

visit of His Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales,
to Madras, January 1922

V562, 1:3(11.8.21)/022

N24

9210

DIGITIZED

12195

VISIT OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES
TO MADRAS, JANUARY 1922

57

V562.1:3(CB82.21) N22

N24

9210

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Programme of the visit	1
Staff of His Royal Highness	3
Staff of His Excellency the Governor	5
Notification regarding the arrival of His Royal Highness	7
Presentations to His Royal Highness on arrival	11
Address to be presented by the Corporation of Madras	16
People's address	19
Military arrangements	21
Programme for the informal interviews with Ruling Princes and Chiefs and the Prince of Arcot	23
Visit to the Legislative Council	24
Visit to the Senate House	26
Reception of Zamindars	29
Address to be presented by the Madras Landholders' Association	30
Polo and garden parties at Guindy	32
Races	33
Visit to the Cosmopolitan Club	34
Review of boy scouts and girl guides	35
Review of school children	37
Police parade	39
Review of ex-service men	41
Inspection of the Leinster Regiment	42
Departure programme	43
Routes to be followed by His Royal Highness	44
Brief account of buildings, etc., along the route by which His Royal Highness will pass	46
Fort St. George	50
Government House, Madras	54
Council Chamber	56

53

**Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales'
Visit to Madras.**

Date.	Time.	Events.
1922. January		
13th Friday...	8-30 a.m.	Arrival at Port and reception of addresses.
	11-25 a.m.	Interviews with Ruling Chiefs at Government House.
	12-0 noon.	Visit to Legislative Council.
	12-30 p.m.	Welcome from students at Senate House.
	1-0 p.m.	Reception of Zamindars at Government House. Presentation of short formal address of welcome by the Madras Landholders' Association.
	1-30 p.m.	Luncheon Party at Government House.
	4-0 p.m.	Finals Polo Tournament and Garden Party at Guindy.
	9-30 p.m.	Reception at Government House.
14th Saturday.	1-30 p.m.	Luncheon Party at Government House and go on to Races at Guindy—State drive up course.
	6-30 p.m.	Visit to Cosmopolitan Club.
	8-30 p.m.	Dinner Party at Government House.
15th Sunday.	11-0 a.m.	Special Service in Cathedral.
	1-30 p.m.	Luncheon at Government House. Free.
	8-30 p.m.	Dinner with Admiral.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales'
Visit to Madras—*cont.*

Date.	Time.	Events.
1922. January		
16th Monday.	8-30 a.m.	Review of boy scouts and girl guides.
	8-55 a.m.	Review of school children on Island.
	11-45 a.m.	Police parade.
	12-0 noon.	Review of ex-service men.
	12-30 p.m.	Inspection of the Leinster Regiment.
	1-15 p.m.	Luncheon with the Leinster Regiment.
	4-0 p.m.	Polo and Garden Party at Guindy.
	8-30 p.m.	Dinner at Government House and Dance at Adyar Club.
17th Tuesday.		Free.
	1-30 p.m.	Luncheon at Government House.
	3-0 p.m.	Races.
	8-0 p.m.	Dinner (Madras Club). Firework display on Island.
	10-20 p.m.	Departure for Bangalore.

Party accompanying His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Cromer, K.C.I.E., C.V.O. ...	Chief of Staff.
Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.G.M.G., C.B. ...	Comptroller of His Royal Highness's Household.
G. F. DeMontmorency, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S. ...	Chief Secretary.
Colonel-on-the-Staff R. B. Worgan, C.V.O., D.S.O. ...	Military Secretary.
Sir Godfrey Thomas, <i>Bart.</i> , C.V.O. ...	Private Secretary to His Royal High- ness.
Captain Dudley North, C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N. ...	Equerry.
Captain the Hon. Piers-Legh, M.V.O., O.B.E. ...	Do.
Lieutenant the Hon. B. A. A. Ogilvy, M.C. ...	Do.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, C.I.E., I.M.S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Harvey, M.V.O., M.C. ...	Assistant Military Secretary.

Surgeon-Comdr. A. C. W. Newport, M.V.O., R.N.	Personal Medical Officer to His Royal Highness.
H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Assistant Chief Secre- tary.
D. Petrie, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., I.P.	Police Officer.
Captain E. D. Metcalfe, M.C. ...	Aide-de-Camp.
Captain F. S. Poynder, M.V.O., M.C. ...	Do.
Lieutenant Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., R.N.	Do.

**Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor
of Madras.**

Mr. E. C. Smith, I.C.S.	Private Secretary.
Major K. O. Goldie, C.I.E., O.B.E., 10th Lancers	Military Secretary.
Major D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.	Surgeon.
Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., 35th Sikhs.	Aide-de-Camp.
Captain D. Powell, 1/30th Punjabis ...	Do.
Major T. N. Watson, M.C., 12th Cavalry	Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Captain G. E. R. Edgcome, 2nd Lancers	Do.
Captain J. A. Lord, 21st Lancers ...	Do.
Captain W. L. Ranking, S.P.M.R. ...	Hony. Aide-de-Camp.
Mr. J. Moore, Indian Police	Do.
Second Lieutenant the Hon'ble the Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Indian Land Forces	Do.
Major H. A. Hildebrand, 34th Poona Horse (R.)	Do.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Ogden, 1st Madras Guards	Do.
Captain G. H. Finnis, C.B.E., R.I.M. ...	Do.
Risaldar Yakub Khan, 27th Light Cavalry	Indian Aide-de-Camp.

Honorary Captain V. S. Alexander, Sirdar Bahadur, late of 2nd Sappers and Miners	Honorary Indian Aide- de-Camp.
Major J. F. W. Ogilvie, M.C., Corps of Guides	Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
Captain A. E. F. Maconochie, 12th Cavalry	Adjutant, His Excel- lency the Governor's Body Guard.

Notification regarding the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to land at Madras on Friday, the 13th January 1922.

As soon as His Royal Highness's ship is signalled three guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort St. George, at intervals of ten seconds.

A Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired as soon as His Royal Highness's ship reaches the harbour.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon will drive in State to the harbour escorted by His Excellency's Body Guard arriving at 8-15 a.m.

His Royal Highness will land at the West Quay at 8-30 a.m.

Two Guards-of-Honour will be drawn up on the pier. As His Royal Highness lands a Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from Fort St. George.

His Royal Highness will be received at the quay by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon. His Excellency will be attended by his full personal staff whom he will present to His Royal Highness.

His Excellency will then present to His Royal Highness Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Chief Justice of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, the Members of the Governor's Executive Council, the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the President of the

Madras Legislative Council, the two Gentlemen representing the local Legislature during the Royal visit, the Special Commissioner for Malabar, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

After His Royal Highness has inspected the Guards-of-Honour the following presentations will be made :—

By the Chief Secretary to Government.

Such others of the Ruling Chiefs as are present.
The Prince of Arcot.

By the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The Judges of the High Court.

By the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Surgeon-General.
The General Officer Commanding, Madras District.
The Darbari Zamindars.
The Members of the Board of Revenue.
The Advocate-General.
The Chief Engineer to Government.
The Venerable the Archdeacon.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Commissioner of Labour.
The Consul for the United States of America.
The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Chief Conservator of Forests.
The Accountant-General.
The Medical Storekeeper to Government.

The Inspector-General of Prisons.
The Director of Industries.
The Presidency Port Officer.
The Postmaster-General.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
The Inspector-General of Registration.
The Sheriff of Madras.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce.
The Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
The Members of the Madras Port Trust.

