



THE  
DELHI DURBAR,

1902-03.

COMPILED BY

VALENTIA STEER.

Illustrations by WIELE & KLEIN, Madras.

*“In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward, and may the God of all Power grant to Us and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.”—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1858.*

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## Imperial Proclamation.

EDWARD, R. I.

*WHEREAS, upon the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, Queen Victoria, upon the twenty-second day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, We did ascend the Throne under the style and title of EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India ;*

*AND WHEREAS, by Our Royal Proclamations bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June and the tenth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, in the First year of Our Reign, We did publish and declare Our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and two ;*

*AND WHEREAS, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Saturday, the ninth of August last ;*

*AND WHEREAS it is Our wish and desire that the fact of the celebration of the said Solemnity should be publicly announced to all Our loving subjects within Our Indian Dominions, and that opportunity should be given to Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of Administrations, to the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under Our Protection, and to the Representatives of all the*



*Provinces of Our Indian Empire, to take part in the said ceremonial ;*

*NOW We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof, and We do hereby charge and command Our right, trusty and well-beloved Councillor, George Nathaniel, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to hold at Delhi on the first of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of declaring the completion of the said Solemnity of Our Coronation ; and We direct that at the said Durbar this Proclamation shall be read for the information of all whom it may concern.*

*Given at our Court at St. James's the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, in the second year of our Reign.*

**GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.**

# CONTENTS.

	CHAPTER I.		PAGE
The Epilogue	...	...	I
	CHAPTER II.		
The Building of the Camp	...	...	8
	CHAPTER III.		
In Residence	...	...	12
	CHAPTER IV.		
The State Entry	...	...	27
	CHAPTER V.		
The Art Exhibition	...	...	37
	CHAPTER VI.		
The Durbar	...	...	44
	CHAPTER VII.		
Largesse, Largesse, My Noble Master!	...	...	58
	CHAPTER VIII.		
God Save the King	...	...	67
	CHAPTER IX.		
Some Minor Scenes	...	...	74
	CHAPTER X.		
The State Ball and Investiture	...	...	79
	CHAPTER XI.		
The Great Military Pageants	...	...	97
	CHAPTER XII.		
The Sporting Events	...	...	108





The First Statue of HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., Emperor of India, in Coronation Robes and Regalia. Presented to the City of Madras by Mr. LODD GOVINDAS and shortly to be erected.

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE EPILOGUE.

*Sir Dinkur Ras (Scindia's great Minister) said to one of my colleagues: "If any man would understand why it is that the English are, and must necessarily remain, the masters of India, he need only go up to the Flagstaff Towers and look down upon this marvellous camp. Let him notice the method, the order, the cleanliness, the discipline, the perfection of its whole organisation, and he will recognise in it at once the epitome of every title to command and govern which one race can possess over others." This anecdote reminds me of another which may perhaps please Your Majesty Holkar said to me when I took leave of him: "India has been till now a vast heap of stones, some of them big, some of them small. Now the house is built, and from roof to basement each stone of it is in the right place."—Extract from Earl Lytton's despatch to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, 1877.*

**T**HERE have been Durbars in the East from time immemorial, and Lord Curzon is but following the unbroken precedent of countless ages in commemorating the advent of a new King in the way he has done. The word "Durbar" itself, is of Persian origin, signifying originally a King's audience-chamber, and hence the assemblies that congregate in such a chamber. Probably the briefest and most vivid account of a Durbar in the English language is to be found in the second verse of the third chapter of the book of Daniel: "Then Nebuchadnezzar the King sent to gather together

the Princes, the Governors, and the Captains, the Judges, the Treasurers, the Councillors, the Sheriffs, and all the rulers of the people to come to the dedication of the image which Nebuchadnezzar the King had set up." Such was an Eastern Durbar six centuries before Christ. So it is in this twentieth century of the Christian era.

Throughout the length and breadth of Asia no more appropriate spot could have been chosen for the holding of an historic Durbar than Delhi, the ancient capital of India. It has been the scene of similar historic pageants through countless ages. Where Delhi stands to-day, thirteen different cities have grown up, flourished, and decayed, in days gone by. For the student of architecture and antiquities the place is one vast museum where specimens are arranged chronologically for him by Nature.

The various styles of architecture that flourished in Hindustan are all to be found here within the radius of a few miles. The style that obtained under the Rajput rule, that which the Turks and Afghans introduced from other parts, the ornate style which the Moghuls developed, are all illustrated here in the various cities that lie here in a line. In some places indeed the Hindu and the Saracenic styles are found side by side in one building, as in the great Kutub Mosque, where several pillars taken from ancient Hindu temples stand among those built by the Mahomedans. Some of the most ancient inscriptions in the whole country are to be found here.

Delhi is one of the very few fortunate places that possess Asoka's Edicts, which date from the third century before Christ. It possesses two great pillars, on which that great and good Buddhist monarch had his famous religious and political instructions and intention inscribed. True, Asoka himself did not put up these pillars at Delhi. It was a Mahomedan Sultan of the Turki race, Firuz Shah Tuglakh who had this relic of the great Hindu king, who had adopted the Buddhist religion, brought with

great care from a distance and re-erected in his capital of Delhi. Thus, the first great Emperor of all India whose rule penetrated to the South as far as Mysore, where one of his Edict monuments has been recently discovered, has been appropriately connected with the Imperial city.

It is in the fitness of things that the proclamation of the latest Kaiser-i-Hind, Edward VII., with its good wishes and promises to his subjects, should be read out on the spot where the very first imperial proclamation of the earliest Kaiser-i-Hind, of twenty-one hundred years ago, stands engraved in immortal characters, mute yet eloquent to those who inquire.

But the barbaric festivals of the ancient East and even the gorgeous splendours of ancient Rome pale into insignificance before the colossal spectacle organized by Lord Curzon to celebrate the coronation of our present King. The Delhi Durbar is probably the most gorgeous pageant that has ever been devised by the imagination and ingenuity of mortal man to point a moral or adorn a tale. The great gathering beneath the walls of Delhi is one great living parable of India's loyalty and of England's might.

But Lord Curzon's scheme has not been without its critics. Writers in the native Press have protested as vehemently as any Battersea rate-payer against the expenditure of the public revenues of an impoverished nation upon an entertainment in which they could have no active share. It is a pity that these hypersensitive critics were not able to see the matter in the same light as did a certain British workman in a similar case, as recounted against himself by a celebrated American war correspondent. The story, though old, may be worth repeating.

It was at the ancient and picturesque ceremony of the changing of the guard at St. James' palace, and the American turned to a grimy individual by his side, and murmured in tones of true democratic scorn, "say, friend,



do you realize that you have to pay for this show?" "Yes," said the navy "and it costs me about six pence a year, and I think its worth it. Don't you?"

Lord Curzon felt, however, that it was necessary to defend his action, and accordingly he took advantage in opening a Meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on September 5th to allude to the Durbar in the following terms:—

"There is nothing strange," he said, "but something familiar and even sacred in a practice which brings sovereigns into communication with their people in the ceremony of public solemnity and rejoicing, after they have succeeded to their high estate.

"Every sovereign in India, or parts of India, did it in the old days, every Chief in India did it in the old days, and every Chief in India does it now, and an Installation Durbar is accepted as the most acceptable feature of ceremonial life from one end of the country to the other.

"If this is so in all grades of our Social Hierarchy, how much more important and desirable it is that it should obtain in the highest. I find for my part in such ceremony, much more than mere official recognition of the fact that one monarch died and that another succeeded.

"To millions of people in their remote contracted lives this can make little difference, but to the community the interest between the Sovereign and his people, to which such function testifies, and which serves to keep it alive, it is most vital and most important.

"Society in all ages has sought a head to whom it has been prepared to pay reverence, and kingship is the popular form that has been assumed by this almost universal instinct. But it is in proportion, as the superiority thus willingly acknowledged by the subject ceases to be merely official and titular, as the King becomes the representative as well as the figure-head of his people, the

relationship is of value to both of them, and the life and vigour of the nation are summed up before the world in the person of its sovereign.

“Here, in India, it is for the first time under the British Crown that this unity has been attained, and that the entire Continent has acknowledged a single ruler.

“The political force and moral grandeur of the nation has been indisputably increased by this form of cohesion, and both are raised in the estimation of the world by the demonstration of its reality.

“There is another point of view from which to regard such display as having far more than the superficial value. In all our various divisions in this country, divisions of race, class, custom and creed, the one thing that holds us together, and subordinates things that make for separation and assists the compelling force of union, is the loyalty to the common head of the Empire. The more we realise this, the happier will be our individual lives, and the more assured our national destinies.

“It is, therefore, as an act of supreme public solemnity, demonstrating to ourselves our union, and to the world our strength, that we regard the Delhi Ceremonial, and certainly as no mere pageant intended to dazzle the senses for hours or days, and then to be forgotten to the mind.

“Lord Lytton, who was the first in British times to inaugurate such an Imperial Durbar as we propose, held though in different circumstances and on a smaller scale, set an example characterised both by statesmanship, and imagination.

“I have not much doubt that much good flowed from the Imperial Assemblage of January 1st, 1877, and under the blessing of Providence I firmly believe that similar, and even larger, results will follow from the Ceremony of January 1st, 1903.”

The Viceroy in the course of his speech said that the weak spot of India was its watertight compartment system, each State and Province being shut off from its neighbour, but railways and relaxation of social restrictions tended to break these down. The meeting at Delhi of all classes should be fraught with incalculable advantage to participants, and the administrations in which they serve.

Alluding to the cost of the Durbar, he said that one responsible organ had said that he was going to throw away 2 millions sterling in senseless pomp, and said that the public had a right to know that the proposed arrangements were being run on strictly business-like and economical lines. The whole of the buildings, tents, carriages, and horses at Delhi would be sold by public auction after the Durbar, and recoveries would, he hoped, run from 60 to 100 per cent. The electric light for camp would be used for ventilating and lighting the military barracks by electricity.

He also alluded to the thousands of artisans now directly employed in various factories, and in the Native States in preparing for the Durbar, and would confidently assure the public that they would be astonished at the range, variety and beauty of the Art Exhibition. The extinction of Indian Art had not been carried so far as many thought.

At the conclusion of his speech, he said :—

“I have now said enough, I hope, to show that neither is Rome burning—on the contrary, I believe she stands on the threshold of an era of great prosperity—nor most certainly is Nero fiddling.

“I do not indulge much in prophecy in India, and cannot say what unforeseen vicissitudes, internal or external, may be in store for us, but humanly speaking we need not anticipate anything that is likely during the few months that intervene between now and January next, to prevent us joining in the Delhi gathering with

clear consciences and joyous hearts. There only now remains for us to endeavour to make the celebration in India not less successful than that which has just been carried through in England.

“ The attention of a good many parts of the globe will be directed upon Delhi in January next, and we shall have the opportunity, not merely of testifying to the enthusiastic loyalty of India to the King-Emperor in the presence of his brother, but also of demonstrating to the world that India is not sunk in torpor, or stagnation, but is alive with an ever-expanding force and energy.

“ That all India should approach these ceremonies with one heart, mind and voice is my most earnest prayer, and that those who cannot take part in them at Delhi, should hold similar rejoicings and be similarly entertained in the neighbourhood of their own homes, it is our hope and desire to arrange.”

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## CHAPTER II.

### THE BUILDING OF THE CAMP.

*"In Yamadu did Kubla Khan,  
A stately pleasure-dome decree."*—COLERIDGE.

*"And we will make us merry as we may,  
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great."*—TENNYSON.

**F**OR more than three months before the date of the commencement of the great Durbar, the site of the Camp was the scene of great activity, for the task before the officials responsible for the arrangements was no light one.

A howling wilderness of jungle scrub and boulders, sandy hillocks and stony nullahs, had not only to be converted into a smooth and stoneless plain, but there were also metalled roads to be built, and light railways and a water-supply to be laid down, and many other things to be completed before the actual building of the Camp could be attempted. A large Committee of Government experts took up their residence on the spot at once, and other bigger officials, including His Excellency the Viceroy, paid frequent visits during October and November and pushed on the progress of the work. The practical interest taken by the Viceroy, considering the many other claims upon his attention at this time, was remarkable, and not a scheme was sanctioned nor scarcely a detail carried into effect, that had not received his personal approbation or amendment after a critical examination of the case.

"Everything must be as cheap as possible" was his order, and he took care to see that his commands were carried out to the letter in every particular. The

majority of the most original of the money-saving ideas of construction were evolved from the fertile brain of the Chief Engineer, Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram, but some of them were the Viceroy's own invention. The extent to which the cry for cheapness was gratified may be shown from a few examples.

The various buildings, for instance, were surmounted by hundreds of domes, most effectively carried out in white and gold. These domes, which looked so solid and magnificent, were made on a light frame-work of bamboo, which cost about twelve annas, or a shilling apiece. The inside was lined with gypsum, plaster of Paris was used on the outer face, painted with white oil paint and decorated with gold or blue, and the total cost was a mere trifle. Yet the Amphitheatre and Exhibition buildings looked wonderfully effective from their use.

The pillars, 24 feet high and beautifully decorated, of which a very large number were required for the Exhibition and Amphitheatre, were equally ingenious. For each pillar the authorities hired two heavy steel rails from the Railway officials. These rails were then bolted together, a piece of plate iron being bolted to each end. The breaking strain of such a pillar is enormous, and its strength immense. The rails are in no way injured, and they are to be returned to the Railway authorities when the Camp is demolished. The rails being erected on end, they were encased in a frame of bamboo cane work, plaster of Paris, white oil paint and gilding, just like the domes, and most imposing pillars were the result at a minimum cost.

