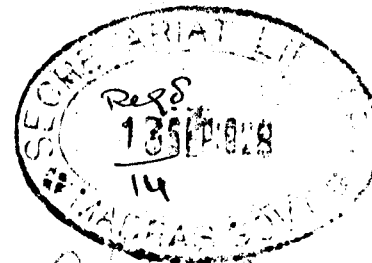


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DRESS REGULATIONS



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DRESS REGULATIONS

(Corrected up to 1st August 1928.)

[Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, Public, dated 31st May 1923, No. F. 215-23 ; 21st November 1923, No. F. 215-2, Public; 9th January 1924, No. D. 804-C; 22nd January 1924, No. D. 1096-C; 8th February 1924, No. F. 215-23 ; 23rd September 1924, No. F. 687-24; 30th May 1925, No. F. 310/25; 7th July 1925, No. F. 270-25; 29th July 1926, No. F. 49/5-1-26; 18th May 1926, No. F. 236-26; 11th August 1926, No. F. 508-26; 23rd September 1926, No. F. 410-26; 23rd November 1926, No. F. 236-26; 16th May 1927, No. F. 491-27-I.; 30th May 1927, No. F. 444-26; 28th January 1928, No. F. 9-21-28.]

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ be published for general information, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject:—

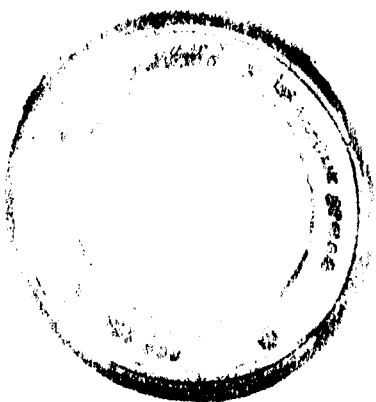
RULES REGARDING THE USE OF UNIFORM BY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

(These rules do not apply to officers holding political appointments, whose uniform will continue to be regulated by the orders issued in the Foreign and Political Department.)

I. The uniform to be worn by officers in civil employ will be that shown in the schedule appended to these rules, but in the case of Indian gentlemen who hold any of the offices therein specified a *pagri* may be substituted for the cocked hat, helmet or forage cap prescribed in the rules, or the national dress which they are accustomed to wear on ceremonial occasions may be worn in place of uniform. Indian gentlemen appointed to be Members of Council and Ministers may wear the alternative official dress described in the schedule in place of uniform so long as they hold such appointments.

Provided that—

(1) Privy Councillor's and First and Second Class Uniform.—The wearing of the Full Dress Coat is optional, as the Levee Coat may be substituted for



it, at the option of the wearer, on all occasions when Full Dress is prescribed and

(2) In lieu of Uniform or Court Dress the alternative Dress described in the schedule may be worn at all evening functions when Uniform or Court Dress is prescribed.

II. Civil officers who do not hold purely political appointments, but merely have some political work to do in addition to the ordinary duties of their office, are not entitled to wear political uniform.

III. An officer is not entitled to continue to wear the uniform of an office which he has ceased to hold.

IV. (a) A military officer who is appointed substantively to any civil office for which uniform is prescribed shall wear the uniform of that office.

Exception.—Royal Engineer officers and officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ, who are liable to recall to military duty and are required to maintain their military uniform are not required to wear civil uniform, but shall wear military uniform on all occasions when military officers wear uniform.

(b) On all State and other occasions when military officers wear uniform, military officers who are in permanent civil employ, but who do not hold an appointment which carries the right to wear civil uniform, may at their option wear either military uniform or plain clothes.

Exception.—Royal Engineer officers, officers of the Indian Medical Service and the Survey of India and Cantonment Magistrates wear military uniform on all occasions when military officers wear uniform.

(c) Military officers who are temporarily in civil employ shall wear their military uniform, but may, if they desire, wear plain clothes instead of mess uniform, on occasions when the latter is worn by officers in military employ.

V. An officer appointed temporarily to an office, for which a uniform is prescribed, need not wear that uniform.

VI. Civil officers who on retirement or resignation from the Service wish to wear the uniform to which they were entitled when last on duty in India shall make a written application for permission to do so—

(1) to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, if permission is sought to wear the uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor;

(2) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, if permission is sought to wear the uniform in India.

VII. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Indian gentlemen appointed to be Members of an Executive Council and Ministers, when on leave in England, or otherwise present there during their service, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

VIII. All persons in possession of Civil Uniform made in accordance with the old regulations may continue to wear such uniform as heretofore.

IX. An officer may wear the class of uniform to which he is personally entitled when such uniform is of a higher class than that to which he is entitled by virtue of the office he holds.

SCHEDULE.

I. The following officers wear, for Full and Levee Dress, the Privy Councillor's Uniform :—

Privy Councillors.

II. The following officers wear, for Full and Levee Dress Uniform of the First Class, as described below :—

Presidency Governors and Governors of other provinces.

Ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

III. The following officers may wear Full and Levee Dress of the Second Class as described below as an alternative to the Dress prescribed for them :—

The Presidents, Council of State and Legislative Assembly.

IV. The following officers wear, for Full and Levee Dress, Uniform of the Third Class as described below :—

(1) Members of the Executive Councils of Governors and Ministers.

(2) Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Additional Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Additional Under Secretaries to the Government of India other than those serving in the Foreign and Political Department; and in the Army Department, when officers of the Army.

(3) The Chief Commissioner of Railways, the Financial Commissioner and Members, Railway Board, and the Directors and the Secretary, Railway Board.

(4) Financial Adviser and Deputy Financial Advisers (Military Finance), the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, Actuary to the Government of India, and the Establishment Officer in the Army Department.