The following officers who will be in attendance will also be presented to His Royal Highness :—

The Collector of Madras.
The Commissioner of Police.
The Officer Commanding, Madras.

• His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and preceded by their personal staffs will then proceed to the dais. The President and the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Governor and the former, with His Royal Highness's permission, will read an address of welcome from the Corporation. His Royal Highness will reply and the President, the Commissioner and Members of the Corporation will retire to their seats. The two Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee will then be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Governor and, with His Royal Highness's permission, an address of welcome will be read from the people of Madras.

His Royal Highness will reply to the People's address, after which accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and preceded by their staffs His Royal Highness will proceed to the gate of the harbour where his carriage will be drawn up.

His Royal Highness will drive in State to Government House escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and by a regiment of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery. The route will be along the Beach Road as far as Parry's Corner, thence along the Esplanade as far as the Law College, thence along the Fort Glacis Road, and over the Wallajah Bridge and Government House Bridge to Government House.

The route will be lined by troops to be detailed under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Madras District.

After the departure of His Royal Highness Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will leave by motor and proceed direct to Government House.

His Royal Highness will be met on arrival at Government House by Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon. Two Guards-of-Honour with band and colours will be drawn up opposite to the porch. As His Royal Highness alights from his carriage a Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards-of-Honour.

His Excellency the Governor's staff will wear full dress (white) Civil officers entitled to wear uniform will wear full dress (cloth) with trousers. Police officers will wear full dress (white).

The Gentlemen proposed to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Harbour.

To be presented by His Excellency the Governor at the landing stage.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Lewis Clinton Baker, C.B., C.B.E., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

The Hon'ble Sir George S. Schwabe, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras.

The Right Rev. Henry Whitehead, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Aelen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras.

The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, K.C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, Minister for Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu Garu, Minister for Development.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro Garu, Minister for Education.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Madras Legislative Council.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal, Representative of the local Legislature.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, C.S.I., C.B.E., Special Commissioner for Malabar.

Mr. R. A. Graham, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.

Mr. Bradford Leslie, O.B.E., Chairman, Port Trust, Madras.

To be presented after His Royal Highness has inspected the Guards-of-Honour.

By the Chief Secretary.

The Raja of Sandur.

The Prince of Arcot.

By the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir W. B. Ayling, Kt.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, Diwan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Diwan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramesam Pantulu.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. D. Devadoss.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao.

By the Chief Secretary.

The Maharaja of Bobbili, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.

The Raja of Jeypore.

The Raja of Kalahasti.

The Raja of Bobbili.

The Raja of Ramnad.

Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Major-General J. T. Burnett Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, Madras District.

Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr. L. T. Harris, C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr. N. Macmichael, Acting Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, Acting Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Advocate-General.

Mr. W. Hutton, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

The Rev. F. Nuttall, Archdeacon of Madras.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Secretary to Government, Law Department.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Mr. E. W. Legh, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Colonel A. H. Morin, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation).

Mr. F. J. Richards, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.

Lieut.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways).

Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Mr. G. F. Paddison, Commissioner of Labour.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., Director of Industries.

Mr. H. A. Doolittle, American Vice-Consul in charge.

Mr. H. H. Burkitt, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. F. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. S. Cox, C.I.E., M.B.E., Chief Conservator of Forests.

Mr. W. D. Woollam, Accountant-General.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Swinton, C.I.E., I.M.S., Medical Storekeeper to Government.

Major G. W. Maconochie, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons.

Mr. A. R. Cox, Collector of Madras.

Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Commissioner of Police.

Mr. C. H. Malan, O.B.E., Postmaster-General.

Mr. J. Gray, O.B.E., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu Garu, Inspector-General of Registration.

Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, Kt., Sheriff of Madras.

Mr. H. C. Sampson, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture.

The Officer Commanding, Madras.

Sir James F. Simpson, Kt., Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. MacDougall, Chairman, Madras Trades Association.

Mr. A. M. Green, Member, Madras Port Trust.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. B. C. Scott, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. Magniac, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. Abdul Husain Khaleeli, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. W. A. Turner, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. W. Alexander, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. T. M. Ross, Member, Madras Port Trust.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbujadoss Garu, Member, Madras Port Trust.

M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayudu Garu, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. S. J. Green, Member, Madras Port Trust.

Mr. R. J. C. Robertson, Member, Madras Port Trust.

To be presented to His Royal Highness on his arrival at the dais.

Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu, Kt., President, Corporation of Madras.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, O.B.E., Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

After the address of the Corporation is read.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, Kt.	{	Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee.

**Address to be presented to His Royal Highness at the
Harbour by the Corporation of Madras.**

(To be read by the President Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—On behalf of the Citizens of Madras we, the President and Councillors of the Corporation of Madras, offer Your Royal Highness a most hearty and loyal welcome to this City, the first stronghold of the British in India. The first settlement of Madrasapatnam, as it was then known, was founded in 1639 in the reign of His Majesty Charles I. From that period we have slowly and steadily progressed in our civic responsibilities until this day when our duties and obligations are almost analogous to those of the foremost cities of the world. These duties and obligations are borne not only by the men but also by the women of the City to whom the franchise has been granted.

When we learned of Your Royal Highness's intention to visit the Indian Empire last year, we hastened to offer our loyal welcome. Our keen disappointment at the postponement of that visit was diminished by the gracious act of your illustrious uncle in consenting to take Your Highness's place. This day we are deeply grateful that Your Royal Highness is in our midst. Reverence and homage to the Sovereign are religious tenets of the communities inhabiting this ancient land and when the people know that a Member of the Imperial House has borne the risks and dangers of a War, just like the commonest of his subjects, their devotion and love to the Royal House of Queen Victoria know no bounds.

Madras is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India, and we, the Citizens of Madras, feel proud of the connexion that has existed between our city and the British Throne for nearly Three Centuries, a connexion that has been steady, loyal and uninterrupted. Through common suffering, common trials and common sacrifice in the recent war an unbreakable tie has been formed that now binds us to the British Throne, to the person of your august Father His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Members of the Royal Family.

The whole British Empire has come out of a world war that has shaken to its foundations many a kingdom and dynasty. But we are proud and gratified that the British Throne and the British Empire have become stronger than ever and that our land has been saved, by the unceasing care of Providence and through the might and resourcefulness of the Empire, from the horror and ravages of devastating war. As in duty bound, our Presidency stood firm in its loyalty and contributed its best in men and money towards the war.

The message of sympathy which His Imperial Majesty delivered to us at the time of His Majesty's Coronation at Delhi is still cherished and prized by us; we are deeply thankful that, in pursuance of that policy, His Majesty's Government has inaugurated a scheme of reforms which will, we hope, have as its consummation the early attainment of Swaraj in India. The magnetic personality of Your Royal Highness has stirred the imagination of every citizen and we confidently believe that this visit of Your Royal Highness whom we revere as our coming Monarch and are proud to consider

as our comrade in our troubles and anxieties will result in peace, harmony and good-will to Your Royal Highness's future subjects.

In conclusion, we respectfully desire to convey to Your Royal Highness, to His Imperial Majesty and to the Royal House our loyal and deep devotion and to assure Your Royal Highness of our steadfast loyalty to the British Throne.

People's address.

To be presented by the Reception Committee.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—In most respectfully and cordially welcoming Your Royal Highness to the City and Presidency of Madras, we, the subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, of all races and of every caste and creed, wish to express, on this auspicious occasion, our loyal devotion and our heartfelt gratitude for the great honour done to us.

