonel Poingdestre, Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanders.

(XIII) Presentations at Ajmer on Arrival

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Stratton, Commissioner of Ajmer; Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson; Mr. H. C. Sanders; Captain W. G. Neale; Mr. C. Preston; Maharaj Akhai Singh; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Poingdestre; the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Ry. Vols.; Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., President of the Ajmer Municipality; Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, Civil Surgeon; Mr. B. J. Glancy.

(XIV) Presentations at the Mayo College, Ajmer

English Staff.—Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O. (Principal); Mr. S. F. Madden (Vice-Principal); Mr. C. C. H. Twiss; Mr. W. Fanshawe; Mr. J. M. Ashcroft; Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, I.M.S.; Mrs. Waddington; Mrs. Twiss; Miss Waddington; Miss V. Waddington; Mrs. and Miss Woolbert.

English Guardians.—Major H. K. Barr, Captain R. J. Macnabb, Mr. R. B. Van Wart, Mr. G. B. Lee.

Indian Staff.—Lala Sangam Lal.

College Monitors.—1. Kanwar Debi Singh of Pipla, Jaipur, Head Monitor; 2. Thakur Bahadur Singh of Khera, Alwar; 3. His Highness Yadavendra Singh, Maharaja of Panna; 4. Kanwar Bhim Sen of Kunari, Kota; 5. Thakur Indar Singh of Pilwa, Marwar; 6. Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh of Baikuntpur, Rewa; 7. Choudhri Kamal Singh of Devli, Bharatpur; 8. Raj Kumar Dalip Singh of Sailana; 9. Sardar Zaka Ullah Khan of Muraria, Tonk; 10. Kanwar Akhairaj Singh of Gainta, Kota; 11. Rao Prithipal Singh of Simaria, Panna.

Boys of the College

(*a*) Rajputana.—*Alwar.*—Thakur Narayan Singh of Rajpur, Thakur Sultan Singh of Palwa, Kanwar Narayan Singh of Saleta, Kanwar Karan Singh of Srichandpura, Kanwar Rewat Singh of Salpur, Kanwar Sultan Singh of Salpur, Kanwar Bijai Singh of Nizamnagar, Kanwar Kalyan Singh of Jaoli, Kanwar Kishan Singh of Jaoli, Kanwar Umed Singh of Para, Kanwar Hamid Ali Khan of Murdawar, Kanwar Umrao Singh of Para, Rajkumar Umrao Singh of Nimrana, Kanwar Ram Lal of Burja, Kanwar Bahadur Singh of Para, Kanwar Bhairon Singh of Nizamnagar, Kanwar Bijai Singh of Manki, Kanwar Kalyan Singh of Bijwar.

Marwar.—Thakur Nathu Singh of Ras, Thakur Narayan Singh of Jaola, Thakur Rawat Singh of Ahore, Thakur Amar Singh of Alniawas, Rao Rirmal Singh of Chitalwana, Kanwar Sukh Singh of Pokaran, Kanwar Madho Singh of Sankhwai, Kanwar Chiman Singh of Daspan, Kanwar Prithi Singh of Bera, Kanwar Ganga Singh of Pokaran, Kanwar Hamir Singh of Daspan, Kanwar Balwant Singh of Daspan, Kanwar Padam Singh of Minda, Kanwar Kalyan Singh of Sankhwai, Kanwar Rawat Singh of Bursu, Kanwar Bhopal Singh of Chandawal.

Ajmer.—Raja Sardul Singh of Bhinai, Thakur Udai Singh of Kerot, Thakur Nathu Singh of Kalera-Bogla, Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda, Thakur Ran Bijai Singh of Sarana, Thakur Ranjit Singh of Goela, Raja Raj Singh of Rajgarh, Thakur Sobhag Singh of Goela, Thakur Udai Singh of Basundni, Thakur Sawai Jai Singh of Sarana, Raja Jawan Singh of Gangwana, Kanwar Kesar Singh of Gangwana, Kanwar Ganpat Singh of Kharwa, Kanwar Onkar Singh of Bagsuri, Kanwar Surajbhan Singh of Deolia, Kanwar Kishan Singh of Gangwana.

Mewar.—Maharaj Madhav Singh of Bhindar, Rawat Bijai Singh of Deogarh, Rao Nahar Singh of Bedla, Thakur Tej Singh of Pansal, Kanwar Narayan Singh of Bohera, Raj Rana Man Singh of Dilwara, Rao Lal Singh of Parsoli, Thakur Ajit Singh of Rupnagar, Thakur Daulat Singh of Basi, Maharaj Bhopal Singh of Bhindar, Kanwar Jai Singh of Meja, Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dhariawad, Kanwar Pratap Singh of Banera.

Tonk.—Sahebzada Muhammad Amir Khan of Shob, Sahebzada Matin Ullah Khan of Tonk, Sahebzada Iktafa Ullah Khan of Tonk, Sahebzada Abdul Munim Khan of Tonk, Sahebzada Ata Ullah Khan, Sahebzada Muhammed Hayat Khan, Sahebzada Mustafid Ullah Khan, Sahebzada Rashid Ullah Khan, Sahebzada Habib Ullah Khan, Sahebzada Ussaman Khan.

Bharatpur.—His Highness Maharaja Kishan Singh, Maharaja of Bharatpur, Faujdar Kaim Singh of Bharatpur, Bakhshi Ram Swarup Singh of Bharatpur, Bakhshi Raghunath Singh of Bharatpur, Kanwar Narayan Singh of Gadoli, Kanwar Samander Singh of Devli, Kanwar Ramchandra Singh of Bachamdi, Kanwar Sampat Singh of Devli, Kanwar Ratan Singh of Bharatpur, Kanwar Girdhar Singh of Paneori, Kanwar Brijendra Singh of Wair, Kanwar Maharaj Singh of Bharatpur.

Kishangarh.—Maharaj Yagnarayan Singh of Karkeri, Thakur Dalip Singh of Arain, Thakur Onar Singh of Kacholia, Thakur Gopal Singh of Kathoda, Thakur Govind Singh of Jharol, Thakur Indar Singh of Sanodia, Thakur Sanwat Singh of Kotri, Thakur Devi Singh of Chosla, Kanwar Bijai Singh of Kishangarh, Kanwar Suraj Singh of That, Kanwar Ganga Singh of Sanodia, Bhanwar Kalyan Singh of Ralaota, Kanwar Ganpat Singh of Ralaota.

Kota.—Thakur Bhairon Singh of Gainta, Thakur Lal Singh of Pipalda, Maharaj Bairi Sal of Kherli, Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Kunari, Kanwar Himmat Singh of Kunari, Kanwar Daulat Singh of Kunari, Kanwar Ari Sal of Kunari.

Bikaner.—Maharaj Jagmal Singh of Khilerian, Thakur Shivdan Singh of Garhsisar, Rawat Man Singh of Rawatsar, Maharaj Narayan Singh of Khilerian, Thakur Bhairon Singh of Bilu, Kanwar Bhan Singh of Sankhu, Kanwar Jai Singh of Jasana, Kanwar Rup Singh of Bai.

Banswara.—Maharaj Sawai Singh of Banswara, Maharaj Abhai Singh of Surpur, Kanwar Lal Singh of Banswara, Kanwar Gulab Singh of Banswara; Kanwar Chatar Singh of Banswara, Kanwar Madan Singh of Banswara, Kanwar Kishor Singh of Banswara, Kanwar Shankar Singh of Khandu.

Jaipur.—Thakur Kushal Singh of Gijgarh, Thakur Bishan Singh of Bisau, Kanwar Kesri Singh of Kanota, Kanwar Man Singh of Ajairajpura, Kanwar Bairi Sal of Kanota, Kanwar Amar Singh of Ajairajpura, Kanwar Ram Singh of Alsisar.

Dungarpur.—Thakur Ranjit Singh of Gamra, Thakur Fateh Singh of Solaj, Thakur Nathu Singh of Gumanpura, Thakur Bharat Singh of Hathai, Kanwar Fateh Singh of Gamra, Kanwar Sangram Singh of Pit, Kanwar Sajan Singh of Bankora.

Partabgarh.—Maharaj Balwant Singh of Partabgarh, Thakur Bhawani Singh of Achlaoda, Maharajkumar Gordhan Singh of Partabgarh, Kanwar Harnath Singh of Dhamotar, Kanwar Raghunath Singh of Jajli.

Dholpur.—Sardar Mahabir Singh of Dholpur, Kanwar Raghubir Singh of Dholpur.

Bundi.—Kanwar Shivnath Singh of Jaitgarh, Kanwar Ramnath Singh of Jaitgarh.

Kushalgarh.—Kunwar Lachman Singh of Kushalgarh, Kanwar Chatar Singh of Kushalgarh.

Shahpura.—Thakur Udai Singh of Tahnal, Thakur Saman Singh of Bishnia.

Jaisalmir.—Thakur Bijai Singh of Kotri.

Jhalawar.—Maharajkumar Rajendra Singh of Jhalawar.

Karauli.—Kanwar Jasraj Pal of Karauli.

(*b*) Central India States.—*Sailana.*—Maharaj Mandhata Singh of Raoti, Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Kotra, Kanwar Raghuraj Singh of Semlia, Kanwar Vishvanath Singh of Semlia, Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Barmawal, Raj Kumar Ramchanda Singh of Sailana.

Panna.—His Highness Maharaja Yadvendra Singh, Maharaja of Panna, Diwan Raghvendra Singh of Panna, Diwan Bhartendra Singh of Panna.

Barwani.—Kanwar Dashrath Singh.

Dhar.—Thakur Bharat Singh of Multhan.

Piploda.—Kanwar Mangal Singh.

Baoni.—Sahebzada Fakhr-i-Alam of Baoni, Sahebzada Badr-i-Alam of Baoni, His Highness Nawab Mushtaqul Hasan, Nawab of Baoni.

(*c*) United Provinces.—Raj Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar, Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa, Raja Suryapal Singh of Awagarh, Raja Hukm Tej Pratap Singh of Pratapner, Rao Krish-

napal Singh of Awagarh, Kanwar Pratab Bikram Shah of Khairigarh, Kanwar Bhawan Pal of Kotla, Kanwar Lokendra Pal of Kotla.

(*d*) Other States.—*Nepal.*—Kanwar Hem Shamsher Jang, Kanwar Totra Shamsher Jang, Kanwar Baber Shamsher Jang, Kanwar Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Kanwar Jagat Shamsher Jang, Kanwar Prakash Shamsher Jang.

Mourbhanj.—Maharajkumar Purnachandra Bhunjdeo, Maharajkumar Pratapchandra Bhunjdeo, Kanwar Saratchandra Bhunjdeo.

Danta.—Kanwar Bhawani Singh.

Idar.—Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh.

Hyderabad.—Nawab Iqbal Ali Beg.

Kashmir.—Raj Kumar Hari Singh.

Vizianagram.—Raj Kumar Alakhnarayan Gajpati Raj.

Baroda.—Raj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwar.

(XV) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Ajmer, 22nd December

The Queen-Empress, attended by her Suite, visited the village of Pushkar by motor this morning, returning to the Residency in time for luncheon. In the afternoon Her Imperial Majesty drove out to visit the Dargah and Arhai din ke Jhonpra, attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin, Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, and the Hon. John Fortescue. Major Money and Captain Hill were in attendance on horseback. The cadet corps of the Mayo College furnished an escort under command of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Khera.

(XVI) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Kasra, Nepal, 24th December

The King-Emperor arrived at Kasra Camp last night. His Imperial Majesty attended Divine Service in camp this morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Godber. Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Miss McMahon, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Manners-Smith had the honour of being invited to luncheon with His Imperial Majesty.

Christmas Day.—The King-Emperor attended Divine Service in camp this morning. His Imperial Majesty was attended by the whole of his Suite.

(XVII) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Bundi, 24th December

The Queen-Empress, attended by her Suite, left Ajmer yesterday morning by motor for Bundi. On the way Her Imperial Majesty visited the sites of the memorial to King-Emperor Edward, and of the monument to Sir Curzon Wyllie, stopping also before the grounds of the Mayo College, where the students were assembled to make their salutation of farewell. Upon her arrival at Deoli at 1 P.M. Her Imperial Majesty was received by the Political Agent, Major Peacock and Miss Peacock at the Agency, where she remained for luncheon. A Guard of Honour was mounted at the Agency by the 42nd Deoli Regiment. Resuming her journey, Her Imperial Majesty was received at the Satur gateway, six miles from Bundi, by the Maharao Raja of Bundi and by Major Peacock, both of whom attended her to the Imperial camp. In the evening Her Imperial Majesty gave a dinner party, to which Major and Miss Peacock and Major and Mrs. Condon had the honour to be invited. This morning the Queen-Empress drove with her Suite in attendance to the Fort and Palace of Bundi, through which the Maharao Raja had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty. Thence she proceeded by motor, still attended by the Maharao Raja, to the Sar Bagh, Shikar Burj, and Phul Sagar, returning to the camp for luncheon. At 2.30 P.M. the Maharao Raja came to take leave of Her Imperial Majesty, who afterwards left Bundi by motor for Kota. At the border of the State

of Kota, some six miles from the city, Her Imperial Majesty was received by the Maharao of Kota at the head of a body of his troops, and by the Political Agent, Colonel Berkeley, both of whom attended her to the Agency, which had been prepared for her reception. Guards of Honour were mounted by the 42nd Deoli Regiment and of the state troops at Kota. Her Imperial Majesty attended Divine Service in camp at 6 P.M., the service being conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. W. Tudhope.

(XVIII) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Kota, 25th December

The Queen-Empress this morning attended Divine Service, which was conducted in camp by the Rev. W. Tudhope.

26th December.—This morning the Queen-Empress drove to the fort and palace, escorted by the state troops of Kota under the personal command of the Maharao. The Maharao had then the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty over the buildings. In the afternoon Her Imperial Majesty visited Abhera under the personal guidance of the Maharao.

In the evening Her Imperial Majesty gave a dinner party, to which the following ladies and gentlemen had the honour to be invited: Colonel and Mrs. Mathews, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Carr White, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Devon, and Mr. Sutton.

After dinner she witnessed the illuminations of the city and the river in her honour. The Maharao had then the honour to offer the Peshkash, consisting of elephants, horses, jewels, and rich fabrics, which Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to inspect and to remit.

(XIX) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Narkatiaganj, 28th December

The King-Emperor, attended by the whole of his Suite, left Kasra Camp this morning.

His Imperial Majesty was accompanied to Bikna Thori Station by His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal. After His Excellency, with his sons (General Mohan Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur, Lieutenant-General Baber Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur, and Lieutenant-General Kaiser Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur), had taken leave of His Imperial Majesty, the Royal special train left Bikna Thori Station at 6 P.M. Lieutenant-Colonel Manners-Smith and Mr. H. C. Streatfield were in attendance on the platform.

(XX) Court Circular, Queen-Empress's Camp, Kota, 28th December

The Queen-Empress, with her Suite in attendance, went yesterday to a picnic which had been arranged for Her Imperial Majesty by the Maharao.

Her Imperial Majesty, attended by the whole of her Suite, left Kota by train for Calcutta to-day at noon. The Escort and the Guard of Honour were furnished by the Kota State troops, and the Maharao with his principal sardars was in attendance at the station to take leave of Her Imperial Majesty.

During the stay of the train at Goona, the 38th Central India Horse had the honour to pass in review mounted before the Queen-Empress, after which the officers of the regiment had the honour to entertain Her Imperial Majesty at tea.

(XXI) Court Circular, King-Emperor's Camp, Bankipur, 29th December

The King-Emperor arrived at Paleza Ghat at 3.30 this afternoon. His Imperial Majesty, after taking a trip down the Ganges in the Bengal and North-Western Railway steamship *Benares*, landed at Digha Ghat and proceeded thence by the Royal special train to Bankipur. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress arrived at Bankipur shortly afterwards by special train from Kota, and Their Imperial Majesties left Bankipur for Calcutta at 6.50 P.M.

(XXII) Officers of the Central India Horse and others Presented to the Queen-Empress at Goona on 29th December 1911

British Officers and Ladies.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. B. Cotgrave, Major A. S. Browne, Major R. C. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Captain R. C. Goodfellow and Mrs. Goodfellow, Captain G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Captain G. Henderson, Lieutenant R. S. Abbott, Lieutenant Sir N. R. A. D. Leslie, Bt., Captain F. B. Shettle, I.M.S., Lieutenant D. G. Cooper, I.M.S., Major Sir George Stirling, Bt., and Lady Stirling, Mrs. Redmond, Miss Thomson.

Indian Officers.—Res. Lall Khan, Res. Anjammuddin Khan, Res. Rajindar Singh, Res. Amar Singh, Res. Dilawar Khan, Jamr. Ajit Singh, Jamr. Bhola Singh, Jamr. Harnam Singh, Jamr. Shibdeo Singh.

Pensioned Indian Officers.—R. M. (Hon. Captain) Lehna Singh, Sardar Bahadur; Res. Wardiht Major Sheikh Shubrati, Bahadur; Res. Khushal Singh; Jamr. Jawala Prasad; Munshi Tikaram, Rai Bahadur.

(XXIII) Presentations at Bankipur

Mr. W. Maude (Commissioner of Patna), Mr. W. D. R. Prentice (District Magistrate of Patna), Mr. Cowie (Deputy Inspector-General of Police), Mr. Kelso (Superintendent of Police, Patna), Sir W. Dring (Agent of the East Indian Railway), Mr. Strachey (Engineer, East Indian Railway).

APPENDIX VII

CALCUTTA

(I) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 30th December

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at Howrah at 12.30 P.M., and were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

On Their Imperial Majesties alighting from the Royal train the National Anthem was played and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. The following gentlemen had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties at Howrah Station: the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, the Magistrate of Howrah, the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, the Agent of the East Indian Railway.

After the King-Emperor had inspected the Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to Howrah Pier.

The procession to the pier was as follows: the Governor-General's Staff, Captain Maclachlan, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain Holmes, Captain Hogg, Mr. Jacomb Hood, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, the Hon. J. Fortescue, Brigadier-General Mercer, Mr. F. H. Lucas, Colonel Stanton, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Keary, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles, Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Major C. Wigram, Captain B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Commander Sir C. Cust, the Hon. Sir D. Keppel, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel, Sir E. Henry, General Sir E. Barrow, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lord Stamfordham, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS, the KING-EMPEROR.

Lord Hardinge (the Governor-General), the Duke of Teck, the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, Sir Henry McMahon.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the pier by the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, the Port Officer of Calcutta, and the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta.

The route from the station to the pier was lined by troops.

On leaving the station the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to accept a bouquet presented by Lady Dring. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress embarked on the steamer *Howrah*, which was escorted by ferry steamers manned by the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers down the River Hooghly to Prinsep's Ghat. As the steamer left the pier a salute of 101 guns was fired by His Majesty's Ship *Highflyer*. On the arrival of the *Howrah* at Prinsep's Ghat the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the General Officer Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division, with their Staffs, proceeded on board, where they had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then proceeded ashore, where they were received by the members of the Bengal Executive Council, the Ruling and Feudatory Chiefs of Bengal, and the principal nobles of Bengal, the Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and the representatives of the following associations and bodies: the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Behar Landholders' Association, the University of Calcutta, the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation, who had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar and the Nawab Bahadur Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad also had the honour of being presented.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation then, on behalf of the Commissioners, read an Address of loyal welcome to Their Imperial Majesties, to which the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to reply.

The King-Emperor then inspected the Guard of Honour of the Royal Navy and the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, which was mounted at Prinsep's Ghat.

Their Imperial Majesties then entered their carriage and a Royal procession was formed in the following order: the General Officer Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division and Staff; Captain Maclachlan, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain Holmes, Captain Hogg, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel Stanton, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Keary, Captain B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Commander Sir C. Cust, the Hon. Sir D. Keppel, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, Sir E. Henry, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow, the Master of the Ceremonies, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Major-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh.

First Carriage.—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Second Carriage.—The Duke of Teck, Major C. Wigram, Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.

Third Carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel.

Fourth Carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord High Steward, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles.

Fifth Carriage.—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Mr. F. H. Lucas, the Hon. J. Fortescue.