The Camp Railway, instead of being an expensive undertaking, was expected to be a source of profit. It is too early yet to say whether this anticipation has been fulfilled, but in all probability it has. The whole equipment was taken from the military stores. It was, in fact, a military field railway. The Sappers and Miners gene-

rally have a certain amount of field practice, building useless pontoons, or digging unnecessary trenches. On this occasion they have done something both practical and useful. These few examples will suffice to show that when Lord Curzon said that "everything must be as cheap as possible" he was not merely playing up to his critics. He really meant what he said.

By the middle of December the Camps began to show signs of nearing completion, but the dust was terribly thick, and covered everything as with a pall, whilst the scene at the Railway Station—and, in fact, throughout the Camp—can only be described as chaotic. The guests and officials poured into the Camp by every train. Maharajas of low and high decree were arriving daily, guns were booming out salutes, carriages of all descriptions, from brakes with four-in-hand to ekkas, were dashing about in all directions, whilst sowars and escorts wearing uniforms of every imaginable hue rode along the roads: all was life, colour, and everlasting rush. Elephant rehearsals, band rehearsals, carriage rehearsals, at all hours were the order of the day, and those responsible for the coming functions experienced one long bustle from early morning till late at night.

Everything was in order, however, by the time the principal guests arrived. The majority, including His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay with their staffs and guests, arrived on Christmas Day. The chief thing which struck the greater portion of the spectators on first arrival was the colossal dimensions of the Camp. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, asked for his opinion of the Camp on the day after his arrival, said "When I left England the general idea was that this Durbar would be practically a repetition of Lord Lytton's Durbar of 1877. From what I have already seen it is as if the small volume had been expanded into the Ency-

clopædia Britannica. Indeed the events of 1877 with all its brilliancy and all its consequences were absolutely insignificant in comparison with this one. Taking a general view of the Camp from the Ridge and supplementing this by the endless detail I noted in our drive, the one idea that remains with me is that with the splendour of the East and the order of the West together, this city of tents is the most remarkable scene of Imperial State ever witnessed even in Asia."

• "Further," he added, "this is so much beyond every standard that nothing but the sight can enable one to realise it." This expression is but typical of many.

• The distances between the different Camps were enormous. The Central Camp spread out along the vast expanse of ground facing the historic Ridge, whilst the Provincial and other Camps were set out in a semi-circle at distances varying from one to half-a-dozen miles—or even more. Thus the Camp of the Oudh Talukdars was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles by the shortest cut from the proclamation *daïs*, whilst if a Panjab Chief had desired to leave his cards on a ruler in the Bombay Camp he would have had to travel seven miles as the crow flies, or nine or more by the road.



## CHAPTER III.

### IN RESIDENCE.

“ \* \* \* and errant Knights

*And ladies came, and bye and bye the town,  
Flow'd in, and settling, circled all the lists.”*

—TENNYSON.

*Knights, with a long retinue of their squires  
In gaudy liveries march, and quaint attires.*

—*Ibid.*

**I**T was said at the time that the reason why so many Indian visitors arrived in the Camp on December 25th was that certain astrologers had been previously consulted and had declared that day to be an auspicious one for such a purpose, a fact which was particularly lucky for the officials, as it was not possible to fire salutes or give a public reception on Christmas Day, and their work was thus considerably lightened. By now the scene in the streets was intensely cosmopolitan, camel coaches and motor cars running side by side amongst a motley throng of equally diversified animals and men.

As has been already mentioned, the Central Camp had been pitched facing the west of the famous ridge. The Viceroy's residence was known as the Circuit House, and on either side of his Camp were clustered those of the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief, Chief Commissioners, and others, of more or less high degree. The Viceroy's Camp alone contained some 1,400 tents, whilst stabling had been erected in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp for no less than 300 horses! The Duke of Connaught's Camp consisted of but eight tents, and was placed opposite to the Viceregal building. Beautiful gardens were arranged around it. In

front was an elegant *shamiana*, the Duke's study opened on one side, and the Duchess's boudoir on the other, and behind were dining rooms and sleeping apartments.

The Viceregal Camp itself was one of the prettiest pictures in India. From the base of the Flagstaff Hill, a fifty-foot wide beautifully levelled road ran straight along in a direct line for three-quarters of a mile. The view at the furthest end of the Camp was bounded by clumps of trees, yet between their topmost branches glimpses of the well-wooded heights near Paembaree Bridge closed in the vision. No portion of any other Camp was visible. It was stately, detached, and exclusive. A correspondent wrote "it strangely reminds me of the prospect from the Central avenue of Versailles, as viewed from the terrace of the old palace—the same sweeping greensward, the same broad sweeping road, the same picturesque background."

The sides of the road were bordered by well-laid lawns 100 feet wide, decked out with flower-beds and rare palms, and tree ferns in pots. Behind these lawns were the great avenues of tents draped in white and gold. Every item of furniture in the Camp was of native manufacture, the inside of the tents being artistically draped with golden coloured art work, relieved by fringes of blue and crimson. The floors were paved with wood and carpeted. Lady Curzon's boudoir was entirely fitted up with work from Hyderabad, all the draperies, silks, laces, and furniture having been specially manufactured for the occasion. Various new roads in the Central Camp were called after the Viceroys of India. Thus, for instance, the important new road running alongside the Najufgarh Canal was called Curzon Road. Other roads which, no doubt, awakened mingled memories in the minds of wayfarers, were the Ripon Road, the Lansdowne Road, and the Roberts Road in the Central Camp.

In the Viceroy's Camp were :—Capt. F. L. Adam, Scots

Guards, A.-D.-C.; Lieut. G. A. Akers-Douglas, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, A.-D.-C.; Capt. W. F. A. Armstrong, I.M.S., Medical Officer; The Hon. Mr. A. T. Mrs. and Miss Arundel, C.S.I., Member of Council; Capt. R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, A.-D.-C.; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Baker, I.C.S., Finance Secretary to the Government of India; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnes, I.C.S., C.S.I., President of the Central Durbar Committee; Maj.-Genl. Sir and Lady E. G. Barrow, Military Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Hicks Beach; Major W. Beevor, The Duke of Connaught's Staff; Major E. L. C. Berger, A.-D.-C., 30th Baluch Infy.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. and Mrs. Cecil Bingham, The Duke of Connaught's Staff; Major and Lady Eleanor Byng; The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Mrs. and the Misses Copleston; Mr. F. X. J. Cassera, District Superintendent of Police; Major and Mrs. Clayton, The Duke of Connaught's Staff; Mr. F. S. Cowie, I.C.S., Secretary, Central Durbar Committee; Mrs. Craigie; The Earl and Countess of Crewe; Hon. Frank Curzon; Lieut. R. H. S. Dashwood, Royal Irish Rifles, A.-D.-C.; Capt. H. T. Dennys, District Superintendent of Police; Major A. R. Dick, The Grand Duke of Hesse's Staff; Major and Mrs. L. Drummond; Rear-Admiral Drury, C.-in-C., H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies; Lady Ulrica Duncombe; The Earl of Durham; Lord Elcho; The Hon. Maj.-Genl. Sir and Lady E. R. Elles, Military Member of Council; Viscount Errington; Capt. A. M. Farquhar, H. M. S. "Renown"; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., R.A.M.C., Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy; Sir Maurice Fitzgerald; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser, I.C.S., C.S.I., President of the Police Commission; Comdr. F. D. Gilpin Brown, H. M. S. "Renown"; Col. H. Goad, Director, Army Remount Dept; Right Hon. Sir G. Taubman Goldie; Miss Grenfell; Major R. E. Grimston, Commandant, Viceroy's Body Guard; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. and Mrs. C. Harbord; Col. and Mrs. Lionel Herbert,

The Duke of Connaught's Staff; Capt. H. N. Holden, Adjutant, Viceroy's Body Guard; The Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ibbetson, Home Member of Council; Mr. F. C. Isemonger, District Superintendent of Police; Mr. and Mrs. W. James; Lieut.-Col. Weston Jarvis, The Duke of Connaught's Staff; Lieut. L. A. Jones-Mortimer, Somerset Light Infantry, A.-D.-C.; Lieut. V. A. S. Keighley, 18th Bengal Lancers, A.-D.-C.; Capt. A. W. F. Knox, 5th Panjab Infantry, A.-D.-C.; Capt. Kraemer, The Grand Duke of Hesse's Staff; Lady Anne Lambton; Lord Lamington; Mr. F. W. Latimer, C.I.E., Assistant P. S. to H. E. the Viceroy; The Hon. Sir and Lady E. Law, K.C.M.G., Financial Member of Council; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lawrence, I.C.S., C.I.E., Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy; Majore F. Lee, 4th Hussars, A.-D.-C.; Capt. the Hon. R. Lindsay, 2nd Dragoons, A.-D.-C.; Capt. and Mrs. H. Lindsay; Mrs. and Miss Leiter; The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale; Hon. Spencer Lyttelton; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.; Legislative Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire; The Hon. and Mrs. Dudley Marjoribanks; Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; Baron Massenbach; The Grand Duke of Hesse's Staff; Hon. Lady Miller; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Miller, Revenue Secretary to the Government of India; Sir R. Mowbray, M.P.; Miss Mure; Major C. F. T. Murray, Supply and Transport Officer; The Hon. George Peel; The Duke and Duchess of Portland; Sir and Lady John Dickson Poynder, M.P.; Capt. Poynter, A.-D.-C.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Preston, C.S.I., P. W. Secretary to the Government of India; The Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I., Legal Member of Council; Mr. E. T. Reid; Mr. H. H. Risley, I.C.S., C.S.I., Home Secretary to the Government of India; Sir E. Ruggles-Brise; Sir and Lady C. Scott-Moncrieff, Secretary, Irrigation Commission; Mr. Owen Seaman; Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Smallwood, R.A., in charge of Viceroy's Camp; Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Stanley, 10th Hussars, A.-D.-C.; Capt. the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Gloucester Regiment,

A.-D.-C. ; Mr. and Mrs. E. Tennant ; Miss Teague ; Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P. ; Major-Genl. Von Wachter, The Grand Duke of Hesse's Staff ; Capt. C. Wigram, 18th Bengal Lancers, A.-D.-C. ; Lieut. K. Wigram, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, A.-D.-C. ; Lord and Lady Wolverton ; Capt. the Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, Grenadier Guards, A.-D.-C.

Lord Kitchener's Camp consisted of six large tents grouped together with connecting passages. The Reception room was a huge apartment and the poles were decorated in white enamel and relieved by heavy bosses of gold. The internal roofing was of gold and blue, with drapings of crimson. On each of the four sides were three Mogul arches in dark blue and gold, giving access to various other apartments. The floors had been boarded, and were covered with rich carpets. Opening from and behind this Reception tent was the dining-room of similar dimensions and decorated in the same way, capable of dining sixty people. In addition, there was a smoke-room and four suites of private apartments. The whole was surrounded by an eight-foot fence, and in front was a garden belt fifty feet wide, which also bordered the approach road, which continued in a large circle in front of the Commander-in-Chief's quarters. The centre was occupied by a large grass plot, whereupon was erected a high flagstaff. Adjacent to Lord Kitchener's quarters were those of the Lieutenant-Generals in command of the Panjab, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, respectively, each providing accommodation for one hundred guests.

In the Commander-in-Chief's Camp were :—Mrs. Adair ; Capt. T. Y. Allan ; Colonel E. Balfe, Judge-Advocate-General in India ; Major and Mrs. G. deS. Barrow, D.A. Q.-M.-G. for Mobilisation ; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. R. Birdwood, Asst. Military Secretary and Interpreter to the C.-in-C. ; Miss Brennand ; Capt. V. Brooke, D.S.O., A.-D.-C. to the C.-in-C. ; Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Capper, Director of Military Education in India ; Major and Mrs. M. Cowper,

D. A. Q.-M.-G., in charge of the Camp ; Sir George and Miss Dashwood, *Bart.* ; Lieut. C. E. Donaldson, Military Secretary's Office ; Brig.-Genl. B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., D.A.-G. in India ; Mr. W. E. Fleming, Military Secretary's Office ; Surgeon-General Sir and Lady T. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., C.B., Principal Medical Officer in India ; Lieut.-Colonel B. L. Glover, C.B., Principal Veterinary Officer in India ; Colonel H. Hamilton, D.S.O., Military Secretary to the C.-in-C. ; Lieut.-Colonel C. deC. Hamilton, R.A., A. A.-G. ; Major-Genl., Mrs. and Miss G. Henry, Q.-M.-G. in India ; Major-Genl. and Mrs. W. Hill, C.B., I.-G. of Volunteers in India ; Lieut.-Colonel E. Cleary Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia in India ; Mrs. J. H. Hobson ; Capt. C. H. Hood, The Buffs, Asst. Camp Commandant ; Major and Mrs. Jenkinson ; Capt. K. K. Knapp, R.A., Brigade-Major to I.-G. of Artillery ; Maj.-Genl. Sir and Lady E. Locke Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., I.-G. of Cavalry in India ; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Long ; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Manifold, I.M.S. ; Lieut. H. J. Marcoolyn, Q.-M.-G.'s Department ; Major R. J. Marker, D.S.O., A.-D.-C. to the C.-in-C. ; Major F. A. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., A.-D.-C. to the C.-in-C. ; Captain and Miss J. McDermott, Chief Clerk, Q.-M.-G.'s Department ; Capt. Moore, Supply and Transport Corps ; Col. and Mrs. J. E. Nixon, C.B., A. Q.-M.-G. ; The Earl and Countess of Powis ; Mr. Pandeli Ralli ; Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson, *Bart.*, C.B. ; Mr. and Lady Winifred Renshaw ; Colonel Frank Rhodes, D.S.O. ; Major J. S. M. Shea, D.S.O., Brigade-Major to I.-G. of Cavalry ; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. Shearer, D.S.O., I.M.S., Secretary to the P. M. O. in India ; Maj.-Genl. and Mrs. H. L. Smith Dorrien, D.S.O., Adjutant-General in India ; Lord and Lady Alice Stanley ; Miss Thesiger ; Lieut. T. Thorne, Ordnance Department ; Captain H. H. F. Turner, 2nd B. L. ; Maj.-Genl. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor, R.A., I.-G. of Artillery in India ; Mr. E. O. Wilsey, Chief Clerk, Adjutant-General's Office ; Major and Mrs. N. Woodyatt, Brig.-Major to I.-G. of Volunteers.