(5) Heads and other officers of Departments subordinate to the Government of India, viz.:—

Auditor-General,

Members, Central Board of Revenue,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue,

Controller and Deputy Controllers of the

Currency,

Accountants-General,

Comptroller, Assam,

Chief Auditors of State Railways,

Collectors of Customs,

Inspector-General and Assistant Inspector-General of Forests,

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India,

Surveyor-General of India,

Director-General of Archaeology in India,

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India,

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India,

Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,

Director and Assistant Director of Public Information with the Government of India, Census Commissioner,

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy when not an officer of the Army or a Member of the Political Department of the Government of India or of the Bombay Political Department,

Chief Commissioners of Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Director-General and the Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs,

Postmasters-General (including Deputy Directors-General, Post Offices),

Chief Engineer, Telegraphs,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraphic Traffic, Directors of Telegraph Engineering (including

Deputy Chief Engineers, Telegraphs, and Deputy Chief Engineers, Telephones),

Director of Wireless,

Consulting Engineer to the Government of India,

Director, Geological Survey of India,

Director-General of Observatories,

Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps,

Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department,

Director of Purchase and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department,

Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department,
 The Controller of Civil Accounts,
 The Secretary to the Public Service Commission,
 The Director of Civil Aviation in India,
 The Chairman and the Members of the Public Service Commission.

Secretaries to local Governments and Deputy Secretaries in the Political Departments of local Governments.

Certain Heads of Departments and other officers under local Governments, viz.:—

Members of Boards of Revenue.

Financial Commissioners.

Commissioners of Divisions.

Commissioners of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in Bombay.

Directors of Public Instruction.

Inspectors-General of Prisons (when not Military Medical Officers).

Settlement Commissioners.

Chief Conservators of Forests.

Chief Engineers, Public Works Department.

Private Secretaries to the Governors of

Madras, Bombay and Bengal when not

Officers of the Army or Members of the

Political Department of the Government of

India or of the Bombay Political Department.

ment.

NOTE.—The Presidents of Provincial Legislative Councils may wear Full and Levee Dress Uniform of the Third Class as an alternative to the Dress prescribed for these officers.

V. The following officers wear for Full and Levee Dress, Uniform of the Fifth Class as described below :—

(1) Private Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal when not Officers of the Army or Members of the

Political Department of the Government of India or of the Bombay Political Department.

(2) Under Secretaries to local Governments in the Political Department.

(3) Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL UNIFORM.

FULL DRESS.

[*Extract from the publication * entitled " Dress and Insignia worn at Court " (page 37).*]

Coat for Privy Councillors and first and second classes.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps, of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front showing between the two embroidered edges (which are made to hook), two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. White silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oakleaf embroidery on the fronts as follows :—

Privy Councillors, not more than five inches wide, first class not more than four and a half inches wide, and the second class not more than four inches wide at the base of each front, but to spread across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths :—Privy Councillor's, 5 inches, first class 4½ inches, second class 4 inches. The Privy Councillor's has a pearl edging, the first class a wavy edging and the second a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, back skirts and side edges are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters. Coat and buttons for third and fifth classes—the same as for Levee Dress.

Hat.—Privy Councillor's. Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade. Treble gold bullion loop and

* Harrison & Sons, Limited, 44, St. Martins Lane. [Edition 1921].

tassels with hangers. Hangers now take the form of ornaments fixed on the top of the tassels which do not hang. White ostrich feather border.

First class. As above, with gold tassels without hangers.

Second class. As above, with double gold bullion loop, gold tassels without hangers.

Third and fifth classes. As above, with plaited gold bullion loop, and *black* ostrich feather border. No tassels.

Breeches.—White kersymere with three-covered buttons at the knees.

Hose.—White silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather.

Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Sword knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Sword belt.—White web, with white cloth frog.

Buckles (knee and shoe).—Gilt, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle pattern.

Gloves.—White.

LEVÉE DRESS.

[*Extract from the same publication (pages 37-38).*]

Coat.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Privy Councillor's and first and second classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.

The third and fifth classes have embroidery on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The gold oakleaf embroidery for the two classes is the same on the cuffs and pocket flaps, one inch wide within a 'saw' edge. The back embroidery is also identical in both classes. The collar of the third class has a saw edge and front embroidery $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and that of the fifth class a saw edge only.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace on the side seams. The width of the lace as follows:—

Privy Councillor's and 1st and 2nd classes.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3rd and 5th classes	$1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Boots.—Plain patent, with Military fronts and elastic sides.

<i>Hat</i> .—	} The same as for Full Dress.
<i>Sword</i> .—	
<i>Sword Knot</i> .—	

Sword Belt.—White web with blue cloth frog.

Gloves.—White.

For Mourning.—A black crêpe band $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

NOTE.—(i) The Full Dress coat for the third and fifth classes is the same as the Levée Dress coat prescribed for these classes.

(ii) On certain ceremonial occasions in England Full Dress is sometimes worn with trousers, viz., at Royal Weddings and when His Majesty opens Parliament. It may similarly be so worn in India when specially ordered.

The two classes of uniform should be worn on the following occasions respectively:—

Full Dress.—State Balls and Drawing Rooms, and all State ceremonies in the evening at which ladies are present.

Levée Dress.—State dinners, Levées, and official arrivals and departures.

(iii) The hat described under Full Dress should not be worn in the day-time, but the helmet described under Undress below.

UNDRESS (*Morning*).

[*The details of this uniform are the same as provided in the Rules of 1911.*]

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock) with black silk lining, black velvet collar and cuffs, and buttons, gilt mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Three buttons on each side of coat, four on cuffs, two at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.

NOTE.—Facings of frock coat to be of blue cloth.

(G.O. No. 10, Political, dated 19th January 1928.)

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, with five or six small buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white Wolseley regulation, with white top button, and white silk *pagri* with gold fringe. Gilt chin-chain, lined with white leather, with rose-hook fixed on first seam of Crown from centre of back on right side about three inches from centre of top button, according to sealed pattern.

Overalls.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace one inch wide, and straps.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Knot.—Round gold cord strap with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—One and a half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling, Russian leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oakleaf lace.

Forage Cap.—As for staff officers in the army, blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather and band of gold oakleaf lace $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide round the cap. The cap to be fitted with a removable white pique cover, which should always be worn.

Great Coat and Cap.—Blue milled cloth. Double breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row. Stand and fall collar of black velvet, four

inches deep with fly to cover band of cap. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side seams, with pointed flap, 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 25 inches long, and gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, two inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four medium gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle. Lined black.

N.B.—The great coat may be worn without the cap, at option.