Sixth Carriage.—Mr. Jacomb Hood, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird.

The route, which was lined by troops, was by the Ellenborough course south of Havildar's Tank, Red Road, Government Place East, and Old Court House Street, entering Government House by the North Gate.

The Escort was furnished by U Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 8th Hussars, the Calcutta Light Horse, the Light Horse Composite Squadron, the Governor-General's Body Guard, the 4th Cavalry (one squadron), the 16th Cavalry.

On arrival at Government House, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

The following were also assembled at Government House to receive Their Imperial Majesties: the Commander in Chief with his Staff, the heads of Local Governments and Administrations, the Most Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, the Naval Commander in Chief with his Staff, the Chief of the General Staff, the President and Members of the Railway Board, the Additional Members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the Headquarters Staff of the Army, the heads of Civil and Military Departments, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Puisne Judges of the High Court.

The King-Emperor inspected the Guard of Honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment and the 66th Punjabis. After the inpection, the following had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Governor-General: the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of the Executive Council, the Naval Commander in Chief, the Chief of the General Staff, the President and Members of the Railway Board, the Additional Members of the Legislative Council, the Secretaries to the Government of India, after which the senior officers of the Army Headquarters Staff had the honour of being presented by the Commander in Chief, and the Puisne Judges by the Chief Justice. This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and Commander Sir C. Cust (Equerry in Waiting), visited the Zoological Gardens.

(II) Calcutta Committee for the Reception of Their Majesties

The Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Chief Secretary to the Government; the Hon. Mr. B. K. Finnimore, Secretary, Public Works Department; the Hon. Mr. Halliday, C.I.E., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police; F. A. Cowley, Esq., Superintending Engineer; Captain W. S. Branker, D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G.; Percy Brown, Esq., Principal of the School of Art; H. T. Cullis, Esq. (Secretary).

(III) The Troops at Calcutta

8th Hussars; U Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; 70th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, 1st Middlesex Regiment (wing), 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 2nd Rifle Brigade, 2nd Lancers, 4th Cavalry, 16th Cavalry, 27th Punjabis, 66th Punjabis, 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Volunteers.—Calcutta Port Defence; Behar, Calcutta, Chota Nagpur, and Surma Valley Light Horse; the Cossipur Artillery; the Engineer Company of the Calcutta Port Defence; Volunteer Rifles of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Calcutta (two battalions), Eastern Bengal State Railway, and East Indian Railway.

(IV) Chiefs and Nobles Presented at Prinsep's Ghat

His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar; the Maharaja of Moharbhanj; the Raja of Kalahandi; the Maharaja of Sonpur; the Raja of Gangpur; the Raja of Bamra; the Raja of Boad; the Raja of Talcher; the Raja of Nilgiri; the Raja of Seraikela; the Raja of Kharsawan; Nawab Bahadur Sir Asif Qadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza Bahadur, of Murshidabad; the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, of Burdwan; Prince Qamar Qadr Mirza Abid Ali Bahadur; Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rabaneswar Prasad Singh, of Gidhaur; Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh, of Darbhanga; the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore; Maharaja Pratap Uday Nath Sahi Deo, of Chota Nagpur; the Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, of Kasimbazar; Raja Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur; Maharaja Kshounish Chandra Roy, of Krishnagar.

Mr. R. H. A. Gresson, Sheriff of Calcutta; Raja Peary Mohan Mukherji, Vice-President, and the Committee of the British Indian Association; Mr. E. C. Emerson, Master, and the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association; the Hon. Babu Hrishikesh Law, President, and the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh of Tikari, Vice-President, and the Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association; Dr. Sir Gurudas Banerji and other representatives of the Senate of the Calcutta University; Mr. S. L. Maddox, the Chairman and the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation, as follows: Mr. J. N. Mitter, Hon. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, Babu Dwijendra Nath Mitter, Babu Jadu Nath Sen, Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy, Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur, Rai Hariram Goenka Bahadur, Moulvie Badruddin Haider Khan Bahadur, Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Babu Bepin Chundra Mallik, Dr. Jogendro Nath Ghosh, Mr. E. M. D. Cohen, Mr. I. J. Cohen, Moulvie Agha Mahomed Musa, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Rai Debendra Chandra Ghose Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Apcar, Mr. A. C. Oakeshott, Dr. Suresh Chandra Sirkar, Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Babu Ramtaran Bannerjee, Babu Priya Nath Mallik, Babu Amulyadone Addy, Mr. R. Braunfeld, Babu Satish Chandra Mukerjee, Mr. J. R. Bertram, Mr. T. R. Pratt, Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Mr. W. R. Rae, Mr. F. J. Robins, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. J. P. Wyness, Mr. G. P. Shelton, Mr. H. F. Howard, Hon. Maharaj Kumar Reshee Case Law, Dr. Kailas Chandra Bose Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Rai Surendro Nath Mittra Bahadur, Dr. C. Banks, the Hon. Mr. H. J. Hilary, Nawab Seraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Bompas, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, C.I.E., Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Prince Mohammad Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E., Babu Narendra Nath Mitter, Rai Krishna Chandra Banerjee Bahadur, Mr. C. F. Payne, Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Mahammad Ekram Hossain Bahadur, Babu Satyendro Nath Sircar.

(V) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 31st December

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress attended Divine Service at the Cathedral this morning:

The procession from Government House to the Cathedral was as follows:

First Carriage.—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Duke of Teck, and Captain Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerry in Waiting). *Third Carriage.*—The Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerry in Waiting). Major Graeme and Major the Hon. W. Cadogan (Extra Aides-de-Camp) were in attendance on horseback.

The route to the Cathedral was by the Red Road, Mayo Road, and Chowringhee.

The Escort was furnished by the 8th Hussars.

On arrival at the Cathedral Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Bishop and clergy with the lay members of the Cathedral Vestry, and were conducted to their seats by the Bishop.

The Sermon was preached by the Bishop, the Lessons were read by the Archdeacon and the Rev. Canon Brown. The service was read by the Rev. Canon Cole, the Rev. Canon Banerjee, the Rev. R. W. Stuart, and the Rev. John Godber.

On the conclusion of the service the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress returned to Government House by the same route.

Visit to the Botanical Gardens.—This afternoon the Queen-Empress visited the Botanical Gardens. Her Imperial Majesty drove to Chandpal Ghat. The procession was in the following order: *First Carriage.*—The QUEEN-EMPRESS and Lady Hardinge. *Second Carriage.*—The Duke of Teck, the Mistress of the Robes, and Captain Nicolson. *Third Carriage.*—Lady Hewett and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice. At the Ghat, where the remainder of the Suite were in attendance, the Queen-Empress embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Empress Mary*, which then crossed the Hooghly to the Botanical Gardens. On arrival, the Queen-Empress entered her motor-car and, attended by the Suite, made a tour of the Gardens. Major Gage, the Superintendent of the Gardens, had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty during the tour.

(VI) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 1st January

At 8 A.M. this morning the King-Emperor rode from Government House to the Racecourse, attended by the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram (Equerries in Waiting).

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress motored to the Race-course Polo Ground, attended by the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, and Commander Sir Charles Cust.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the Polo Ground by Lieutenant-Colonel Apostolides and Sir Cecil Graham, and conducted to their seats in the *Shamiana*, where the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge were in attendance.

After witnessing the semi-final of the Polo Tournament, Their Imperial Majesties returned to Govenment House by motor.

(VII) State Banquet, 1st January

Their Imperial Majesties; the Governor-General of India and the Lady Hardinge; His Highness the Duke of Teck (Silver Stick); the Marquess of Crewe; the Earl of Durham; the Duchess of Devonshire; the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Countess of Shaftesbury; the Lord Annaly; the Lord Stamfordham; the Hon. Venetia Baring; Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien; Rear Admiral C. R. Keppel; Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston; the Equerry in Waiting to His Imperial Majesty; the Hon. Sir Frederick William Duke, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Lady Duke; Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior; His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander in Chief in India, and Lady Creagh; the Hon. Sir John Hewett and Lady Hewett; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lady Jenkins; the Most Rev. the Metropolitan and Mrs. Copleston; the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson; the Hon. Sir J. L. Jenkins and Lady Jenkins; the Hon. Sir R. W. Carlyle and Lady Carlyle; the Hon. Sir S. H. Butler and Lady Butler; the Hon. Syed Ali Imam; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark and Mrs. Clark; the Most Rev. Archbishop B. Meuleman, S.J.; Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner; Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur; His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir E. J. Slade and Lady Slade; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon and Lady McMahon; General Sir Edmund Barrow and Lady Barrow; Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks; Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake; the Hon. Mr. F. A. Slacke; the Hon. Raja Kisori Lal Goswami; the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer and Mrs. Greer; the Hon. Mr. Justice Harrington and the Hon. Lady Harrington; the Hon. Mr. Justice Brett and Lady Brett; the Hon. Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen and Mrs. Stephen; the Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe and Mrs. Woodroffe; the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Caspersz and Mrs. Caspersz; the Hon. Mr. Justice H. Holmwood and Mrs. Holmwood; the Hon. Mr. Justice C. W. Chitty and Mrs. Chitty; the Hon. Mr. Justice E. E. Fletcher; the Hon. Mr. Justice S. Shurf-ud-din; the Hon. Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe and Mrs. Coxe; the Hon. Mr. Justice H. W. C. Carnduff and Mrs. Carnduff; Major-General B. T. Mahon; the Hon. Mr. E. W. Collin and Mrs. Collin; the Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore and Mrs. Stevenson-Moore; the Hon. Mr. S. L. Maddox and Mrs. Maddox; Brigadier-General H. D. Fanshawe; Mr. W. H. Michael, Consul-General for the United States of America, and Mrs. Michael; Dr. F. Freyesleben, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary; His Serene Highness Prince Henry XXXI of Reuss, Consul-General for Germany; Señor Don D. R. Pena, Consul-General for Chili; Cav. G. Saint Martin, Consul-General for Italy; Mr. T. Hirata, Acting Consul-General for Japan; Mr. G. S. D. Hamel, Consul-General for the Netherlands; Mons. C. Barret, Acting Consul-General for France; Mons. L. K. Reweliotty, Consul-General for Russia, and Madame Reweliotty; Sir James DuBoulay and Lady DuBoulay; Colonel Haji Shah Beg Khan, the Afghan Envoy; the Rev. G. J. Chree; Mr. R. H. A. Gresson, Sheriff of Calcutta, and Mrs. Gresson; two Aides-de-Camp in Waiting to His Excellency the Governor-General.

After the banquet a reception was held at which the following guests were present: the Hon. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji; the Hon. Mr. Justice Digambar Chatarji; the Hon. Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chaterji; the Hon. Sir J. S. Meston and Lady Meston; the Hon. Sir A. Earle and Lady Earle; the Hon. Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover and Lady Grover; the Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate and Mrs. Brunyate; the Hon. Mr. E. D. Maclagan and Mrs. Maclagan; the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter; the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp; the Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Vincent and Mrs. Vincent; Mr. J. B. Wood and Mrs. Wood; the Hon. Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh; the Hon. Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad; the Hon. Sir C. W. N. Graham; the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab and the Maharani, of Burdwan; the Hon. Mr. M. Mazharul Haque; the Hon. Raja Pramada Nath Ray, of Dighapatia; the Hon. Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy and Mrs. Dadabhoy; the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis; the Hon. Raja Virabhua Raza, Zemindar of Kurupam; the Hon. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; the Hon. Mr. Nyapathy Subbarao Pantalu Garu; the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale; the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey; the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu; the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; the Hon. Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmed Ghuznavi; the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah; the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid; the Hon. Mr. F. A. T. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips; the Hon. Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla; the Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana; the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Bt., and Lady David; the Hon Sir J. M. Macpherson and Lady Macpherson; the Hon. Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick; the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Wilson and Lady Stewart Wilson; the Hon. Mr. F. E. Dempster and Mrs. Dempster; the Hon. C. G. Todhunter and Mrs. Todhunter; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven; the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar; the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis and Lady Lukis; the Hon. Kour Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala; the Hon. Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot; the Hon. Mr. A. Meredith and Mrs. Meredith; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong; the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad *walad* Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri; the Hon. Mr. R. C. C. Carr; the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur and Mrs. Arthur; the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon and Mrs. Lyon; the Hon. Mr. A. L. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders; Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, Major-General Sir A. Barrett and Lady Barrett; Major-General G. C. Kitson; Major-General F. H. R. Drummond; the Hon. Mr. D. J. Macpherson and Mrs. Macpherson; Mr. H. J. Sanders, Consul-General for Norway, and Mrs. Sanders; Mr. Andrew Vule, Consul-General for Sweden; Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore, Consul-General for Bolivia; Sir Mirza Davood Khan Meftah-es-Saltaneh, Consul-General for Persia; Mr. C. J. Elton, Consul-General for Denmark, and Mrs. Elton; Colonel G. F. A. Harris and Mrs. Harris; Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Apostolides; Captain V. A. S. Keighley and Mrs. Keighley; the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting to the Commander in Chief in India; the Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta; the Chaplain to the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

(VIII) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 2nd January

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress proceeded from Government House to the parade ground.

The King-Emperor mounted his charger at Government House, and the following procession was formed:

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Major Keighley (Commandant of the Body Guard), the Commander in Chief, the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS (in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward).

Captain Hodson (Adjutant of the Body Guard).

Lady Hardinge, the Marquess of Crewe, and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress in a carriage.

Major Stockley and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson were in attendance on Her Imperial Majesty on horseback. At the Dufferin statue the following joined and preceded the Royal procession to the parade ground: the Army Headquarters' Staff, the Governor-General's Staff, Captain Maclachlan, Captain Holmes, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain Hogg, Major Graeme, Major Money, Colonel Stanton, Brigadier-General Mercer, Brigadier General Keary, the Hon. Sir D. Keppel, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Stamfordham, the Lord in Waiting.

The route was by the Red Road, and the Escort was furnished by the Governor-General's Body Guard.

On arrival at the saluting base, the King-Emperor was received by a Royal salute, and His Imperial Majesty, followed by the Queen-Empress in her carriage, inspected the parade.

At the conclusion of the inspection Their Imperial Majesties returned to the saluting base, when a salute of 101 guns and a *feu-de-joie* was fired.

The march past then took place, after which the Cavalry Brigade passed at a gallop. The whole of the division then advanced in review order. The Royal salute was given, followed by three cheers for the King-Emperor and three cheers again for the Queen-Empress.

Their Imperial Majesties left the parade ground and returned to Government House in procession as before.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a garden party given in Government House grounds. The following were in attendance on Their Imperial Majesties: the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord in Waiting, Lord Stamfordham, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerries in Waiting).

This evening the King-Emperor held a levee at Government House.

His Imperial Majesty, with the Duke of Teck, entered the Throne Room attended by the Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerries in Waiting). The remainder of the Suite were in attendance in the Throne Room.

Presentations at the Levee.

New Presentations.—Adamson, Dr. P.; Agabeg, Mr. E. C.; Allen, Dr. A. S.; Ampenow, Mr. V.; Anderson, Captain E. S. J.; Annandale, Dr. N.; Apcar, Sir Apcar A.; Apcar, the Hon. Mr. J. G.; Arthur, Sir Allen; Ashmore, Mr. W. C.; Baker, Mr. J. W.; Banks, Dr. C.; Barnard, Mr. A. B.; Barrett, Major-General Sir A. A.; Barret, Mons. C.; Bartley, Mr. F. D.; Beachcroft, Mr. C. P.; Bell, Fleet Paymaster W.; Bell, Mr. J. C.; Bell, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T.; Best, the Hon. Samuel; Birkmyre, Mr. A.; Black, Captain G. C. S.; Black, Engineer-Lieutenant L. H.; Blagrove, Lieutenant H. E. C.; Blomefield, Mr. N. N.; Bonnerjee, Mr. K. Shelly; Bowen, Mr. J. E.; Bradshaw, the Hon. Mr. W. J.; Braithwaite, Mr. W. D.; Bray, Mr. E. H.; Brett, the Hon. Sir C.; Bromage, Mr. J. V. B. R.; Broome, Colonel R. C.; Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H.; Brown, Mr. Percy; Browne, Mr. P. H.; Bruce, Major W. A. M.; Brühl, Mr. P.; Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. J. B.; Buchan, Mr. W. H.; Buchanan, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J.; Buck, Mr. E. J.; Buckland, Mr. P. L.; Buckler, Mr. L.; Burt, the Hon. Sir H.; Butler, Mr. M. S. D.; Butterfield, Mr. P. H.; Byrne, Lieutenant F. E.; Calderon, Commander J. J. W.; Calvert, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T.; Calvocoressi, Mr. M. J.; Carlyle, the Hon. Sir R.; Caspersz, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P.; Caston, Mr. C. W.; Cathcart, the Hon. Mr. W. T.; Chaplin, the Hon. Mr. A. W. C.; Chapman, the Hon. Mr. E. P.; Chitty, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. W.; Chree, the Rev. G. J.; Christie, Dr. W. A. K.; Clarke, Mr. H. M. S.; Clarke, Mr. R.; Cleveland, Sir C.; Coates, Mr. E.; Cobden Ramsay, Mr. L. E. B.; Cogan, the Rev. H. B.; Cogswell, Mr. M. J.; Collin, the Hon. Mr. E. W.; Collins, Mr. C.; Cook, Mr. E. M.; Cooper, Assistant Paymaster A. F.; Copleston, the Most Rev. R. S.; Corbett, Mr. E. H.; Coryton, Mr. R. W.; Cowan, Mr. W. D.; Cowley, Mr. F. A.; Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P.; Coxe, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. R. H.; Craig, Mr. T. J. A.; Craik, Mr. W. R.; Crake, Mr. H. M.; Creagh, His Excellency General Sir O'Moore; Crouch, Mr. H. A.; Crozier, the Rev. P. H.; Cubitt, Mr. J. E.; Cullis, Mr. H. T.; Cumming, the Hon. Mr. J. G.; Cuthert, Mr. W. A.; Czerwenka, Mr. W. R.; Dallas, Captain J. S.; Danger, Mr. F. C.; David, the Hon. Sir Sassoon; Dawson, Mr. F. G. R.; Dawson, Mr. V.; Deakin, Mr. G. B.; Demetriadi, Mr. S.; Dempster, the Hon. Mr. F. E.; Dent, Mr. T. E.; Dentith, Mr. A. W.; Dickie, Major-General J. E.; Digby, Mr. K. W.; Dods, Mr. W. K.; Douetil, Mr. C. N.; Dowding, Mr. W. K.; Doxey, Mr. F.; Drake, Mr. T. O.; Drake, Mr. W. J.; Drawbridge, the Rev.