Despite all these luxuries the great trouble with the

majority of the visitors was to keep warm enough to enjoy them. "You people away in the radiant South perhaps picture us engrossed in the preparations for the Durbar, talking of nothing but elephants and armies and the Great Ones of the Land," wrote the correspondent of the *Madras Times* in an amusing letter. "If you do, you are wrong. The Durbar is only a mere incident which has brought us all together, a fortuitous collection of chilly atoms of humanity, in the middle of a dusty plain; but what actually absorbs our attention is the problem of warming our canvas abodes when the cold sweeps in with a rush at sunset. If you are a real bigwig—and every other man you meet here is a bigwig of sorts—you have a large double-pole tent with a fireplace made of white-washed mud. It is sometimes an advantage not to be a bigwig, and in the matter of fireplaces there are certainly points in favour of decent obscurity. The square chimney outside the larger tents gives an earnest of cosiness within which is not always realised in the event. You modestly approach the dwelling of greatness, and as you peer within the portals you discern the physical embodiment of such limited fame as India can confer, looming, impressive but only vaguely defined, in the midst of dense clouds of acrid smoke. The fireplaces have other defects. Sometimes the crackling wood projects sparks into the middle of the tent; and the average time that it takes to wipe out a tent when fairly aflame is four minutes. The spark difficulty, however, can be overcome by wire guards; and so far I have only heard of three tents suffering destruction. But a new pattern of lamp stove, with which the smaller tents are equipped, is infinitely preferable. It is not the people in the big marquees, but those in the trim little Swiss Cottage tents, who are most comfortably off when the temperature falls. If you treat the lamp stove tenderly, it gives you all the warmth you need. If you don't—most people don't—it diffuses an odour of kerosene until your tent reminds you of the business premises of an Italian warehouseman."

The person who coped with the cold in the most satisfactory manner was Captain Boileau, the designer of Lord Northcote's Camp. The State tents, the largest on the Durbar ground, were fitted with fireplaces. The numerous openings from this group of tents were fitted with wood framework, in which were placed glass doors. The tents had not only the ordinary wood flooring, but this, in turn, was covered by a second floor of newly finished and planed deal, made in sections in Bombay, to exactly fit the tent. Each of the guest's bed-rooms were also provided with a fireplace. The large bed-room tents were, by convenient drapings, divided into a bed-room, a sitting-room, and dressing and bath-rooms.

Each bed-room was also provided with three 16 candle-power incandescent lamps, and a 2,000 candle-power arc lamp illuminated the central lawn, whilst the whole of the Roads and Camp boundaries were outlined by groups of incandescent lamps. From the dining tent numerous passages led to a ladies' drawing-room and to a smoking-room, whilst this, in turn, gave access to a commodious billiard tent fitted with a full-size Watts' table, the only billiard table in the vast city of tents.

The Gaekwar of Baroda endeavoured to rent a commodious bungalow in Delhi, ordinarily let at Rs. 50 a month. Finding the rent demanded for the Durbar period was Rs. 60,000, His Highness determined to build a palace for himself. A bungalow of teakwood was built at Baroda, all the panels of which were richly carved. Its frame-work was carefully fitted together. The whole was then conveyed to Delhi and erected there. The wood-work was covered with flexible metal within, and, for purposes of decoration, with plaster without. The whole was surmounted by a huge dome 50 feet high, from which projected a gilt spire, carrying a 2,000 c. p. arc lamp. Numerous lesser domes in white and gold ornamented the roof of this handsome building. The Camp was approached by a massive arch 50 feet wide by



52 feet high, and 11 feet in thickness. On either side were smaller arches of similar design. The whole was surmounted by six massive spires. Over the central arch was inscribed in letters of gold on a white ground, "Long Live the King-Emperor." The vacant spaces in this magnificent arch were filled in by art designs, special artists having been taken over from Baroda for this purpose.

Amongst those who preferred brick walls to the doubtful pleasures of a canvas city was the Nizam of Hyderabad, who chartered Ludlow Castle—the premises of the Delhi United Service Club—for the occasion at a fabulous rental. It took nine special trains to take His Highness and his followers into Delhi. To the west of the Castle a large plot of ground had been obtained for the purposes of a Military Camp to accommodate the Nizam's State Body Guard which consisted of 50 cavalry and 200 infantry under the command of six officers. Two hundred magnificent horses were stabled in the Military Camp. The Body Guard brought its own string band from Hyderabad. The carriage drives, stabling and Military Camps were illuminated by acetylene light. Eighteen State elephants were used in the processions.

In the Camp of Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Barr, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, and Lady Barr were Capt. H. K. Barr; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Barr; Mr. L. M. Crump, I.C.S.; Mr. A. Elliott; Mr. and Miss H. J. Fisher; Lieut.-Colonel Garrett and Mrs. R. Vernon; Lieut.-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, C.I.E.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Godwin-Austen; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hankin; Lieut.-Colonel W. Hastings; Lieut.-Colonel E. C. M. Lushington; Brig.-General and Mrs. G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Captain and Mrs. Watkin; Maj.-General and Mrs. J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.; whilst in the Hyderabad Camp were Nawab Asaf Yawar-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Nawab Ghalib-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Nawab Khan-i-Khanan Bahadur; Maharaja Peshkar

Kishen Pershad Bahadur; Nawab Kurshid-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Raja Murli Manohar Bahadur; Raja Rai Rayan Bahadur; Raja of Vanpurti Samasthan; Mr. B. Egerton; Mr. K. Burnett; Nawab Lieut.-Colonel Afsur-ud-Daula Bahadur, C.I.E.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Casson Walker; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dunlop, C.I.E.; Nawab Saiyid Hussain Bilgrami; Fardoonji Jamshedji; Nawab Dawar-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Mr., Mrs. and Miss W. Pendlebury; Nawab Lakman-ud-Daula Bahadur; Nawab Fasih-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Nawab Ikbal Yar Jang Bahadur; Ahmed Ullah Khan; Nawab Asad Yar-ud-Daula Bahadur; Nawab Nasir Nawaz-ud-Daula Bahadur; Nawab Sadik Jang Bahadur; Nawab Afzul Nawaz Jang Bahadur; Nawab Osman Yar Jang Bahadur; Abdu Razzak; Nawab Pazu Jang Bahadur, Prem Sing; Mir Liakut Ali; Maulvi Ahmed Hussain; and in the Berar Camp were Bhagwant Rao Shankar Rao; Kumar Shri Harbhamji Raoji; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Khan Bahadur Kwaja Abdul Baki Khan; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salam-ulla Khan, and Mr. L. M. Crump, I.C.S.

Another gorgeous Camp was the Cashmere Camp of His Highness Sir Pratap Singh. It was furnished with priceless treasures from his important frontier State. The reception *shamiana* and its adjacent outer and inner Durbar halls were draped both on the roof and the sides and the floor with the choicest Cashmere fabrics and carpets. The beautifully draped tent roofs were supported by eighty solid silver tent poles, the three largest ones being 8 inches in diameter and 25 feet high, surmounted by a large ball of gold. In view of the value of the treasure therein contained State sentries patrolled the tents day and night. A large modern installation of electric light was established, giving a total illuminating power of 120,000 candles. Ten State elephants, including the celebrated Jamna Parshab, whose ears, head and trunk have been extensively tattooed in gold, blue, and crimson designs, and whose grand tusks carry heavy golden ornaments, were included in the establishment. The retinue consisted of 1,500 people.

The Burma Camp reflected the greatest credit on the officer in charge. The site was originally very rough country, nullahs and hillocks abounding, but Captain Dunlop soon effected a complete transformation. The Camp was decorated with most rare and beautiful plants from Burma, and two huge Dragons adorned the chief entrance. The Camp of Sir Frederic and Lady Fryer contained the following guests:—Mr. and Mrs. Atlay; Miss Bashford; Hon. and Mrs. C. G. Bayne, I.C.S., C.S.I., Member of Legislative Council and Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman, Port Trust; Lieut.-Colonel R. E. S. Davis, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Rangoon; Lieutenant T. S. S. Dunlop, A.-D.-C.; Hon. Mr. J. G. Findlay, Member of Legislative Council; Captain F. A. B. Fryer, Private Secretary; R. B. Gopal Sing, Naib Commandant, Military Police; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. Groves, M.I.C.E., Member of Legislative Council and Chief Engineer; Hon. Mr. W. T. Hall, Member of Legislative Council and Commissioner of Pegu; Commander G. E. Holland, R.I.M., D.S.O., C.I.E., Honorary A.-D.-C., Port Officer; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, I.C.S., President, Rangoon Municipality; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowis, B.L., Member of Legislative Council and Government Advocate; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. D. Norton, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Legislative Council and Financial Commissioner (Offg.); Colonel and Miss S. C. F. Peile, C.I.E., I. G. of Police; Lieutenant C. J. Pickering, Extra A.-D.-C.; Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E., Superintendent, Southern Shan States; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Todd-Naylor, M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Judge; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wingate, I.C.S., Secretary to Government.

Captain Strong, A.-D.-C., was in charge of the Camp of the Governor of Madras in the beginning, but Captain Campbell, the Military Secretary, superintended the final portions of the work in Captain Strong's absence. An important feature of the Camp was the kitchen, a sub-

stantial brick-built structure, fitted with all modern requirements and thoroughly hygienic from a health standpoint. This was a distinct advance upon the makeshift arrangements in some other Camps. Stabling was provided for sixty horses. The general plan of the Camp was that of a semi-circle of tents running round a central grass plot, with streets of tents branching off behind. The tents in the semi-circle consisted of entrance hall, dining-room, drawing-room, smoking-room and His Excellency's office. The rows and blocks of sleeping tents behind had all been arranged and named, some of the names being very quaint, such as Harmony Row, Petticoat Lane, Slum Alley, Bachelors' Buildings, Councillors' Corner and Chancery Lane. Their Excellencies' sleeping apartments and Her Excellency's boudoir, with delightful little private garden attached, were situated immediately behind the drawing-room. There was also a small dining-room immediately behind the entrance hall, and in this a certain number of the guests in Camp dined on nights when big dinners are being given to guests from other Camps.

For the guests, every possible arrangement was made to suit their convenience and comfort. Sufficient carriage accommodation was provided for the whole party, arrangements being made for conveying everyone to all the functions, such as State arrival, opening Arts Exhibition, Durbar, Investiture, State Ball, and Review. And carriages were also ordered to go to the polo ground, etc., in the afternoons. If guests required carriages in the mornings or to go calling, etc., they had only to apply to the Military Secretary two hours before the carriage was required. Furthermore, 16 rickshaws had been provided for use in the Camp, with two coolies attached to each rickshaw. These were used chiefly to take ladies backwards and forwards between their tents, and the Reception tents, and they were in readiness throughout the day and in the evening for that purpose. Then again, five ladies'

and 12 gentlemen's bicycles were provided in the Camp for the convenience of the guests.

In Lord Ampthill's Camp were the following distinguished guests :—Lady Emily Ampthill; Sir G., Lady and Miss Arbuthnot; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. R. S. Benson, I.C.S.; Capt. W. M. Campbell; Mrs. Alan Daly; Capt. R. H. Dick Cuninghame; Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant; Capt. R. D'A. Fife; The Hon. Mr. G. S. Forbes, I.C.S.; Col. R. G. and Lady Susan Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., D.S.O.; Mr. H. P. Hodgson; Major F. C. Logan-Home; Capt. The Hon. R. Lygon; Lady Agnes Lygon; Lady Mary Lygon; The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Madras; Capt. H. M. Martin; Capt. R. L. Matthews; Major and Mrs. W. Molesworth, I.M.S.; Lieut. E. K. Molesworth; Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, *Kt.*, C.I.E.; Capt. H. C. Oakes; Sir J. F. Price, K.C.S.I.; Hon. Constance Russell; Hon. Romola Russell; Hon. Theo. Russell; Major The Hon. Alick Russell; Major A. D. G. Shelley; The Hon. Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Surgn.-Genl. D. Sinclair, C.S.I.; The Hon. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E.; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stuart; Mr. H. A. Stuart, I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss J. Thomson, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Mr. E. Thurston; The Hon. Sir C. A. White; The Hon. Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mrs. and Miss Winterbotham; Mr. L. M. Wynch, I.C.S.

In the Madras Provincial Camp, ably looked after by Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., and Major Formby, were H. H. The Raja of Cochin, accompanied by Messrs. T. Rama Varma; Rama Varma; N. Pattabhirama Rao; K. Narayana Aiyar; Arni Subba Rao; V. Alvar Chetty; Mr. S. Locke; Mr. T. S. Davies; Major L. G. Andrews.

H. H. The Raja of Pudukkotai, accompanied by M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramadas Nayudu; M.R.Ry. Vijja Raghunatha Dorai Raja; Mr. F. E. Crossley.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, accompanied by K. Krishnaswami Rao, Esq., C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur; Mr. A. J. Vieyra; M.R.Ry. C. M. Madhavan Pillai; The Hon. Mr. and Miss G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S.; Miss L. M. Mackenzie; Miss E. C. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Bensley; Major and Mrs. F. W. Dawson, I.S.C.; Major H. Thomson, I.M.S.