We can proudly claim that the foundations of the British Empire in India were laid in Madras. With its fortunes are intimately associated a long succession of names conspicuous for devoted service to the British Throne, and we, their successors, to-day unite on the common ground of loyalty in welcoming Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has come to India at a time full of promise for the country. A year ago, by performing the ceremony of opening the new Councils, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught started India on the road to self-government. The first steps along that road have now been taken. Many difficulties have been encountered, and here in Madras, where His Royal Highness began his great work, his inspiring Message, with its powerful appeal for "co-operation and good-will" among all her people, set before us an ideal, the striving after which has helped greatly to overcome obstacles and facilitate progress. It is our profound and confident hope that Your Royal Highness's presence amongst us—showing as it does your keen interest in our welfare—will strengthen our common determination to pursue this ideal, and will re-invigorate the spirit of confidence

and good feeling between all classes and communities in the country. We trust that all will go forward with one great purpose, namely, to work together so that India may in very fact become in the fullest sense a sister nation among the other great Dominions which form the British Empire.

We have watched with the greatest interest Your Royal Highness's visits to various parts of the Empire and have noted with the keenest satisfaction the closer union between the Dominions and the Mother Country which has resulted from them. That Your Royal Highness's visit to India will have the same result is our confident hope and belief, contributing largely, as it will, towards a greater friendship and better understanding between all the peoples.

Your Royal Highness has borne throughout the Empire a message of peace and good-will, ever striving to remove misunderstandings and to cement still more closely the widely separated parts of the Empire. Your visit to India is a further example of Your Royal Highness's zeal in the cause of Empire unity, and we are deeply grateful, both to Your Royal Highness and to His Majesty the King-Emperor, for this gracious proof of the deep and abiding interest taken by the Royal Family in the welfare of India.

That God may long preserve Your Royal Highness is the fervent prayer of all inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Madras.

In commemoration of Your Royal Highness's visit we have decided to erect a Hospital for Children in Madras, a longfelt want, and we respectfully request that we may be privileged to associate Your Royal Highness's name with it by calling it "The Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children."

Cortege en route Harbour to Government House.

Military arrangements.

His Royal Highness's Cortege on the route from the Harbour to Government House will be composed as follows :—

Two Mounted Police.

Two British other ranks.

One Non-Commissioned Officer.

One Squadron, 4th Dragoon Guards.

67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

4th Dragoon Guards (less 2 squadrons).

Advanced Guard of His Excellency's Body Guard.

Outriders.

The Royal Carriage.

Equerry. Col. Worgan.

Police Officer. HIS Police Officer.

ROYAL

HIGHNESS.

Adj., Body Guard. Comdt. of the Body Guard.

Lt.-Col. Harvey and 2 A.D.Cs. (riding).

Two Non-Commissioned Officers.

Four British other ranks.

Grooms (if any).

1st Landau.

Equerry.	Mr. Petrie.
Admiral Halsey..	Lord Cromer.

2nd Landau.

Mr. Metcalfe.	Mr. Montmorency.
Surgeon-Comdr. Newport.	Sir Godfrey Thomas.

3rd Landau.

Equerry.	Lt. Lord Louis Mountbatten.
	Lt.-Col. O'Kinealy.
Rear Guard of His Excellency's Body Guard.	
One Squadron, 4th Dragoon Guards.	
One Non-Commissioned Officer.	
Two British Other ranks.	
Two Mounted Police.	

Note.—Officer Commanding Escort will ride wherever he can best control his escort.

Programme for the informal interviews with Ruling Chiefs and the Prince of Arcot.

Friday, the 13th January 1922.

As the visits are informal, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs will drive in motor-cars to Government House at the times fixed for each of them. The Resident will accompany His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and the Assistant Resident will accompany His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin. There will be no Guards-of-Honour. The Princes and Chiefs will be met at Government House by the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department and by two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor in Undress White Uniform. They will be taken to the Morning Room at Government House.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive the Chiefs in the Drawing room at Government House. Each in turn will be escorted to the Royal presence by the Staff of His Royal Highness. After leaving the Royal presence, they will be escorted to their carriages by the Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

Dress—Undress uniform.

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs will arrive in the following order:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

The Raja of Sandur.

The Prince of Arcot will then arrive.

Programme of His Royal Highness's visit to Legislative Council at 12 noon on Friday, the 13th January 1922.

His Royal Highness will arrive by motor-car at the Legislative Council at 12 noon. The route from Government House will be Mount Road over Government House Bridge and Wallajah Bridge, Benfield Road to South Beach Road and enter Fort by new Council south gate.

On the arrival of His Royal Highness the standard of His Royal Highness will be unfurled at the flag post on the Council Chamber.

The President of the Legislative Council accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayanigar and Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar will receive His Royal Highness at the door of the Chamber and will conduct him to the dais.

The members of the Legislative Council will rise as His Royal Highness enters the Chamber and remain standing till His Royal Highness's permission has been formally taken by the President to their resuming their seats.

The President on behalf of the House will say a few words of welcome to His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness will reply shortly.

After His Royal Highness has replied, the President accompanied by the two members referred to in paragraph 3 above will escort His Royal Highness to the door of the Chamber.

His Royal Highness will return to Government House by motor by the same route as that by which he came.

Immediately after the departure of His Royal Highness, the President will return and formally adjourn the House to the next day of the meeting.

Dress—Morning coats will be worn.

Members of the Legislative Council and all holders of invitations and tickets of admission should be in their seats not later than 11-30 a.m.

Programme for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Senate House on Friday, the 13th January 1922, at 12-30 p.m.

The floor of the Senate House will be divided up by movable stands and easily detachable ropes into spaces to which students and others will be assigned according to districts and colleges, etc., leaving a broad gangway up the centre of the hall.

The representative of the staff and the students from each college must be in their places by 12 o'clock noon. The students and the staff representatives from each college will assemble in the Senate House compound and enter the Senate House together as one unit by the north-east door. Graduates of the University will wear their gowns and hoods.

Fellows and ladies accompanying will enter by the north-west door, and the Fellows after robing will take their places by 12-15 p.m. on the dais, forming there a large semi-circle, the ladies remaining on the stair case and galleries at the north end of the hall.

The band will be in position in the Senate room near the perforated ornamental screen by 12 noon.

The Official Historian, Journalists, Reporters and others will be allotted a space to the left of the dais on the south-east side of the hall.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and staff will be provided with a platform on the right of the dais on the south-west of the hall with an entrance and exit through the south-west porch.

The recipients of khillats, etc., will be allotted a space next to Journalists, Reporters, etc.

Lady students and lady representatives of the staffs of colleges will be allotted a space next to Her Excellency's platform.

The staff of the Registrar's office will be allotted spaces at the foot of the stair cases at the north end of the hall.

The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar will await the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the north porch.

On the arrival of the Prince the band will play "God save the King."

The Registrar will lead the way to the hall and through the hall to the dais turning to the left in front of the dais which will be mounted by the steps on the south-east, the band meanwhile playing "God bless the Prince of Wales" and the following order will be maintained :—

The Registrar.

The Vice-Chancellor.

- The Chancellor with His Royal Highness the Prince.

The Prince's staff, two and two.

The Prince will be welcomed by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Prince will reply to the welcome.