W. H.; Dring, Colonel Sir W.; Drury, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J.; Duer, Lieutenant-Colonel C.; Duggan, Mr. C. R.; Duke, His Excellency Sir W.; Dumayne, the Hon. Sir F.; Dunbar, Mr. L. G.; Duval, Mr. H. P.; Dyer, the Rev. B. S.; Earle, the Hon. Sir A.; Edie, Mr. D. C. H.; Edwards, Mr. W. H.; Eggar, Mr. F. H.; Elles, Mr. E. H.; Elliot, Mr. E.; Elmes, Dr. C.; Elton, Mr. C. J.; Emerson, Mr. E. C.; Enthoven, Mr. R. E.; Esch, Mr. Vincent J.; Eustace, Mr. S.; Everett, Mr. W.; Falkner, Mr. G. M.; Field, Mr. J. A.; Field, Mr. J. H.; Finck, Dr.; Finney, Mr. S.; Finnimore, the Hon. Mr. B. K.; Finnis, Lieutenant H. C.; Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. E.; Foote, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B.; Fox, Mr. H. L.; Frenchman, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P.; Freyesleben, Dr. F.; Gage, Major A. T.; Gait, Mr. E. A.; Gales, Mr. R. R.; Gall, Mr. R. L. B.; Garrett, the Hon. Mr. J. H. E.; Garth, Mr. W.; Gee, the Rev. R.; Giannacopulo, Mr. C. A.; Gillan, Mr. R. W.; Gilman, Major E. P. R.; Girard, Mr. R. G.; Gleeson, Mr. W. C.; Glen, the Hon. Mr. R.; Glucksman, Mr. H. A.; Godber, the Rev. J.; Godfrey, Mr. G. C.; Goldie, Mr. J. A.; Goldsmith, Lieutenant O.; Goode, Mr. S. W.; Gordon, Mr. F. D.; Gordon, Mr. H. C.; Gordon, the Hon. Mr. W. B.; Gosling, Mr. F.; Gould, Mr. B. J.; Gourlay, Mr. W. R.; Graham, the Hon. Sir C.; Graham, Mr. J. St. J.; Graham, Mr. J. F.; Granzer, Major; Graves, Mr. H. G.; Grazebrook, Mr. W. O.; Green, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. M.; Greer, the Hon. Mr. R. T.; Gregory, Mr. W.; Gregson, Mr. E. G.; Gresson, Mr. R. H. A.; Grezoux, Mons. L.; Griffith, Mr. W. E.; Gruning, the Hon. Mr. J. F.; Gurdon, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. T.; Gutschke, Mr. M.; Haffkine, Mr. W. M.; Hallett, Mr. M. G.; Halliday, the Hon. Mr. F. L.; Halliday, Mr. F. C. T.; Hannyngton, Mr. F.; Hanrahan, Mr. W. G.; Harris, Mr. A. E.; Harris, Colonel G. F. A.; Harrison, Dr. E. P.; Harvey, Mr. E. E.; Hata, Major E.; Hayden, Mr. H. H.; Hayward, Mr. A. E.; Heckle, Mr. J. H.; Henley, Commander C. B.; Hennesey, Mr. G.; Hensman, Mr. H.; Heriot, Major G. M. H.; Hewett, Captain G. S.; Heycock, Mr. W. B.; Highet, Mr. R. S.; Hipp, the Rev. P. S. I.; Hirata, Mr. T.; Hodgson, Mr. R. C.; Holmwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice H.; Hoogewerf, Mr. E.; Hooper, Mr. D.; Horne, Mr. J. A.; Hossack, Dr. W. C.; Howard, Mr. H. F.; Hsiao, Mr. Young Hsi; Hughes, Major F. T. C.; Hughes-Buller, the Hon. Mr. R. B.; Hughman, Mr. E. M.; Hunter, Captain F. F.; Hutchinson, Mr. H. N.; Hutchinson, Mr. R. S.; Hyde, Mr. H. T.; Isemonger, Mr. F. C.; Ismay, Mr. C.; Jacob, Mr. E. J.; Jacomb-Hood, Mr. M.; James, Mr. J. F. W.; Jellett, Mr. H. H.; Johnson, Lieutenant Charles C.; Johnston, Mr. F. W.; Jones, Rev. F. H.; Kaye, Mr. G. R.; Keays, Mr. E. H.; Keble, Captain J. A.; Keeling, the Rev. E. W. P.; Kendall, Commander C. J. C.; Kennedy, Dr. W.; Kenrick, the Hon. Mr. G. H. B.; Ker, Mr. J. C.; Ker, Sir A.; Kerr, Mr. J. H.; Kerr, Mr. Frank; Kestell, Engineer-Commander E. R.; Kesteven, the Hon. Mr. C. H.; Kitson, Captain P. H.; Knight, Mr. P.; Knight, Mr. R.; Koch, Mr. M.; Kothari, Mr. J. H.; Küchler, the Hon. Mr. G. W.; Lacy, Mr. J. E.; Langford-James, Mr. J. W.; Larmour, Mr. F. A.; Lawrie, Mr. P. Balmer; Lawton, Mr. R. W.; Leathem, Mr. G.; Lee, Mr. W. A.; le Maistre, Mr. G. H.; Le Mesurier, the Hon. Mr. H.; Lenfestey, Mr. L. d'E.; Leonard, Mr. C. J.; Levett-Yeates, Mr. S. K.; Levinge, Mr. E. V.; Ley, Mr. A. H.; Lindsay, Mr. D.; Lindsay, Mr. H. A. F.; Lovett, Mr. P.; Luke, Mr. J.; Lukis, the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir C.; Macfadyen, Mr. M.; Macfarlane, the Rev. A.; Mackay, the Hon. K.; Mackenzie, Mr. C. A.; Mackenzie, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, C. J. G.; Maclagan, the Hon. Mr. E. D.; Maclaren, Captain F. N.; Maclean, Mr. J.; Macpherson, Mr. D. W.; Macpherson, Sir J. M.; Macpherson, Mr. T. S.; Macrae, Mr. R. S. F.; Maddox, Major R. H.; Maddox, the Hon. Mr. S. L.; Madge, the Hon. Mr. W. C.; Magniac, Captain E.; Mansel, Mr. R. V.; Marlow, Colonel B. W.; Marshal, Mr. J. A.; Marshall, Mr. G. W.; Martin, Mr. E. S.; Martin, Mr. H.; Martin, the Rev. H. C.; Maude, Mr. W.; McCann, Mr. J.; McCay, Major D.; McGavin, Mr. A.; McIntosh, Mr. H. J.; McLeod, the Hon. Mr. Norman; McPherson, the Hon. Mr. H.; McWatters, Mr. A. C.; Meares, Mr. J. W.; Mercer, Brigadier-General H. F.; Merry, Assistant Paymaster C. C.; Meuleman, the Most Rev. Archbishop; Michael, Mr. W. H.; Miles, Lieutenant W. G. H.; Miles, Mr. W. H.; Milne, Mr. W.; Monahan, the Hon. Mr. F. J.; Monteath, Mr. R. G.; Montgomery, Mr. G. C.; Morgan, Mr. A. M.; Morgan, the Hon. Mr. G.; Morrison, Captain J. R. A.; Morshead, the Hon. Mr. L. F.; Morton, Mr. P.; Moses, St. John, Captain; Muddiman, Mr. A. P.; Mulvany, Major J.; Muspratt-Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A.; Myers, Mr. D. B.; Newman,

Major E. A. R.; Nott, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H.; Oakes, Mr. E. S.; Ogg, Major G. S.; Ogilvy, Mr. L. W.; O'Grady, Mr. W. James; Oldham, the Hon. Mr. C. E. A. W.; Olver, Mr. G. T. W.; O'Meara, Major C. A. E.; Palmer, Major C. C.; Parker, the Rev. W. A. H.; Parnell, Surgeon R. J. G.; Parsons, Mr. R.; Paterson, Commander H. J.; Patterson, Mr. A. C.; Payne, Mr. C. F.; Payne, Mr. T. W.; Pearson, Mr. H. G.; Perier, the Rev. F.; Perry, Mr. C. B.; Peters, Mr. F. L.; Petrie, Mr. D.; Phillips, the Hon. Mr. F. A. T.; Pilgrim, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W.; Pittard, Dr. H. de S.; Porter, the Hon. Mr. L. C.; Prior, Assistant Paymaster C.; Procter, Major Sir H.; Purssell, Mr. R. S.; Pugh, Mr. L. P. E.; Pulley, Captain O. C.; Pym, Mr. D.; Quarry, Mr. P. S.; Radcliff, Mr. C.; Rae, Mr. W. R.; Ralli, Mr. A. C.; Rawcliffe, Mr. J. L.; Reed, Mr. S.; Reid, Mr. Marshall; Reid, the Hon. Mr. W. J.; Reid, Mr. R. N.; Remy, Dr. E. F. A.; Reweliotty, Monsieur L. K.; Reynolds, Mr. L. W.; Rhodes, Mr. C. W.; Richmond, the Hon. Mr. T.; Roberton, Mr. E. H.; Robertson, Mr. J. A.; Rocca, Dr. G. P.; Roger, Mr. J. W.; Ross, Dr. E. D.; Ross, Mr. R. L.; Ryan, Mr. T.; Rynd, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C.; Sandbrook, Mr. J. A.; Sanders, Mr. H. J.; Schoneman, Mr. G. W.; Schuler, Mr. H. R.; Scott, Mr. J.; Shallow, Mr. A. W.; Shapcott, Mr. J. D.; Shaw, the Rev. W. L. P.; Sheridan, Mr. F. S.; Shore, Major W. F.; Sidey, Mr. G. L.; Simpson, Mr. M. G.; Slacke, the Hon. Mr. F. A.; Slater, Dr. E.; Smythe, Mr. F. W.; Spence, Major A. H. O.; Spooner, the Rev. H.; Stadler, Mr. G. L.; Stanley, Mr. B.; Stark, Mr. J. T. R.; Staunton, Lieutenant-Colonel G.; Stead, Mr. C.; Steen, Captain H. B.; Stephen, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. L.; Stephenson, Mr. H. L.; Stevens, Major C. R.; Stevens, Mr. J. A.; Stevenson-Moore, the Hon. Mr. C. J.; Stewart, Mr. A. H.; Stewart, the Hon. Mr. F. H.; Stewart, Commander W. L.; Stokoe, the Rev. C. G.; Strain, Mr. J. B.; Streatfield James, Mr. C.; Streatfield, Mr. H. C.; Stuart, the Rev. R. W.; Styan, Mr. H. S.; Sutton, Fleet Surgeon E.; Swan, Mr. P.; Swan, Mr. T.; Swan, Mr. J. A. L.; Swinhoe, Mr. D.; Tandy, Captain M. O'C.; Tanner, Mr. E. L.; Tate, Mr. W.; Taylor, Mr. A. K.; Taylor, Mr. H. B.; Tebbs, Mr. F. R.; Tegart, Mr. C.; Temple, Mr. F. C.; Thompson, Major F. S.; Thornhill, Mr. T.; Tipper, Mr. G. H.; Tipping, Mr. L.; Todhunter, the Hon. Mr. C. G.; Tomkins, Mr. H. G.; Topping, Mr. A.; Travers, Dr. Morris; Tremearne, Mr. S.; Turle, Lieutenant C. E.; Vincent, the Hon. Mr. W. H. H.; Vogel, Dr. P.; Voigt, Mr. A.; Volkers, Mr. R. C.; Wadley, Mr. F. W.; Waite, Mr. T. J.; Waldran, Assistant Paymaster H. C.; Walker, Mr. F. P.; Walsh, Mr. C. A.; Walsh, Mr. C. W.; Walsh, Mr. E. H. C.; Wanklyn, Mr. W.; Warden, Mr. F. N.; Watson, Mr. A. W.; Watson, Mr. R.; Watt, the Rev. J.; Watts, Dr. V. L.; Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. H.; White, Captain A. D.; White, Mr. C. A.; White, Lieutenant John; White, Mr. T. A.; Wickins, the Ven. W. J.; Wigley, Mr. F. G.; Williams, Captain R. C. B.; Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. C.; Williams, Mr. S. C.; Williams, 2nd Lieutenant S. C.; Wilson, Mr. T.; Willson, Mr. W. S. J.; Windle, Mr. C. H.; Wood, Mr. H. D.; Wood, Mr. W. H.; Wood, Mr. W. H. Arden; Woodhouse, Mr. E. A.; Woodroffe, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. G.; Wright, Mr. E. J.; Wright, Mr. H.; Yule, Mr. D.

British Officers of the Garrison.—Abbott, 2nd Lieutenant E. G.; Agabeg, Major A. A.; Agabeg, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J.; Alexander, Major C.; Allan, Lieutenant P. A.; Allen, Surgeon-Lieutenant W. S.; Allridge, Hon. Lieutenant J. H.; Anderson, Lieutenant G.; Anderson, Lieutenant E. V.; Anstruther, 2nd Lieutenant P. N.; Appelbe, Lieutenant E. N.; Ashworth, Major S. H.; Atkinson, Lieutenant W. N.; Atkinson Willess, 2nd Lieutenant G. A.; Austin, Lieutenant E.; Bacon, Lieutenant C. G.; Bagley, Lieutenant G. O. T.; Banks, 2nd Lieutenant H. K.; Barge, Lieutenant K.; Barrow, Lieutenant W.; Beadel, Captain C. F.; Bell, Major G. H.; Bennett, Captain E. E. S.; Bennett, Captain W.; Bharucha, Lieutenant R. H.; Binning, Colonel C. S. E.; Binning, Colonel J.; Bishop, Lieutenant T. H.; Black, Major W. C.; Blakeney, Major H. N.; Blumenthal, Lieutenant A. Z.; Body, 2nd Lieutenant E. N.; Borroughes, 2nd Lieutenant G. H.; Bradley, Captain C. R. S.; Bradley, Captain F. H.; Brancker, Captain W. S.; Breakwell, Captain E. J.; Bridgeman, 2nd Lieutenant R. O.; Bruce, Captain J.; Bullen, Captain J. H.; Burbidge, Lieutenant A.; Burn, 2nd Lieutenant W. G.; Burnard, Hon. Major J. H.; Burton, Captain H. F.; Byrne, Captain J. D.; Caddy, Captain A.; Caddy, Surgeon-Captain A.; Campbell, Captain L. S.; Carey, Captain F.; Cartwright, Lieutenant H. A.; Cartwright, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D.; Chapman, Captain F. H. M.; Charrington, Captain A. C.; Chatterton, Major G. D. L.; Cheshire, Lieutenant H. S.; Clarke,

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W.; Clarke, Captain B. G. S.; Clarke, Captain G. C. C.; Coleridge, Captain P. L.; Constable, Commander E. A.; Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel S. S.; Cormack, Lieutenant H. S.; Cowley, Hon. Major R. M.; Cox, Captain T. S.; Creagh, Lieutenant D. V.; Crowford, 2nd Lieutenant J.; Croxford, 2nd Lieutenant S. H.; Cunningham, 2nd Lieutenant C. S.; Daly, Lieutenant C. E.; Danby, Captain C. G. H.; Davies, 2nd Lieutenant H. M.; Dempster, Lieutenant J. L. C.; Denison, 2nd Lieutenant A. C.; Dickson, Captain R. M.; Dickson, Captain R.; Dinwiddie, Major R.; Dixon, Lieutenant J.; Douglas, Lieutenant G. S. A.; Douglas, 2nd Lieutenant D.; Doveton, Major J. H.; Drimmie, Major T. H. K.; Dyer, Lieutenant C. H.; Earle, 2nd Lieutenant G. F.; Eaton, Lieutenant G. H.; Emerson, Lieutenant R.; Ewing, Lieutenant H. E. D. Orr; Farquharson, Lieutenant L. S.; Fellows, Lieutenant R. T.; Ferguson, Captain W. A.; Finn, 2nd Lieutenant F. W.; Flynn, 2nd Lieutenant J. D.; Forbes, Lieutenant E. G. H.; Froom, Major F.; Fulcher, Hon. Captain W.; Fuller, Captain J. H. M.; Gilroy, 2nd Lieutenant K. R.; Gourlie, Captain J.; Gransmore, 2nd Lieutenant R.; Green, Captain C. H. V.; Green, Lieutenant A. Daly; Grice, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T.; Griffen, Lieutenant T.; Gull, 2nd Lieutenant F. W. L.; Haggard, Lieutenant-Colonel H.; Hannay, 2nd Lieutenant H. A. M.; Hardiman, 2nd Lieutenant H. J.; Hardinge, Captain J. G.; Hardingham, Lieutenant R. C.; Harvey, 2nd Lieutenant W. S.; Hastings, Captain A. E. F.; Hawkins, 2nd Lieutenant A. V.; Hay, Captain C. R.; Hayward, Major W. D.; Headwards, 2nd Lieutenant J. J.; Henderson, Captain A. F.; Henderson, Lieutenant N. G. B.; Herbert, Captain W. N.; Heriz-Smith, Lieutenant G. V.; Herrick, Lieutenant R. de S. B.; Higgin, Captain J. L.; Hilliard, Lieutenant J. J.; Hindley, Captain C. D. M.; Hobbs, Captain H. V. D.; Holmes, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B.; Hooper, Captain C. F.; Hope, 2nd Lieutenant G. D.; Hoskin, Lieutenant H. E.; Houston, Captain J. E. B.; Huddlestan, 2nd Lieutenant G. R. G.; Humphriss, 2nd Lieutenant H. J.; Hunter, 2nd Lieutenant E. H.; Hutton-Williams, Lieutenant W.; Inglis, Lieutenant J. N.; Jardine, Captain C. H.; Jefferd, Lieutenant W. W.; Jennings, Captain J. G.; Jewell, Commander W. R. C.; Jewell, Major S. W.; Johnstone, Lieutenant A. H.; Jones, 2nd Lieutenant J. M.; Kendrick, Captain S. J.; King, Captain J. St. Aubyn; King-Harman, 2nd Lieutenant L. H.; Kinloch, Lieutenant G.; Kirkhope, Captain K. M.; Kirkland, Captain T.; Kitson, Captain C. E.; Knight, Lieutenant-Colonel W.; Knowles, 2nd Lieutenant E.; Knox, Captain J.; Lafontaine, 2nd Lieutenant A. E. C.; Lamb, Captain C. C.; Large, Captain H. E.; Lee, Captain L. H.; Lee, Lieutenant L. H.; Leech, 2nd Lieutenant J. C.; Le Feuvre, Lieutenant F.; Legge, Captain F. C.; Leslie, Major F. M.; Lightfoot, 2nd Lieutenant L. J.; Link, Major W. E.; Lister, Captain A. E. J.; Llewhellin, Captain C. E.; Lyon, Lieutenant N. H. B.; MacIver, 2nd Lieutenant D. L.; Mackay, Captain C. J.; Mackenzie, Captain D.; Mahon, Major-General B. T.; Mansel, 2nd Lieutenant R. C.; Marjoribanks, Major R. D.; Marriott, Captain G. B.; Martelli, Captain A. E.; Martin, Major H. G.; Maxwell, Lieutenant T.; McCabe, Major W. B.; McCalmont, Lieutenant D.; McLeod, Lieutenant A. K.; McPherson, Captain J.; Meade, Captain G. A.; Meade, Major C. G.; Meadows, Captain C. A.; Mecredy, Captain H.; Meikle, Captain J. J.; Melville, 2nd Lieutenant J.; Merritt, Lieutenant B. T. B.; Miller, Captain W. Y.; Mitchell, 2nd Lieutenant W. G.; Molesworth, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L.; Morris, Captain R. H.; Mort, Major G. M.; Mosley, 2nd Lieutenant G. G.; Mould, 2nd Lieutenant W. C.; Mudie, Captain D.; Mulliner, 2nd Lieutenant A. R.; Munro, Lieutenant T. M.; Murray, Major P. G.; Murrow, Captain H. L.; Napier, Captain A. H.; Nash, Lieutenant P. A. M.; Newington, Captain C.; Newman, Captain H.; Newnham, Captain L. A.; Nichols, Lieutenant H.; Nicholson, 2nd Lieutenant E. N.; Noel, 2nd Lieutenant J. B. L.; Norton, Hon. Captain H. B.; O'Bryen, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W.; O'Connor, 2nd Lieutenant M. B.; Ord, Lieutenant D. Knox; Osborne, Captain H. P.; Ovens, Captain T. L.; Panioty, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E.; Pearce, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M.; Pearse, 2nd Lieutenant G. G.; Peppe, Major A. T.; Peyton, 2nd Lieutenant H. S. C.; Phillips, Captain T. McC.; Pithie, 2nd Lieutenant E. J.; Pitman, 2nd Lieutenant C. R. S.; Plimpton, Lieutenant K. A.; Pope, 2nd Lieutenant D.; Porter, Lieutenant F.; Potter, Captain L. R.; Pownall, Lieutenant H. R.; Powell, Major H. H.; Pritchard, Major A. G.; Pugh, Major A. J.; Reece, Major J. D.; Regnart, Lieutenant N. S.; Rennick, Hon. Captain D.; Richmond, Lieutenant T. H.; Ritchie, Captain A. G.; Robert-

son, Lieutenant J. A. T.; Robertson, 2nd Lieutenant J. F.; Robinson, Captain J. H.; Rooke, Major G.; Roosmale Cocq, Major C. A.; Rose, 2nd Lieutenant P. T.; Rossiter, 2nd Lieutenant F. N. C.; Rowston, Captain W. N.; Russell, Lieutenant J. F.; Scarbrough, Lieutenant M. C.; Scroope, Lieutenant C. F.; Senior, Major H. W. R.; Sheehan, Captain G. F.; Simpson, Lieutenant J. A.; Simson, Captain A.; Skeaf, Captain C. O. S.; Slater, Captain A. W.; Smith, Captain S.; Smith, Captain Y. E.; Smith, Major O. A.; Smith, Major F.; Smith, Major F. V.; Spencer, Captain J. G.; Speyer, 2nd Lieutenant H. R.; Spitta, Lieutenant J. C.; Sprot, Lieutenant J. W. L.; Stainton, Lieutenant T. H.; Staveley, 2nd Lieutenant F. S.; Steele-Perkins, 2nd Lieutenant C. S.; Stephenson, Major E. W. R.; Stevenson, Captain F.; Stewart, Captain A. D.; Stewart, Captain T.; St. John, Captain O.; Stockley, Captain C. H.; Stopford, 2nd Lieutenant M. G. N.; Stovold, Captain H. W.; Stow, Lieutenant M. B.; Strachey, Major R.; Stratton, Major F. C.; Stuart, Captain C. H. A.; Sutherland, Lieutenant A. H. C.; Sutherland, Major W.; Sweetman, Major N. J.; Swettenham, Major T. R.; Taylor, Major J.; Temple, Lieutenant T.; Thoms, Captain R. S.; Thoms, 2nd Lieutenant A. K.; Thorne, Captain C. H. R.; Thornton, Captain G. St. L.; Todd, Lieutenant R.; Tofts, 2nd Lieutenant C. F.; Toohey, Captain J.; Twiss, Captain E. F.; Tyndall, Lieutenant W. W.; Tyrie, Lieutenant-Colonel D. A.; Urquhart, Captain D. McN.; Van Someren, Lieutenant L. W.; Veasey, Captain H. C.; Vernon, Captain H. B.; Vine, Chief Engineer H.; Von Bibra, Captain F.; Ward, Major T. H.; Wathen, 2nd Lieutenant L. W. D.; Watt, Lieutenant W. D. B.; Welman, Lieutenant N. Y. L.; Welwan, Lieutenant W. H. L. J.; Westmacott, Captain R.; Westmacott, Major T. H.; Whatford, Captain G. L.; Whitaker, Lieutenant H.; White, Captain J. H.; Whitford-Hawkey, 2nd Lieutenant E. H.; Will, 2nd Lieutenant R. R.; Williams, 2nd Lieutenant H.; Williams, Lieutenant H. V.; Williams, Major E. M.; Wilson, Captain T. A. A.; Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. H.; Withers, Captain A. R.; Wormald, Major F. W.; Wyness, Major J. P.; Yates, Captain R. J. B.