Also Rai Bahadur Hon. P. Ananda Charlu, C.I.E.; M.R.Ry. A. Annaswami Tevar; Maharaja Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili; Zamindar of Dhara-kota; Zamindar of Ettiyapuram; Rao Bahadur C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C.I.E.; Maharaja Vikrama Deo, Raja of Jeypore; Zamindar of Mandasa; Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Munavar, K.C.I.E.; Raja of Parlakimedi; Hon. K. Perraju Pantulu; Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, C.I.E.; Diwan Bahadur C. Ramachandra Rao Sahib; Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, *Kt.*, C.I.E.; Hon. P. Ratnasabhapatil Pillai; Hon. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad; Sankara Nayar; The Hon. R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar; Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, C.I.E.; Hon. G. Srinivasa Rao; Mr. N. Subrahmaniyam; Raja of Venkata-giri, K.C.I.E.

The guests of Lieut.-General Sir G. Wolesley, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Commanding Madras, were—Colonel F. J. Aylmer, V.C.; Major, Mrs. and Miss T. N. Bagnall; Captain S. S. Browne, R.F.A.; Mrs. and Miss W. L. Edmiston; Major C. H. Ford, R.F.A.; Brig.-General and Mrs. R. G. W. Hepburne, R.A.; Mrs. and Miss E. H. H. Hay; Capt. A. E. Milner, R.A.M.C.; Brig.-General J. P. C. Neville; Major G. de Heriez Smith; Capt. E. de Heriez Smith; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. M. T. Western, R.A.; Mrs. W. O. Wolseley.

The Madras Volunteers attending the Durbar consisted of Captain Pelly who was in charge of the 17 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Madras Volunteer Guards, Sergeant-Instructor Charles accompanying; Cap-

tain T. H. Baker who was in charge of the 18 Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Madras Artillery Volunteers and Colour-Sergeant Cullen who was in charge of the 9 members of the South Indian Railway Volunteers. Eighteen men of the Madras Railway Volunteers also attended under Major Pigott.

In the Mysore Provincial Camp were Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, I.C.S.; Major and Mrs. G. G. Giffard, I.M.S.; Mr. F. C. Harrison, I.C.S.; Mr. King, I.C.S.; Major J. Logan; Mrs. Robertson; 2nd-Lieutenant D. E. Robertson; Mr. C. Russell, I.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sprott; Capt. R. F. Standage, I.M.S.; Brig.-General Sir James, Lady and Miss Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B.

In H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Camp were the following guests:—Rana Bane Singhji of Vana; Mr. A. Basappaji Urs; Lieut.-Colonel J. Desraj Urs; Mr. D. Devaraj Urs; Mr. Gopalaraja Urs; Mr. Gopalakrishna Urs; Mr. M. Kantaraja Urs; Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, C.I.E.; Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraja Urs; Mr. H. Lingaraj Urs; Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E.; Maharaj Kumar Narasaraja Wadayar; Mr. V. N. Narasimhaiengar; Mr. H. V. Nunjundayya; Mr. P. N. Purnaiya; Mr. C. Sreenivasa Aiyengar; Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E.; Mr. B. K. Venkataradiengar; Miss Anderson; Col., Mrs. and Miss Benson, I.M.S.; Miss Broadbent; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ekstrom; Col. and Mrs. Grant; Major Hancock; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Evan Maconochie, I.C.S.; Miss McGann; Mr. W. McHutchin; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pilkington; Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Smeeth, M.A.; Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S.; Miss Viviani; Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley; Rao Bahadur B. P. Annasamy Moodaliar; Rao Bahadur A. Maigandadeva Moodaliar; Rai Bahadur A. Mandanna; Rai Bahadur C. Somiah; Mr. C. L. S. Russell, I.C.S.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### THE STATE ENTRY.

*Golden sparkles, flashing gem,  
Lit the robes of each of them,  
Cloak of velvet, robe of silk,  
Mantle snowy-white as milk,  
Rings upon our bridle-hand,  
Jewels on our belt and band,  
Bells upon our golden reins,  
Twinkling spurs, and shining chains—  
In such merry mob we went,  
Riding to the Tournament.—THORNBURY.*

**W**ORDS are wanting wherewith to adequately describe the glories of the opening scene in the great pageant of the Durbar. It was a panorama of Eastern splendour and of Western might such as had never before been seen, and of which any word-picture the pen can paint is but a poor and fragmentary record of an event which will surely live in the memories of each beholder until his dying day.

The eventful morning broke upon a scene of indescribable excitement and confusion. In the grey mist of the early dawn orderlies and mounted messengers were galloping wildly backwards and forwards between the Railway Station and the various Camps with final orders and instructions. The roads were crowded with sight-seers bent upon taking up a good position on the line of route before the streets became impassible. A more cosmopolitan throng it would be difficult to imagine. Indian Chiefs arrayed in gorgeous silks and satins, weighed down with jewels of priceless worth, and seated in camel carri-



ages and ancient coaches, or upon elephants or horses with goldern and silvern trappings, escorted by barbaric body-guards and retainers, journeyed side by side with frock-coated guests on motor cars, or more humble folks on bicycles. Every sort and description of men and vehicles, and every type of costume, from a slight modification of the garb of Adam and Eve to the elaborate uniform of a field-marshal was to be seen.

At the Railway Station a brilliant group assembled, including all the Ruling Chiefs who had come to Delhi, and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Staff, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and Staff, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Staff, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Staff, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Hon'ble the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-General Commanding, Bengal, and Staff, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, Panjab, Madras, and Bombay, the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Commissioner of Delhi. The representatives of Foreign Powers, the Foreign Consular Officers, and other guests of Government.

Punctually at the appointed hour, the booming of 31 guns, and the strains of the National Anthem, duly notified the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon, and the



### **The State Entry.**

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon are seated on the elephant at the left of the picture with Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught following. Their Highnesses the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharaja of Mysore are on the next pair of elephants.



Viceroy, stepping from his train, exchanged salutation with those present. Fifteen minutes later the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived, and similar honours and greetings followed. Those of the Ruling Chiefs who were to take part in the Elephant Procession then retired from the station and mounted their elephants outside.

A Guard-of-Honour from a British Regiment (with band) was drawn up outside the station on the west side of the porch and presented arms as His Excellency, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses, emerged from the station; the elephants for His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses being placed to the east of the porch.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, having mounted their elephants, left the Railway Station in Procession at 12 noon. The remainder of the Chiefs and Officials, who did not take part in the Procession, were then conducted to a stand in Chandni Chauk.

The brilliant sunshine of an Indian winter bathed the whole city in golden light as the Procession moved slowly forward. Throughout the whole distance of its progression the guests on the special stands which had been erected along the sides of the route, and the crowds who stood scores deep in the public road, were demonstratively enthusiastic to a degree almost unheard of in a gathering of orientals. The Viceroy was everywhere greeted with the loudest of cheers. Lord Curzon was wearing a blue uniform, with the ribbon of the Star of India. Lady Curzon, who looked smiling and radiant, was attired in a white dress, with a lace fichu, caught on either side with bunches of real violets, both light and dark blue. She carried a parasol of white, with bunches of violets painted on the panels. The elephant on which the Viceregal pair were carried was one of the finest specimens that India could provide. Its name was Luchman, and it was lent by the Maharaja of Benares. The howdah,

which was that used by Lord Lytton in 1877, was a massive structure of burnished silver bearing the Royal Arms on its sides, done in gold, and with richly embossed golden edges. Its seats were upholstered in figured pink silk. The saddle-cloth or jhool was of immense size, almost covering the body of the elephant, and its gold fringes nearly swept the ground. It was stiff with heavy gold embroidery, so lavishly introduced as to almost conceal the original foundation. In the centre of the design was a representation of the sun, and on each side a lion rampant. Before the elephant, and at its sides, walked spearmen and chobdars clad in the scarlet Vice-regal livery. The spearmen carried long silver spears with golden tassels depending from the blade hilts. Some of the chobdars bore maces surmounted by elephants' heads, all fashioned out of silver. Others carried silver staves topped by the Tudor crown.

The Herald, Major Maxwell, was resplendent in a tabard of silk cloth of gold, emblazoned with the Royal Arms. He was followed by twelve trumpeters, six British and six native, wearing State coats of crimson velvet covered with gold lace, and embroidered with the Royal cipher. They were all mounted on handsome black horses, and their saddles were covered with white leopard skins. As they drew near, they played a flourish on their long silver trumpets.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were mounted on a huge elephant lent to them for the occasion by the Maharaja of Jaipur. The Duke was wearing the scarlet uniform of a Field-Marshal and the ribbon of the Star of India was clad in a costume of Star of India blue, which is a pale turquoise. She had a hat to match and carried a white parasol. The Royal howdah, lent by the Maharaja of Bulrampur, was even more elaborate than that which contained the Viceroy. A large panel at its side contained a representation of an

ibex, done in gold in high-relief upon a background of silver. Above was a smaller panel, containing golden parrots pecking at fruit. The rest of the side was cleverly fashioned into the form of a tiger, in the act of springing upon a huddled antelope. The antelope formed the lower part of the side, at the point where it joined the front panel; and the whole was worked in gold upon silver. It was impossible to see more of its decorations as the Procession slowly filed past; but one caught a glimpse of purple upholstery within. The great jhool was almost identical with the Viceroy's, and precisely the same number of attendants with silver spears and maces were in attendance upon Their Royal Highnesses.

Great enthusiasm was displayed when the Imperial Cadet Corps swept by some thirty strong, in their ranks riding the young Maharajas of Jodhpur, Kishengarh, of Jaora, Rutlam and Dholpore, and led by Sir Pertab Singh on the famous coal black charger he rode in the King's Coronation procession at Home. They made a magnificent show in their white frock coats faced with the Star of India and blue and gold Hindustani embroidery, their waists encircled with blue Cashmere kamarbunds with crimson tassels and gold sword belts buckled over them. Turbans of blue with the corps cypher "For the King" formed the head dress, the whole surmounted with gold aigrettes, their black chargers, with snow-leopard skins over the saddles setting off the uniforms, which were second to none in the cavalcade for effect.

Lords Northcote and Amptill made a brave show with their full body guards, Sir C. Rivaz, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, following in a perfect turnout. Lord Kitchener, the great Lord of War, rode by with a glittering and resplendent staff. Then followed the heads of the great Provinces with Indian cavalry escorts.

The full order of the procession was as follows:—The Inspector-General of Police, Panjab; The Deputy

Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the Viceroy's Escort; One Squadron, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards; H. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; Three Squadrons, 4th Dragoon Guards; Orderly Officer, Viceroy's Escort; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Viceroy's Escort; General Officer Commanding Viceroy's Escort; Herald and Trumpeters; The Viceroy's Body Guard; The Imperial Cadet Corps.

(*On Elephants.*)

Two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, the Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, the Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and Lady Curzon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad; H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore; H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, and H. H. the Maharaja of Cashmere.

*Central India Chiefs.*—H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior; H. H. the Maharaja of Indore; H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa; H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha; H. H. the Maharaja of Datia; H. H. the Raja of Dhar; H. H. the Raja of Dewas (Senior); H. H. the Raja of Dewas (Junior); H. H. the Maharaja of Samther; H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari and H. H. the Maharaja of Chhatarpur; H. H. the Raja of Rajgarh and H. H. the Raja of Narsingarh.

*Panjab Chiefs.*—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala; H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur; H. H. the Raja of Nabha; H. H. the Raja of Jind; H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala;

H. H. the Raja Sirmur; H. H. the Nson of Maler Kotla (represented by his son); H. H. the Raja of Faridkot.

*Rajputana Chiefs.*—H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur; H. H. Maharao Raja of Bundi; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir; H. H. the Maharao of Kota; H. H. the Maharaja of Karauli; H. H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmer; H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar; H. H. the Nawab of Tonk; H. H. the Maharao of Sirohi; H. H. the Raj Rana of Jhalawar.

*Bombay Chiefs.*—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur; H. H. the Rao of Kutch; H. H. the Mir of Khairpur; H. H. the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla.

*Bengal Chiefs.*—H. H. the Maharaja of Sikkim (represented by his son); H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar; H. H. the Raja of Hill Tippera.

*Assam Chief.*—H. H. Raja of Manipur.

*United Provinces Chiefs.*—H. H. the Nawab of Rampur; H. H. the Maharaja of Benares; H. H. the Raja of Tehri.

*Bombay Chiefs.*—H. H. the Thakur Sahib of Morvi; the Raja of Bansda, the Thakur Sahib of Limri; the Raja of Bariya, and the Nawab of Janjira.

*Burma Chiefs.*—The Sawbwa of Mong Nai, and the Sawbwa of Keng Tung.

(*In Carriages.*)

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort; His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Staff, escorted by his Body Guard; His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and Staff, escorted by his Body Guard; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort.

(*On Horseback.*)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, escorted by one Squadron of British Cavalry.

(*In Carriages.*)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort; His Honor the Lieute-



nant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort; The Hon'ble the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

*(On Horseback.)*

The Lieutenant-General Commanding, Bengal, and Staff; His Highness the Khan of Kalat; The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, followed by Baluch Chiefs; The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, followed by Pathan Chiefs.

*(In Carriages.)*

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort; The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort; The 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

The elephants for the Ruling Chiefs taking part in the Procession were arranged by the Officer detailed for duty, facing inwards, according to the order of the Procession, on either side of the Queen's Road, commencing at the Railway Station. The portion of the Escort preceding His Excellency then formed up along the road, beyond the Ruling Chiefs. His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, having mounted their elephants at the station, proceeded with their Staffs, in the order above shown, through the line of the Chiefs on their elephants; and when His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses reached the end of the line of elephants, a signal was given for the Escort to start, and the Ruling Chiefs moved forward, two by two, behind Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, in the order in which they were placed on the road.