Boots.—Plain Wellington.

Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.

Gloves.—White dog-skin.

NOTE.—The helmet described above should be worn with Full Dress and Levée Dress in the day-time and not the hat described under Full Dress.

Officers who provide themselves with undress uniform need not, unless they so desire, also provide themselves with the great coat and cap described in these Regulations.

MESS DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining. Black velvet collar and cuffs. Facings plain black silk. Buttons as in morning undress, three on each side of coat, two at waist behind, four on cuffs, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted without collar, with three or four small buttons as above.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

NOTE.—Members of the Viceregal Staff wear in place of the coat described above a Blue Evening Dress Coat with Black velvet collar "Star of India" blue silk facings and skirt linings, with silk linings to match. Three buttons, gilt mounted, The Royal Cypher and Imperial Crown, on each front, two at waist behind and four small buttons on each cuff.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Patrol Coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye. Five gilt medium buttons down front, two patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 5 inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows:—

Shoulder Cords.—Of gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cords, on each shoulder.

For Governors, and Ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General—four cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear third class uniform—two cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear fifth class uniform—two cords straight.

Buttons on Cuffs.—For Governors, and Ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General—four buttons.

For officers entitled to wear third class uniform—three buttons.

For officers entitled to wear fifth class uniform—two buttons.

Overalls.—White cotton drill overalls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Governors, and Ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the third and fifth classes of uniform should be gilt, mounted, bearing the Royal Arms without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Helmet, Boots, Spurs, Forage Cap, Sword and Sword Belt.—As for undress. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform during such periods of the year as the local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorized to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless an occasion arises when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only will be worn.

HOT WEATHER EVENING DRESS UNIFORM.

Mess Jacket.—White drill, roll collar, sleeves plain with pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind. Shoulder cords and small gilt buttons on cuffs as prescribed for Hot Weather Uniform.

Waistcoat.—White marcella as for Mess Dress. A plain dark-blue *kamarband* may be worn if preferred.

Overalls.—White drill with black leather foot straps. White drill-trousers may be worn if preferred. If overalls are worn plain military boots (patent leather) must be worn.

Tie.—Black silk.

NOTE.—The possession of this uniform is optional and it may be worn in substitution for Mess Dress during such periods as the local Government may prescribe.

ALTERNATIVE DRESS FOR EVENING FUNCTIONS ONLY.

The following may be worn in lieu of Uniform or Court Dress at evening functions only:—

An ordinary black evening dress coat.

Black or white evening dress waistcoat.

Breeches.—Plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small or jet or black buckles at the knee.

Hose.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Plain court with bows, no buckles.

Tie.—White evening dress bow neck-tie.

ALTERNATIVE OFFICIAL DRESS FOR USE BY INDIAN
GENTLEMEN APPOINTED MEMBERS OF
EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OR MINISTERS.

Coat.—Blue cloth buttoned from neck to below waist and then falling loose to knees. Nine buttons up the front to button. Black silk lining.

Buttons.—Gilt mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The collar and cuffs of black velvet. Gentlemen entitled to wear second-class uniform have an edging of purl embroidery on velvet collar and cuffs. Gentlemen entitled to wear third-class uniform have no embroidery on collar and cuffs.

Trousers.—White, or white pyjamas.

Head Dress.—Distinctive national head-dress worn on ceremonial occasions.

Socks.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather with gilt Buckle, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle pattern.

ALTERNATIVE OFFICIAL DRESS FOR USE BY BURMESE
GENTLEMEN APPOINTED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE
COUNCILS OR MINISTERS IN A GOVERNOR'S PROVINCE.

Patrol Coat.—The same as for hot weather uniform for officers entitled to wear third-class uniform.

Pasoe.—Pink embroidered silk.

Head Dress.—Silk pink gaung baung.

Socks.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather (without bucklet).

Sword and Sword Belt, Shoulder Cords, Buttons on Cuffs and Buttons.—The same as for hot weather uniform for officers entitled to wear third-class uniform.

DRESS TO BE WORN BY THE PRESIDENTS OF THE
COUNCIL OF STATE AND OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AND BY PRESIDENTS OF LEGISLATIVE
COUNCILS IN GOVERNORS' PROVINCES.

I.—Ordinary occasions when the Council or Assembly is sitting.

A Judge's coat and waistcoat, dark trousers. Or, for Indians (in the alternative),

Black chapkan, with white or black trousers.

Overall—a black silk Gown.

White cambric bands.

II.—Occasions when levée or full dress is prescribed.

The Velvet Court Dress (old style) as described below—or for Indians (in the alternative).

Black chapkan, with white or black trousers.

Overall—For the President of the Council of State and the President of the Legislative Assembly—State robe of black satin damask trimmed with gold: for the Presidents of Legislative Councils—Black Silk Gown, with full bottomed wig, lace bands and white gloves.

Indians may wear, instead of the wig, the Head-dress usually worn on ceremonial occasions.

III.—Evening functions when levée or full dress is not prescribed.

Mess dress, as described in the description of Civil Uniform. Or, for Indians (in the alternative),

Chapkan, with white or black trousers, and also Choga or Jubba if customarily worn on ceremonial occasions.

VELVET COURT DRESS (OLD STYLE).

Coat.—Black Silk Velvet, stand collar, pigeon-breasted. Seven buttons on right front and seven notched holes on the left. The fronts meet edge to edge at a point on the breast, where they are secured

with a hook and eye. Gauntlet cuffs, with three notched holes and buttons. Three-pointed flaps on waist seam, with three buttons, one under each point. Six buttons behind, that is, two at the waist, two at centre of skirts, and two at the bottom of the skirts. Body of the coat should be lined with White Silk and the skirts with Black. Pockets in the breast and in the tails.

Buttons.—Cut Steel.

Black Silk.—"Wig-bag" is attached to the coat at the back of the neck, hanging over the collar.

Waistcoat.—White Satin or Black Silk Velvet. No collar. Four buttons. Skirted fronts, three pointed flaps to the pockets, with a button under each point.

Breeches.—Black Silk Velvet, with three small steel buttons, and cut steel buckles at the knees.

Hose.—Black Silk.