New Indian Presentations.—Abdul Kadir, Mr. M.; Abdulla ibn Khan Bahadur Yusuf Ali, Mr.; Abdus Subhan, Khan Bahadur, A. K. M.; Adittya Charan Mondol, Babu; Afsar-ul-Mulk, Prince Mirza Muhammad Akram Hosain Bahadur; Agasti, Mr. S. K.; Ahmad, Shams-ul-ulama, Maulvi; Ahmed Moosaji Salehji, Mr.; Ahmed Shah, Sahebzada; Amar Nath Das, Mr.; Ambika Charan Law, Babu; Amrita Lal Baha, Rai Bahadur; Amrita Lal Mukerji, Rai Bahadur; Annada Prasad Sircar, Rai Bahadur; Ashfaq Hossain, Khan Bahadur, Moulvi; Ashgar, Mr. A. A.; Ashurufuddin Ahmad, Nawabzada Syed Khan Badahur; Ashutosh Mukherji, the Hon. Justice Sir; Asif Kadir Syid Wasif Ali Mirza, Khan Bahadur Mahabat Jang, Nawab Sir; Atal Behari Mitra, Babu; Atal Kumar Sen, Babu; Ataor Rahman, Shams-ul-ulama, Maulvi; Badri Das Goenka, Babu; Badri Das, Rai Bahadur; Badruddin Haidar, Khan Bahadur; Bahadur Singh, Babu; Bahadur Jung, Rana Bahadur, Commanding Colonel; Baij Nath Goenka, Rai Bahadur; Baikunta Nath Sen, the Hon. Rai Bahadur; Birkunta Nath De, Raja Bahadur; Bala Krishnayyar, the Hon. Mr. T. S.; Balarama Ayyar, Mr.; Bal Krishna Sahai, the Hon. Babu; Ban Behari Kapur, Raja; Bansidhar Banerjee, Rai Bahadur; Barendra Nath Mitter, Babu; Beni Madhub Mitra, Rai Sahib; Benode Kumar Roy Chaudhury, the Hon. Babu; Bhabeswar Singh, Babu; Bhagawat Dayal Singh, Raja; Bhaiya Raj Kishore Deo; Bhola Nath Banerji, Babu; Bhuban Ram Das, the Hon. Rai Bahadur; Bhugwat Narain, Lala; Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Babu; Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Mr.; Bhupendra Narayan Sinha, Maharaj Kumar; Bijay Chand Mahtab, the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur, Sir, of Burdwan; Bijay Gopal Basu, Babu; Bijay Singh Dhudhoria, Raja; Binaya Krishna Basu, Rai Bahadur; Binaya Krishna Deb, Raja Bahadur; Bindeswari Parsad Sing, Babu; Bipradas Pal Choudhuri, Mr.; Bir Mitradaya Sing Deo, Maharaja; Birendra Chandra Sinha, Babu; Biswambar Roy, Rai Bahadur; Bose, Mr. B. D.; Brijmohan Deo, Raja; Brojendra Kumar Seal, Mr.; Brojendra Mullick, Babu; Buldeo Lal Nakphohpa, Rai Bahadur; Cally Coomar Dey, Rai Bahadur; Chandi Charan Chatterjee, Rai Bahadur; Chandi Charan Law, Babu; Chandra Madhab Ghose, Sir; Chandra Maule Shwar Singh, Maharaj Kumar; Chandra Sen Saran Singh, Kumar; Charu Chandra Mullick, Babu; Chatterjee, Mr. K. K.; Chatterjee, Mr. N.; Chaturbhuja Sahai, Rai Bahadur; Chaudhuri, Mr. B. L.; Chitnavis, the Hon. Sir G. M.; Chogmull Sukhani, Rai

Bahadur; Choudhory, the Hon. Babu Binode Kumar Roy; Daljit Singh, Sirdar; Damodar Das Burman, Babu; Dara Jah, Prince, Mirza, Bahadur; Datta, Mr. K. L.; Deba Prasad Sarbadhicary, the Hon. Babu; Debendra Chandra Ghose, Rai Bahadur; Delwar Jah, Mirza Muhammad Haki Ali, Prince, Bahadur; Dhanpat Singh Nowlakha, Rai Bahadur; Digambar Chatterji, the Hon. Mr. Justice; Dinendra Narayan Roy, Kumar; Doddi Raghavandra Rao, Mr.; Durga Charan Chakrabutty, Rai Sahib; Dutt, Mr. G. S.; Dwijendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Fateh Mahomed Shah, Sahebzada; Firdost Ali Hazarika, Moulvi; Fuzl-i-Raby, Khan Bahadur, Moulvi; Gaj Singhji, Maharaj Kunwar; Ganendra Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Ganendra Mullick, Babu; Ganesh Chunder Chunder, Mr.; Gati Prokas Nandi, Babu; Ghanda Nath Roy, Kumar; Gholam Hussain Cassim Ariff, the Hon. Mr.; Gholam Kasem, Khan Bahadur, Moulvi; Ghose, Mr. E. P.; Ghosh, Mr. M. N.; Girija Nath Roy, the Hon. Maharaja; Girindra Naryan Deb, Kumar; Giriwar Prasad Singh, Maharaj Kumar; Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. G. K.; Golab Chand, Babu; Goonendra Nath Mitter, Babu; Gopal Chandra Banerjee, Rai Bahadur; Gopal Lal Roy, Maharaj Kumar; Gopal Saran Narayan Singh, the Hon. Maharaj Kumar; Gopalisamy Raghunath Rajaliar Avergal, M. R. Ry., V., Gopendra Krishna Deb, Raja; Gora Chand Mullick, Babu; Govindas Chatturbooja Das Garu, M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur; Gunpat Singh, Rai Bahadur; Gupta, Mr. N.; Guru Das Banerjee, Sir; Haji Shah Beg Khan, Colonel; Haladhar Roy, Babu; Hanwant Singh, Maharaj Kunwar; Har Sankar Roy Chowdhuri, Babu; Harendra Krishna Sil, Babu; Haridhone Dutt, Dr.; Hari Mohan Chandra, Rai Bahadur; Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, Babu; Harihar Prasad Singh, Babu; Hari Nath Ray, Babu; Hari Ram, Goenka, Rai Bahadur; Heera Lal Bogla, Kumar; Hira Lal Basu, Rai Bahadur; Hira Singh, Subdr.-Maj.; Hrishikesh Law, the Hon. Babu; Hurdut Roy Chameria, Babu; Imdad Iman, Nawab, Shams-ul-ulama; Jadu Nath Mozumdar, Rai Bahadur; Jadu Nath Sen, Babu; Jadu Nath Singh, Rai Bahadur; Jagadindra Nath Roy, Maharaja; Jaggarnath Prasad Singh, Kumar; Janoky Nath Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Jaykali Chakrabortty, Rai Bahadur; Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Rai Bahadur; Jogendra Nath Bose, Babu; Jogendra Nath Ghosh, Dr.; Jogendra Nath Mitter, Rai Bahadur; Jwala Prasad, Babu; Jyot Kumar Mukherji, Rai Bahadur; Jyote Prokas Nandi, Lala; Jyotish Chandra Mitra, Mr.; Kailash Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur; Kalananda Singh, Raja; Kalika Nand Singh, Babu; Kalipada Ghose, Babu; Karamat Hossain Chowdhury; Kesree Chand Kothary, Seth; Khagendra Nath Mitter, Babu; Khawaja Yusuf Shah, the Hon. Khan Bahadur; Kirtyanand Sinha, the Hon. Babu; Kishor Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan, Raja; Kishori Lal Goswami, the Hon. Raja; Krishna Chandra Banerjie, Rai Bahadur; Kristodas Law, Raja; Kshaunish Chandra Roy, Maharaja; Kshitindra Deb Ray Mahasay, Babu; Kuddus Badsha Sahib, the Hon. Mr.; Kumud Chandra Sinha, Maharaja; Lachmi Prasad Singh, Babu; Lal Mohun Das, Mr.; Lalit Mohan Singh Roy, Rai Bahadur; Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Pundit; Maharaj Bahadur Singh, Babu; Maharaj Singh, Kanwar; Mahendra Chandra Lahiri, Babu; Mahendra Nath Roy, the Hon. Babu; Maheshwar Singh, Babu; Mahomed Mukshud Ali Khan, Res.; Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon. Captain; Mani Lal Nahar, Rai Bahadur; Mani Lal Singh Roy, Rai Bahadur; Manik Chandra Barua, the Hon. Mr.; Manindra Chandra Nandi, the Hon. Maharaja; Manmatha Nath De, Babu; Manmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury, Raja; Manmohan Chakrabatti, Babu; Maula Bukhsh, Khan Bahadur; Mehta, Mr. M. R.; Mehta, Mr. R. D.; Mirza Kisra Bakht, Bahadur, Prince; Mitra, the Hon. Mr. B. C.; Mitter, Mr. J. N.; Mohabeer Purshad Sah, Rai Bahadur; Mohamed Ali, Mr.; Mohamaya Prasad Singh, Babu; Mohamed Yusaf, Moulvi, Khan Bahadur, Shams-ul-Ulama; Mohendra Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri, the Hon. Raja; Mookerjee, Sir Rajendra Nath; Motichand, Babu; Moti Lal Ganguly, Rai Bahadur; Moti Lal Halder, Rai Bahadur; Mrityunjoy Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Mudholkar, the Hon. Rao Bahadur, R.N.; Muhammad Abdul Majid, the Hon. Nawab; Muhammad Abdus Kuddas Badsha, the Hon. Khan Bahadur; Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, the Hon. Saiyid; Muhammad Habibulla, the Hon. Khan Bahadur; Muhammad Ismail Khan Chaudhury, the Hon. Moulvi; Muhammad Shams-uz-Zoha, Moulvi, Khan Bahadur; Muralidhar Roy, Babu; Murali Mohan Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Nafar Chandra Pal Choudhury, Babu; Nagendra Mullick, Babu; Nagendra Nath Dhar, Babu; Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhury, Rai Bahadur; Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice;

Nanda Lal Bagchi, Babu; Narain Prasad, Babu; Narput Singh, Babu; Nazirur-Rahman, Mr. Syed; Nibaran Chandra Ghatak, Mr.; Nilambar Mukherjee, Babu; Niranjan Mukherjee, Babu; Nirmal Chandra Sen, Mr.; Nishi Kanta Sen, Rai Bahadur; Norendra Nath Mitter, Babu; Nritya Gopal Bose, Rai Bahadur; Peary Mohan Mukherji, Raja; P. C. Chatterjee, Rai Bahadur, Sir; P. C. Lal Chowdhury, Mr.; Phanibusan Mukerji, Mr.; Pitti Tiagaraya Chetti Guru, the Hon. Rao Bahadur; Prabhat Chandra Barua, the Hon. Raja; Pramada Nath Roy, the Hon. Raja of Dighapatia; Pramatha Bhusan Deb Ray, Raja; Pramatha Nath Roy, Babu; Prasanna Kumar Bose, Rai Bahadur; Pratap Udai Nath Sahi Deo, Maharaja; Priya Nath Mookerjee, Babu; Priya Nath Mullick, Babu; Priya Nath Sen, Babu; Prodyot Kumar Tagore, the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur, Sir; Purnendu Narain Sinha, Rai Bahadur; Quazi Farzand Ahmad, Khan Bahadur; Radha Ballabh Chaudhuri, Rai Bahadur; Radha Charan Pal, Rai Bahadur; Radha Krishna Rai, Rai Bahadur; Radhica Lal Goswami, Babu; Raghunath Shekhar Deo, Raja Bahadur; Rai Krishna Chandra, Babu; Rai Mohan Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Rajani Lal Singh Roy, Babu; Raj Chunder Chunder, Mr.; Raj Narayan Chandradharya, Babu; Rajendra Deo, Raja; Rajendra Lal Goswami, Babu; Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, the Hon. Raja; Rakhal Das Chatterjee, Babu; Rala Ram, Rai Bahadur; Ram Chandra Mintri, Rai Bahadur; Ram Lal Dutt, Mr.; Ram Sadan Bhattacharya, Babu; Rameswar Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Sir of Darbhanga; Ram Taran Banerjee, Babu; Rana Gyan Jang; Ranajit Sinha, Raja; Ravaneswar Prasad Singh Bahadur, Maharaja, Sir; Revati Mohan Rai Chowdhury, Babu; Romanath Roy Chowdhury, Babu; Roma Prasad Mullick, Babu; Rustomjee, Mr. R. H. M.; Sachitananda Sahai, Babu; Saiyid Muhammad Moinuddin Mirza, Moulvi; Saiyid Nasiruddin Ahmed, Moulvi, Khan Bahadur; Saiyid Shah Muhammad Kamal, Khan Bahadur; Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, the Hon. Nawab; Saiyid Zafar, Nawab, Maulvi; Saiyid Zahir-ud-din, the Hon. Moulvi; Saradendra Nath Tagore, Babu; Saradindu Narayan Roy, the Hon. Mr.; Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Dr.; Sarat Chandra Singh, Babu; Sarbadhicary, Dr. S. P.; Sarfaraz Hossain Khan, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Moulvi; Saroda Charan Mitra, Mr.; Sati Prasad Garga, Raja; Satish Chandra Mitter, Mr.; Satish Chandra Giri, Mohant; Satish Chandra Pal Chowdhury, Babu; Satish Chandra Chaudhuri, Rai Bahadur; Satya Niranjan Chakraburtty, Kumar; Satyendra Nath Sen, Babu; Satyendra Nath Sircar, Babu; Seal, the Rev. A. C.; Sen, Mr. R. N.; Serajul Islam, Nawab, Maulvi, Khan Bahadur; Shah Mohamad Ayub, Moulvi; Sharfuddin, Mr. Syed Ahmed; Shiba Sankar Sahai, the Hon. Rai Bahadur; Shib Prasad Jhoon Jhoonwala, Rai Bahadur; Shiva Nandan Prasad Singh, the Hon. Kumar; Shyam Chand Ray, Rai Bahadur; Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, Raja; Shyama Kumar Tagore, Kumar; Sinha, Mr. S. P.; Sirish Chandra Sarbadhicary, Babu; Sita Nath Roy, the Hon. Rai Bahadur; Solaiman, Mr. M.; Sri Sri Joti Prasad Singh Deo; Srinath Pal, Rai Bahadur; Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo, Maharaja; Sriram Chandra Singh Deo; Subbarao, Pantulu Garu, the Hon. Mr. N.; Sukhbir Sinha, the Hon. Lala; Sultan Ahmed Ali, Raja; Sultan Singh, the Hon. Lala; Sura Pratap Mohendra, Raja Bahadur; Surendra Chander Ghose, Babu; Surendra Nath Mitter, Rai Bahadur; Suttya Nidhi Ghoshal, Kumar; Syed Hosain Imam, Mr.; Syed Ali Meerza, Nawabzada; Syed Ali Nawab Shah, Haji; Syed Badsha Nawab Razvie, Nawab; Syed Dildar Ali Khan, Nawabzada; Syed Khusrow Meerza, Nawabzada; Syed Muhammad, the Hon. Nawab Saheb Bahadur; Syed Shamsul Huda, the Hon. Moulvi; Thackersey, the Hon. Sir V. D.; Tribhuban Deo, Raja; Upendera Lal Pal Chowdhury, Babu; Upendra Lal Mozumdar, Mr.; Vasudeva Raja Avargal, the Hon. Raja Venganad of Kollengode; Wali Mirtabat Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim Ali, Prince Bahadur; Zahiruddin, the Hon. Maulvi; Zalim Singh, Maharaj.

The following also attended:

Anderson, Captain C. F.; Apostolides, Colonel E. C.; Ascrappe, Mr. R. H.; Aylmer, Captain G.; Bannerman, Major A. D. A. G.; Barrow, General Sir E.; Bayley, Mr. C. B.; Beatson, Brigadier-General F. C.; Begg, Mr. J.; Bompas, Mr. C. H.; Bradley-Birt, Mr. F. B.; Burrard, Colonel S. G.; Butler, the Hon. Sir S. H.; Cable, Sir E.; Carnduff, the Hon. Mr. Justice; Carr, the Hon. Mr. R. C. C.; Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel A.; Clark, the Hon. Mr.