The carriages of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke

of Hesse, of the heads of Local Governments and Administrations, and of the Members of Council, with their Escorts; and the horses of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the Khan of Kalat, and of the Agents to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, with their followers, were arranged in order along the Queen's Road, and came up, in the same order, as soon as His Excellency the Viceroy had left the Station on his elephant.

The various Officers, entering their carriages or mounting their horses, followed the elephants of the Ruling Chiefs in the order already described. The troops detailed to close up the Procession were formed up in their proper order, in the rear of the Escort of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The route of the Procession was lined throughout by troops, and, as His Excellency passed the Lahore Gate of the Fort, the Viceregal Standard was hoisted on the Fort, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort Batteries.

The elephants constituting the retinues of the Chiefs were placed on the *Champ de Mars* to the west of the Elgin Road and joined the rear of the Procession as it passed by.

On reaching the corner of the Rajpur Road, outside the Mori Gate, His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught halted and bid farewell from their elephants to the Chiefs who were mounted on elephants behind them and who, at this point, turned to the left by the Boulevard Road, and returned to their respective Camps.

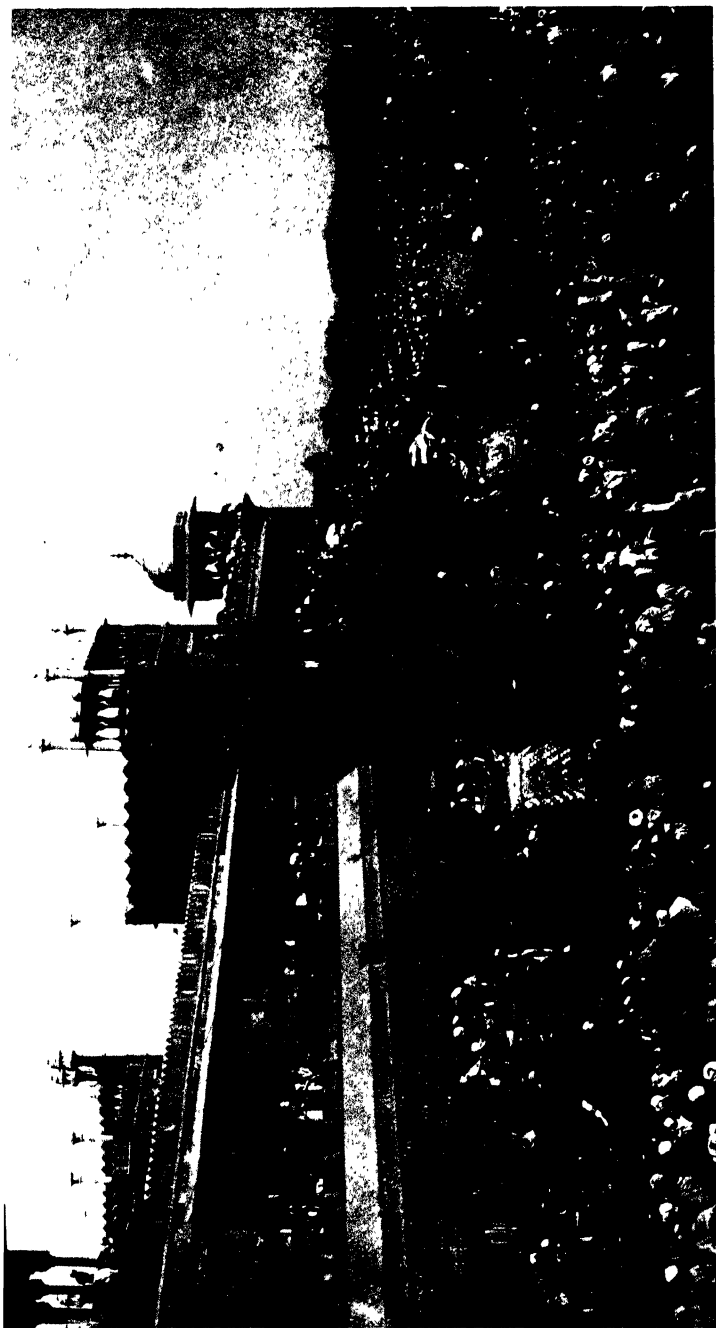
His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses, after exchanging these salutations, then dismounted from their elephants and entered their carriages, which were in readiness at this spot, and the Procession pursued its way along the road under the Ridge, as far as the turning up to the Flagstaff Tower. At this point the portion of the

**Escort** in front of His Excellency, with the exception of the Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps, marched straight on to the Alipore Road, and thence to their Camps.

The carriages of His Excellency and of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, as they turned off the Rajpur Road before proceeding to the Flagstaff Tower and to the Central Camp, halted, in order to have an opportunity of viewing the remainder of the Procession which passed along, down to the concluding regiment of the Escort, on its way to the Alipore Road. His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied only by the Viceroy's Body Guard and the Cadet Corps, then continued, by the Flagstaff Road, to the Viceregal Camp.

As His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses arrived in front of the Circuit House in the Camp, a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from a Battery placed at a suitable spot, and at the sound of the first gun the Viceregal Standard was displayed at the Flagstaff. A Guard-of-Honour was drawn up in front of the Circuit House and other Guards-of-Honour in front of the tents of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse. These guards presented arms as His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses alighted at their respective residences.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the same scene of indescribable confusion as in the early morning, but multiplied a hundred-fold, took place as the myriad guests vainly endeavoured to draw their carriages out of the crush and return to their respective Camps. Many carriages broke down, and hundreds had to walk home.



The Procession passing the Jumna Musjid.

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## CHAPTER V.

### THE ART EXHIBITION.

*My thoughts are with the dead : with them  
I live in long past years,  
Their virtues love, their faults condemn  
Partake their griefs and fears :  
And from their sober lessons find  
Instruction with a humble mind.*—ROBERT SOUTHEY.

*Say, what is Taste, but the internal pow'rs  
Active and strong and feelingly alive  
To each fine impulse ? A discerning sense  
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust  
From things deform'd, or disarranged, or gross.*  
—MARK AKENSIDE.

**O**N the afternoon of the day following the State entry into Delhi, the Viceroy opened the Exhibition of Art Manufactures in the Kudsia Bagh.

The Exhibition Buildings had been designed for the proper display of the articles within them, and for convenience rather than for effect, but the general effect was excellent all the same. The northern or main elevation was in Saracenic style, and the ornamentation in tile-work by the potters of Lahore, Multan, Halla, and Jaipur, and in fresco-painting by the pupils of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, was greatly admired. Two distinguishing features of the Exhibition deserve particular attention. Of these, the first is that the exhibits were collected as the result of personal choice and selection—special efforts having been directed to the exclusion of all trace of modern foreign influences which have tended to debase the ancient indigenous arts. And, in the second place, an important divergence was made from the methods of classification usually followed in exhibitions, in that exhibits were

classified according to their kind, and not according to their place of origin. It was thus made possible for visitors to compare, almost at a glance, productions in one kind from parts of India, both near and remote, and to make purchases in the Sale Gallery without being harassed by the importunities of competing traders. The building comprised four sections—the Main or Sales Gallery, Loan Collection Gallery, Jewellery Gallery, and the Artificers Gallery of workshops.

Among the most popular exhibits were the Gaekwar's Carpet, studded with pearls and rubies, worth a lakh-and-a-half. The Jaipur Shield of the size of a door. The Howda of pure gold. The Travancore See-saw of silver, twelve feet height, and some Cashmere shawls worth ninety thousand rupees.

Throughout the building certain small rooms had been set apart for the purpose of showing the adaptability of the various better known styles of Indian Art to modern household furnishing and architectural decoration. The first of these was the Madras room, assigned to the Madras School of Arts to exemplify the accumulative and realistic Dravidian style of South India, often spoken of as Swami. This may be said to have attained its highest development with the production of Madura and other temples built about the 16th Century. The next room, Guzerat, had been designed to show the elaborate and intricate Jaina style of architecture and ornamentation that still survives in the Jain temples of the province, but which was adapted to the requirements of the Muhammadans by Ahmad Shah, in the 15th Century, when he founded the city of Ahmedabad. Following this was a room assigned to the Panjab School of Arts with walls panelled in the characteristic forms of wood-carving met with in Bhera, Lahore, Amritsar, Udaki, and Cheniot. These, although each possessing features of its own, are commonly (excluding the more

directly Muhammadan form of Cheniot) grouped under the designation of the Sikh style. They certainly attained their highest development during the period of Sikh power in the Panjab. The balcony thrown into the Main Gallery, and which opened from the Panjab room, was probably the finest example of the modern development of Panjab wood-carving ever shown. The fittings originally intended for the Burma room having been found too numerous for the space available, a large overflow had to be carried to the Refreshment room on the opposite side of the Main Gallery. There are two widely different styles of Burmese wood-carving—one bold and effective, the other deeply cut and elaborate. The former is devoted to the uses of every day life, the latter to pagodas and monasteries. The walls of the Refreshment room were panelled with a series of steering chairs, from ordinary river boats, the carved and elevated portions being made to arch overhead. In the Burmese room itself was some of the most charming examples of the elaborate and deeply-cut carving. The Maharaja of Travancore sent the section of a house to the Exhibition. Although not in full size, it was identical, in every detail of shape, furnishing and wood-carving, with the houses used by the better class people of the State. Near by was a glass case that had been specially designed to illustrate the chief decorative features of a Travancore temple. Other rooms were devoted to the ancient art of other portions of India, too numerous to mention in detail in these pages.

The Loan Collection Gallery of the Exhibition was superb. The Princes and Nobles of all parts of India displayed the utmost generosity in permitting all their most beautiful and instructive art treasures to be exhibited. Amongst the most striking of these, Mysore stood out preëminent for its inlaid wood-carving and sandal wood; Cashmere for its superb collection of shawls, the finest ever shown to the public; Baroda for its pearl carpet and



carved rhinoceros hide shields ; Benares and Ahmadabad for their surprisingly beautiful gold cloths (*Kinkhobs*) ; Tanjore for its richly-carved steel weapons and curious textiles ; Nepal for its quaint semi-Chinese appliqué form of wood-carving and curious brass work ; Jaipur for its gold enamels and damascened weapons ; Pertabgarh for its curious glass-gilt enamels ; Chamba for its fine series of ancient enamelled weapons made in Jaipur ; Jodhpur for its marble work and unique collection of ancient arms ; Bikaner for its carved sandstone and lacquer-gilt marble ; Udaipur for its glass mosaics ; Murshidabad and Travancore for their carved ivory ; Hyderabad for its silk brocades and Bidri ware ; Bijapur for its ancient carpets, and Vizianagram for its gold ornaments.

In the Artisans Gallery, special efforts had been made to bring together a representative gathering of craftsmen from far and near. The Kinkhob weavers, the carpet manufacturers, the patola silk dyers, the bandana dyers, the calico printers, the gold and silver embroiderers, the lace manufacturers, the wax cloth decorators, the wood and ivory carvers, the gold and silver smiths, the copper and brass workers, the potters, the stone masons and carvers, the lapidary workers and glass blowers ; practically every craft in India was found to be at work. The operators were permitted to sell, free of all Exhibition commission, the articles 'actually made by them within the building.

Amongst the prize givers at the Exhibition were the Honble Sir E. T. G. Law, K.C.M.G. ; H. H. the Raja of Kapurtala ; H. H. the Maharaja of Tippera ; H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar ; Raja Sir Amar Singh, of Jammce and Cashmur ; Raja Buldeo Singh, of Poonch ; Raja Bahadur Ranjit Sinha, of Nashipur ; Babu Manmatha Nath Roy Choudhry, of Santosh ; and Babu Dhunpat Singh, of Azamganj.

The Judging Committe consisted of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E. ; Colonel Stuart Beatson, C.B. ; Colonel

T. H. Hendley, I. M. S.; Mr. C. L. Burns; Mr. E. Thurston; Chevalier Ghilardi; Mr. R. D. Mackenzie; Munshi Madhob Lal; Bhai Ram Singh; and Mr. R. Arbuthnot, I.C.S., Secretary. For the success of the Exhibition, credit is due to Sir George Watt, C.I.E., the Reporter on Economic Products and the compiler of the well-known dictionary of Economic Products. Besides an unrivalled knowledge of the economic resources of the country, Dr. Watt possesses a vast fund of experience gained from his official connection with previous Exhibitions of Indian manufactures both in Calcutta and London, and as Curator of the economic galleries of the Indian Museum. He was ably assisted by Mr. Percy Browne, of the Lahore School of Arts.

At the opening ceremony the white Exhibition Buildings, surrounded by the refreshing green Kudisa Gardens, made an effective background for the brilliant and interesting gathering which was ranged around. On the *daïs*, before the entrance, were Ruling Chiefs in all the glory of their eastern costumes. In a semi-circle in front of the building were Government guests, and behind them were seated the spectators, and surrounding them, stood an interested and brightly attired fringe of native retainers and servants.

In the Gardens were the Guards of Honour, and the effect of the movement and colour masses in front of Exhibition was most striking and effective.