Shoes.—Black Patent Leather, with cut steel buckles.

Hat.—Black Beaver or Silk Cocked Hat, with a steel loop on a black silk cockade or rosette.

Sword.—Sling Sword, with cut steel hilt and black scabbard with steel mountings.

Sword Belt.—Black Silk Web with slings.

Gloves.—White.

Lace Frill and Ruffles.

FORM OF DRESS TO BE WORN BY HON-
OURABLE JUDGES OF CHARTERED
HIGH COURTS AND CHIEF COURTS AND
BY JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS HAVING
INDEPENDENT POWERS AT STATE
AND PUBLIC CEREMONIES IN INDIA.

[Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), dated Simla, the 26th October 1921, No. F. 33 Public.]

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following description of the dress which should be worn by Honourable Judges of Chartered High

Courts and Chief Courts and by Judicial Commissioners having independent powers at State and public ceremonies in India shall be published for general information :—

FULL DRESS.

Coat.—Black silk velvet, stand collar, pigeon-breasted. Seven buttons on the right front and seven notched holes on the left front, the holes being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length at the top and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at bottom. The fronts meet edge to edge at a point on the breast where a small black hook and eye are placed to secure them. Gauntlet cuffs with three notched holes and buttons. Pointed flaps on waist seam, with three buttons, one under each point. Six buttons behind, that is, two at the waist, two at centre, and two at bottom of skirts. Pockets in the breast and in the tails. Black silk linings.

Buttons.—For Judges of Chartered High Courts. Black velvet.

For Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners. Cut steel.

Black silk 'wig-bag' is attached to the coat at the back of the neck, hanging over the collar.

Waistcoat.—Black silk velvet, no collar, four buttons up front, skirted fronts, pointed pocket-flaps with a button under each point. Buttons to match those on coat, but of smaller size.

Breeches.—Black silk velvet. Three small buttons, same as on waistcoat, and buckles at the knees.

For Judges of Chartered High Courts the buckles are gilt.

For Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners the buckles are steel.

Hose.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather, with buckles to match those on the breeches.

Lace frill and ruffles.

Gloves.—White.

Overall a black damask tufted gown (with train for Chief Justices and for the Chief Judges of Chief Courts).

Full bottomed wig.

Three-cornered beaver hat.

Lace bands.

LEVÉE DRESS.

Coat.—Black superfine cloth, stand collar, pigeon-breasted. Seven buttons on the right front and seven notched holes on the left front, the holes being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length at the top and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at bottom. The fronts meet edge to edge at a point on the breast where a small black hook and eye are placed to secure them. Gauntlet cuffs with three notched holes and buttons. Pointed flaps on waist seam, with three buttons, one under each point. Six buttons behind, that is, two at the waist, two at centre, and two at bottom of skirts. Pockets in the breast and in the tails. Black silk linings. Plain black flexible buttons.

Black silk 'wig-bag' at the back of neck hanging over the collar and outside gown.

Waistcoat.—Black superfine cloth, no collar, four buttons up front, skirted fronts, pointed pocket-flaps with a button under each point. Buttons to match those on coat, but of smaller size.

Breeches.—Black cloth, with three small plain black flexible buttons at the knees, and steel buckles.

Hose.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather, with steel buckles.

Lace frill and ruffles.

Gloves.—White.

Overall a plain black silk gown (with train for Chief Justices and for Chief Judges of Chief Courts).

Full-bottomed wig.

Three-cornered silk hat.

Cambric bands.

FULL DRESS WITHOUT ROBES AND WIGS.

Coat.	} The same as for Full Dress, except that Judges of Chartered High Courts wear steel buckles instead of gilt buckles on breeches and shoes.
Buttons.	
Wig-Bag.	
Waistcoat.	
Breeches.	
Hose.	
Shoes.	
Frill and Ruffles.	
Gloves.	

Hat.—A black silk cocked hat with steel loop.

Sword.—Sling pattern, steel hilt, black scabbard with steel mountings.

LEVÉE DRESS WITHOUT ROBES AND WIGS.

Coat.	} The same as for Levée Dress.
Wig-Bag.	
Waistcoat.	
Breeches.	
Hose.	
Shoes.	
Frill and Ruffles.	
Gloves.	

Hat.—A black silk cocked hat with steel loop.

Sword.—Sling pattern, steel hilt, black scabbard with steel mountings.

CEREMONIAL DRESS.

Coat.	} The same as for Levée Dress.
Buttons.	
Wig-Bag.	
Waistcoat.	
Breeches.	
Hose.	
Shoes.	
Lace Frill and Ruffles.	
Gloves.	

Overall :—For Judges of Chartered High Courts,
Scarlet Robes.

For Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners, Black Silk Gown.

Full bottomed wig.
Three-cornered silk hat.
Cambrie bands.

NOTES :—I. Unless another dress is specifically ordered these five classes of dress should be worn on the following occasions :—

Full Dress.—At Drawing Rooms.

Levée Dress.—At Levées.

Full Dress without Robes and Wigs.—At State Balls or on occasions (other than Drawing Rooms) on which officers in civil employ entitled to wear uniform are ordered to wear Full Dress.

Levée Dress without Robes and Wigs.—At State Dinners or on occasions (other than Levées) on which officers in civil employ entitled to wear uniform are ordered to wear Levée Dress.

Ceremonial Dress.—On all public and ceremonial occasions other than those mentioned above when Full or Levée Dress is ordered for officers in civil employ entitled to wear uniform.

II. In India the wearing of the three-cornered beaver hat and of the three-cornered silk hat is optional. In India the wearing of *Full Dress* is also optional; '*Levée Dress*' and '*Levée Dress without Robes and Wigs*' may be substituted for '*Full Dress*' and '*Full Dress without Robes and Wigs*' respectively, at the option of the wearer on all occasions when the latter dresses are prescribed.

III. The following alternative dress may be worn on all occasions when Uniform or Court Dress is prescribed :—

An ordinary black evening dress coat.
Black or white evening dress waistcoat.

Breeches.—Plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee.

Hose.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Plain Court, with bows, no buckles.

Tie.—White evening dress bow necktie.

This Dress may *not* be worn with Robes and Wigs.