W. H.; Clarke, Mr. E. H. S.; Clemasha, Major W. W.; Coates, Mr. J.; Coldstream, Major W. M.; Cowie, Captain H. E. C.; Cowper, Colonel M.; Davson, Captain H. J. H.; de Labilliere, Major E. G. D.; Deck, Captain James D. R. N.; Donnon, Major W.; DuBoulay, Sir J.; Emerson, Sir William; Fox, Mr. J.; Fraser, Major the Hon. H. J.; Gibbs, Mr. R. P.; Graham, the Hon. Mr. W. L.; Grover, the Hon. Major-General Sir M.; Hamilton, Captain W. G.; Harington, the Hon. Sir R.; Harrison, Colonel T. A.; Hartley, Captain H. F.; Hickie, the Rev. F.; Hill, Mr. W. E.; Hodson, Captain V. C. P.; Jenkins, the Hon. Sir J.; Jenkins, the Hon. Sir L.; John, Mr. A. W. U.; Keighley, Captain V. A. S.; Kitson, Major-General G.; Knox, Mr. C. N.; Lake, Lieutenant-General Sir P.; Lang, Mr. John; Leslie, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C.; Lovell, Lieutenant F. A.; Lumsden, Captain W.; MacCaw, Mr. V. H.; Mackenzie, Captain J.; Macpherson, the Hon. Mr. D. J.; Macpherson, Major R. G.; Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A.; Maynard, Lieutenant-Colonel F. P.; McCalmont, Major-General Sir H.; McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H.; Mercer, Brigadier-General H. F.; Meston, the Hon. Sir J.; Muir, Captain W. W.; Musgrave, Mr. H. A. F.; Nicholas, Captain B. G.; Nicolson, Lieutenant F. A.; O'Kinealy, Lieutenant-Colonel F.; Parr, Major H. O.; Patterson, Major S. B. A.; Pearse, Dr. T. F.; Plowden, Mr. C. Chichele; Raymond, Colonel F.; Reuss, His Serene Highness Prince Henry XXXI of; Sanders, Major G. A. F.; Saunders, the Hon. Mr. A. L.; Sealy, Mr. W. A. P.; Sharp, the Hon. Mr. H.; Shaw, Brigadier-General D.; Shirras, Mr. G. F.; Shore, Colonel O. B. S. F.; Slade, Rear Admiral Sir E.; Sloggett, Surgeon-General; Sorabji, Mr. R. K.; Stephen, Mr. St. John; Straight, the Hon. Mr. D.; Stratton, Lieutenant-Colonel W.; Sullivan, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L.; Tod, Captain A. A.; Tomkins, Major H. L.; Van Wart, Mr. R. B.; Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James; Walton, Captain C.; Wardroper, Colonel E.; Warre, Lieutenant P.; Weallens, Lieutenant-Colonel W.; Weekes, Fleet Paymaster Victor H. T.; Weld-Forester, Captain the Hon. A. O. W. C.; Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel E.; Willcocks, Lieutenant-General Sir J.; Williams, Mr. G. B.; Willis, Captain G. H.; Wilson, the Hon. Sir G.; Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. R.; Withers, Captain Ross; Wood, Mr. J. B.; Wylly, Captain G. E.; Yule, Mr. A.

British Officers of the Garrison.—Alexander, Major J. D.; Allen, Captain R. W.; Barrett, Captain F. W.; Barrow, Lieutenant R. E.; Bennett, Lieutenant R. D.; Blacklock, Lieutenant J. N. S.; Bocquet, Lieutenant R. N.; Broadbent, Captain E. R.; Broun, Captain A. A. J.; Bullock, Lieutenant R. S.; Burton, Lieutenant R. C.; Butt, Colonel E.; Cairns, Captain J.; Cairnes, Lieutenant W. E. P.; Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. McL.; Campion, Major W. E.; Carey, Major C. W.; Cochran, Captain H. G. P.; Colomb, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. C.; Cookson, Brigadier-General J. A.; Corker, Surgeon-General T. M.; Crawley, Major E.; Crosbie, Captain J. P. G.; Curell, Captain A. C.; Davidson, Lieutenant H. B.; Day, Captain F. J.; Deare, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F.; Dick-Lauder, Lieutenant J. N. D.; Domenichetti, Major F. H.; Elkington, Major R. J. H.; Erskine, Captain A. E.; Evans, Captain L. P.; Fanshawe, Brigadier-General H. D.; Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Lieutenant T. J.; Glover, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. B.; Gould, Lieutenant F. H.; Hamilton, Major J. G. H.; Harman, Major G. M. N.; Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H.; Hayes, Major R. H.; Helme, Captain E.; Hilton, 2nd Lieutenant C. S.; Howson, Lieutenant G.; Ives, Captain C. W.; Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P.; King, Captain R. G.; Lawrie, Lieutenant D. C. M.; Lean, Colonel K. E.; Leslie, Lieutenant N. J. B.; Loch, Colonel H.; MacGregor, Captain W. W.; Mainprise, Major C. Wilmot; Maxwell, Major H. G.; McCalmont, Lieutenant Dermot; McClellan, Major H. T.; McLeod, Captain G. C. S.; Medlicott, Captain H. E.; Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J.; Mussenden, Major J. W.; Oliver, Lieutenant A. J.; Pears, Captain J. C.; Pigot, Lieutenant R.; Powell, Captain E. B.; Preston, Lieutenant S.; Reinhold, Captain H. C.; Riall, Captain C.; Riley, Lieutenant H. L.; Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L.; Rolleston, Lieutenant A. G.; Scott, Major A. C.; Scott, Lieutenant H. V.; Shute, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D.; Sloggett, Captain A. J. H.; Soady, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. F.; Stainforth, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G.; Sutherland, Major H. H.; Swanston, Lieutenant-Colonel C. O.; Swayne, Colonel H. G. C.; Thornton, Major C.; Traise, Captain J.; Urquhart, Captain E. F. M.; Vander-Byl, Captain J.; Vicary, Lieutenant E. S.; Walford, Lieutenant G. N.; Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel B. E.; Wauchope, Captain A. G.; Weekes,

Captain H. E.; Weldon, Lieutenant E. G.; Wheatley, Major P.; White, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F.; Wrangham, Captain D. G.

Indian Gentlemen.—Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Nawab; Abdul Majeed Khan Mr.; Abdul Rahman, Nawab, A. F. M.; Ahmed, Mr. A.; Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. Syed Wasiuddin; Aijaz Husain, Mr.; Ali Imam, the Hon. Syed; Bonnerjee, Mr. J. N.; Charanjit Singh Sardar, of Kapurthala; Dadabhoy, the Hon. Mr. M. B.; Davood Khan, Sir Mirza; Deb, Mr. K. K.; Ganguly, Mr. Bidyut; Ghose, Mr. B.; Haque, the Hon. Mr. M.; Harman Singh, Raja Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir; Khelafat Hossain, Mr. S.; Kuch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja of; Kuch Behar, Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narain of; Madan Mohan Sinha, Mr.; Merh, Mr. B. L.; Mohalanabis, Mr. S. C.; Mohiuddin Meerza, Nawabzada; Mookerjee, Mr. S. C.; Murshidabad, the Hon. Nawab Bahadur Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of; Narendra Nath Sen, Mr.; Pir Baksh, Mr. Mohamed; Priya Nath Ghosh, Mr.; Rai Indra Naryan, Mr.; Ranbir Singh, Kanwar Sir; Roshan Lal, Mr.; Roy, Mr. U. P.; Sahay, Mr. S. K. S.; Satyendra Nath Tagore, Mr.; Sen, Mr. N. C.; Sen, Mr. P. C.; Shujaut Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur; Shurfuddin, the Hon. Mr. Justice; Suhrawardy, the Hon. Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun; Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda; Syed Humayun Mirza, Mr.; Venkatasveta Chalapati Ranga Rao, Maharaja of Bobbili; Vyasa Rao, Mr. K.; Wala Kadr Syed Hossein Ali Mirza, Nawab; Wasiuddin the Hon. Syed.

(IX) COURT CIRCULAR, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA, 3RD JANUARY

At 8 A.M. this morning the King-Emperor rode from Government House to the racecourse attended by the Duke of Teck, the Lord in Waiting, and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram (Equerries in Waiting).

In the forenoon the King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General and Commander Sir Charles Cust and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel (Equerries in Waiting), motored to the polo ground, where His Imperial Majesty honoured with his presence the final of the Calcutta Coronation Polo Tournament. The competing teams were the 10th Hussars and the Scouts. The tournament was won by the latter, to whom the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to hand the cup, which was given by Sir Cecil Graham.

This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Calcutta Races with their presence.

Their Imperial Majesties left Government House at 2.30 P.M., and a procession of carriages was formed as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, General Sir E. Barrow. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Henry McMahon. *Fifth Carriage.*—Commander Sir C. Cust, Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel (Equerries in Waiting). Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The Escort, under the command of Captain Keighley, was furnished by the Governor-General's Body Guard.

The route of the procession was by the Red Road, the Jail Road, and the east side of the race-course to the grand stand.

On arrival, Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, and witnessed some of the races, inluding the race for the cup given by the King-Emperor.

Before leaving the racecourse His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present the cup to Mr. J. C. Galstaun, the owner of the winner.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then entered their carriage and returned to Government House with their suite in procession, via the west side of the racecourse and the Red Road.

(X) STEWARDS OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB WHO RECEIVED THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE RACECOURSE, 3RD JANUARY 1914

Sir A. A. Apcar, Sir A. Arthur, Mr. G. B. Deakin, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Mr. D. B. Myers.

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(XI) COURT CIRCULAR, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA, 4TH JANUARY

Last night the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured with their presence a military tattoo, and also witnessed the illuminations and a display of fireworks which took place on the Maidan between Government House and the Fort.

Their Imperial Majesties arrived at the Lawrence statue at 9.30 P.M., and were conducted to their seats on the *dais* by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The following gentlemen—members of the Illuminations Committee—then had the honour of being presented to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress by His Excellency: Mr J. G. Apcar, Raja Kristo Das Law, Mr. Emerson; Babu Charu Chandar Malik, Colonel Ward. Captain Brancker and Res. Chapal Singh, organizers of the torchlight tattoo, also had the honour of being presented.

Their Imperial Majesties' Suite in attendance were assembled below to the right and left of the *dais*.

At the conclusion of the display, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress returned to Government House.

At 8 A.M. this morning the King-Emperor rode from Government House to the racecourse, attended by the Lord in Waiting, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, also Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram (Equerries in Waiting).

In the forenoon the King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Captain Burn, motored to the site of the Victoria Memorial. His Imperial Majesty was received by the Hon. Sir William Duke (Vice-President), and the Members of the Executive Committee, who had the honour of being presented to His Imperial Majesty. Sir William Emerson (the architect) and Mr. Vincent J. Esch (superintending architect) had also the honour of being presented. After inspecting the site of the memorial, the King-Emperor proceeded to the Calcutta Museum, where His Imperial Majesty was received by Sir Ashutosh Mukherji (the President) and the Trustees of the Museum. The King-Emperor inspected the Victoria Memorial collection and the art collection. Dr. Nelson Annandale (the Superintendent) had the honour of conducting His Imperial Majesty through the Museum.

The King-Emperor then returned to Government House.

The Queen-Empress this morning, attended by Lady Hardinge, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, also visited the Calcutta Museum and inspected the Victoria Memorial collection. Mr. Percy Brown had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty during the visit.

This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Tollygunge Horse Show with their presence.

Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, Major-General Sir R. Grimston, also Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerry in Waiting), motored to Tollygunge.

The route was by the Red Road, Chowringhee, and Belvedere. On arrival at the Tollygunge Club Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart (the President) and the members of the Committee of the Club. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then entered the *Shamiana*, outside which a Guard of Honour of the 27th Punjabis was mounted.

After Their Imperial Majesties had witnessed the finals of the jumping competitions, the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to hand the prizes to the successful competitors in the various classes and competitions. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, attended by their Suite, then returned to Government House by motor.

(XII) TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee, Dr. N. Annandale, Dr. J. Vogel, Mr. H. H. Hayden, Mr. P. Brown.

(XIII) Members of the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Trustees, and Others, who attended His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor at the Victoria Memorial Works on 4th January 1912

The Hon. Sir F. W. Duke, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Hon. Sir Cecil Graham, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Hon. Mr. S. L. Maddox, R. G. D. Thomas, Esq., Raja Kristo Das Law, L. G. Dunbar, Esq., the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart. *Staff of the Trustees.*—C. B. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees; Sir William Emerson, Architect to the Trustees; V. J. Esch, Esq., Superintending Architect to the Trustees. *Staff of the Contractors* (*Messrs. Martin & Co.*).—Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji; E. Martin, Esq.; W. R. Flavin, Esq.

(XIV) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 5th January

The King-Emperor last night held an Investiture.

His Imperial Majesty entered the Throne Room at 9 P.M., attended by the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, and the Equerries in Waiting.

The following gentlemen were then severally introduced into His Imperial Majesty's presence and were invested with the insignia of the division of the Order into which they had been admitted:

Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.—The Nawab Bahadur Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Major-General B. T. Mahon, Major-General Sir A. A. Barrett, Major-General G. C. Kitson.

Received the honour of Knighthood as Knights Bachelor.—Mr. David Yule, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.—The Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Mr. C. B. Bayley.

Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.—The Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, Colonel B. W. Marlow, Major L. Rogers, Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shastri, Mr. J. H. Ker.

Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.—Captain G. H. Willis, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, Major the Hon. H. J. Fraser, Captain the Hon. A. O. W. Weld-Forester, Captain V. A. S. Keighley.

Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.—Mr. C. Stead, Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, Mr. C. A. Tegart, Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Captain Amir Ahmed.

Companions of the Imperial Service Order.—Mr. H. L. French, Shaikh Shadi, Babu Upendra Nath Chatterji, Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, Mr. T. W. Payne, Babu Narayan Kishen Sen, Mr. T. O. Drake, Mr. C. W. Caston, Mr. J. E. Lacey, Mr. Ahsan-ud-Din Ahmad, Mr. G. W. Marshall.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class.—Mr. J. T. R. Stark; Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, Mr. E. G. Barton.

After the Investiture the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress held a Court.

Their Imperial Majesties entered the Throne Room at 9.30, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Duke of Teck, the Mistress of the Robes, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Marquess of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, also Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerries in Waiting).

The remainder of the Suite were in attendance in the Throne Room.

At the conclusion of the Court, a procession was formed as follows: Captain Maclachlan, Captain Holmes, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain Hogg, Major Graeme, Major Stockley, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Major Money, the Hon. J. Fortescue, Brigadier-General Mercer, Mr. F. H. Lucas, Colonel H. E. Stanton, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Keary, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Havelock Charles, Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Major Wigram, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., Commander Sir C. Cust, the Hon. Sir E. Derek Keppel, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Sir Edward Henry, General Sir E. Barrow, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Sir John Hewett, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS, the KING-EMPEROR.

Lady Hardinge, the Governor-General.

The Duke of Teck, the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Hon. Venetia Baring, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, Sir Henry McMahon.

Their Imperial Majesties then proceeded through the Throne Room, the marble hall, and the ball room to the Royal apartments.

A Guard of Honour of the Black Watch was mounted outside Government House during the Court.

At 7.45 this morning the King-Emperor rode on the Maidan with the Duke of Teck, attended by Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram.

In the forenoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress visited the Belvedere Jute Mills. Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the Governor-General, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Lord Shaftesbury, Commander Sir C. Cust, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, drove from Government House to Chandpal Ghat.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received at the Ghat by Sir David Yule, and Their Imperial Majesties embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Empress Mary*, which then proceeded down the Hooghly to Rajgunge. On arrival Their Imperial Majesties disembarked and inspected the jute mills. Sir David Yule had the honour of conducting Their Imperial Majesties during the visit, and Mr. Richard Duncan (Superintendent) had the honour of being presented. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, attended by their Suite, then proceeded on board the R.I.M.S. *Empress Mary*, and returned to Government House.

This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove from Government House to the Pageant Pavilion. A procession of carriages from Government House was formed as follows: *First Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Lord Stamfordham, Commander Sir C. Cust. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The remainder of the Suite were in attendance in the Pavilion, in front of which a Guard of Honour of the Middlesex Regiment and the 27th Punjabis was mounted.

On arrival the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, the Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan (President of the Imperial Reception Executive Committee), the Hon. Sir Cecil Graham, and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose (Viee-President), the Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga (President of the Pageant Sub-committee), and the Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod, and were conducted to the front of the pavilion, where Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and conducted to their seats on the *dais*.

The Maharaja Sir Rabeneswar Prasad Singh of Gidhour then handed a *peshkash* of 101 gold mohurs on a *thali* to the Nawab Sir Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, who on behalf of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, handed it to the King-Emperor. The following then had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Nawab of Murshidabad: the Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, Prince Amir Adr Mirja Abid Ali, the Maharaja Sir Ravaneswar Prasad Singh of Gidhaur, the Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga, the Hon. Maharaja Giraja Nath Ray Bahadur of Dinajpur, Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray of Nattore, the Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar, Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray of Krishnagar, Raja Bahadur Benod Krishna Deb, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, the Hon. Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia, Nawab Shams-ul-ulama Saiyed Imdad Imam, the Maharaj Kumar of Hathwa, Sir A. Apcar, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji, the Hon. Sir Cecil Graham, Major-General Drummond, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr.

R. H. A. Gresson, the Hon. Mr. Norman MacLeod, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Apcar, the Hon. Babu Deva Prasad Sarvadhicary, Mr. E. C. Emerson. The Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan presented the programmes to their Imperial Majesties, and the Pageant, which consisted of the Nawroz Procession, the Dasahara Procession, and the dance of the Orissa Paicks, then commenced. At the conclusion of the Pageant the following had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties: Dr. E. D. Ross, Mr. Lascelles, Captain Meadows, Mr. Thornton. After taking tea, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the *dais* and were conducted to their carriage, attended by the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and the Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray of Nattore, who held the state umbrellas, and also by the Maharaj Kumar of Mourbhanj and the Murshidzada Waris Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, pages to the Queen-Empress. Their Imperial Majesties then drove in procession, making a circuit of the grounds on which the Pageant took place, and returned to Government House by the Red Road. The Escort, under the command of Major McClellan, was furnished by the 8th Hussars and 4th Cavalry.

This evening the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a dance at Government House.

(XV) Presentations at Their Imperial Majesties' Court, Government House, Calcutta, the 4th January 1912

Agabeg, Mrs. A. A.; Agabeg, Mrs. E. C.; Alexander, Mrs.; Alexander, Mrs. C.; Allen, Mrs., Ambler, Mrs. C. F.; Ampenoff, Mrs. W. P.; Amrit Kaur Bibi; Anderson, Mrs. C. F.; Arbuthnott, Miss; Atkinson, Mrs. E. H. de V.; Baker, Mrs. J. W.; Barber, Mrs. F. B.; Barnard, Mrs. A. B.; Barrett, Lady; Barrow, Lady; Barrow, Miss; Barton, Miss; Bates, Miss; Bates, Mrs. R. G.; Baumler, Miss; Bayley, Lady; Bayley, Miss; Beachcroft, Mrs. C. P.; Beadel, Mrs. C. F.; Bell, Mrs. G. H.; Bennett, Mrs. W.; Benyon, Miss; Bibra, Mrs.; Binning, Miss; Binning, Mrs. J.; Bird, Mrs. R.; Birkett, Mrs. T.; Birkmyre, Mrs. A.; Bishop, Mrs.; Bompas, Mrs. C. H.; Bonnerjee, Mrs. K. Shelly; Borrett, Mrs. O. C.; Braithwaite, Mrs. W. D.; Brett, Lady; Bromage, Mrs. J. V. B. R.; Brown, Mrs. Harold; Brown, Mrs. Percy; Browne, Mrs. C. A. R.; Browne, Mrs. P. H.; Bruce, Mrs. W. A. M.; Brunyate, Mrs. J. B.; Buchanan, Mrs. W. J.; Buck, Mrs. E. J.; Buckland, Mrs. P. L.; Bullen, Mrs.; Burdwan, Maharani, the; Burt, Lady; Burton, Mrs. H. F.; Butler, Lady; Caddy, Mrs. A.; Calvert, Mrs.; Campbell, Mrs.; Carlyle, Lady; Carnduff, Mrs.; Carter, Mrs. G. H.; Cartwright, Mrs.; Caspersz, Mrs.; Caspersz, Miss; Chaplin, Mrs.; Chapman, Mrs.; Chitnavis, Lady; Chitty, Mrs.; Clark, Mrs. W. H.; Clark, Mrs. A. M.; Clarke, Mrs. R.; Clarke, Mrs. Sydenham; Cleveland, Lady; Coates, Mrs. J.; Coldstream, Mrs. W. M.; Coleridge, Mrs. P. L.; Collin, Mrs.; Compton, Mrs. McG.; Copleston, Mrs. R. S.; Cornes, Mrs. J.; Cowan, Mrs. W. D.; Cowie, Mrs. J.; Cowie, Mrs.; Cowley, Mrs. R. M.; Cowper, Mrs. M.; Cox, Lady; Coxe, Mrs.; Coxe, Miss; Craik, Mrs. W. R.; Craven, Mrs.; Crichton, Mrs. J. B.; Crouch, Mrs.; Crozier, Mrs. P. H.; Crum, Mrs. W. E.; Cubitt, Mrs. W. M.; Dadabhoy, Mrs. M. B.; Daubeney, Mrs. C. R. Clayton; Dawson, Mrs. F. G. R.; de Baillet Latour, Countess F.; De, Mrs. S. C.; Dening, Mrs.; Dinwiddie, Mrs.; Dods, Mrs.; Domenichetti, Mrs.; Doxey, Mrs.; Dring, Lady; DuBoulay, Lady; Ducat, Mrs.; Duer, Mrs. C.; Duggan, Mrs.; Duke, Lady; Duke, Miss; Duncan, Mrs.; Dutt, Mrs. G. S.; Duval, Mrs.; Earle, Lady; Edie, Mrs.; Edwards, Mrs. W. H.; Eggar, Mrs. F. M.; Eliot, Mrs.; Elmes, Mrs. C. H.; Elton, Mrs. C. J.; Everett, Mrs.; Faithfull, Miss; Finney, Mrs. S.; Finney, Miss M.; Foote, Mrs. H. B.; Fox, Mrs. H. L.; Froom, Mrs. F.; Gage, Mrs. A. T.; Gait, Mrs.; Gales, Miss Dora; Gall, Mrs.; Gee, Mrs.; Giannacopulo, Mrs.; Gibson, Miss; Gillan, Mrs.; Girard, Mrs.; Glover, Mrs. R. F. B.; Godber, Mrs. J.; Godfrey, Mrs. G. C.; Goode, Mrs.; Gordon, Mrs. H. C.; Gosling, Mrs. F.; Gourju, Mrs. P.; Gourlay, Mrs.; Gourlay-Harvey, Mrs.; Goward, Miss H.; Goward, Mrs. E. A.; Graham, Mrs. W. L.; Graham, Mrs. J. St. J.; Graham, Miss C.; Grant-Gordon, Miss; Green, Mrs. C. R. M.; Greer, Mrs.; Gregory, Miss; Gregory, Mrs.; Gresson, Mrs. R. H. A.; Grezoux, Madame; Grice, Mrs. W. T.; Griffin, Lady; Grover, Lady;