The presentation of khillats, etc., will follow. The recipients will be under the charge of a person appointed by the Syndicate who will usher them in single file to the front of the dais from their place on the east of the hall. As each recipient comes forward, his name and titles, if any, will be read out ; the Vice-Chancellor will hand the gifts to the Prince who will present them over the rail of

the dais to each recipient, who after accepting the gift will retire a few paces to the west side and remain there standing. After the presentations have been made, one selected scholar in Sanskrit will recite his valedictory address in that language and a selected scholar in Persian will similarly recite one in Persian, the addresses not to exceed two minutes in duration.

The Prince will be garlanded with a lace garland by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Prince will leave the dais by the steps to the west with the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and staff for conversation with the students. He will move from side to side of the hall proceeding gradually towards the exit, the band meanwhile playing soft music.

Before the arrival of the Prince at the exit, the Registrar will conduct two selected lady students from the south to the north end of the hall, one of whom will present a bouquet to His Royal Highness the Prince.

The band will play "God save the King."

The Prince accompanied by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar will leave the hall and will depart from the north door. His staff will follow.

Programme for the Reception of Zamindars at the Banqueting Hall at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 13th January 1922.

The Zamindars will be met at the north entrance to the Banqueting Hall by two Aides-de-Camp (undress white uniform) and conducted to their seats in the hall. They must be in their seats by 12-30 p.m. Seats will be numbered and allotted by the Under Secretary in the Political Department.

His Excellency accompanied by the Private Secretary and one Aide-de-Camp will arrive on the dais two minutes before His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales under arrangements made by his staff will enter the Banqueting Hall by the south entrance and walk up to the dais.

His Royal Highness having taken his seat on the dais, the spokesman will read a short address of welcome, after which His Royal Highness may say a few words.

The Darbari Zamindars will then be presented to His Royal Highness and they will be led up in turn by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and the Under Secretary in the Political Department and will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency.

His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Governor will then leave by the same way as he entered the Banqueting Hall.

Madras Landholders' Association's address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, the members of the Madras Landholders' Association, most respectfully beg to offer to Your Royal Highness our most loyal and heartfelt welcome to the metropolis of Southern India. That Your Royal Highness should have been graciously pleased to undertake a journey to this country so soon after the protracted tour which Your Royal Highness has made in other parts of the Empire, involving no small amount of strain and self-sacrifice, is a proof of the deep sympathy and affection which Your Royal Highness bears towards India and her people. We hope and trust that the direct knowledge of the life and thought, of the wants and aspirations of the vast and varied millions inhabiting this ancient land, which Your Royal Highness will gain in the course of the present tour, may bear ample fruit when, in the fullness of time, Your Royal Highness is called to the high and arduous responsibility of swaying her destinies and guiding her progress.

Our Association was started more than thirty years ago to promote the interests of the landed aristocracy of Southern India. We have on our rolls representatives of many an ancient and historic house. Our watchword has always been loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Throne. Our appreciation of the inestimable blessings of the British connexion has made us ever ready to extend our hearty and active support in the cause of peace and order. While we yield to none in our desire to achieve constitutional freedom, we feel that our

supreme effort should be to strengthen the bonds that bind us to the Empire.

We earnestly pray that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to His august Throne and Person, and our fervent hope that he may be spared long to guide the destinies of this ancient land along the paths of peace and prosperity.

In conclusion, we beg once more to offer to Your Royal Highness our most warm and cordial welcome, and wish that Your Royal Highness may carry with you happy and pleasant memories of your short sojourn in our city.

**Arrangements for Polo and Garden Parties at Guindy
at 4 p.m., 13th and 16th January 1922.**

His Royal Highness will drive to Government House, Guindy, via Mount Road under arrangements to be made by his own staff. He will drive round the Polo-ground right up to the private shamiana which is being erected. His Royal Highness will be received by Their Excellencies. On arrival of His Royal Highness the Band will play "God bless the Prince of Wales." The Raja of Venkatagiri will be "At Home" on the 13th, and will be presented to His Royal Highness. The Governor's staff will be "At Home" on the 16th.

Their Excellencies will depart immediately after His Royal Highness.

**Arrangements at Races, 3 p.m., Saturday, the
14th January 1922.**

His Royal Highness will attend the Races in State escorted by His Excellency's Body Guard.

His Royal Highness accompanied by his own staff or as many as drive in the procession will motor to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlong post, via Mount Road, Marmalong bridge, past Oakes' Cigar Factory up to the District Board office which is close to the Alandur Road. The Body Guard and carriages will be drawn up ready to receive His Royal Highness and staff. His Royal Highness will drive straight down the course and be met at the entrance to the stands by Their Excellencies, the Stewards and the Secretary of the Race Club.

The Stewards of the Race Club are—

Major K. O. Goldie.

Lieutenant the Raja of Venkatagiri.

Mr. H. P. M. Rae.

Mr. P. Hannyngton.

Mr. T. M. Ross.

Major H. A. Hildebrand—*Honorary Secretary*.

Return from the Race course will be the same as arrival. His Royal Highness will visit the Cosmopolitan Club on his way back.

Programme of the arrangements in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Cosmopolitan Club at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th January 1922.

His Royal Highness will arrive at the Cosmopolitan Club at 6-30 p.m. on his way back from the races.

On arrival His Royal Highness will be received in the porch by Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar, *Kt.* (President). The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri (Vice-President) and

Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.* (Honorary Secretary).

His Royal Highness will then be taken to the hall on the ground floor where the following persons will be introduced :—

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.
- (2) His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.
- (3) The Prince of Arcot.
- (4) Some members of the committee of the Club.

His Royal Highness will then be conducted to the reading room upstairs.

His Royal Highness will be entertained there informally, while watching tableau-vivants and listening to Hindu music.

At 7-15 p.m. the National Anthem will be played.

His Royal Highness will then be garlanded by the President.

His Royal Highness will leave the main hall and will walk downstairs escorted by the President, the Vice-President and the Honorary Secretary of the club.

Dress—Morning coats.

Programme for the Review of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at Government House at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 16th January 1922.

Formation.—Guides and Scouts with their Officers will be drawn up in Horse-shoe-formation. The flagstaff to occupy the opening. Officers of rank above Guide Captains and Scout Masters will be formed in line in front of the flagstaff. King Scouts will be drawn up in a separate line.

Salute.—On arrival of His Royal Highness, the flag will be broken and all Officers will "Salute," others springing to the "Alert."

Presentation.—The following Officers will then be presented to His Royal Highness :—

- (a) Two Provincial Commissioners of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.
- (b) Three Divisional Commissioners of Girl Guides.
- (c) One Assistant Commissioner of Boy Scouts.
- (d) Two Organizing Commissioners of Boy Scouts.

Charge.—Blue Birds and Cubs will rally to an inner circle and Guides and Scouts likewise to bring them nearer to the Prince in case he desires to address them.

Cub howl.—This will be led by one of the cubs who will, before taking the lead, go up to the Prince and give him the cub salute.

Madras call.—In unison Scouts will give their call of welcome "MADRAS, Welcomes you."

Cheers.—Guides and Scouts will give three cheers for His Royal Highness led by the Provincial Commissioner.

“THE KING.”

Guard-of-Honour.—The Blue Birds, Cubs, Guides and Scouts at the double will then form into two lines to Government House making a passage for His Royal Highness.

Programme of the arrangements in connexion with the Review of School Children to be held at 8-55 a.m. on Monday, the 16th January 1922.

The review will take place on the Island.

His Royal Highness will leave Government House at 8-50 a.m. The route will be Mount Road and Gymkhana Road.