At 11-30 a loud flourish of trumpets announced the approach of H. E. the Viceroy, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse. They were received by Dr. Watt, Colonel Swinton Jacob and members of the Judging Committee, and conducted to the *daïs*, the Band in the meantime playing the National Anthem. The Viceroy then delivered a stirring, though somewhat pessimistic, homily on patriotism in art, and the decadence of taste in the present day, in the course of which he said:

“ I may be asked what is the object of this Exhibition, and what good do I expect to result from it? I will answer in a very few words. In so far as the decline of the Indian arts represents the ascendancy of commercialism, the superiority of steam-power to hand-power, the triumph of the test of utility over that of taste, then I have not much hope. We are witnessing in India only one aspect of a process that is going on throughout the world, that has long ago extinguished the old manual industries of England, and that is rapidly extinguishing those of China and Japan. Nothing can stop it. The power-loom will drive out the hand-loom and the factory will get the better of the workshop, just as surely as the steam-car is advancing and as the hand-pulled punkah is being replaced by the electric fan.

“ All that is inevitable, and in an age which wants things cheap and does not mind their being ugly, which cares a good deal for comfort and not much for beauty, and which is never happy unless it is deserting its own models and traditions and running about in quest of something foreign and strange, we may be certain that a great many of the old arts and handicrafts are doomed. There is another symptom that to my mind is even more ominous. I am one of those, as I have said, who believe that no national art is capable of continued existence unless it satisfies and expresses the wants of the nation that has produced it. No art can be kept alive by globe-trotters or curio-hunters alone. If it has got to that point it becomes a mere mechanical reproduction of certain fashionable patterns, and, when fashion changes and they cease to be popular, it dies.

“ If Indian Art, therefore, is to continue to flourish or is to be revived, it can only be if the Indian Chiefs and aristocracy and people of culture and high degree undertake to patronise it. So long as they prefer to fill their palaces with flaming Brussels carpets, with Tottenham Court Road furniture, with cheap Italian mosaics, with

French oleographs, with Austrian lustres, and with German tissues and cheap brocades, I fear there is not much hope. I speak in no terms of reproach, because I think that in England we are just as bad in our pursuit of anything that takes our fancy in foreign lands, but I do say that if Indian arts and handicrafts are to be kept alive, it can never be by outside patronage alone. It can only be because they find a market within the country and express the ideas and culture of its people. I should like to see a movement spring up among the Indian Chiefs and nobility for the expurgation or, at any rate, the purification, of modern tastes, and for a reversion to the old-fashioned, but exquisite, styles and patterns of their country. Some day, I have not a doubt that it will come, but it may then be too late.

“ If these are the omens, what, then, is the aim of this Exhibition, and what purpose do I think that it will serve? I can answer in a word: The Exhibition is intended as an object-lesson; it is meant to show what India can still imagine, and create, and do; it is meant to show that the artistic sense is not dead among its workmen, but all they want is a little stimulus and encouragement; it is meant to show that for the beautification of an Indian house or the furniture of an Indian home there is no need to rush to the European shows at Calcutta or Bombay, but in almost every Indian State and Province, in most Indian towns, and in many Indian villages, there still survives the art and there still exist the artificers who can satisfy the artistic as well as the utilitarian tastes of their countrymen, and who are competent to keep alive this precious inheritance that we have received from the past. It is with this object that Dr. Watt and I have laboured in creating this Exhibition, and in now declaring it open, it only remains for me to express the earnest hope that it may in some measure fulfil the strictly patriotic purpose for which it was designed.”

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## CHAPTER VI.

### THE DURBAR.

*And haughtily the trumpets peal, and gaily dance the bells,  
As slow upon the labouring wind the royal blazon swells,*

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*Thou sun, shine on her joyously, ye breezes waft her wide,  
Our glorious Semper Eadem, the banner of our pride.*

—MACAULAY.

**A**LTHOUGH the great ceremony was not to take place until afternoon, the roads leading away from the various camps towards the great Arena were crowded with spectators and troops from the early dawn. The site of the Durbar was exactly the same as that on which Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage took place in 1877. In the centre of the great bare plain the grand Amphitheatre stood out in dazzling whiteness, with its cupolas tipped with gold. Around it were drawn up in imposing order countless batteries, squadrons, and battalions of the splendid Indian Army. In the distance, the sun in splendour shone upon a huge army of elephants, camels, and horses and a brilliant and picturesque mob of the retainers of the Indian Chiefs. The scene inside the Amphitheatre was one of indescribable animation and colour, the gorgeous dresses and jewels of the Native Princes and Chiefs standing out prominently in the foreground whilst behind was an indistinct mass of heads, extending far on either side, and giving the effect of a huge piece of patchwork drapery of bright, variegated colours. Up to eleven o'clock crowds of spectators promenaded in the Arena, the Massed Bands playing selections of music, at intervals.



**The National Anthem after the Proclamation.**

The Assemblage Saluting

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Shortly after twelve, the Mutiny veterans marched into the Arena preceded by a Band playing "See the Conquering Hero," and were hailed on every side of the Amphitheatre with the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and hats. It was a fine and touching sight to see so many aged warriors taking part in the great ceremony. In this great assemblage one old Native veteran, with flowing white beard, had grown so infirm that he had to be supported on the arms of his comrades as he walked along.

The arrival of the Chiefs and Potentates of India was one of the most brilliant episodes of the day. They came in carriages decorated with silver and gold, and drawn by splendid teams of horses whose trappings were of wrought gold, with lancer escorts and attendants clad in rainbow hues. Great Princes robed in silks and smothered with marvellous jewels arrived in scores at the steps of the Durbar theatre, and were escorted by Political Officers to their special seats. At length the vast Amphitheatre, with its tiers of red-cushioned seats, was full, and silence prevailed. Breathless and expectant sat the vast assemblage, awaiting the first act of the great drama. Wild Pathan Chiefs from their frontier fortresses, Shans who guard the borders on the remote Mekong, Arab Sultans, rough Baluchi and Brahui Sirdars, Rajput and Central Indian Chiefs, decked in flashing jewels, noble leaders of English Society, famous Indian civilians, soldiers in brilliant uniforms, delegates from the Great Colonies, Burmese Chieftains, Afghan Envoys, visitors from Nepal and Japan were included in the wonderful and brilliant mass of life and colour. But for quaintness of costume perhaps the Shan Chiefs, who shone like golden butterflies, or walking pagodas, carried off the palm.

The Durbar was attended by the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Burma, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,



and Bengal, with the members of their Staffs, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Panjab, and their Staffs, the Residents of Hyderabad and Mysore, the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Baluchistan, Central India, and the North-West Frontier Province, and the Chief Commissioners of Assam and the Central Provinces. It was also attended by the Ruling Chiefs, who had been invited by the Government of India and by the Local Governments and Administrations, with their retinues, and by the Official Guests, European and Native, who had been invited by the same authorities.

At 11-15 Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the Viceregal Camp with an escort of British and Native Cavalry. Outside the Amphitheatre His Royal Highness was received with a Royal Salute by the mass of troops, 31 guns being also fired. On his approaching the *daïs* the Guard of Honour presented arms, the Massed Bands playing the National Anthem, everybody rising and remaining standing until Their Royal Highnesses had taken their seats.

The Viceroy left his Camp at 11-30 with an escort of a British Cavalry Regiment, the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Body Guard, and a Regiment of Native Cavalry. Outside the Amphitheatre, His Excellency was received with a Royal Salute from all the troops outside. Proceeding to the Amphitheatre, accompanied by the Cadet Corps and the Body Guard, the Viceroy entered the Arena, all rising and remaining standing. As His Excellency approached the *daïs* the Guard of Honour presented arms, the Massed Bands played the National Anthem, the Viceregal Standard was hoisted, and a Royal Salute was fired. On alighting, His Excellency, preceded by his Staff, ascended the steps of the *daïs*, and took his seat on the Throne, the spectators resuming their seats.

The Foreign Secretary then opened the Durbar, and

the Massed Bands sounded the summons to the Herald. The Herald, Captain Maxwell, a gigantic figure of a man, attired in a most gorgeous costume of gold and red, then rode in, accompanied by his trumpeters, clad in splendid tunics, with trumpets, the whole presenting a most striking spectacle. In riding up to the *dais*, they halted three times, each time sounding a flourish of trumpets.

The Herald then, at the command of the Viceroy, read the Proclamation announcing the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. This was followed by more flourishes of trumpets. The Royal Standard was then hoisted on the Flagstaff in the centre of the Arena, the Massed Bands played the National Anthem, the Guard of Honour presented arms, all spectators rising and remaining standing meanwhile. Then a grand Imperial Salute of 101 guns followed by a *feu-de-joie* was fired, and the National Anthem played at intervals. This was succeeded by a prolonged flourish from the Herald and trumpeters.

His Excellency then rose from his Throne, and addressed the assemblage :—

“Five months ago, in London, His Majesty, King Edward VII., King of England and Emperor of India, was invested with the Crown and Sceptre of the English Kings. Only a few representatives of the Indian Empire had the good fortune to be present at that ceremony. To-day, His Majesty has, by his Royal favour, afforded an opportunity to all his Indian people to take part in similar rejoicings, and here and elsewhere throughout India they are gathering together in honour of the event—the Princes and Chiefs and Nobles, who are the pillars of his Throne ; the European and Indian officials, who conduct his administration with an integrity and devotion to duty beyond compare ; the Army, British and Native, which, with such pre-eminent bravery, defends his frontiers and fights his wars ; and the vast body of the loyal inhabitants of India of all races, who, amid a thou-

sand varieties of circumstance and feeling and custom, are united in their spontaneous allegiance to the Imperial Crown.

It was with the special object of thus solemnising his Coronation in India that His Majesty commanded me, as his Viceroy, to convene this great Durbar, and it is to signify the supreme value that he attaches to the occasion that he has honoured us by deputing his own brother, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, to join in this celebration.

It is twenty-six years since the anniversary of this day, in this city of imperial memories and traditions, and on this spot Queen Victoria was proclaimed the first Empress of India. That act was a vindication of her profound interest in her Indian subjects and of the accomplished unity of her Indian dominions under the paramountcy of the British Crown. To-day, a quarter of a century later, that Empire is not less, but more united. The Sovereign to whom we are met to render homage is not less dear to his Indian people, for they have seen his features and heard his voice. He has succeeded to a throne not only the most illustrious but the most stable in the world, and ill-informed would be the critic who would deny that not the least of the bases of its security, nay, I think, a principal condition of its strength, is the possession of the Indian Empire and the faithful attachment and service of His Majesty's Indian people. Rich in her ancient traditions, India is also rich in the loyalty which has been kindled anew in her by the West.

Amid the crowd of noble suitors who, through all the centuries, have sought her hand, she has given it only to the one who has also gained her trust. Nowhere else in the world would such a spectacle be possible as that which we witness here to-day. I do not speak of this great and imposing assemblage, unparalleled as I believe it

to be, but refer to that which this gathering symbolises and those to whose feelings it gives expressions. Over a hundred rulers of separate States, whose united population amounts to sixty millions of people and whose territories extend over six degrees of longitude, have come here to testify their allegiance to their common Sovereign. We greatly esteem the sentiments of loyalty that have brought them to Delhi from such great distances and often at considerable sacrifice, and I shall presently be honoured by receiving from their own lips their message of personal congratulation to the King.

The officers and soldiers present are drawn from a force in India of nearly 230,000 men, whose pride it is that they are the King's Army. The leaders of Indian society, official and unofficial, who are here, are the mouth-pieces of a community of over two hundred and thirty million souls. In spirit, therefore, and one may almost say through their rulers and deputies, in person, there is represented in this Arena nearly one-fifth of the entire human race. All are animated by a single feeling and all bow before a single throne, and should it be asked how it is that any one sentiment can draw together these vast and scattered forces and make them one, the answer is that loyalty to the Sovereign is synonymous with confidence in the equity and benignity of his rule.

It is not merely the expression of an emotion but the regard of an experience and the declaration of a belief, for, to the majority of these millions, the King's Government has given freedom from invasion and anarchy; to others it has guaranteed their rights and privileges, to others it opens ever-widening avenues of honourable employment; to the masses it dispenses mercy in the hour of suffering and to all it endeavours to give equal justice, immunity from oppression, and the blessings of enlightenment and peace. To have won such a dominion is a great achievement: to hold it by fair and righteous dealing is a greater: to weld it by prudent statesmanship

into a single and compact whole will be and is the greatest of all. Such are the ideas and aims that are embodied in the summoning of this Coronation Durbar.

It is now my duty to read to you the gracious message which His Majesty has desired me to convey to his Indian people :—

### THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

*It gives me much pleasure to send a message of greeting to my Indian people on the solemn occasion when they are celebrating my Coronation.*

*Only a small number of the Indian Princes and representatives were able to be present at the ceremony which took place in London, and I accordingly instructed my Viceroy and Governor-General to hold a Great Durbar at Delhi in order to afford an opportunity to all the Indian Princes, Chiefs and Peoples and to the Officials of my Government to commemorate this auspicious event. Ever since my visit to India in 1875 I have regarded that country and its Peoples with deep affection and I am conscious of their earnest and loyal devotion to my House and Throne during recent years. Many evidences of their attachment have reached me, and my Indian troops have rendered conspicuous services in the wars and victories of my Empire.*

*I confidently hope that my beloved son the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales may before long be able to make themselves personally acquainted with India and the Country which I have always desired that they should see, and which they are equally anxious to visit.*

*Gladly would I have come to India upon this eventful occasion myself had this been found possible. I have, however, sent my dear brother, the Duke of Connaught, who is already so well-known in India, in order that my family may be represented at the Ceremony held to celebrate my Coronation.*

*My desire, since I succeeded to the Throne of my revered Mother, the late Queen Victoria, the Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration which secured for her in so wonderful a degree the veneration and affection of her Indian subjects.*

*To all my Feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement and of devotion to their welfare which are the supreme aim and object of my Rule, and which under the blessing of Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire, and the greater happiness of its People.*

H. E. the Viceroy, continuing, said:—"Princes and the Peoples of India, these are the words of the Sovereign whose Coronation we are assembled to celebrate. They provide a stimulus and an inspiration to the officers who serve him, and they breathe the lessons of magnanimity and goodwill to all.