IV. Indian gentlemen who hold any of the appointments in question may substitute the following Dress for the Ceremonial Dress :—

Black Chapkan.

Black trousers.

Black patent leather shoes, with steel buckles.

Overall.—For Judges of Chartered High Courts,
Scarlet Robes.

For Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners, Black Silk Gown.

Full-bottomed wig and three-cornered silk hat or Pagri.

Cambrie bands.

On occasions when Full or Levée Dress is prescribed they may wear the national dress which they are accustomed to wear on ceremonial occasions.

DRESS TO BE WORN BY NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN GENTLEMEN WHEN ATTENDING CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS.

(G.O. No. 701, Public, dated 7th September 1923)

The following Dress will be worn in future at ceremonial functions at Government House by all non-official Indian gentlemen and Indian officials who are not entitled to wear uniform and who have not adopted the European style of costume and do not possess a recognized national dress.

Muhammadan gentlemen—

- (1) Head Dress—Puckree or Fez.
- (2) Shervani or long coat.
- (3) Pyjamas of white cloth.
- (4) Socks and patent leather boots *or shoes*.

Indian gentlemen of other denominations—

(1) Turban, plain white or with a lace border except where, as in the case of Ruling Chiefs and Zamindars, there is special customary Puckree or head dress.

(2) Black long coat buttoned at the neck with a stand up white collar worn underneath, and at the wearer's option an 'angavasthrum' or upper garment.

(3) Trousers white or black, or as an alternative a dhoti.

(4) Black socks or stockings and patent leather boots or shoes.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS WEARING UNIFORM AND INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE WEARING OF THE INSIGNIA OF ORDERS.

On the full dress third-class uniform the cuff embroidery should be three inches in width. The gold oak-leaf lace on the trousers is two inches in width. Undress trousers with one inch gold lace cannot be worn with the full dress coat. There should be two buttons at the waist behind and two at the bottom of the back skirts. The buttons are gilt, mounted, and bear the Royal Arms without supporters and surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The sword frog should be adjusted so that the guard of the hilt is as near as possible on a line with the edge of the coat. It must not hang down lower. When trousers are worn, they should be strapped under the boot, and *patent leather* Wellington boots

only should be worn. Spurs are never worn with full dress/civil uniform.

The full dress hat should be worn with the bullion loop on the right side. When a helmet is worn with full dress the chain should be looped up, and this is always done except when the officer is mounted.

When an officer has to appear mounted on a full dress occasion, he should wear the ordinary undress uniform.

When presentations are likely to be made, the right hand is ungloved; otherwise both gloves are worn.

When the national anthem is being played, it is customary for civil officers to bare their heads when wearing uniform hats; when wearing helmets, they may salute with the right hand in ordinary military fashion.

The undress frock coat should always be worn buttoned up and never without the belt and sword. Full dress (i.e., two-inch gold lace) trousers are not permissible with this coat. Plain Wellingtons, with brass swan-necked box spurs, are the only boots that may be worn with this uniform.

Officers wearing the fifth-class full dress uniform must not wear third-class full dress trousers. The oak-leaf lace for the fifth-class uniform is only one inch in width.

There should be no buttons at the bottom of the back skirts of the mess dress uniform coat.

Civil officers entitled to it wear mess dress uniform when mess dress is prescribed for military officers.

Special attention should be paid to the instructions for the guidance of officers entitled to wear decorations and medals.

medals contained in the following memorandum accompanying the Foreign and Political Department circular No. 52-S-I., dated the 11th May 1921.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION AS TO
THE WEARING OF THE INSIGNIA OF
THE ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA
AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE, AND OF
MEDALS, BY CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF
THOSE ORDERS AND HOLDERS OF
MEDALS.

(The instructions applicable to Military Officers are contained in the Army Regulation, India, Volume VII, and should also be followed by officers of the Indian Police.)

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform should conform as nearly as possible to the practice prescribed for those wearing uniform.

I

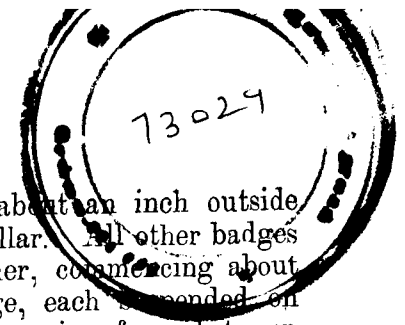
OFFICIAL FULL DRESS.

1. *Knights Grand Commander* wear at investitures of the Orders and upon all great and solemn occasions the Mantle, Collar, with badge attached, and Star. On 'Collar Days' the Collar, with badge attached, and star; on all other occasions the Star and the badge suspended to a riband, of the description prescribed in the Statutes, worn over the right shoulder.

2. *Knights Commander* wear the Star on the left breast and the badge suspended from the ribbon which will be worn round the neck inside the collar of the coat and which should extend so as to show about one inch below the lower edge of the collar in front.

3. *Companions* wear the badge similarly suspended by a ribbon round the neck.

4. Gentlemen who are *Knights Commander* or *Companions* of more than one Order will wear only one ribbon and badge, that is, *the senior one*, round the neck inside and under the collar of the uniform



coat, so that the badge hangs about an inch outside and below the front of the collar. All other badges will be worn one below the other, commencing about an inch below the senior badge, each suspended on about three inches of ribbon emerging from between the buttons of the uniform coat. A small eye should be stitched inside the coat to which the ribbon is fastened by a hook.

5. A gentleman who is a *Knight Commander* of one or more Orders and is also a Companion of one or more other Orders will wear his Companion's badge or badges in due order below his Knight's badge or badges.

6. *Possessors of medals* wear the full size medal on the left breast.

NOTE.—The lengths of medal ribbons should be adjusted so that the lower edges of the medals are as far as possible in the same straight line. The medals should be hung from a single bar, and there should be no interval between the ribbons.

II

OFFICIAL EVENING UNIFORM ("MESS DRESS,"
CIVILIAN).

1. *Knights Grand Commander* wear, on all occasions, the Star on the left breast and the badge suspended from a riband of the breadth prescribed for a Knight Grand Commander, worn over the right shoulder and under the coat but over the waistcoat.