His Royal Highness will be received near the Gymkhana by the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector for European Schools, the Inspector of Schools, Madras, and the Inspectress of Schools, Madras.

A bouquet will be presented to His Royal Highness on arrival by an Indian girl.

The following representatives of the schools in Madras will be introduced to him :—

Mr. Muhammad Sahib, Headmaster of the Madrasa-i-Azam.

Mr. Panchapakesa Ayyar, Headmaster of the P.H. School, Mylapore.

Mr. Sitapati Nayudu, Headmaster of the Muthialpet High School.

Mr. H. M. Clay of the Doveton College.

Mother Xavier, Georgetown Convent.

Mrs. Parukutty Ammal, Headmistress, Secondary Section, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.

Mrs. R. S. Subbalakshmi Ammal, Headmistress, Secondary Section, Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.

Immediately on the arrival of His Royal Highness on the Island, the band of the Civil Orphan Asylum and of the St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, will play "God save the King." (Previous to His Royal Highness's arrival they will play selected music.)

The children numbering 12,000 will be arranged in rows, according to their respective schools round the Island on the side of the road bordering the river Cooum.

As His Royal Highness rides round the Island, accompanied, if desired, by the Director of Public Instruction, some of the children will perform kolattam, others will give a display of Indian gymnastics and the European children will sing "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The band of the Civil Orphan Asylum and of the St. Patrick's Orphanage will play "God save the King" as His Royal Highness leaves.

Dress—Khaki uniform ; morning coats for those not entitled to wear uniform.

Programme of the arrangements in connexion with the Police Parade to be held on Monday, the 16th January 1922, at 11-45 a.m., on the Island.

The parade will take place on the Island approximately opposite the Munro statue.

The parade will form three sides of a square.

Opposite the saluting base the men available (probably 800) will be drawn up in line (after the formation of a battalion in line formed for ceremonial but with the ranks opened).

The officers actually parading with the men will be those of the mufassal up on duty and of the City Police and of the Chingleput district. On the side of the square on the right flank of the line the remainder of the gazetted officers off duty, excluding holders of the King's Police Medal, will be drawn up. On their left the Inspectors of the City and Mufassal Police will be stationed.

On the opposite side will be Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors of the City and Mufassal Police and on their left the holders of the King's Police Medal of all ranks including retired officers and men.

His Royal Highness will be received at his motor-car by the Inspector-General of Police and Commissioner of Police, Madras City, and will walk to the saluting base.

The Commander of the parade will then give the command for the Royal salute followed by "Slope arms" and "Order arms."

His Royal Highness will then inspect the parade beginning with

the gazetted officers and pass down the front rank from the right and thence to the left flank of the square and return to the saluting base.

Cheers will then be given for His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness will then leave for the review of ex-service men. He will be accompanied to his motor-car by the Inspector-General and Commissioner.

Dress—Khaki or morning coats for those not entitled to wear uniform.

**Programme for the Inspection of Ex-Service men at
12 noon on Monday, the 16th January 1922.**

After inspecting the Police, His Royal Highness will proceed on foot to the Munro statue, where he will be met by the Officer Commanding, Madras, and Officer Commanding, Pensioners' Camp. His Royal Highness will be conducted by the Officer Commanding, Pensioners' Camp, through the camp.

The pensioners will line the route by which His Royal Highness will proceed, and will cheer him as he passes by. The Officer Commanding, Pensioners' Camp, will interpret a few of His Royal Highness's remarks to the men, and will introduce a few of the most distinguished ex-soldiers and officers to His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness will then get into his car, and will proceed accompanied by the Officer Commanding, Madras, to the Fort.

**Programme for the Inspection of the Leinster Regiment
in Fort St. George on Monday, the 16th January
1922, at 12-30 p.m.**

His Royal Highness will enter the Fort by Wallajah Gate, and will proceed to the barrack square, where the Battalion will be drawn up in line.

His Royal Highness will be received by the Officer Commanding, Madras, and will be taken to the Saluting base.

The Battalion will give the Royal salute.

The Battalion will come to "Order."

His Royal Highness will inspect the Battalion and return to the Saluting base.

The Battalion will march past.

The Battalion will reform line, advance in review order, remove head-dresses and give three cheers for His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness will then visit St. Mary's Church.

On the departure of His Royal Highness the Battalion will give the Royal salute and march to quarters.

On his way back from St. Mary's Church His Royal Highness will visit the Sergeant's mess.

His Royal Highness will then lunch with the Officers of the Leinster Regiment.

His Royal Highness will depart by the Wallajah Gate.

**Programme for the Private departure of His Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales to Bangalore.**

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Madras from the Central Station on Tuesday, the 17th January 1922, at 10-20 p.m. His Royal Highness's departure will be private.

His Royal Highness will be met at the station by—

His Excellency the Governor,

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief,

The Chief Justice of Madras,

The Bishop of Madras,

The Members of Council,

The Ministers,

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern
Command,

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal,

M.L.C., Representative of the local Legislature,

The General Officer Commanding, Madras District,

The President, Corporation of Madras,

The Collector of Madras,

The Commissioner of Police, Madras,

The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and

The Sheriff of Madras.

The Officer Commanding, Madras, will be requested to issue the necessary instructions for the firing of a Royal salute of 31 guns on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th January 1922, to announce the departure of His Royal Highness from Madras.

Mess dress will be worn.

Routes to be followed by His Royal Highness.

The following will be the roads by which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will probably pass during His Royal Highness's visit to Madras in January 1922 :—

Friday, 13th January.

From the Harbour to Government House.	North Beach Road, China Bazaar Road, Bentick's Road over Wallajah Bridge and along Mount Road to Government House.
From Government House to the Legislative Council.	Mount Road over Government House Bridge and Wallajah Bridge, Benfield Road to South Beach Road and enter Fort by new Council South Gate and return by the same route.
From Government House to Senate House.	By Chepauk Gate, over the Canal Bridge and enter Senate House by South-west Gate and return by Adam's Road and enter by Adam's Gate.
From Government House to Guindy.	Mount Road to Guindy and return by Elphinstone Bridge, Adyar Bridge Road, Greenway's Road, South Beach Road, San Thome High Road, South Beach Road and enter Government House by Chepauk Gate.

Saturday, 14th January.

From Government House to Guindy.	Mount Road and return by the same route.
----------------------------------	--

Sunday, 15th January.

From Government House to Cathedral.	Mount Road and return by the same route.
-------------------------------------	--

Monday, 16th January.

From Government House to Guindy.	Mount Road and return by Elphinstone Bridge, Adyar Bridge Road, Greenway's Road, Pugh's Road, Mowbray's Road, Cathedral Road and Mount Road.
----------------------------------	--

Tuesday, 17th January.

From Government House to Guindy.	Mount Road and return by the same route.
Departure for Bangalore.	Mount Road over Government House Bridge, Wallajah Bridge, Bentick's Road, General Hospital Road to Central Station.

Brief account of Buildings, Monuments, etc., along the route by which His Royal Highness will pass.

Madras.

Fort St. George was founded in 1640 by Mr. Francis Day, the East India Company's Agent at Armegam, who obtained from a local Naik, subject to the Raja of Chandragiri, a strip of coast at the mouth of the Cooum, where the fort is now situated. Round the small fort which he erected streets and buildings sprang up which constituted what was called the White Town. These buildings were included in the outer fort. North of the White Town sprang up the Native Town called Black Town which was also fortified. Black Town was known by that name until the visit of His present Majesty as Prince of Wales in 1906 when the name was changed to Georgetown. Georgetown is the busiest portion of Madras, being immediately opposite the harbour. The residential portion of Madras now extends to the south and west of the fort.