"To us, who, like my colleagues and myself, are the direct instruments of His Majesty's Government, they suggest the spirit that should guide our conduct and infuse our administration. Never was there a time when we were more desirous that that administration should be characterised by generosity and lenience. Those who have suffered much deserve much, and those who have wrought well deserve well.

"The Princes of India have offered their soldiers and their own swords in the recent campaigns of the Empire and in other struggles, such as those against drought and famine, they have conducted themselves with equal gallantry and credit. It is difficult to give them more than they already enjoy, and impossible to add to a security whose invincibility is beyond dispute, nevertheless it has been a pleasure to us to propose that Government shall cease to

exact any interest for a period of three years upon all loans that have been made or guaranteed by the Government of India to Native States in connection with the last famine, and we hope that this benefaction may be acceptable to those to whom it is offered.

“ Other and more numerous classes there are in this great country to whom we would gladly extend, and to whom we hope before long to be in a position to announce relief. In the midst of a financial year it is not always expedient to make announcements or easy to frame calculations. If, however, the present conditions continue and, if, as we have good reason to believe, we have entered upon a period of prosperity in Indian finance, then I trust that these early years of His Majesty’s reign may not pass by without the Government of India being able to demonstrate their feelings of sympathy and regard for the Indian population by measures of financial relief which their loyal conduct in years of depression and distress renders it especially gratifying to me to contemplate.

“ I need not now refer to other acts of consideration or favour which we have associated with the present occasion since they are recorded elsewhere, but it is my privilege to make the announcement to the officers of the Army that henceforward the name of the Indian Staff Corps will cease to exist, and that they will belong to the single and homogeneous Indian Army of the King.

“ Princes and peoples, if we turn our gaze for a moment to the future, a great development appears with little doubt to lie before this country. There is no Indian problem, be it of population or education or labour or subsistence, which it is not in the power of statesmanship to solve. The solution of many is even now proceeding before our eyes. If the combined arms of Great Britain and India can secure continued peace upon our borders, if unity prevails within them between Princes and people, between European and Indian, and between rulers and

ruled, and if the seasons fail not in their bounty, then nothing can arrest the march of progress. The India of the future will, under Providence, not be an India of diminishing plenty, of empty prospect or of justifiable discontent, but one of expanding industry, of awakened faculties, of increasing prosperity and of more widely distributed comfort and wealth.

“ I have faith in the conscience and the purpose of my own country, and I believe in the almost illimitable capacities of this. But, under no other conditions can this future be realised than the unchallenged supremacy of the Paramount Power and under no other controlling authority is this capable of being maintained than that of the British Crown.

“ And now, I will bring these remarks to a close. It is my earnest hope that this great assemblage may long be remembered by the peoples of India as having brought them into contact at a moment of great solemnity with the personality and the sentiments of their Sovereign. I hope that its memories will be those of happiness and rejoicing and that the reign of King Edward the Seventh, so auspiciously begun, will live in the annals of India and in the hearts of its people. We pray that under the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe his Sovereignty and Power may last for long years ; that the wellbeing of his subjects may grow from day to day ; that the administration of his officers may be stamped with wisdom and virtue, and that the security and beneficence of his dominion may endure for ever.”

At the conclusion of His Excellency's address, the Herald again approached the *daïs* and, raising his cap, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, which was responded to by the entire assemblage with great fervour, and followed by three vociferous cheers from the troops outside the Arena.

The culminating scene of the Durbar was the present-



ation of the Native Chiefs, all of whom advanced to the front of the *dais* in their due order of precedence and offered their congratulations to His Majesty through His Excellency, who, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, received them standing.

The following Ruling and Mediatished Chiefs were presented by Sir Hugh Barnes to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

. The Rao of Alipura ; The Maharaja of Alwar ; The Nawab of Bahawalpur ; The Raja of Bansda ; The Raja of Bariya ; The Gaekwar of Baroda ; The Rana of Barvani ; The Maharaja of Benares ; The Maharaja of Bharatpur ; The Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar ; The Begam of Bhopal ; The Pant Sachiv of Bhor ; The Maharaja of Bikanir ; The Maharao Raja of Bundi ; The Maharaja of Jodhpur ; The Nawab of Junagarh ; The Khan of Kalat ; The Sardar of Kalsia ; The Raja of Kapurthala ; The Maharaja of Karauli ; The Raja of Keonthal ; The Raja of Khairagarh ; The Mir of Khairpur ; The Maharaja of Kishangarh ; The Maharaja of Kolhapur ; The Maharao of Kota ; The Sultan of Lahej ; The Jam of Las Bela ; The Thakur of Lawa ; The Thakur Sahib of Limri ; The Nawab of Loharu ; The Nawab of Cambay ; The Maharaja of Charkhari ; The Maharaja of Chatarpur ; The Mehtar of Chitral ; The Raja of Cockin ; The Maharaja of Cooch Behar ; The Rao of Cutch ; The Maharaja of Datia ; The Raja of Dewas (Junior) ; The Raja of Dewas (Senior) ; The Raja of Dhar ; The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur ; The Nawab of Dir ; The Amir of Dthali ; The Nawab of Dujana ; The Maharawal of Dungarpur ; The Raja of Faridkot ; The Thakur Sahib of Gondal ; The Maharaja of Gwalior ; The Raja of Hill Tippera ; The Nizam of Hyderabad ; The Maharaja of Idar ; The Maharaja of Indore ; The Maharaja of Jaipur ; The Maharawal of Jaisalmer ; The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere ; The Nawab of Janjira ; The Nawab of Jaora ; The Raj Rana of Jhala-

war ; The Raja of Jind ; The Nawab of Maler Kotla (represented by his Son) ; The Raja of Manipur ; The Chief of Miraj (Senior) ; The Raia of Moharbhani ; The Thakur Sahib of Morvi ; The Maharaja of Mysore ; The Raja of Nabha ; The Raja Nalagarh (Hindur) ; The Raja of Narsingarh ; The Khan of Nawagai ; The Maharaja of Orchha ; The Thakur Sahib of Palitana ; The Maharaja of Patiala ; The Thakur of Piploda ; The Rana of Porbandar ; The Raja of Pudukota ; The Raja of Raigarh ; The Raja of Rajgarh ; The Nawab of Rampur ; The Raja of Ratlam ; The Raja of Behra Khol ; The Maharaja of Rewa ; The Maharaja of Samthar ; The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura ; The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla ; The Raja of Sirmur ; The Maharao of Sirohi ; The Raja of Sonpur ; The Raja of Tehri ; The Nawab of Tonk ; The Maharaja of Travancore ; The Maharana of Udaipur.

The Durbar was also attended by the following Shan Chiefs from Burma :—

The Moyza of Gantarawadi ; The Moyza of Hsa Mong Hkam ; The Sawbwa of Hsenwi (South) ; The Sawbwa of Keng Tung ; The Sawbwa of Mong Nai ; The Sawbwa of Yawng Hwe ; The Sawbwa of Mong Pawn.

All the Chiefs delivered messages breathing their utmost loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King.

His Highness the Nizam said: "It afforded me very great pleasure to be present here on this auspicious and memorable occasion. I am sure Your Excellency is aware that it has been my lifelong endeavour to maintain and strengthen the traditions of my house as the faithful ally of the British throne. As such, I would ask you to be so kind as to convey my most sincere congratulations to the King-Emperor, His Most Gracious Majesty. Assure him, on my behalf, that His Majesty will always find in me and my house an ally ever faithful and true in every respect."

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who was dressed in a beautiful gold brocade and wore most superb diamonds, with strings of huge pearls and a pendant of rubies, said: "I desire on behalf of my mother and myself to offer my most humble and loyal congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

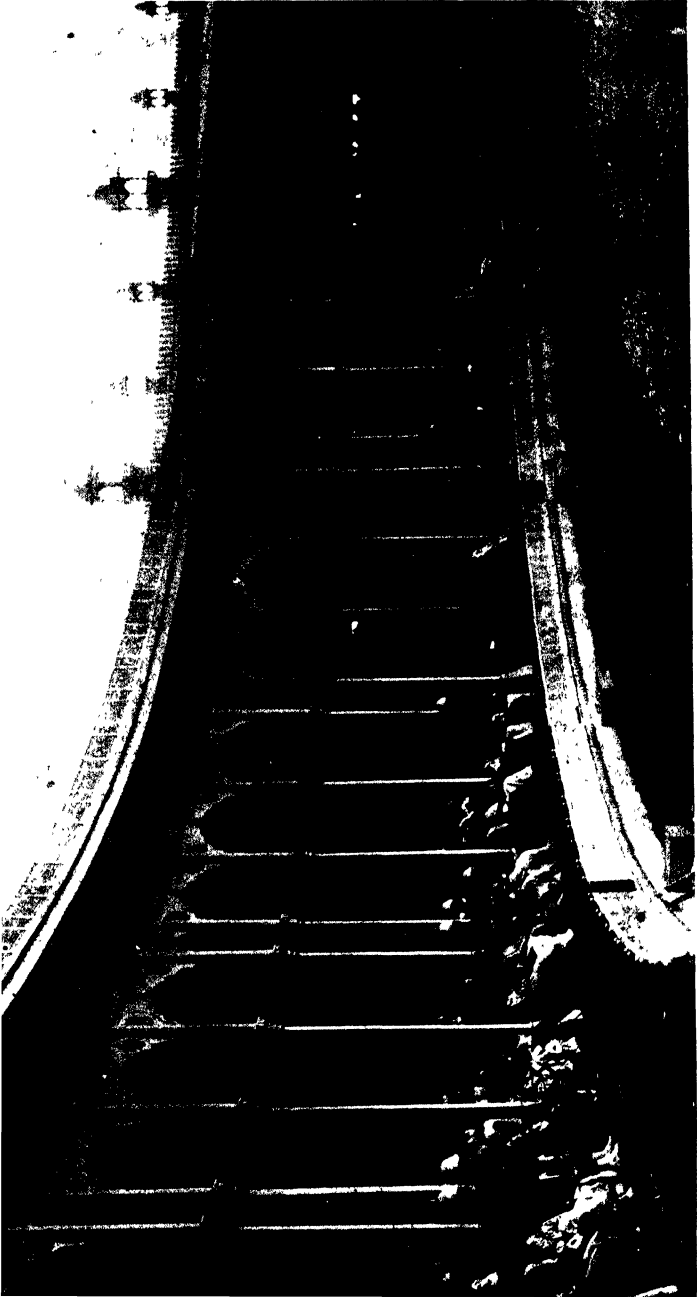
His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala who was also attired in a beautiful costume, besprinkled with magnificent jewels, wore a magnificent tiara of costly gems which completely encircled his turban. He arrived at the Durbar in full state in a beautiful State coach specially imported from Europe for the occasion, and was attended by seven State officials, and was escorted by his Body Guard, fine stalwart men in blue and silver uniforms. The whole turn-out formed a magnificent spectacle, and was much admired by His Highness's many European friends.

Another Prince, well-known to the European visitors, was the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who in the State procession had ridden in a gold and silver Howdah with rich cloth of gold trappings, and wore a pink brocade *Chapkan* with a blue puggree, his breast shining resplendent with the many orders and war medals which he has earned in the service of the Empire.

The Maharaja of Benares was clad completely in a suit of gold, covered with pearls, his breast and turban being ablaze with brilliants and rubies.

The Maharaja of Scindia, one of the most popular and cultured Princes in the Camp, said, in perfect English, "my respectful congratulations to His Most Gracious Majesty." He wore an embroidered pink coat covered with pearls.

The Gaekwar of Baroda was the centre of all eyes as he moved up to the *dais* to deliver his message. Over his gorgeous dress he wore a breastplate of diamonds approaching a quarter of a million sterling in value.



**The Right Wing of the Durbar Amphitheatre**  
where the Princes and Ruling Chiefs were accommodated.

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Then at length the great Durbar ended. The crowd rose as the Viceroy left his seat. First the Royal cortége left the Arena, then the delegates of Foreign Powers, Governors, Ruling Chiefs, Lord Kitchener and others. They entered their carriages from the Arena with brilliant escorts and drove through lines of soldiery towards Delhi. There was a surging of the men, horses, and vehicles without number. For the rest of the guests it was *sauf qui peut*. Many waited hours in slow struggling procession before they could thread their way to their various camps, where in well-earned rest they crowned the day with loyal toasts to the King-Emperor.

## CHAPTER VII.

### LARGESSE, LARGESSE, MY NOBLE MASTER!

*Fortune, men say, doth give too much to many,  
But yet she never gave enough to any.*

MARTIAL—SIR JOHN HARRINGTON.

*All hail to the Lordlings of high degree  
Who live not more happy, though greater than we.*

—MACDONALD.