Guillaume de Spoelberch, Countess; Gurdon, Mrs.; Gurdon, Miss; Haggard, Mrs.; Halliday, Lady; Hamilton, Mrs.; Hamilton, Miss; Hannay, Mrs.; Hannay, Mrs.; Harington, the Hon. Lady; Harnam Singh Rani; Harris, Mrs.; Harris, Miss; Harrison, Mrs. E. P.; Harrison, Miss; Harrison, Miss; Harrison, Mrs. T. A.; Haythorne, Mrs.; Hayward, Mrs.; Heath, Mrs.; Hennessey, Mrs. G.; Henri, de Baillet-Latour, Countess; Hensley, Miss; Hewett, Lady; Hewett, Miss; Highet, Mrs. R. S.; Hill, Mrs. W. E.; Hindley, Mrs. C. D. M.; Hodson, Mrs.; Holmes, Mrs.; Holmwood, Mrs.; Howson, Mrs. Geoffrey; Hughes-Buller, Mrs.; Hulton, Mrs.; Hunter, Mrs. F. F.; Hutchison, Mrs.; Hutton-Williams, Mrs.; Hyde, Miss; Ironside, Mrs.; Ismay, Mrs. C.; Ives, Mrs. C. W.; Jackson, Mrs.; Jacob, Mrs. E. J.; James, Mrs. J. F. W.; Jellet, Mrs.; Jenkins, Lady; Jenkins, Mrs. A.; Jenkins, Miss Arnold; Johnston, Mrs.; Johnston, Mrs. H.; Johnstone, Mrs. A. H.; Keary, Mrs.; Keays, Mrs.; Keighley, Mrs.; Keighley, Mrs. V.; Kent, Miss O. V. J.; Kerr, Mrs. J. H.; Kingsley, Mrs. G.; Kirkhope, Mrs.; Knight, Mrs.; Kumudini Das, Mrs.; Lake, Lady; Lamb, Mrs.; Lambourne, Mrs.; Lang, Mrs.; Lawrie, Mrs. P. B.; Lee, Miss; Lee, Mrs; Lees, Mrs. O.; Leveson-Brown, Mrs.; Levett-Yeates, Mrs. S. K.; Lister, Mrs.; Lowis, Mrs.; Luke, Miss; Lukis, Lady; Lumsden, Mrs.; MacCabe, Mrs.; Macfadyen, Mrs.; MacGregor, Miss H.; Mackenzie, Mrs. J.; Macleod, Miss; MacLeod, Mrs. J.; Macpherson, Mrs. A. G. H.; Macpherson, Mrs. D. J.; Macpherson, Mrs. D. W.; Macpherson, Lady; Macpherson, Mrs. R. G.; Macpherson, Mrs. T. S.; Macrae, Mrs.; Maddox, Mrs. R. H.; Maddox, Mrs. S. L.; Mahalanabis, Mrs.; Marindin, Mrs.; Markham, Miss; Marshall, Mrs. J. A.; Martelli, Mrs. A. E.; Martin, Mrs. H.; Martin, Mrs. H. C.; Maxwell, Mrs. F. A.; Maynard, Miss; Maynard, Mrs.; McMahon, Lady; McMahon, Miss; Mecredy, Mrs. H.; Mehta, Miss; Mehta, Mrs. B. R.; Mehta, Mrs.; Meston, Lady; Michael, Miss W.; Michael, Mrs.; Michael, Mrs. W. H.; Miles, Mrs.; Milne, Mrs.; Molesworth, Mrs.; Monahan, Mrs.; Money, Mrs. E. D.; Monteath, Mrs.; Mookerjee, Lady; Morshead, Mrs. L. F.; Morton, Mrs. P.; Moses, Mrs. St. John; Mourbhanj, Maharani of; Mudholkar, Mrs. R.; Mudie, Mrs. D.; Muir, Mrs.; Muir, Miss; Muriel, Mrs.; Murrow, Mrs.; Myers, Mrs. D. B.; Mytton, Mrs. H.; Newman, Mrs.; Noël-Paton, Mrs.; Nott, Mrs. A. H.; Oakes, Mrs. Stanley; O'Bryen, Mrs.; O'Donnell, Mrs.; Ogg, Mrs. G. S.; Ogilvy, Mrs.; O'Kinealy, Mrs.; O'Malley, Mrs.; Ormond, Mrs.; Pal Chowdhury, Mrs. B.; Parker, Mrs.; Patterson, Mrs.; Paul, Mrs.; Pearce, Mrs.; Pearse, Mrs. T. F.; Phillips, Miss; Phillips, F. A. Th.; Pilgrim, Mrs.; Platt, Miss; Powell, Mrs.; Powell, Mrs.; Pratt, Miss; Pratt, Mrs. C. E.; Procter, Lady; Pugh, Mrs. A. J.; Pugh, Mrs. L. P. E.; Radcliffe, Mrs.; Radice, Mrs.; Rae, Mrs.; Ralli, Mrs.; Rawcliffe, Mrs.; Raymond, Miss; Reid, Mrs.; Reid, Mrs.; Reilly, Mrs. C. W.; Reweliotty, Madame L. K.; Rhodes, Mrs.; Rice, Miss H.; Richmond, Mrs. T.; Ritchie, Mrs. D. H. W.; Roberton, Mrs. E. H.; Roberts, Mrs. H. L.; Robertson, Mrs. J. A.; Rogers, Mrs. G. H.; Rose, Mrs. Grant; Ross, Mrs. E. D.; Roy Chaudhuri Rani; Ryan, Mrs.; Rynd, Miss; Rynd, Mrs. F. C.; Saila Bala Dass, Miss; Samman, Mrs.; Sanders, Mrs. H. J.; Santibala Roy Rani (of Kakina); Saunders, Mrs.; Savage, Miss; Schoneman, Mrs. G. W.; Schuler, Mrs. R.; Sen, Mrs. J. N.; Shakespear, Mrs.; Shaw, Mrs. D.; Shuttleworth, Mrs. A. R. B.; Sidey, Mrs.; Singleton, Mrs. S. H.; Slade, Lady; Slade, Miss; Smith, Mrs. F.; Smith, Miss V. O.; Smith, Mrs. O. A.; Smyth, Mrs.; Smyth, Mrs. Watson; Soady, Mrs. G. J.; Sorabji, Miss Lena; Spence, the Hon. Mrs.; Stadler, Mme. Vve. E. G.; Stainforth, Mrs.; Steen, Mrs.; Stephen, Mrs. H. L.; Stephenson, Mrs. H. L.; Stevens, Mrs. C. C.; Stevenson-Moore, Mrs. C. J.; Stewart, Mrs. A. Hope; Stewart, Mrs. F. H.; Stokoe, Mrs.; Stovald, Mrs. H. W.; Strachey, Mrs. R.; Strain, Mrs.; Streatfield-James, Mrs. C.; Stuart, Mrs. C. H. A.; Stuart, Mrs.; Sullivan, Mrs.; Sutherland, Mrs.; Sutherland, Mrs. H. H.; Swan, Miss; Swan, Mrs.; Swayne, Mrs. H. G. C.; Swettenham, Mrs.; Swinhoe, Mrs.; Taylor, Mrs. H. B.; Taylor, Mrs. J.; Tebbs, Mrs. F. R.; Temple, Mrs. F. C.; Thaddeus, Mrs.; Thomas, Mrs.; Thomas, Mrs. R. S.; Thompson, Mrs.; Todhunter, Mrs.; Tomkins, Mrs.; Topping, Mrs.; Tyrie, Mrs. D. A.; Veasey, Mrs. H. C.; Vincent, Mrs. W. H. H.; Voigt, Mrs.; Wadia, Mrs.; Wadley, Mrs. F. W.; Waite, Mrs. T. J.; Walker, Mrs. F. P.; Walsh, Miss; Walsh, Mrs.; Walsh, Miss B.; Walton, Mrs.; Wanklyn, Mrs.; Ward, Miss; Ward, Mrs.; Warden, Mrs.; Waters, Mrs.; Watson, Mrs. E.; Watson, Mrs. G.; Watson, Mrs. R.; Westmacott, Mrs. T. H.; Wheeler, Mrs.; Wheeler, Mrs. S. A.; Whitaker, Mrs. H.; White,

Mrs.; White, Mrs. T. A.; Wickins, Miss; Wickins, Mrs.; Wigley, Miss Doris; Wigley, Mrs.; Williams, Mrs. A. C.; Williams, Mrs. E. M.; Williams, Mrs. S. C.; Willis, Mrs. D'A.; Wilson, Mrs.; Windle, Mrs. C. H.; Windsor, Mrs.; Wood, Miss; Wood, Mrs. H. H.; Wood, Mrs. J. B.; Wood, Mrs. W. H.; Woodroffe, Mrs.; Wordsworth, Miss; Wordsworth, Mrs.; Wrangham-Hardy, Mrs.; Wright, Mrs. E.; Wyness, Mrs.

(XVI) The Committee of Management for the Pageant at Calcutta

The Hon. Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan (President), the Hon. Mr. Justice Holmwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen, the Hon. Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, the Hon. Raja Pramoda Nath Ray of Dighapatia, the Hon. Sir C. W. N. Graham, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Monteath; the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, Raja Bijoy Singh of Dudhuria, the Hon. Mr. S. Maddox, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, the Hon. Mr. Sayad Wasi Ahmad, the Hon. Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Birkmyre, the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, the Hon. Rai Kishori-Lal Goswami Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Dip Narayan Singh, the Hon. Rai Siva Sankar Sahai Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. N. McLeod, the Hon. Sir F. L. Halliday, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Apcar, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Prince Muhammad Bakhtiar Shah, Rai Hariram Goenka Bahadur, Mr. E. C. Emerson, Mr. H. C. Begg, Raja Peary Mohan Mukherji, Sir R. N. Mukherji, Sir W. A. Dring, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Raja Gopendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. L. P. Evans Pugh, Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Sinha, Rai Bahadur Mani Lal Singh Roy, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., Mr. E. H. M. Rustomji, Mr. C. F. Larmour, Mr. H. W. Sparkes, Mr. P. Brown, Rai Bahadur Sivaparsad Jhunjhunwala, Mr. Damodar Das Burman, Mr. E. H. Bray, Mr. A. J. Fraser Blair, Mr. E. Digby, Mr. E. H. Elles, Mr. R. G. D. Thomas, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. A. M. Chaudhri, Mr. Ganesh Chander, Mr. Charu Chander Mallick, Mr. Kali Nath Mitter, Mr. J. Manson.

The Working Committee.—The Hon. Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Holmwood, the Hon. Sir F. Dumayne, the Hon. Mr. S. L. Maddox, the Hon. Sir F. L. Halliday, the Hon. Mr. B. K. Finnimore, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Apcar, the Hon. Mr. N. McLeod, Sir W. A. Dring, Dr. D. Ross, Mr. E. C. Emerson, Mr. P. Brown, the Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade, Mr. H. M. Haywood, Mr. L. Lindsay, Mr. J. Manson, Mr. E. H. Elles, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, Raja Vinaya K. Deb Bahadur, Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter, Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, the Hon. Mr. Dip Narayan Singh, the Hon. Sayad Shamsul Huda, the Hon. Mr. Mazarul Haq; the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Rai Bahadur, the Hon. Babu Deva Prasad Sarbhadikari, Sir R. N. Mukherji, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Rai Bahadur Dr. K. C. Bose, Rai Hariram Goenka, Rai R. C. Pal, Mr. Ghosal, Mr. C. C. Mallick, Mr. N. C. Dutt.

(XVII) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 6th January

This morning at 8.30 the King-Emperor mounted his charger and left Government House attended by the Commander in Chief, the Duke of Teck, General Sir E. Barrow, Major-General Sir G. C. Kitson, Major-General Sir B. T. Mahon, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, also Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram (Equerries in Waiting).

The King-Emperor inspected the following military camps on the Maidan: U Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 74th Battery Royal Field Artillery, 8th Hussars, No. 70 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion the Black Watch, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a wing of the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the 66th Punjabis, the 2-10th Gurkha Rifles.

His Imperial Majesty then drove to Kidderpur and Alipur, and inspected the camps of the detachment of the 2nd Lancers, the 4th Cavalry, the 16th Cavalry, and the 27th Punjabis.

The King-Emperor returned from Alipur to Fort William, where the 2nd Rifle Brigade and the 88th Carnatic Infantry were drawn up in line on their parade grounds.

His Imperial Majesty returned from the Fort to Government House by motor.

In the forenoon the King-Emperor received a deputation from the University of Calcutta. His Imperial Majesty entered the Throne Room at 10.30, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck, Lord Stamfordham, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Brigadier-General W. R. Birdwood, Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary, Colonel Stanton, Brigadier-General Mercer, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, the Maharaja of Bikaner, also Captain Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerries in Waiting).

Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji (Vice-Chancellor) then, on behalf of the University, presented an Address to the King-Emperor, to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to read a reply.

Before entering the Throne Room the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to present to Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji portraits of Their Imperial Majesties to be preserved by the University as mementoes of the King-Emperor's visit to Calcutta.

This morning the Queen-Empress visited the Young Women's Christian Association, the Presidency General Hospital, the Dufferin Hospital, and the Medical College Hospital.

Her Imperial Majesty left Government House by motor, attended by Lady Hardinge, the Duchess of Devonshire, Sir Havelock Charles, and Colonel O'Kinealy.

On arrival at the Young Women's Christian Association the Queen-Empress was received by Mrs. Noël Paton, the President. After making an inspection of the Institute, the Queen-Empress proceeded to the Presidency General Hospital, where Her Imperial Majesty was received by Surgeon-General Sir Charles Lukis, Colonel Harris, Colonel Pilgrim, and the staff of the hospital. Her Imperial Majesty visited the various wards in the main building and in the Woodburn block, and then proceeded to the Dufferin Hospital. The Queen-Empress was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Miss Platts (the surgeon-in-charge).

After inspecting the hospital Her Imperial Majesty visited the Medical College Hospital, on arrival at which the Queen-Empress was received by Colonel Drury and the staff of the hospital. Her Imperial Majesty inspected the Prince of Wales's block and the Eden Hospital, and then returned to Government House.

This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Tollygunge Steeplechases with their presence. Their Imperial Majesties left Government House by motor at 2.30, attended by the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, and Captain Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerries in Waiting).

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress visited the St. Vincent's Home and the St. Catherine's Home for Incurables *en route* to Tollygunge.

On arrival at the racecourse Their Imperial Majesties were received by Sir Apcar A. Apcar, Sir Allan Arthur, Mr. G. B. Deakin, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven, and Mr. D. B. Myers, Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress witnessed some of the races, including the Indian Grand National, and after taking tea Their Imperial Majesties returned to Government House.

This evening the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a dinner party.

After dinner Their Imperial Majesties witnessed the illuminations of the city from the dome of Government House.

(XVIII) Deputation from the University of Calcutta

The Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Chancellor; the Hon. Sir F. W. Duke, Rector; the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor; Dr. G. Thibaut, Ph.D., D.Sc., Registrar; the Hon. Sir L. Jenkins; the Most Rev. R. S. Copleston, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D. Litt.; the Hon. Sir G. F. Wilson; the Hon. Sir R. W. Carlyle; the Hon. Sir J. L. Jenkins, M.A.; the Hon. Sir H. Butler; the Hon. Syed Ali Imam; the Hon. Mr. G. W. Küchler, M.A.; Sir Gooroo

Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L., Ph.D.; Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad; the Hon. Babu Mahendranath Ray, M.A., B.L.; Rai Kailaschandra Bose Bahadur, L.M.S.; Dr. Nilratan Sarcar, M.A., M.D.; Babu Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.; the Hon. Babu Debaprasad Sarbadhikari, M.A., B.L.; the Hon. Babu Bhupendranath Basu, M.A., B.L.; Babu Adharchandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.; Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur, M.B.; H. Stephen, Esq., M.A.; Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Dr. Kedarnath Das, M.D.; Rai Upendranath Brahmachari Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.; Dr. E. D. Ross, Ph.D.; Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D.; Rai Rajendrachandra Sastri Bahadur, M.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, M.B.; Phanibhushan Mukerjee, B.Sc.; J. N. Dass Gupta, Esq., B.A.; S. C. Mahalanobis, Esq., B.Sc.; Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc.; Shamsul Ulama Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yusoof, B.L.; Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Babu Lalmohan Das, M.A., B.L.; Rai Krishnachandra Banerjee Bahadur, B.A.; Dr. Prafullachandra Ray, B.Sc., Ph.D.; Mahamahopadhyaya Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.; Lieutenant-Colonel L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.; C. W. Peake, Esq., M.A.; The Hon. Mr. F. A. Slacke, B.A.; Babu Binayendranath Sen, M.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Maynard, M.B.; Babu Jnanchandra Ghosh, M.A.; Babu Haranchandra Banerjee, M.A., B.L.; the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Caspersz, B.A.; the Hon. Sir Archdale Earle; F. C. Turner, Esq., B.A.; Rev. Father E. O'Neill, B.A.; the Hon. Sir Richard Harington, M.A.; Sir R. N. Mukerji; A. Thomson, Esq., M.A.; Prof. E. P. Harrison, Ph.D.; Rai Kumudinikanta Banerjee, Bahadur, M.A.; Babu D. N. Mallik, B.A., Sc.D.; Babu Girindranath Mookerjee, B.A., M.D.; Babu Satischandra Bagchi, B.A., LL.D.; H. H. Hayden, Esq., B.A., B.E.; the Hon. Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, LL.D.; W. A. J. Archbold, Esq., M.A., LL.B.; Pandeya Ramavatara Sarma, M.A.; Babu Dineshchandra Sen, B.A.; Babu Lalitmohan Chatterjee, M.A.; Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A.; Babu Janakinath Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L.; Babu Phanindralal Ganguli, M.A., B.L.; Rev. J. A. Murray, M.A., B.D.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Calvert, M.B., F.R.C.P., D.Ph.; E. H. Roberton, Esq., B.A., M.Sc.; Rai Annadaprasad Sircar Bahadur; G. F. Shirras, Esq., M.A.; W. B. MacCabe, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. M. Green, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Jnanranjan Banerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L.; Babu Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.; Babu Baidyanath Narayan Sinha, M.A., B.L.; Babu Kalipada Basu, M.A.; Evan E. Biss, Esq., M.A.; Shamsul Ulama Kamaluddin Ahmad, M.A.; the Hon. Mr. B. K. Finnimore; J. R. Barrow, Esq., M.A.; Babu Bidhubhushan Goswami, M.A.; W. Owston Smith, Esq., B.A.; Rev. W. G. Brockway, B.A.; F. W. Sudmersen, Esq., B.A.; R. W. F. Shaw, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. G. Milburn, B.A.