The Madras Municipality is under the control of a Corporation consisting of a President and 50 Councillors, with a Commissioner controlling the Executives. The first municipal body in Madras was a Mayor and Corporation appointed in 1688. The population of Madras is 522,951 (1921) and the area is over 27 square miles. The annual income of the Corporation is about 44 lakhs of rupees.

Harbour.

Previous to the year 1875, there was no harbour at Madras. On the 20th December 1875, the foundation stone of the present

harbour was laid by His Majesty King Edward VII on his tour through India as the Prince of Wales. This stone was afterwards moved with due ceremony on 15th December 1913 from its unsuitable surroundings on the main road outside the harbour boundary wall to the position it now occupies on the west side of the harbour office where it is faced by a similar stone commemorating the visit to Madras of His Majesty King George V when he landed here on 24th January 1906, as Prince of Wales.

The construction of the harbour was begun in 1876 and when it was nearly completed in October 1881, both arms of the breakwater were almost completely destroyed by a cyclone. As originally planned, the harbour should have had an entrance at the north-east corner, but it was finally decided to make an entrance from the eastward. The swell which came through the eastern entrance caused difficulty in landing and shipping goods during the north-east monsoon, and precluded the construction of quays where vessels could lie alongside in safety and discharge or load in all weathers. There was also the danger of the eastern entrance being silted up as the coast line has advanced rapidly by the accretion of sand on the south side of the harbour. It was, therefore, decided to close the eastern entrance, and open an entrance from the north-east, protected by a sheltering arm 1,500 feet in length. This work was begun in 1905 and finished in 1911 resulting, except on a few occasions, in a smooth water harbour throughout the year. A portion of the sheltering arm with the lighthouse and a 5,000-ton concrete-filled caisson at its extremity, were washed away by a cyclone on 22nd

November 1916. The restoration of the damaged portion of the sheltering arm is in progress, the delay in its completion being caused by the difficulty in obtaining materials during the war.

The first experimental quay, viz., the South Quay, where vessels could lie alongside and discharge or load cargo, was completed in 1912. This quay, as well as the quays created by the closing of the eastern entrance and the construction of the sheltering arm, having proved a success, the construction of a line of quays, 3,000 feet in extent along the western foreshore of the harbour, costing Rs. 30,00,000, was begun in 1911 and finished in 1918. This 3,000 feet of quayage, known as Nos. I, II, III and IV West Quays, is becoming increasingly popular with steamers for the speedy, safe and economical working of cargo. The partial destruction and reconstruction of the original harbour, the closing of the eastern entrance and the opening of a new entrance with its protecting arm, the damage caused by the cyclone of 1916 and the construction of quays and their attendant transit sheds, warehouses and yards, have enormously increased the cost of the harbour, which now stands at Rs. 3,35,00,000. The harbour is under the control of the Madras Port Trust, which consists of a Chairman and fourteen Trustees.

Route from the Harbour to Government House to be taken on Friday morning, the 13th January 1922.

Via the Beach Road, Parry's Corner, the Esplanade as far as the Law College, the Fort Glacis Road, the Wallajah Bridge, the Island and Government House Bridge.

On the right hand side of the North Beach Road several business houses will be passed. Conspicuous among these buildings are the Post and Telegraph Office built in the year 1884, the Bank of Madras built in the year 1898, and the National Bank built in 1915.

High Court.

At the corner of the Beach Road to the south of the Esplanade are the Law Courts. This pile of buildings was completed in 1892 and is a specimen of the Hindu Saracenic style of architecture. On the top of the dome is the new lighthouse. The old lighthouse tower can be seen on the seaward side of the High Court.

On the south side of the Esplanade is a statue of the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E. The statue faces the Christian College, for which Dr. Miller has done great service.

The Christian Collège is a large and successful missionary institution. A school and church were founded on the site in the year 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, a Free Church Missionary. Out of this school has risen the present college.

Y.M.C.A. Buildings.

On the north side of the Esplanade, facing the High Court, is the headquarters of the Madras branch of the Young Men's

Christian Association. This is a three-storied building constructed of sandstone brought from a quarry forty miles north of Madras.

Law College.

Adjoining the High Court buildings is the Law College. In 1855 law classes were opened in the Presidency College. In 1891 these classes were constituted a distinct law college, and in the year 1899 the college was moved to the present building.

Fort St. George.

Fort St. George was commenced in February 1640 by Mr. Francis Day; originally it consisted of a factory and other buildings surrounded by a wall with four bastions, the whole being about 100 yards square. In 1643 it was garrisoned by 100 men, the number being reduced a few years later to 26. The "White Town," which grew up around the fort, was gradually walled in and defended by bastions and batteries. It measured about 600 yards from east to west. Immediately to the north, on what is now the Lighthouse Esplanade, was the Black Town, which was also in its turn walled in and defended. Between 1670 and 1680 some effort was made to improve and strengthen the position—a necessity forced on the Company by the successive retirement and encroachment of the sea, by the presence of the French at Saint Thome, and by the threatening advance of Sivaji. Saint Mary's, the first English Church in India, was commenced in 1678 and finished in 1680. In 1702 the fort was blockaded for three months by Nawab Daud Khan. In 1740, Mr. Joseph Smith, the Engineer, submitted a

scheme for making the fort defensible and for doubling its enclosed area. Practically nothing had been done, however, when Labourdonnais attacked the place and took it after a short bombardment in 1746. When, three years later, the English re-entered the fort, they found it little changed, though a glacis had been made on the north and south faces and half the Black Town had been destroyed. The distinguished scientist and author Benjamin Robins was now deputed, as Engineer-General to complete the enlargement of the fort; he adopted Mr. Smith's plans and, though he died in 1752, his designs were carried out by Messrs. Brohier and Call. Work was commenced in 1755 and for two years 4,000 labourers were continuously employed. The river was diverted from its course, and the old bed filled up. The south wall was prolonged across the old bed and three new western bastions, connected by curtains, were built on what had been part of the Island. The fort was thus converted from a quadrangle into a half decagon, of which the gorge was closed by the seaface, while the internal area was doubled. Thus when the French returned in 1758 under Lally, the place, although far from perfect, was fit for Pigot and Lawrence to defend. Immediately after the siege the remainder of old Black Town was demolished to provide a clear field of fire, and the suburbs of Muthialpetta and Peddanaikpetta gradually developed into Black Town which, in 1769, was walled along its northern and western faces. In the meantime the defensive works of Fort St. George were continued under Major Call and Colonel Ross till, in 1787, the fortress was completed very much as it now stands. Within it are nearly all the Government Offices—Secretariat and the Council

Chamber, the military headquarters, Arsenal and barracks. The Arsenal contains many trophies of the wars in which the Madras Army has been engaged. In St. Mary's Church are buried the Missionary Schwartz, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Henry Ward, Lord Pigot and Lord Hobart. The grave-stones of the old cemetery which occupied the site of the present Law College were with two exceptions removed after the siege of 1758-59 to St. Mary's Church, where they now form a pavement round the building. The two stones still on the original site are those of Elihu Yale, son of Governor Yale, who founded Yale College in the United States ; and of Mr. Powney of the Civil Service. Among the most interesting of the tombstones on the pavement is that of Agent Harry Greenhill, who died at Madras, 4th January 1659. In the Parade square in front of the Secretariat there stood, until recent years, a statue of Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General. The statue is now in the Connemara Library having been removed there in the year 1906 as the sea air was affecting the marble.