2. *Knights Commander* wear the Star on the left breast and the riband and badge, the badge being suspended about one inch below the tie.

3. A Knight Grand Commander or Knight Commander wears one badge only round the neck and, if he has more than one Order, he wears the miniatures of *all* the orders he has on the lapel of his coat, including that of the badge round his neck.

4. *Companions* wear the full size badge suspended by a ribbon round the neck beneath the white tie. The badge should hang about one inch below the tie.

5. Gentlemen who are *Knights Commander* or *Companions* of more than one Order will wear only one badge round the neck which will as a rule be the *senior badge*, unless a junior one should appear to be more appropriate to the occasion. The ribbon from which this badge is suspended is worn under the white tie, the badge hanging about an inch below. All badges are worn also, in *miniature*, on the lapel of the coat.

6. A gentleman who has only one Order and no medals will not wear the miniature of the badge which he wears round his neck.

7. *Possessors of medals* wear, on ordinary occasions, the miniature on the lapel of the coat; on more formal occasions when special instructions to that effect have been issued the full size medal on the left breast.

III

OFFICIAL UNDRRESS UNIFORM—DAY.

1. *Knights Grand Commanders*, *Knights Commanders* and *Companions* wear a piece of the ribbon of the breadth prescribed for a Companion of the Order and half an inch in length.

2. *Possessors of medals* wear a piece of the ribbon half an inch in length.

NOTE.—Ribbons only, and not medals and decorations, are ordinarily worn with undress uniform.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION AS TO THE WEARING OF THE INSIGNIA OF THE ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND OF MEDALS BY CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF THOSE ORDERS AND HOLDERS OF MEDALS.

WEARING OF ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS IN MORNING DRESS.

All members of the various orders of Knighthood, etc., and all persons who have been awarded

decorations and medals may, should they wish to do so, wear their Insignia, Decorations and Medals with Morning Dress on Official Occasions and at Public Functions.

The ribands of the Orders, Decorations and Medals may be worn on all occasions at the discretion of the holder.

The method of wearing the Insignia of Orders, also Decorations and Medals, on official occasions and at public functions with Morning Dress, is as follows:—

Knights Grand Cross.	} Should wear the Star only on the left breast of the coat.
Knights Grand Commanders.	
Knights Commanders.	
Members of the Orders of Merit and Companions of Honour.	} Should wear the ribbon (preferably of miniature width) to which the badge is suspended under the tie, which should be a bow, the badge hanging about an inch below. [See diagram, page 114 of Dress and Insignia worn at Court, (1921).]
Companions of the several Orders of Knighthood.	
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.	
Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.	
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.	} Should wear the Badges, Decorations and Medals on the left breast of the coat.
Officers of the Order of the British Empire.	
Members of the 4th and 5th classes of the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire.	
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.	

Those who have been decorated with —	} Should wear the Badges, Decorations and Medals on the left breast of the coat.
The Victoria Cross,	
The Distinguished Service Cross.	
The Military Cross.	
The Distinguished Flying Cross.	
The Air Force Cross.	
Persons who have been awarded Medals.	

The method of wearing the ribands of Orders, Decorations and Medals, which will be the same in all cases, is as follows :—

A piece of the riband $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, or the width of the medal riband, and half an inch in depth, mounted on a bar of metal in the form of a brooch, to be worn on the left breast of the coat.

NOTE.—The above intimation only refers to Morning Dress and does not alter the regulations with regard to wearing Orders, Decorations and Medals with Uniform or with Evening Dress.

WEARING OF ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS BY LADIES IN MORNING DRESS.

All Members of the various Orders, etc., and all those who have been awarded Decorations and Medals may, should they wish to do so, wear their Insignia, Decorations and Medals with Morning Dress on official occasions and at public functions.

The method of wearing is as follows :—

Dames Grand Cross.	} Should wear the Star only on the left side of the dress, a few inches below any Badges or Medals.
Dames Commanders.	

Members of the Orders of Merit, Crown of India, and Companions of Honour.	} Should wear the Badges, Decorations and Medals on the left side of the dress, about 8 inches above the waist.
Members of the 3rd, 4th or 5th Classes of the Order of the British Empire, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order.	
Ladies who have been decorated with the Victoria Cross, the Royal Red Cross, or who have been awarded Medals.	

The ribands of the Orders, Decorations and Medals may be worn on all occasions at the discretion of the holder.

The method of wearing, which will be the same in all cases, is as follows :—

A piece of the riband, one and a half inches wide, or the width of the medal riband, and half an inch in depth, mounted on a bar of metal in the form of a brooch, to be worn on the left side of the dress.

In *Evening Dress* ladies may wear Orders, Decorations and Medals in miniature on occasions when Insignia are worn; but when gentlemen wear *Levéé* or Full Dress, ladies should wear full-size Orders, Decorations and Medals, as described on pages 107 to 109 of *Dress and Insignia Worn at Court* (1921).

NOTES.

A. The Star of an Order should be attached to the coat two fingers breadth below the lower edges of

badges or medals, if any are worn, and if there is a second star, it should be attached at the same distance below the first. Gentlemen who are *Knights Grand Commander* or *Knights Commander* of more than one Order, wear the Stars of their Orders in sequence, according to their precedence, on the left breast, one

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|---|---|------------------------------|
| | 1 | above the other, or, where, |
| | | owing to their number, |
| 2 | 3 | that is not possible, in the |
| | 4 | manner and order noted in |
| | | the margin. |

B. If a décoré is already a Knight Grand Commander or a Knight Commander of an Order and is to receive the Star of a senior Order, he should on the occasion of his investiture, wear the Star (and not the ribbon and badge) of the junior Order, low enough on his left breast to permit of the Star of the senior Order being affixed above it.

On the occasion of his investiture a décoré must not wear the badge of the lower class of the Order in which he has been promoted.

C. Medals are worn in their order of precedence the first medal being placed farthest from the left shoulder. The length of the ribbon by which a medal is attached should not exceed one inch, unless, owing to the number of clasps, it is necessary to issue a longer ribbon. The top of the ribbon should be on a line between the first and second buttons of the coat.