(XIX) Dinner at Government House, 6th January

Their Imperial Majesties. The Governor-General of India and the Lady Hardinge; His Highness the Duke of Teck (Silver Stick); the Marquess of Crewe; the Earl of Durham; the Duchess of Devonshire; the Hon. Venetia Baring; the Hon. J. W. Fortescue; two Equerries in Waiting to His Imperial Majesty.

His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Lady and Miss Creagh; the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie; Lord Charles Montagu; Lord Alington; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Lady and Miss McMahon; Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks; Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Meux and Lady Meux; Sir J. and Lady Meston; Major-General Sir G. C. Kitson; Count and Countess Henri de Baillet-Latour; Sir W. A. N. Bass and Lady Noreen Bass; Brigadier-General G. C. Cookson; Sir A. A. Apcar; Sir David Yule; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. A. Maxwell; Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. H. Wilson; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. F. Deare; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shorrock; Mr. E. H. Elles; Captain and Mrs. J. Mackenzie; two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General; the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(XX) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 7th January

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress attended Divine Service at the Cathedral this morning.

The procession from Government House to the Cathedral was as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, the Duke of Teck, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerry in Waiting). *Third Carriage.*—The Lord High Steward, Commander Sir Charles Cust (Equerry in Waiting). Captain Holmes and Captain Maclachlan (extra Aides-de-Camp) were in attendance on horseback.

The route to the Cathedral was by the Mayo Road and Chowringhee. The Escort was furnished by the 8th Hussars and the 16th Cavalry.

On arrival at the Cathedral, Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Bishop and clergy with the lay members of the Cathedral Vestry, and were conducted to their seats by the Bishop. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, the Lessons were read by the Archdeacon and the Rev. C. Jackson, and the service was read by the Rev. Canon H. B. Cogan, the Rev. Canon A. D. Green, the Rev. R. W. Stuart, the Rev. J. F. G. Taylor, and the Rev. J. Godber.

On the conclusion of the service the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress returned to Government House by the same route.

In the forenoon the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress honoured the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with a visit at Government House, Barrackpur. Their Imperial Majesties motored to Chandpal Ghat, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward, the Hon. Venetia Baring, and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel (Equerry in Waiting). On arrival at the Ghat the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Empress Mary*, which then proceeded up the Hooghly to Barrackpur. Their Imperial Majesties remained to luncheon at Barrackpur, and returned to Government House in the afternoon.

(XXI) Court Circular, Government House, Calcutta, 8th January

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress proceeded from Government House to Prinsep's Ghat at 11 A.M. this morning.

The following gentlemen had the honour of taking leave of Their Imperial Majesties at Government House: The Commander in Chief with his Staff; the heads of Local Governments and Administrations; the Most Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and Ceylon; the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council; the Naval Commander in Chief with his Staff; the President and Members of the Railway Board; Additional Members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council; the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India; the Headquarters Staff of the Army; the Heads of Civil and Military Departments; the Chief Justice; the Puisne Judges of the High Court; Ruling Chiefs.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then entered their carriage and drove from Government House to Prinsep's Ghat:

The procession was in the following order:

Captain Holmes.
Major Graeme.
Colonel H. R. Stanton. Brigadier-General Birdwood.
General Sir E. Barrow.
The Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh.

First Carriage.—The KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Colonel Apostolides.
Major Wigram.

Major the Hon. W. Cadogan.
Brigadier-General Mercer.
Brigadier-General Keary.
Sir Henry McMahon.
Major Keighley.
Brigadier-General Cookson.
Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston.

Second Carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquess of Crewe, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. *Third Carriage.*—The Duke of Teck, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Commander Sir C. Cust, Sir Derek Keppel. *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord High Steward, Sir R. Havelock Charles. *Fifth Carriage.*—The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Lord Stamfordham, Mr. F. H. Lucas.

As Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriage, the National Anthem was played, and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The Escort, under the command of Brigadier-General Cookson, was furnished by U Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 8th Hussars, the Calcutta Light Horse, the Composite Squadron of Light Horse, the Governor-General's Body Guard, the 16th Cavalry.

On arrival at the Ghat, the Kng-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The following were also present: the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his Staff, Members of the Bengal Executive Council, the Ruling and Feudatory Chiefs of Bengal, the principal nobles of Bengal, Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, Representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the Trades Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Behar Landholders' Association, the University of Calcutta, the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Slacke (Vice-President) then, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, presented an Address to Their Imperial Majesties, to which the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to read a reply.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then proceeded on board the steamer *Howrah*, where Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, the Port Officer of Calcutta, and the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta.

The procession from the Ghat to the steamer was in the following order:

The Governor-General's Staff.

Captain Holmes.	Major Graeme.	Major the Hon. W. Cadogan.
Mr. F. H. Lucas.	Colonel Stanton.	Brigadier-General Mercer.
Brigadier-General Keary.	Sir R. Havelock Charles.	Brigadier-General Birdwood.
Major Wigram.		Sir Derek Keppel.
Commander Sir C. Cust.		Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.
General Sir A. Barrow.		Lord Stamfordham.
The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.		The Lord High Steward.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS, The KING-EMPEROR.

Lady Hardinge.		The Governor-General.
The Duke of Teck.	The Mistress of the Robes.	The Marquess of Crewe.
Hon. Venetia Baring.		The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Maharaja of Bikaner.	The Maharaja of Gwalior.	Major-General Sir Pratap Singh.
Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston.		Sir Henry McMahon.

As the steamer left Prinsep's Ghat a salute of 101 guns was fired by H.M.S. *Highflyer*.

The steamer, escorted by six ferry boats manned by the Calcutta Port Volunteers, proceeded up the River Hooghly to Howrah landing-stage, where Their Imperial Majesties disembarked and were received by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, the Magistrate of Howrah, and the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The procession was re-formed, and the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress proceeded to Howrah Station.

The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge then had the honour of taking leave, and Their Imperial Majesties entered the Royal train, which left for Bombay at 12.15 P.M.

The National Anthem was played, and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the train left Howrah Station.

Guards of Honour of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment and the 2-10th Gurkhas, the 2nd Rifle Brigade and the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, were mounted at Government House, Prinsep's Ghat, and Howrah Station, respectively.

APPENDIX VIII

THE DEPARTURE FROM INDIA

(I) COURT CIRCULAR, KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP, NAGPUR, 9TH JANUARY

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, with their Suite in attendance, arrived at Nagpur at 2.15 P.M. to-day, and on alighting from the train were received by the Chief Commissioner, the Bishop of Nagpur, and the General Officer Commanding the Jubbulpur Brigade.

Their Imperial Majesties paid a visit to the Fort, and proceeded again at 3.15 P.M. by special train for Bombay.

(II) COURT CIRCULAR, H.M.S. "MEDINA," BOMBAY, 10TH JANUARY

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at Bombay at 12 noon.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at Victoria Terminus by the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke.

A Guard of Honour of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers was mounted at the station. The King-Emperor having inspected the Guard of Honour, Their Imperial Majesties were escorted to their carriage and a procession was formed as follows:

First Carriage.—The KING-EMPEROR, the QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Second Carriage.*—The Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe. *Third Carriage.*—The Mistress of the Robes, His Highness the Duke of Teck, Commander Sir C. Cust, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel. *Fourth Carriage.*—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lady Clarke, Lord Stamfordham. *Fifth Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord High Steward, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel. *Sixth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Sir R. Havelock Charles.

Major-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The route was by Hornby Road, Esplanade Road, and Apollo Bandar Road.

The Escort was furnished by Y Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, Bombay Light Horse, 26th Cavalry, and the Governor's Body Guard.

On arrival at the Apollo Bandar amphitheatre, Their Imperial Majesties alighted from their carriage, and, the King-Emperor having inspected the Guard of Honour of the Norfolk Regiment, a procession was formed to the pierhead pavilion in the following order: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Staff, His Excellency the Governor-General's Staff, Captain Grissell, Captain Hogg, Major Humphries, Mr. Jacomb Hood, Mr. F. H. Lucas, Hon. J. Fortescue, Sir Havelock Charles, Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, the Hon. Sir D. Keppel, Commander Sir C. Cust, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel, General Sir S. Beatson, Sir Edward Henry, General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, the Lord Stamfordham, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS, the KING-EMPEROR.

His Highness the Duke of Teck, His Excellency the Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe, Lady Clarke, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Mistress of the Robes, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Major C. Wigram, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston.

Their Imperial Majesties having taken their seats in the pavilion, Sir R. Lamb, Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council, on behalf of the Council, read an Address of farewell, to which the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to reply.

The following gentlemen then had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Governor of Bombay: The Chief Justice of Bombay, the Bishop of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner of Customs, the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, the Foreign Consular Officers, the Native Chiefs present, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, attended by the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Suite in attendance, then embarked and left the Apollo Bandar for H.M.S. *Medina*.

A salute of 101 guns was fired from His Majesty's ships present and from the saluting battery as Their Imperial Majesties left the Apollo Bandar.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a luncheon party on board H.M.S. *Medina*, to which the following had the honour of being invited: the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, His Highness the Aga Khan, Captain Lumsden, Sir Charles Cleveland, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Major Greig, Captain Tod, Captain Muir, Major-General Sir R. Grimston, Major Money, Captain Maclachlan, Captain Hogg, Captain Raban. After luncheon, the King-Emperor invested the Maharao Raja of Bundi with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

His Imperial Majesty's Indian Suite took leave of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

At 6 P.M., the Governor-General having taken leave of Their Imperial Majesties, H.M.S. *Medina* left for Port Soudan.

(III) LIST OF ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES DURING THEIR VISIT TO INDIA

Personally.—Aden Community, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Governor-General's Legislative Council, Committee of the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund, Madras Presidency, Delhi Municipality, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Calcutta University. Bengal Legislative Council, Bombay Legislative Council.

Otherwise than personally.—The India Sunday School Union, the Municipal Board of Allahabad, the Poona City Municipality (in a casket), the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay (in a casket), the Municipal Board of Agra (in a casket), the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (in a casket), the Roman Catholic Hierarchy (in a casket), the Municipal Board of Benares, the Municipal Board of Lucknow (in a casket), the Anglo-Indian Community (in a casket), the Indian Christian Community (in a casket), the Talukdars of Oudh (in a casket), the Behar Landholders' Association (in a casket), the Mysore Family Association (in a casket), the Association of Medical Women in India, the Trained Nurse Association and the Association of Superintendents of India, the Coronation Celebration Committee of Rangoon (in a casket), the Bombay and Punjabi residents of Perak (in a casket), the Tea Planters in the Assam and Surma Valleys (in a casket), the Madras Municipal Corporation (in a casket), the Arya Samaj (in a casket), the Sikh Community of the Punjab (in a casket), the Local Bodies of the Central Provinces and Berar (in a casket), the Punjab Chiefs' Association (in a casket), the Punjab Muhammadan Community (in a casket), the Royal Army Temperance Association (presented to His Imperial Majesty by the Commander in Chief at Calcutta on the 4th January 1912), the Punjab Hindu Sabha (in a casket), the Municipalities and District and Local Boards of Eastern Bengal and Assam (in a casket), the Behar Planters' Association (in a casket), the Bharata Dharma Mahamandala, the Municipality of Kalyan (in a casket), the Sheikh of Bahrein, the Sewtambari Jains (in a casket), the Jain Community in the Bombay Presidency (in a casket), the Jain Community in Delhi (in a casket), Shri Sadguru Narayen Maharaj, of Bombay; Army Veterans.

APPENDIX IX

THE RETURN JOURNEY

(I) COURT CIRCULAR, H.M.S. "MEDINA," PORT SOUDAN, 17TH JANUARY

The King and Queen arrived at Port Soudan at 7.15 A.M.

This morning a salute of 21 guns was fired from the saluting battery as H.M.S. *Medina* entered the harbour. At 7.30 A.M. His Majesty received Field-Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, and afterwards the King received the Governor-General, who was the bearer of a letter of greeting to Their Majesties from His Highness the Khedive. The Governor-General was accompanied by Lewa Ramzi Taher Pasha, chief Aide-de-Camp to the Khedive.

At 8 A.M. the King and Queen disembarked, attended by their Suite, and were received on the quay by Field-Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, the Governor-General and Lady Wingate, and Major-General Sir R. Baron von Slatin, with their respective Staffs, and Mr. Graham Kerr (Governor of the Red Sea Province). Guards of Honour of the 1st Battalion, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, and the 8th Battalion Egyptian Army were mounted opposite the pavilion on the quay.

Having inspected the Guards of Honour, His Majesty returned to the *dais*. The Governor-General then read an Address of Welcome to the King and Queen, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to reply. Certain Sheikhs and notables then had the honour of receiving presents from His Majesty.

At 9.45 A.M. the King and Queen, attended by their Suite, left Port Soudan by train and arrived at Sinkat at 1.45 P.M. A Guard of Honour of the 11th Soudanese Battalion was mounted outside the station, and typical detachments of the Egyptian, Soudanese, and Arab troops were drawn up on the parade ground. After inspecting the Guard of Honour, His Majesty returned to the pavilion at the station, where the principal British and Egyptian officials, the representatives of the Christian Churches, and El Sayed Ali El Morghani Sherif had the honour of being presented to Their Majesties by the Governor-General. The troops then marched past, and the native Arab camelmen passed at a gallop on the conclusion of the review. Their Majesties motored to the old Sinkat Fort, returning to the station and leaving for Port Soudan at 4 P.M.

On arrival at Port Soudan the King and Queen re-embarked. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and H.M.S. *Medina* left for Suez at 7 P.M.

(II) COURT CIRCULAR, H.M.S. "MEDINA," PORT SAID, 20TH JANUARY

The King and Queen arrived at Port Said this morning.

At 1.15 P.M. the King received a visit from the Khedive. His Highness remained to luncheon with Their Majesties on board H.M.S. *Medina*, and the following had the honour of being invited: His Highness Kiamel Pasha (ex-Grand Vizier), Muzuffer Bey Kiamel, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, His Excellency Said Zoulificar Pasha (Grand Master of the Ceremonies), El Lewa Watson Pasha, Prince D'Arenburg (President of the Suez Canal Co.), Mr. H. T. Anstruther, Mr. R. S. Donkin, Count De Serionne, Mahomed Mahmund Bey (Governor of Port Said), Councillor M. Cheetham, Mr. E. C. Blech (British Consul-General, Port Said), Captain O. A. G. Fitz-Gerald, and Captain Darell (Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding the troops in Egypt).

After luncheon, the Khedive having taken leave of the King, His Majesty disembarked and inspected the Guards of Honour of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, under the command of Major Carpenter-Garnier, and the 3rd Battalion, Egyptian Army, under the command of El Yusbashi Mahommed Effendi Bahgat.

In the afternoon the Queen received a deputation of ladies from Port Said, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept a bouquet presented by Mrs. Blech.

The following, with the Suite in attendance, had the honour of being included in Their Majesties' dinner party on board H.M.S. *Medina* this evening: Field-Marshal the Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, El Lewa Watson Pasha, Colonel Macaulay, Councillor M. Cheetham, Captain William Goodenough, R.N., Captain Michael Culme Seymour, R.N., Captain Henry Bruce, R.N., Captain Clement Greatorex, R.N., Flag-Captain Alfred Chatfield, R.N., and Commander George Tomlin.

(III) 21ST JANUARY

The King and Queen attended Divine Service on board H.M.S. *Medina* this morning.

After the service Field-Marshal the Viscount Kitchener took leave of Their Majesties, and H.M.S. *Medina* left Port Said for Malta at 12 noon.

(IV) Court Circular, H.M.S. "Medina," Malta, 24th January

The King and Queen arrived at Malta at 10 A.M. this morning.

As H.M.S. *Medina* entered the Grand Harbour, salutes of 21 guns were fired from Forts Ricasoli and St. Elmo, from His Majesty's ships, and the ships of the French Fleet in harbour, and from the saluting battery.

On arrival the King received the Governor on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

His Majesty then received the Naval Commander in Chief, by whom the Admirals and Captains of the Mediterranean Fleet had the honour of being presented to His Majesty. Admiral A. E. H. Boué de Lapeyrère, Rear Admiral F. P. Moreau, and the Captains of the ships of the French Fleet also had the honour of being presented to Their Majesties by the Commander in Chief. At 11.30 A.M. the King and Queen, with the Suite in attendance, landed at the Custom House, where Their Majesties were received by the Governor and the Naval Commander in Chief and their respective Staffs.

The King and Queen, attended by their Suite, then proceeded to the Palace in motors.

Their Majesties were received at the Palace by the Governor, who then presented the following:—The Governor's Civil Staff, the Archbishop of Malta, the Chief Justice, the Members of the Executive Council, the President of the Maltese Nobility, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the President of the Chamber of Advocates.

The King and Queen were then conducted to the *dais* to witness the defile past, which took place in the following order: A detachment of 300 seamen from ships of the French Fleet in harbour, followed by the Royal Naval Brigade, Mediterranean Fleet, and the troops of the Malta Command.

At the conclusion of the defile past Their Majesties honoured the Governor and Lady Rundle with their presence at a luncheon party.

After luncheon Their Majesties returned to H.M.S. *Medina*.

The following Guards of Honour were inspected by His Majesty: The Royal Navy, under the command of Lieutenant E. Dannreuther, R.N.; 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, under the command of Major Connor; Royal Malta Artillery, under the command of Commander Captain A. W. Ganada; 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, under the command of Captain G. A. McL. Sceales.

Later the King honoured Admiral A. E. H. Boué de Lapeyrère with a visit on board the French Flagship *Danton*.

This evening the King and Queen honoured the Naval Commander in Chief and Lady Poë with their presence at a dinner party at Admiralty House, and afterwards attended a gala performance at the Opera. The Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Duke of Teck, the Marquess of Crewe, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord Annaly, the Lord Stamfordham, Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Commander Sir Charles Cust, and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., were in attendance.

Guards of Honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Malta Militia were mounted at Admiralty House and the Opera House respectively.

(V) Court Circular, H.M.S. "Medina," Malta, 25th January

The King this morning visited the Military Hospital.

His Majesty was attended by the Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Havelock Charles, and Commander Sir Charles Cust, and was received at the Hospital by Colonel Porter (Principal Medical Officer).

The Queen, with the Suite in attendance, visited St. John's Cathedral.

Her Majesty was received by the Archbishop of Malta, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and by Lady Rundle, who was in attendance on Her Majesty during the visit. In the afternoon the King and Queen honoured with their presence a Gymkhana given at the Marsa Race Stand by

the officers of the Mediterranean Fleet and Malta Command. At the conclusion of the Gymkhana Her Majesty was graciously pleased to hand the prizes to the winners.

En route to the Gymkhana Their Majesties visited the King Edward VII Merchant Seamen's Rest, where they were received by Captain Worcester and the Members of the Committee of Management.

This evening the King and Queen honoured the Governor and Lady Rundle with their presence at a dinner party, and afterwards Their Majesties held a reception at the Palace.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, was mounted in the Palace courtyard.

(VI) Court Circular, H.M.S. "Medina," Malta, 26th January

This morning the King, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, and attended by Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Commander Sir Charles Cust, and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., visited H.M.S. *Exmouth*, H.M.S. *Duncan*, and H.M.S. *Bacchante*.

His Majesty then visited the Royal Naval Hospital, where he was received by Deputy Surgeon-General A. Johnston.

The Queen, attended by her Suite, visited the Hypogeum. The Governor was in attendance, and Professor Theophilus Zamit had the honour of conducting Her Majesty during the visit. The Queen then motored to the Royal Naval Hospital and accompanied the King during his inspection of the Hospital, after which their Majesties returned to luncheon on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

In the afternoon the King and Queen, with the Suite in attendance, again disembarked and motored to the Verdala Palace, where they were received by the Governor and Lady Rundle, who were in attendance.