Wallajah Bridge.

This bridge which leads from the Fort Glacis Road on to the Island was erected under the orders of Government in 1755. It was widened and improved in 1820.

The Statue of Sir Thomas Munro on the Island.

In the centre of the Mount Road on the Island is an equestrian statue of Sir Thomas Munro. Munro arrived in Madras in 1780 as an Infantry Cadet and joined the Madras European Regiment.

He served under Sir Hector Munro and Sir Eyre Coote against Hyder Ali. After the conclusion of the peace in 1792 with Tippu, Munro was employed in Civil Administration of the ceded Baramahal, now part of the Salem district. In 1799 he rejoined the army and served through the second Mysore campaign, which terminated in the fall and capture of Seringapatam. He was then appointed by Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, to the administrative charge of Kanara. Later he spent seven years in the districts ceded by the Nizam, where he left his mark in the system of land tenure which prevails in the greater part of the Madras Presidency. Under this system the peasant proprietors pay taxes direct to the State instead of to Zamindars as in Bengal. Sir Thomas Munro arrived in Madras as Governor in 1820. He held office for seven years and, on the eve of his retirement, he was struck down by cholera near Gooty in the Ceded districts. His statue, which is by Chantrey, was erected by public subscription at a cost of £8,000.

Body Guard Lines.

On the right immediately before approaching St. George's Bridge is a statue of the late Mr. Justice Boddam, of the Madras High Court, erected by public subscription in 1911. Adjoining the statue are the lines of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. On the left of the road is the Club House of the Madras Gymkhana Club.

St. George's Bridge (Government House Bridge).

This bridge which is crossed after passing Munro's statue, spans the Cooum River. It was built under the orders of Government in

1805. It replaced an older structure which dated from the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It is now being extended to admit of the passage of the tramway.

Anderson's Fountain.

The fountain to the right, after passing St. George's Bridge, was built to the memory of John Cumming Anderson, C.S.I., R.E., "A gallant soldier and able Engineer," who died in 1870. It was erected by his brother officers.

King Edward's Statue.

Outside the gates of the Government House is a statue of His late Majesty King Edward which was presented to the City of Madras by Rai Bahadur Lodd Krishnadas Balamukundas.

Government House, Madras.

In 1681 a "Garden-house" was completed for the use of the Governor on the site now occupied by the General Hospital and Medical College. That house was destroyed by Labourdonnais when he occupied Madras in 1746. In 1753 a new garden-house in Triplicane was acquired from the executors of Mr. Luis de Medeiros. The house was a large one with a frontage of about 130 feet and stood in a rectangular compound laid down in the Italian style about 400 yards long from east to west and 85 yards wide. That house was the nucleus of the present Government House. At the time spoken of, the roads which now bound the Park did not exist. The Triplicane High Road ran north without deviation up to the Government House Bridge and passed within

50 yards of the House, that is, through the present compound. Additions were made to the compound and the Park from time to time. In 1758 the Government House was occupied by the French Count de Lally when besieging Madras. He pulled down its verandahs, destroyed private houses near it and burned the village of Chepauk.

The house was put in order again in 1762 and was much improved between 1786 and 1789 when Sir Archibald Campbell was the Governor. The second Lord Clive, however, found it inadequate, either as a residence or as a place for holding State entertainments. Extensive alterations and improvements in the house were carried out under his auspices between 1800 and 1802, and the Banqueting Hall, which stands by the side of the main house, was formally opened in 1802.

The compound was extended to the beach by including part of the Chepauk Gardens which had lately been taken over from the Nawab of the Carnatic. The present Government House has a frontage of 250 feet. The Park is 70 acres in extent.

**Route to Council Chamber and back on Friday,
the 13th January 1922.**

Secretariat office.

The middle portion of the Secretariat Building has an interesting history. In 1643 there was built in the centre of the old Fort a turreted structure known as the Fort House, which was both Agent's residence and Council room. In 1694 the old Fort House was rebuilt in three stories, and in 1702 Lockyear writes "The Consultation room was curiously adorned with firearms in several figures imitating those in the Armoury of the Tower of London." This Fort House is the middle portion of the present Secretariat Building, the wings having been added in 1825.

The Council Chamber.

Prior to 1910 the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George held their meetings in a room in the present Secretariat Buildings. The enlargement of the Legislative Council in that year made a new Council Chamber necessary and the present building was erected on the eastern side of the Secretariat. The further enlargement of the Council now made has rendered still more accommodation necessary and this has been provided by adding a second storey to the buildings of 1910. The black pillars in the building are of historical interest. In the thirties of the eighteenth century, Governor Pitt constructed a handsome colonnade from the Fort square to the sea-gate roofed over and lined with 32 pillars of black Pallavaram gneiss. When the French captured Madras in 1746 they carried off these columns

to Pondicherry. There they remained until 1761, in which year the British stormed the place and restored the pillars to their former position in Pitt's Arcade. The best preserved of these columns were added to the New Council Chamber when it was built in 1910 and have been retained in the present structure.

The inscription on the monument is as follows :—

“ This bridge, erected as a public benefit from a legacy bestowed by Mr. Adrian Fourbeck, a merchant of Madras, is a monument useful as lasting of the good citizen's munificent liberality. It was erected by his executors T. Pelling, J. DeFries and P. Bodkin from the plan and under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Patk. Ross, Chief Engineer, in the year of Our Lord 1786. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, being then Governor of Fort St. George.”

The inscription appears in Latin, Tamil and Hindustani on the other three faces of the monument.

Teachers' College.

The building on the left side of the road after crossing Fourbeck's Bridge is the Teachers' College. The institution provides for the training of teachers of all grades.

Marmalong Bridge.

The bridge over the Adyar river, which is crossed after passing the Teachers' College, is called the Marmalong Bridge, Marmalong being the name of the village (Mambalam).

The left hand pillar bears the following inscription :—

“ Hunc Pontem Edificari Jussit Pro Bono Publico Coja Petrus Usca Natione Armeni Anno Salutis MDCCXXVI.”

Petrus Usca, an Armenian merchant of Madras, was buried in the churchyard of St. Matthias, Vepery.

Little Mount.

The hillock seen on the left hand side as the Marmalong Bridge is crossed is known as the Little Mount. According to tradition, St. Thomas, the apostle of India, was martyred here. At the top of the hill there is a Roman Catholic Church.

St. Thomas' Mount.

St. Thomas' Mount, which is about 3 miles from Marmalong Bridge, can be seen on the right hand side as the bridge is crossed. It is about 220 feet above the sea-level. On its summit is an old Portuguese church called the “ Expectation of the Blessed Virgin.” The church was built in 1547 and belongs to the Armenian Catholics. A curiously-carved stone cross with an inscription, dating from the eighth century, is visible behind the altar of this church. Rendered into English the inscription reads :—

“ Who believes in Messiah and God above and in the Holy Ghost is in favour with Him who bore the Cross.”

Government House, Guindy.

Sir Thomas Munro wrote a Minute in 1821 pointing out that the original Governor's House in the Fort having been taken up as Secretariat Offices, the Garden House (in Triplicane) had become the Town House (the present Government House at Madras). He considered, therefore, that the Governor should have, as heretofore, a country residence, and proposed the acquisition of Guindy Lodge. The Government approved of the proposal and the property was acquired with some additional land. The building was improved and added to in 1822. Further additions to the building have been made from time to time and more land has been acquired for the Park.