D. Ribbons are worn on the left breast and when there are more ribbons than one to be worn, they are sewn on to the cloth of the coat in a row, without intervals. They should not overlap, and when there is not sufficient room to wear the ribbons in one row, they should be worn in two or more rows, the lower being arranged directly under the upper.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST SHOWS THE ORDER IN WHICH
ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS SHOULD BE
WORN, BUT IT IN NO WAY AFFECTS THE PRECEDENCE
CONFERRED BY THE STATUTES OF CERTAIN ORDERS
UPON THE MEMBERS THEREOF.

VICTORIA CROSS.

* Order of the Garter.

* Order of the Thistle.

* Order of St. Patrick.

Order of the Bath.

† Order of Merit (immediately after Knights
Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).

Order of the Star of India.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Order of the Indian Empire.

Order of the Crown of India.

Royal Victorian Order (Classes I, II and III).

Order of the British Empire (Class I).

Order of the Companions of Honour.

Order of the British Empire (Classes II and III).

Distinguished Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class IV).

Order of the British Empire (Class IV).

Imperial Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class V).

Order of the British Empire (Class V).

Royal Red Cross (Class I).

Distinguished Service Cross (Naval).

Military Cross.

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Air Force Cross.

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

* These orders are not worn in miniature, neither are ribands to represent them worn in undress and service dress.

† The Order of Merit is worn round the neck on all occasions when orders and decorations are worn. In service dress, the riband only is worn on the left breast.

Order of British India.
 * Indian Order of Merit (Military).
 Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.
 Miniatures of Indian Titles Badges.
 Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
 Albert Medal.
 Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field
 (Military).
 Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Naval).
 Distinguished Service Medal (Naval).
 Military Medal.
 Distinguished Flying Medal.
 Air Force Medal.
 Indian Distinguished Service Medal.
 War Medals (in order of date).
 Arctic Medal, 1815—1855.
 Arctic Medal, 1876.
 Antarctic Medal, 1901—1903.
 Constabulary Medal (Ireland).
 Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life at Sea.
 * Indian Order of Merit (Civil).
 Edward Medal.
 King's Police Medal.
 Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1887 (Gold,
 Silver and Bronze).
 Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1887.
 Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1897 (Gold,
 Silver and Bronze).
 Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1897.
 Queen Victoria's Commemoration Medal, 1900
 (Ireland).
 King Edward's Coronation Medal.
 King Edward's Police Coronation Medal.
 King Edward's Darbar Medal (Gold, Silver and
 Bronze).
 King Edward's Police Medal, 1903 (Scotland).

* The Indian Order of Merit (Military and Civil) is distinct from the Order of Merit instituted in 1902.

King Edward's Commemoration Medal, 1903
 (Ireland).
 King George's Coronation Medal.
 King George's Police Coronation Medal.
 King's Visit Police Commemoration Medal, 1911
 (Ireland).
 * King George's Darbar Medal (Gold, Silver and
 Bronze).
 Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Medal for Meritorious Service.
 Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
 (for Europeans of Indian Army).
 Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Europeans
 of Indian Army).
 Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.
 Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
 (for Native Army).
 Indian Meritorious Service Medal (for Native
 Army).
 Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
 Volunteer Long Service Medal.
 Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the
 Colonies).
 Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the
 Colonies).
 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.
 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.
 Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).
 Militia Long Service Medal.
 Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
 Territorial Decoration.
 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal.
 Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct
 Medal.

* King George's Darbar Medal in Gold can be worn in the United Kingdom by Ruling Chiefs of India only.

Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold and Silver).

Imperial Service Medal.

Medal of the Order of the British Empire.

Medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Royal Victorian Medal (Bronze).

Foreign Orders (in order of date of award).

Foreign Decorations (in order of date of award).

Foreign Medals (in order of date of award).

The above Order of decorations applies to those of similar grades. The miniature decoration or riband representing the higher grade of a junior order will, however, when worn with that representing the lower grade of a senior order, be placed before the latter, e.g., the miniature or riband of the "Indian Empire" when worn by a G.C.I.E. who is also a K.C.B. will come before the miniature or riband of the "Bath".

NOTE.—Medals awarded by the Royal Humane Society (including the Stanhope Gold Medal) and the Royal National Life Boat Institution, are worn on the right breast.

CIVIL UNIFORMS.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE WEARING OF UNIFORM BY RETIRED OFFICIALS.

(Approved by the KING, 28th April 1925.)

1. An officer belonging to His Majesty's Civil Service, His Majesty's Indian Service, His Majesty's Service in the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates may be granted permission to wear the uniform appropriate to his position, rank or branch of the Service on retirement or resignation from the Service provided that—

(a) he has served not less than ten years and

(b) there is in the opinion of the competent authority no special reason for withholding permission.

2. An officer with less than ten years' service who has occupied either—

(1) a post of importance tenable for a fixed term, e.g., a Governor-Generalship or Governorship or Membership of an Executive Council in India, or

(2) a post with no defined time-limit but similarly important, e.g., and Ambassadorship or Under Secretaryship of State

may request the competent authority to submit to the King an application that he may be permitted to wear his uniform on retirement or resignation.

(G.O. No. 131, Political, dated 11th August 1925.)

COURT MOURNING.

Mourning bands should be worn with Mess Dress by Civil Officers during Court Mourning.

(G.O. No. 88, Political, dated 29th August 1927.)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WEARING OF DIWAN BAHADUR BADGE.

(From the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. D. 925-H, dated 19th May 1925.)

In reply to your letter No. 663-1, dated the 2nd May 1925, I am directed to invite your attention to

the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 243-I.B., dated the 25th January 1912, from which it will be seen that the badges of Indian titles should be worn suspended round the neck.

2. I am to add that the badges of such titles are not medals nor are they the insignia of an order, and it is undesirable that they should be treated as such. Such badges are only worn on the left breast in full dress civil uniform by officers entitled to wear such uniform and, in miniature with mess or evening dress at official functions. In this connexion, please see the circular letter from the Government of India, No. 789-1018-Genl., dated the 5th March 1923.

(Recorded in G.O. No. 118, Political, dated 2nd July 1925.)

(From the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. 789/1018-Genl., dated 5th March 1923.)