Their Majesties afterwards proceeded to Sant Antonio Palace, and then to the Auberge De Castelle, where they honoured the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers with a visit and remained to tea. After tea the King returned on board H.M.S. *Medina*, while the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, and attended by the Governor, visited the Museum and the Palace Library.

This evening the King and Queen gave a farewell dinner party on board H.M.S *Medina*.

(VII) Court Circular, H.M.S. "Medina," Gibraltar, 30th January

The King and Queen arrived at Gibraltar at 10 o'clock this morning.

As H.M.S *Medina* entered the harbour salutes of 21 guns were fired from the Portuguese men-of-war, His Majesty's ships in harbour, and from the saluting battery.

On arrival His Majesty received the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Captain of the Portuguese man-of-war, Rear Admiral Pelham, and the Captains of His Majesty's ships in harbour.

The King then received in audience Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador at Madrid. His Majesty also received Sir Reginald Lister, British Minister at Tangier.

Deputations from the Exchange Committee and Chamber of Commerce, the Roman Catholic Community and the Hebrew Community, were afterwards received in turn by Their Majesties, followed by a Special Mission sent by the Sultan of Morocco.

Sir Mohammed el Guebbas (Commissioner for Foreign Affairs), the Pasha of Tangier, and the Members of the Mission were introduced to Their Majesties by Sir Reginald Lister. Sir Mohammad el Guebbas then read an Address of welcome from the Sultan, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to reply.

In the afternoon the King and Queen drove to the Colonial Hospital, where they were received by Dr. W. Turner (Colonial Surgeon), Sir Frederick Evans (Chairman), and the Members of the Board of Hospital Commissioners. After visiting the various wards, Their Majesties drove to the waterworks, where they were received by Mr. W. W. Copeland (Engineer), Colonel A. Grant (Chairman),

and the Members of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners. The Queen opened the new reservoir works by firing the first mine.

The King and Queen honoured the Governor and Lady Hunter with a visit at Government House, where they remained to tea and then returned on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

(VIII) COURT CIRCULAR, H.M.S. "MEDINA," GIBRALTAR, 31ST JANUARY

This morning, at 9 A.M., the Infante Don Carlos, escorted by a Spanish naval squadron, arrived at Gibraltar.

Salutes of 21 guns were fired from His Majesty's ships in harbour and the saluting battery as the squadron entered the harbour.

At 9.30 A.M. the Infante visited the King and Queen on board H.M.S. *Medina*, where he was received by the Duke of Teck and the Lord High Steward.

His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Governor of Algeciras, and attended by his personal Suite and the Admiral and Captains of the ships of the Spanish squadron, who had the honour of being presented to Their Majesties.

The King afterwards visited the Infante on board the Spanish Flagship.

At 11.30 His Majesty disembarked and mounted his charger, and, accompanied by the Infante, rode to the Alameda. The Duke of Teck, the Aide-de-Camp General, Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The Queen followed His Majesty in a carriage, attended by the Duchess of Devonshire and the Lord High Steward, and in a second carriage by Lady Hunter, the Marquess of Crewe, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the Alameda, where His Majesty presented Colours to the 1st Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment, and a review of the troops of the Garrison took place. The Consecration Service was conducted by the Bishop of Gibraltar. At the conclusion of the service the King and Queen returned to H.M.S. *Medina*, and Don Carlos remained to luncheon with Their Majesties.

After luncheon His Royal Highness returned to the Spanish Flagship, and the squadron left Gibraltar.

This afternoon the King and Queen drove to the Military Hospital.

A procession of carriages was formed as follows: *First Carriage.*—The KING, the QUEEN, and the Governor. *Second Carriage.*—Lady Hunter, the Duke of Teck, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, and Commander Sir Charles Cust. *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Marquess of Crewe, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Sir R. Havelock Charles.

After visiting the hospital, Their Majesties proceeded to the Mount, where they honoured the Admiral-Superintendent and Mrs. Pelham with a visit and remained to tea. After tea Their Majesties returned on board H.M.S. *Medina*.

(IX) COURT CIRCULAR, H.M.S. "MEDINA," SPITHEAD, 4TH FEBRUARY

H.M.S. *Medina* arrived at Spithead at 10 A.M. this morning.

The King and Queen attended Divine Service on board at 10.30 A.M., and afterwards Their Majesties received the Captains of the cruisers of the Escort: Captain Goodenough, H.M.S. *Cochrane*; Captain M. Culme Seymour, H.M.S. *Argyll*; Captain H. H. Bruce, H.M.S. *Defence*; and Captain Greatorex, H.M.S. *Natal*.

APPENDIX X

THE ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND

(I) COURT CIRCULAR, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 5TH FEBRUARY

The King and Queen, with the Suite in attendance, arrived at the Palace to-day upon their return from India.

Their Majesties, on board H.M.S. *Medina*, Captain A. E. M. Chatfield, R.N., arrived at Spithead yesterday morning, escorted by the detached squadron of cruisers as follows, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel: H.M.S. *Cochrane*, Captain W. E. Goodenough, R.N.; H.M.S. *Argyll*, Captain M. Culme-Seymour, R.N.; H.M.S. *Defence*, Captain H. H. Bruce, R.N.; and H.M.S. *Natal*, Captain C. Greatorex, R.N., and entered Portsmouth Dockyard this morning.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck, travelled to Porstmouth yesterday afternoon and met the King and Queen upon their arrival in the Dockyard.

Queen Alexandra was attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, and Colonel Henry Streatfield, the Prince of Wales was attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir William Carington, and Captain E. Bonham was in attendance upon Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Previous to disembarking this morning, the King received on board H.M.S. *Medina* the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty), and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore (Commander in Chief at Portsmouth), Rear Admiral A. G. Tate (Superintendent, Portsmouth Dockyard), and the Flag Officers with their personal Staffs, and the Captains of His Majesty's Ships in harbour and at Spithead.

Their Majesties disembarked shortly after 10 o'clock, and were received on the jetty by the Duke of Wellington (Acting Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire), General Sir C. W. H. Douglas (General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command), and Major-General W. E. Blewitt (General Officer Commanding Southern Coast Defences).

Royal salutes were fired from His Majesty's Ships and the land forts at Portsmouth at 9 o'clock, and Guards of Honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (under the command of Captain N. Burge) and of the Royal Marine Artillery (under the command of Captain L. D. Briscoe) were mounted at the South Railway Jetty.

An Address was presented to Their Majesties by the Mayor of Portsmouth (Sir Scott Foster) on board H.M.S. *Medina* on behalf of the Corporation of Portsmouth, to which the King handed a reply.

After His Majesty had inspected the Guards of Honour, the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck, travelled by special train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway from the Dockyard to Victoria Station.

Royal salutes were fired from His Majesty's Ships and land forts upon Their Majesties' departure from Portsmouth.

Arrival at Victoria.—The King and Queen were met on arrival at Victoria Station by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein with Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, the Duchess of Albany, Prince Louis of Battenberg and Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Countess Feodore Gleichen, and the Countess Helena Gleichen.

The Members of the Corps Diplomatique as follows were present: Their Excellencies the French Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Countess Beckendorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador and the Marchesa Imperiali, the Netherlands Minister, the Countess de Lalaing, the Brazilian Minister, the Swedish Minister and the Countess Wrangel, the Danish Minister, the Uruguayan Minister, the Colombian Minister, the Norwegian Minister and Madame Vogt, the Liberian Minister and Madame Cromelin, Madame Gennadius, the Bulgarian Minister and Madame Tzokow, the Argentine Minister and Madame de Dominguez, the Chilian Minister and Madame de Edwards, the Siamese Minister, the Persian Minister, and the Mexican Minister and Madame de Beistigui.

The Haytian Minister-Resident, the Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires, the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Suarez, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, the United States Chargé d'Affaires,

the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, the Servian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Grouitch, and Monsieur Vouros (Greek Legation).

Their Excellencies the Russian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Greek Minister, the Chinese Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires for Costa Rica and Roumania, and Madame de Villa Urrutia, Madame Regis de Oliveria, Madame Perez Triana, and Mrs. Yamaza were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were present at Victoria Station upon the arrival of the King and Queen: The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), the Earl Carrington (Lord Privy Seal) and the Countess Carrington, the Viscount Haldane (Secretary of State for War), the Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Home Department) and Mrs. McKenna, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), the Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Mrs. Harcourt, and the Rt. Hon. H. Samuel, M.P. (Postmaster-General).

There were also present: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Crewe, the Marquis de Soveral, Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess Grey, Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts, the Viscount Esher, General the Lord William Seymour, the Lord and Lady Sandhurst, the Lord Revelstoke, the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada), the Rt. Hon. Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia), the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali (member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) and Mrs. Ameer Ali, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle (Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom). Field-Marshal Sir W. G. Nicholson (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Paget (General Officer Commanding in Chief, Eastern Command), Sir Richmond Ritchie (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India), the Hon. Sir W. Hall Jones (High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand), Sir Theodore Morison and the Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, Rear Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, Colonel Sir Augustus FitzGeorge, Major-General Sir A. E. Codrington (General Officer Commanding the London District), Colonel R. Scott-Kerr (Commanding Grenadier Guards), Colonel the Hon. W. Lambton (Commanding Coldstream Guards), Colonel G. J. Cuthbert (Commanding Scots Guards), and Mr. Edward White (Chairman of the London County Council).

The Lady Gweneth Ponsonby had the honour of presenting a bouquet to the Queen.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Crosby (Lord Mayor of London) and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and the Lord Mayors of Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Norwich, Sheffield, and York, and the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth were present.

A Guard of Honour of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with the Colour and Band of the regiment, under the command of Captain B. N. Brooke, was mounted at the station.

Procession to the Palace.—The King having inspected the Guard of Honour, a Royal carriage procession was formed in the following order: *First Carriage.*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. *Second Carriage.*—The Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Duke of Teck (Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King), the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N. (Equerry in Waiting). *Third Carriage.*—The Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady in Waiting), the Marquess of Crewe (Secretary of State for India), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen), the Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting). *Fourth Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour), the Rt. Hon. Sir William Carington (Keeper of the Privy Purse), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Equerry in Waiting). *Fifth Carriage.*—Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting), Sir Edward Henry (Commissioner of Metropolitan Police), Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson (extra Equerry), Captain Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerry in Waiting). *Sixth Carriage.*—Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith (Political Aide-de-Camp

to the Secretary of State for India), Sir Richard Havelock Charles (Sergeant-Surgeon), Mr. F. H. Lucas (Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India), the Hon. John Fortescue (Librarian).

Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram (Equerries in Waiting) were in attendance upon horseback.

Their Majesties were escorted from Victoria Station to the Palace by a Captain's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Major the Viscount Crichton.

The route of the Royal procession was by Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria Street, Parliament Square, Parliament Street, Whitehall, the Admiralty Arch, and the Mall.

Princess Mary, Prince George, and Prince John met Their Majesties at the Grand Entrance to the Palace. The Earl Spencer (Lord Chamberlain), the Master of the Household, the Hon. Sidney Greville (Paymaster of the Household), Sir Walter Campbell, Mr. Harry L. Verney, and Captain Philip Hunloke (Grooms in Waiting), Sir Francis Laking, Bt., the Countess of Minto, the Lady Ampthill, and the Lady Desborough (Ladies in Waiting), the Lady Eva Dugdale (Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting), the Hon. Katherine Villiers and the Hon. Mabel Gye (Maids of Honour in Waiting), the Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Mr. E. W. Wallington, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dugdale (Treasurer, Private Secretary, and Equerry to the Queen), Mlle Dessau and Mr. H. P. Hansell, were in attendance at the Palace upon the arrival of the King and Queen; and the Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse), Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson (Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department), the Hon. Arthur Walsh (His Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies), the Hon. Richard Moreton (Deputy Master of the Ceremonies), Captain the Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth FitzWilliam (Crown Equerry), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Ponsonby (Equerry to the King), and Colonel G. C. Nugent (Field-Officer in Brigade Waiting) were in attendance at the railway station.

Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria visited the King and Queen to-day and remained to luncheon.

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), had an audience of His Majesty to-day, and the Lord Farquhar had the honour of being received by the King and Queen.

Captain Philip Hunloke and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ponsonby have succeeded Mr. Harry L. Verney and Major Clive Wigram as Groom and Equerry in Waiting to the King.

(II) Court Circular, Marlborough House, 5th February

Queen Alexandra, with Princess Victoria, returned from Portsmouth to-day. The Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, and Colonel Streatfield, were in attendance upon Her Majesty.

(III) Court Circular, Buckingham Palace, 6th February

The King and Queen were present this morning in St. Paul's Cathedral at a Service of Thanksgiving for Their Majesties' safe return to this country.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Prince George, left the Palace at 11.40, escorted by a Captain's Escort of the 1st Life Guards under the command of Captain the Lord Hugh Grosvenor, a State Procession having been formed in the following order:

First Carriage.—THE KING, THE QUEEN, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary.

The following were in attendance on horseback:

Major-General Sir A. E. Codrington (General Officer Commanding the London District).

Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerry in Waiting).

Major Clive Wigram (Equerry in Waiting).

Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting).

Captain the Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Fitz-William (Crown Equerry).

Colonel G. C. Nugent (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting).
Captain the Hon. J. E. Forbes-Trefusis (Adjutant in Brigade Waiting).
Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Teck (Silver Stick in Waiting).
Captain G. E. M. Mandy (Silver Stick Adjutant).

Second Carriage.—Prince George, the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady in Waiting), the Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse). *Third Carriage.*—The Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour in Waiting), the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen). *Fourth Carriage.*—The Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Carington (Keeper of the Privy Purse), Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), Captain Philip Hunloke (Groom in Waiting). *Fifth Carriage.*—Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N. (Equerry in Waiting), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Equerry in Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Equerry in Waiting), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerry in Waiting).

The King's Guard of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with the Colour and Band of the regiment, under the command of Captain L. V. Colby, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace.

The route of the Royal Procession was by the Mall, Marlborough Gate, Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Procession halted at Trafalgar Square, and the King received a deputation from the Westminster City Council, headed by the Mayor, who presented an Address of welcome to the King and Queen, to which His Majesty handed a reply.

The King and Queen were received at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and members of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council.

The Lord Mayor, in accordance with ancient custom, surrendered the City Sword to the King, which His Majesty returned.

The King and Queen afterwards proceeded to the Cathedral, where a Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, under the command of Captain W. A. Fuller Maitland, was mounted.

A detachment of the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade lined the steps leading to the West Door of the Cathedral.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, attended by Her Majesty's Suite, and escorted by a Captain's Escort of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant L. H. Hardy, had proceeded beforehand to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princesses Victoria and Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, the Duchess of Albany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Louis of Battenberg, with Prince George and Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Duchess of Teck and Prince George of Teck, and the Countesses Feodore and Helena Gleichen had previously arrived and taken their appointed places.

Their Majesties were received at the Cathedral by the Dean and Chapter together with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and Bishop Boyd Carpenter (Clerk of the Closet) were present.

The King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra were conducted to their seats, a procession being formed in the following order:

Minor Canons.
Prebendaries.
Bishops.
Clerk of the Closet.
Archbishop of York.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Canons Residentiary.
Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor (bearing the Pearl Sword).

Senior Canon. THE QUEEN. THE KING. Dean of St. Paul's.

Prince of Wales. Queen Alexandra.
The Princess Victoria. Prince George. Princess Mary.
The Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward). The Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse).
The Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen). The Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes to the Queen).
Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, (Brevet Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom). Field-Marshal the Lord Grenfell (Gold Stick in Waiting).

The Earl Howe (Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra).
The Lord Annaly (Lord in Waiting to the King).
The Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen).
The Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour to the Queen).
The Countess of Gosford (Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Alexandra).
The Hon. Charlotte Knollys (Woman of the Bedchamber to Queen Alexandra).
The Earl of Gosford (Vice Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra).
Lieutenant-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir William Carington (Keeper of the Privy Purse).
The Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to the King).
Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett (Equerry to the King).
Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N. (Equerry to the King).
The Hon Sir Derek Keppel (Equerry to the King).
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Equerry to the King).
Captain the Hon. Sir Charles FitzWilliam (Crown Equerry).
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting).
Major-General Sir A. E. Codrington (General Officer Commanding the London District).
Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice (Equerry in Waiting to the King).
Captain Philip Hunloke (Groom in Waiting to the King).
Major Clive Wigram (Equerry in Waiting to the King).
Colonel Henry Streatfield (Equerry in Waiting to Queen Alexandra).
Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson (Equerry in Waiting to Queen Alexandra).
Colonel G. C. Nugent (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting).
Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Teck (Silver Stick in Waiting).

The National Anthem was then sung, being followed by the special form of service appointed for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the service the Recessional Hymn was sung, during which Their Majesties were conducted by the Lord Mayor, the Clerk of the Closet, and the Dean and Chapter to the West Door of the Cathedral, where the Royal Procession was reformed and proceeded by way of Ludgate Hill, New Bridge Street, the Embankment, Northumberland Avenue, Admiralty Arch, and the Mall to Buckingham Palace.

In addition to Their Majesties' Suites, the following were on duty in the Cathedral: Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson (Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department), the Hon. Arthur Walsh (Master of the Ceremonies), the Hon. Richard Moreton (Marshal of the Ceremonies), the Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, Mr. Lionel Cust, Sir David Erskine, Mr. Arnold Royle, Major-General Sir

John Slade, Mr. Horace West, Mr. Percy Armytage, Vice-Admiral Charles Windham, Mr. Thomas Kingscote, Captain Gerald Ellis, Colonel H. Fludyer, Mr. Montague Eliot, and Colonel Lord William Cecil (Gentlemen Ushers), and Mr. R. F. Synge (Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies).

Major J. C. Brinton (late 2nd Life Guards), Captain Phillips, and Lieutenant A. Leigh Bennet (Coldstream Guards), Major McCalmont and Lieutenant Lord Arthur Hay (Irish Guards), and the gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Department were also on duty in the Cathedral.

Amongst those present at the Service were:

Their Excellencies the Ambassadors, the Foreign Ministers and Chefs de Mission, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other Members of the Government, ex-Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker, Members of the Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts of the United Kingdom, the Mayors of the Metropolitan boroughs, the Chairman and Members of the London County Council, the permanent officials of the various departments of the State, the Council of the Secretary of State for India, officers of the Army and Navy, a detachment of officers and men from H.M.S *Medina*, His Majesty's Judges, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City of London, representatives of the City Companies, the Households of the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra and the Royal Family, officials and visitors from India and the Colonies.

The route to and from Buckingham Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral was lined with troops.

Levee dress was worn. Ladies, Morning dress.

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SOMORE, MADRAS



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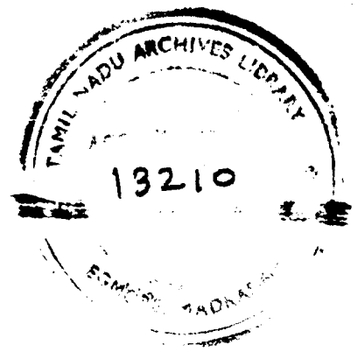
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CORONATION DURBAR,
DELHI,
1911.

Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.

2 Miles

REVIEW GROUND

PARADE LINE

PROVINCIAL CAMPS

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS

INDIAN CHIEFS

Indian Chiefs' Central Camp.

Sappers and Miners.

Cavalry Division.

Composite Division.

3rd (Lahore) Div

7th (Meerut) Division.

Central Camp.

(In alphabetical order.)

Light Railway Stations

Imperial Service Troops

Provincial Camp area.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

ROADS — (1) METALLED, (2) UNMETALLED

ROUTES — (1) STATE ENTRY, (2) PROCESSIONAL

(3) FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY AND GARDEN PARTY

(4) DEPARTURE, (WHERE IT DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY ROUTE)

BROAD GAUGE RAILWAYS

LIGHT RAILWAY WITH STATION

FIRE PICQUETS

POST OFFICE WITH TELEPHONE CALL OFFICE

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

ENQUIRY OFFICE

TRANSFORMING Stn. & ELECTRICAL DEPOT

POLICE POST

MILITARY CAMPS ARE TINTED RED.

NATIVE STATE CAMPS ARE TINTED BLUE.

CIVIL CAMPS YELLOW.

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