The inscription on the monument is as follows :—

“ This bridge, erected as a public benefit from a legacy bestowed by Mr. Adrian Fourbeck, a merchant of Madras, is a monument useful as lasting of the good citizen’s munificent liberality. It was erected by his executors T. Pelling, J. DeFries and P. Bodkin from the plan and under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Patk. Ross, Chief Engineer, in the year of Our Lord 1786. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Most Hon’ble Order of the Bath, being then Governor of Fort St. George.”

The inscription appears in Latin, Tamil and Hindustani on the other three faces of the monument.

Teachers’ College.

The building on the left side of the road after crossing Fourbeck’s Bridge is the Teachers’ College. The institution provides for the training of teachers of all grades.

Marmalong Bridge.

The bridge over the Adyar river, which is crossed after passing the Teachers’ College, is called the Marmalong Bridge, Marmalong being the name of the village (Mambalam).

The left hand pillar bears the following inscription :—

“ Hunc Pontem Edificari Jussit Pro Bono Publico Coja Petrus Uscan Natione Armeni Anno Salutis MDCCXXVI.”

Petrus Uscan, an Armenian merchant of Madras, was buried in the churchyard of St. Matthias, Vepery.

Little Mount.

The hillock seen on the left hand side as the Marmalong Bridge is crossed is known as the Little Mount. According to tradition, St. Thomas, the apostle of India, was martyred here. At the top of the hill there is a Roman Catholic Church.

St. Thomas’ Mount.

St. Thomas’ Mount, which is about 3 miles from Marmalong Bridge, can be seen on the right hand side as the bridge is crossed. It is about 220 feet above the sea-level. On its summit is an old Portuguese church called the “ Expectation of the Blessed Virgin.” The church was built in 1547 and belongs to the Armenian Catholics. A curiously-carved stone cross with an inscription, dating from the eighth century, is visible behind the altar of this church. Rendered into English the inscription reads :—

“ Who believes in Messiah and God above and in the Holy Ghost is in favour with Him who bore the Cross.”

Government House, Guindy.

Sir Thomas Munro wrote a Minute in 1821 pointing out that the original Governor’s House in the Fort having been taken up as Secretariat Offices, the Garden House (in Triplicane) had become the Town House (the present Government House at Madras). He considered, therefore, that the Governor should have, as heretofore, a country residence, and proposed the acquisition of Guindy Lodge. The Government approved of the proposal and the property was acquired with some additional land. The building was improved and added to in 1822. Further additions to the building have been made from time to time and more land has been acquired for the Park.

**Route from Guindy back to Government House
on Friday, the 13th January 1922.**

The new Engineering College.

The building which lies on the left hand side of the road from Guindy has taken the place of the former College building at Chepauk, which had become inadequate to meet the growing demand for engineering education. It is intended to accommodate 600 students, and includes laboratories, workshops, power house, museum and library, together with boarding accommodation for students and houses for the Principal and Professors. Its total cost, including equipment, will be twenty lakhs of rupees, or about £200,000.

The Elphinstone Bridge.

This bridge, which crosses the Adyar river, was erected in 1840. It stands just outside the city limits. On the right towards the approach to the bridge, are the headquarters of the Theosophical Society.

St. Thome and its Cathedral.

The Portuguese settled at St. Thome about 1516. In 1523 an ancient chapel near the shore, which was said to contain the relics of the martyred apostle St. Thomas, was repaired or rebuilt, and some quarter of a century later a substantial church was constructed at the western side of the chapel. The present Cathedral covers the site of these buildings.

St. Thome de Meliapore was gradually walled and fortified, many churches were built, and the place rapidly became one of strength and importance. On the wane of Portuguese power in

India, the Dutch made themselves masters of the city, but after they had occupied it for some ten years, the French under M. de la Haye attacked it from the sea in 1672 and seized the fort. The French retained possession for only two years and then evacuated the City, leaving it in the power of the local Muhammadan Government. The latter levelled the fortifications, but allowed the Portuguese to exercise spiritual jurisdiction and even some temporal control. In 1749 St. Thome was seized by Admiral Boscawen on behalf of the Nawab of the Carnatic, and from that time the town and neighbourhood may be regarded as having become British territory.

The old church and adjacent tomb remained practically unaltered until 1896 when the present Cathedral, built by Bishop Reed de Silva of Mylapore, replaced the ancient structure, and enclosed the vault of St. Thomas, which is situated at the junction of the nave and transepts. The other monuments in the Cathedral date from 1557 onwards.

Buildings on the Marina.

The Marina is a broad esplanade which runs along the sea front from the High Court to St. Thome. It was built during the governorship of Sir M. E. Grant Duff who took a great interest in it. Sir M. E. Grant Duff called it "One of the most beautiful promenades in the world." Before his time it was a narrow, untidy road along a waste of sand fishing villages. The first building on the left as one enters the South Beach Road is the office of the Inspector-General of Police. It was originally a Masonic temple.

Queen Mary's College for Women.

Passing on, there will be seen a group of buildings occupied by Queen Mary's College for Women, a Government institution opened in 1914. This is a residential college and is growing rapidly. The large new building has just been completed, and further additions are contemplated. North of this a quaint-looking building is visible where the Ice House Road meets the Beach Road. It is called "Castle Kernam" and is at present used as a home for widows. It was formerly called the Ice House and was built as a storehouse for ice in the days when natural ice was imported from America and Norway.

Presidency College.

The building at the corner where Pycroft's Road and the Marina meet is the Presidency College. It is a Government institution. It was founded in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University," and was located in Pantheon Road, Egmore. The University was intended to consist of two departments—a college and a high school—and was at first under control of a governing body called the President and Governors of the Madras University. In 1855 the control of the college was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction, and the college was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name. The present building on the Marina was opened in 1872. Opposite the Presidency College, on the beach, is the Aquarium which contains an interesting and representative collection of the fish found in Madras waters.

Public Works Department Secretariat.

The next important building on the Marina is a public office in which the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat is located. It was originally the Public Works Workshops and was converted into a Secretariat Building by Mr. Chisholm, the Consulting Architect to Government.

The offices of the Board of Revenue.

The buildings to the north of the Public Works Department Secretariat are the offices of the Board of Revenue. Portions of these buildings formed the old Chepauk Palace built by the Nawab Wallajah about 1770, and became escheat to Government on the death of the last titular Nawab of the Carnatic in 1855.

Senate House.

The next building on the Marina before turning to the Government House is the Senate House of the University of Madras. Its site formed a portion of Nawab Wallajah's Chepauk Palace grounds.

The Central Station.

The Central Station from which His Royal Highness departs for Bangalore is the principal terminus of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. It was built in 1873. A handsome clock tower, rising to an altitude of 136 feet, surmounts the edifice.

The General Hospital.

The row of buildings opposite the Central Station and surrounded by a wall 10 feet high is the Madras General Hospital. This Hospital originated as an amalgamation of two formerly existing hospitals, the "Garrison Hospital" and the "Old Naval Hospital." The former of these two structures was originally a warehouse of the East India Company and must have been built before the year 1759, but the exact date is not known. The "Old Naval Hospital" was formerly a granary and was converted into a Hospital in 1744. Considerable alterations and additions have been made to these buildings from time to time.

9210