I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that in future Indian titles badges, when worn in full dress civil uniform, should be attached to a brooch by means of a ribbon instead of being suspended round the neck.

2. The brooches with ribbon will be provided only for officers entitled to wear this uniform, and at their own expense and will be available from the Master of the Mint, Calcutta, who is being instructed in the matter.

3. On occasions when miniature medals are worn, i.e., in the evening at official functions with mess or evening dress, the miniature of the Indian titles badges will be worn on a brooch with a ribbon.

4. The badges will be worn immediately after the Kaisar-i-Hind medal.

(G.O. No. 140, Political, dated 2nd April 1923.)

DRESS TO BE WORN AT MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN HONOUR OF ROYALTIES.

(From the Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 246/27, Public, dated the 28th July 1927.)

I am directed to say that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the dress to be worn by officers when attending memorial services held in honour of British and Foreign Royalty, and that they have now decided in consultation with the authorities in England that in the case of memorial services held for members of the British Royal Family and for the Heads of States of foreign countries and their Consorts officers—both Civil and Military—should wear uniform (levee dress). I am to request that officers serving in the Madras Presidency who are entitled to wear uniform may be informed accordingly.

(G.O. Mis. No. 83, Political, dated the 11th August 1927.)

KNIGHTS BACHELOR—BADGE—WEARING. NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 27th January 1927.

No. 58-H.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 29th April 1926, is republished for general information:—

WHITEHALL, April 23, 1926.

The King has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

GEORGE, R.I.

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 Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor Edmund Bernard Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter Knight Grand

Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Deputy to Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of England,

Greeting!

Whereas We having taken into Our Royal Consideration certain circumstances humbly represented unto Us and being desirous of enhancing the state and dignity of the ancient and honourable degree of knight bachelor, having thought fit to grant and prescribe a Badge which may be worn by those of Our loving subjects who have from time to time been advanced to the separate and singular degree of knight bachelor or may hereafter be so advanced :

Now Know Ye that We of Our Princely Grace, Special Favour and Mere Motion have for Ourselves, Our heirs and successors given and granted and do by these Presents give and grant unto all such persons as aforesaid Our Royal Licence and Authority that they may henceforth upon all appropriate occasions wear upon the left side of the coat or outer garment a Badge measuring approximately three inches in length and two inches in width, as hereinafter described and as shown in the painting hereunto annexed, that is to say "Upon an oval medallion of vermillion, enclosed by a scroll, a cross-hilted sword belted and sheathed, pommel upwards, between two spurs, rowels upwards, the whole set about with the sword-belt, all gilt."

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you, Edmond Bernard Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent, Deputy to Our said Earl Marshal, to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong, do require and command, that this Our grant and prescription be recorded in Our College of Arms to the end that Our Officers of Arms and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof :

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant Given to Our Court at Windsor, the twenty-first day of April, 1926, in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

W. JOYNSON-HICKS.

J. P. THOMPSON,
Political Secretary to the Government of India

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

The following notice recently appeared in the newspapers in Great Britain :—

"The Home Secretary announces that the badges for Knights Bachelor recently approved by the King are now available. Any Knight who desires to obtain a badge may apply (in writing) to the Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, or, if a member of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, may apply through the Registrar of that Society.

"Applications submitted direct to the Home Office should be accompanied by a cheque for seven guineas made payable to the Accounting Officer, Home Office, to defray the cost of the badge."

The badge should be worn, if alone, in the position in which the Star of an Order is worn; if worn together with the Star of any Order, it should be worn after the Star of a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, before the Star of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and before the Star of any Foreign Order.

The badge will not be affixed at the time of receiving the accolade.

J. W. S. INGLIS,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI,
The 14th February 1927.

(G.O. No. 25, Political, dated 28th February 1927.)

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING DRESS TO BE WORN BY OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS WHEN ATTENDING EVENING FUNCTIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS AND OOTACAMUND, AND AT EVENING FUNCTIONS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT MADRAS AND OOTACAMUND.

As a certain amount of doubt appears to exist as to what is the correct dress to be worn at certain evening functions at which His Excellency the Governor is present both in Madras and Ootacamund, His Excellency has approved of the publication of the following:—

A. EVENING FUNCTIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(a) *In Madras.*

On all occasions.—Cloth mess dress, with the exception of the State Ball, at which full dress or review order khaki is worn.*

(b) *In Ootacamund.*

(1) *Official functions.*—Cloth mess dress, with the exception of the State Banquet, at which full dress or review order khaki is worn.

(2) *Semi-official functions.*—Pink hunting coats or evening dress with decorations. When pink hunting coats or evening dress with decorations may be worn, it will be so stated on the invitation cards.

(3) Individual officers staying at Government House, Ootacamund, during the hunting season, on evenings when official functions do not take place, may wear pink hunting coats instead of mess dress.

B. EVENING FUNCTIONS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(a) *In Madras.*

(1) *At all public entertainments.*—Cloth mess dress.

* *Review order khaki.*—Service dress jacket, breeches, field boots, or ankle boots and leggings, spurs, Sam Brown belt, sword, gloves, decorations and medals.

(2) *At dinners or dances at clubs where His Excellency attends as the guest of an individual or club.*—Evening dress with decorations.*

NOTE.—This rule does not apply when His Excellency dines officially with a member of Council or a Minister when mess dress should be worn.

(b) *In Ootacamund.*

(1) *At all public entertainments.*—Cloth mess dress.

(2) *At all public entertainments which take place on ANY EVENING during the hunting season.*—Pink hunting coats or evening dress with decorations.

(3) *At dinners or dances at clubs where His Excellency attends as the guest of an individual or club.*—Evening dress with decorations. If during the hunting season, pink hunting coats or evening dress with decorations.

NOTE.—The hunting season is from the date of the opening Meet of the Ootacamund Hounds, until about the middle of October.

As much notice as possible will be given of His Excellency's intention to be present at any given function.

All previous instructions issued by the Military Secretary regarding dress are cancelled.

(G.O. Mis. No. 53, Political, dated 11th June 1928.

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* *Evening dress with decorations.*—Evening tail coat with miniature medals and neck decorations.