**T**HE Honours' List which was issued in connection with the Durbar gave great satisfaction from the fact that the rewards were more generally distributed than usual, and that a larger proportion of non-officials came in for a share of distinction. But considerable dissatisfaction was expressed throughout the Indian press on account of the fact that some signal boon was not immediately conferred upon the public in general. It is true that some reduction of taxation was promised by the Viceroy at an early date, but something more tangible than this had been eagerly expected. Exactly what it was the people wanted, is not quite clear, perhaps they hardly knew themselves. But the general feeling on the subject may be gathered from the following extract from the speech of the President of the Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad a few days before the Durbar took place. He said—

“ Having regard to the traditional policy of the British Government, the people of India look forward with confidence to the bestowal of some boon, the concession of some popular right, as commemorative of the occasion and of the affectionate interest which His Majesty feels in the welfare of his Indian subjects. To the people of

India it would be a grievous disappointment if, on this the first and the greatest ceremonial occasion in connection with the new reign, the traditional policy of the British Government, consecrated by illustrious names and followed with unvarying consistency for nearly half a century, were to be departed from. The traditional policy of the British Government in this matter is in entire keeping with the immemorial usage of the East where royal celebrations, especially those which commemorate the assumption of sovereign authority, are proclaimed to the people by beneficent gifts which evoke their gratitude, strengthen their loyalty and secure their attachment to the new Sovereign. It is therefore with all confidence that we would appeal to Lord Curzon to follow precedent and the immemorial usage of the East, and convert what, it has been so confidently predicted, would be a mere pageant, into a great historical event which will excite the love and reverence of the people, cement their loyalty, draw them closer to Britain and strengthen those ties of attachment between the two countries upon which the greatness of the British Empire and the prosperity of India alike depend."

That the concessions that were subsequently announced did not come up to these expectations a perusal of the comments in the Indian newspapers of the time will show.

The Durbar concessions consisted of assistance to certain famine-stricken Rajas, additional privileges, favours, and gifts of money to the Indian Army, and the release of a large number of prisoners.

The following is a list of the principal honours :—*Order of the Bath. To be G.C.B.*—The Nizam of Hyderabad.

*To be K.C.B.*—Major-General C. C. Egerton, D.S.O., Commanding the Panjab Frontier Force ; Colonel A. G. Hammond, D.S.O., V.C., A.D.C.

*The Star of India. To be G.C.S.I.*—The Rajah of Cochin.

*To be K.C.S.I.*—The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson ;



Rear-Admiral C. C. Drury ; The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, of Madras ; The Hon'ble Mr. J. Monteath, of Bombay ; The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel D. Robertson, Resident in Mysore ; The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, the Lieut.-Governor-Elect of Bengal ; Mr. H. S. Barnes, the Lieut.-Governor-Elect of Burma ; Surgeon-General W. R. Hooper ; Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, President of the Irrigation Commission ; The Rajah of Tehri ; Kunwar Rambir Singh, of Patiala.

*To be C.S.J.*—Sir Edward Law, Finance Member ; Mr. C. S. Bayley ; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, of Bombay ; The Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, Chief Secretary, Madras Government ; Major-General T. B. Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery ; Mr. H. Adamson, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma ; The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. L. Impey, of the United Provinces Council ; Mr. Macpherson, Revenue Secretary, Bengal ; Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Surveyor-General in India ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, Commissioner, Rawalpindi ; Mr. R. H. Craddock, Commissioner of Jubbulpore ; Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, of the War Office ; Major H. Daily, of the Foreign Department ; The Rajah of Burdwan ; Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan, of the United Provinces ; Sardar Badan Singh, of Ludhiana.

[It is also notified that the late Rajah of Mandi was to have been made a K.C.S.I., had he lived.]

*The Indian Empire. To be G.C.I.E.*—The Maharaja of Travancore ; The Rajah of Nabha.

*To be K.C.J.E.*—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay ; Mr. Thirkell White, of the Rangoon Chief Court ; Mr. C. L. Tupper, Financial Commissioner, Panjab ; Surg.-Genl. B. Franklin, Director-General, Indian Medical Service ; The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, of the Madras Legislative Council ; Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office of India ; Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy ; Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter ; The Rajah of Shahpura ;

Gangadhar Rao Ganesh, of the Southern Mahratta country ; Sirdar Ghans Bakhsh, of Baluchistan ; The Maharaja of Sonbursa, in Bengal ; Maharaja Peshkar Kishan Parshad, Prime Minister of Hyderabad ; Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore ; Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Row, of Vizagapatam.

*To be C.I.E.*—Colonel DeBrath, Military Department ; The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee, Judge, Panjab Chief Court ; Mr. F. G. Maclean, Director-General of Telegraphs ; Mr. W. B. DeWinton, Secretary, Public Works Department, Madras ; Mr. T. R. Wynne, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway ; Mr. A. Elliott, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; Major A. B. Kemball, Political Resident, Persian Gulf ; Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department ; Colonel Loch, Mayo College, Ajmere ; Colonel G. Bomford, Medical College, Calcutta ; Colonel Hodding, Behar Light Horse ; Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay ; Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, Editor, *Madras Mail*, and Sheriff of Madras ; Mr. T. J. Bennett, Proprietor, and late Editor, of the *Times of India* (Bombay) ; Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Proprietor of the *Englishman* (Calcutta) ; Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee, Sheriff of Calcutta ; Mr. LeMesurier, Chairman, Patna Municipality ; Mr. Nathan, Secretary, Universities Commission ; Major Alcock, I.M.S., Indian Museum ; Mr. A. Hill, Executive Engineer, Bombay ; Colonel Donald, Commandant, Samana Rifles ; Professor J. C. Bose, F.R.S., Calcutta ; The Khan of Dir ; The Mehtar of Chitral ; The Mir of Hunza ; The Rajah-Khan of Najar ; Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Secretary, Bank of Bengal ; Mr. Wenden, Agent, G. I. P. Ry. ; Khuda Bakhsh, of Patna ; The Dewan of Kishangarh ; Balmukund Das, of the Alwar Council ; Mr. Henderson, of Cachar ; Mahomed Khan, Honorary Commandant, 15th Bengal Cavalry ; The Sawbwa of Mone, Southern Shan States ; The Nazim of Mekran ; Fateh Ali Khan, of Lahore ; Ganghadar Shastri, Professor, Sanskrit College, Benares ; Mr. Furdonjee

Jamshedji, Private Secretary to the Nizam's Minister ; Mr. West, Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India.

[It was the intention to confer a G.C.S.I. on the late Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and a C.I.E. on the late Mr. H. C. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests ]

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer Knighthoods on—Mr. Justice Davies, of the Madras High Court ; Mr. Justice W. A. Clark, Chief Judge of the Panjab Chief Court ; Mr. M. C. Turner, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce ; Colonel Cooper, Cawnpore Volunteers ; Dr. G. Watt ; Mr. H. Narottamdas, late Sheriff of Bombay ; Mr. W. Godsell, India Office.

*Salutes.*—Permanent salutes of 11 guns have been conferred on the Nawab of Janjira, and of 9 guns each on the Sawbwas of Kengtung, Mongnai, and Hsipaw ; also personal salutes of 9 guns each on the Rao of Bhor, the Maharana of Danta, and the Nawab of Loharu.

*Kaiser-i-Hind Medals—Gold Medals.*—Her Excellency Lady Curzon ; the Rev. S. S. Allnutt ; Mr. A. F. Ashton ; Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Dawson ; Captain A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, of the Cauvery Power Scheme ; Mr. J. Douglas, of Bombay ; the Rev. J. A. Graham ; Pundit Jwala Prasad ; Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, of Delhi ; Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar ; Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee, of Rangoon ; Mr. J. Nisbet, of the Forest Department ; Major Semple, I.M.S., of the Kasauli Institute ; the Rev. Father J. Sewell, of St. Joseph's, Trichinopoly ; and the Rev. D. Whitton, of Nagpur.

*Silver Medals.*—Mrs. Adams-Wylie, widow of the late Lieutenant Adams-Wylie, Bombay I.M.S. ; the Rev. A. Andrew, the F. C. S. Mission, Chingleput ; Mir Aziz Hasan, of Etawah ; Babu Goenka, of Monghyr ; Mr. Blenkinsop, Settlement Officer, Raipur ; Rao Kansing, of Hyderabad ; Thakur Durgari Singh, of Alwar ; Mr. Eaglesome, of the Lawrence School, Mount Abu ; the Rev.

Father Freynet, of Rangoon; the Rev. R. Jones, of Shillong; Miss Joss, of the Scotland Mission, Guzerat; Miss Mitchell, Baptist Missionary, Moulmein; Miss Mitcheson, of the Zenana Mission, Peshawar; Miss O'Hara, of the Canadian Mission, Dhar; Mr. Pennell, a Medical Missionary, Bannu; Bhai Ram Sing, of the Mayo Arts School, Lahore; Santokh Singh, of Raipur; Bibi Soghra, of Patna; Mahomed Zahur-ul-Husain, of Allahabad.

The following notification appeared in the *Gazette* :—  
 H. E. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release, as an act of clemency and grace, of a certain number of prisoners, both criminal and civil, and the remission of a portion of the sentences of other prisoners in all the jails throughout British India and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of the King-Emperor. Local Governments and Administrations have been desired to release on this day 10 per cent. of all convicts under sentence, provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good, and that their releases are not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime. Under these orders, 9,123 offenders will be released.

Special consideration has been given to the question of the release of Burmans convicted of dacoity and similar offences during the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma, and the release of 127 such convicts has been decided on.

Apart from the foregoing concession, His Excellency in Council has, as additional measures of clemency and grace, directed the release (1) of 1,238 female convicts, whose offences were not of a serious nature; (2) of 4,909 persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less, who have on this day worked out half of their sentence; and (3) of 276 persons under sentence of not more than six months' imprisonment, whose offences were more or less attributable to conditions of scarcity.

The Governor-General in Council has also directed the absolute release of 352 male and female convicts in the Andamans, and the conditional release of 31 convicts under sentence for dacoity. The total number of convicts of all classes at Port Blair who will be released in connection with the celebration of the Coronation of the King-Emperor of India will thus be nearly 400.

The Governor-General in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to convicts in Indian jails who, in the interests of Society, cannot now be released, by directing that they be granted remissions of their punishment graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case, which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in jail.

His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned in the case of all well-behaved convicts in Port Blair certain concessions which will mitigate the severity of their sentences, and will improve their prospects of earning further privileges by continued good behaviour.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of the decrees of Civil Courts, whose debts do not exceed the sum of Rs. 100, provided that they are poor and not fraudulent, and the payment by the Government of India of the debt or debts for which they are detained. One hundred and thirty-two Civil prisoners will accordingly be discharged and their debts, aggregating Rs. 8,590, will be paid by the Government.

The total number of prisoners who will be released from British jails, including the Andamans, is 16,188.

The following extracts from the military concessions are of general interest :—

Six Native Officers are for the future to be appointed annually for duty as Orderly Officers in attendance upon the King, the arrangement commencing with the year

1903. Each will be allowed a *batman*. They will remain one season in London, namely, from April to August, and be annually replaced by other selections. Half of them will be drawn from the Cavalry and half from the Infantry, Artillery, and Sappers. They will be provided with quarters near Buckingham Palace.

It is further notified that the honorary rank of Captain will in future be granted, on retirement, to all Risaldar-Majors possessing the First-Class of the Order of British India, and that of Lieutenant on all other Native Officers possessing the same decoration.

The Order of British India will be temporarily increased by 50 appointments, *viz.*, 10 First-Class, and 40 Second-Class, to be hereafter absorbed.

For the Imperial Service Troops 10 First-Class and 20 Second-Class appointments in the Order of British India are sanctioned. This establishment is to include holders on the retired as well as active lists. These appointments will not carry allowances from the British Government.

A Meritorious Service Medal, with a gratuity of Rs. 25, for Dafadars and Havildars only, is sanctioned to each Regiment, also two extra Good Conduct Medals, with a similar gratuity, to each native Regiment for the rank and file.

The sanction of a money grant of Rs. 300 to each British Cavalry Regiment, Rs. 450 to each British Infantry Battalion, Rs. 150 to each Native Cavalry Regiment, and Rs. 200 to each Native Infantry Battalion is also notified, and to other Corps in proportion.

In connection with the Durbar, the following correspondence also took place between the Viceroy and the Maharaja of Jaipur :—

From the Maharajah of Jaipur to the Viceroy. Coronation Durbar, 30th December. My Honoured and Valued Friend,—With the kind permission of Your Excellency I

would like to convey to you the pleasing information that my Senior Rani Maharani Jadonji has expressed her earnest desire to commemorate the auspicious and ever memorable Coronation Durbar by contributing a lakh of rupees to the Indian People's Famine Trust. The Maharani hopes that this humble request of hers will meet with your kind approval, and that you will kindly sanction her gift. Your Excellency is well aware how much this scheme for the amelioration of the distress of the people of India in times of famine lies near my heart, and I am greatly pleased that the Maharani takes so deep an interest in it, and that she has shown her appreciation of it by making this offer. I trust the scheme will more and more commend itself to the people of India, for whose material good it has been established. In the event of Your Excellency graciously according your approval, I trust to take the earliest opportunity of representing Her Highness's wishes through the ordinary official channels.

I beg to remain,  
Your Excellency's sincere friend,  
(Signed) S. MADHO SINGH.

From the Viceroy to the Maharaja of Jaipur. Viceroy's Camp, Delhi, December 31st, 1902. My Dear Friend,—I have received with the utmost pleasure your Highness's letter, in which you have informed me of the munificent gifts of your Senior Rani Maharani Jadonji to the Famine Trust, originally created by the magnificent generosity of Your Highness. This announcement will create the most widespread satisfaction, and will show that the first interest of your noble House continues to be the good of the people, and that the Maharani, like yourself, regards great public occasions as an incentive to acts of private beneficence.

I am, Your Highness's sincere friend,  
(Signed) CURZON.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Our fathers to their graves have gone  
Their strife is past—their triumph won,  
But sterner trials await the race,  
Which rises in their honoured place.—WHITTIER.*

**T**HE State Banquet, which took place in the Viceroy's Camp on the evening of the Durbar Proclamation, although attended by a brilliant gathering was a purely formal entertainment which it is hardly necessary to describe at length. It was remarkable only for the brilliant speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, who, in proposing the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor, said—

“I rise to propose the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. This afternoon we carried through, I hope with success—(cheers,)—the great ceremony that had been devised for the celebration of His Majesty's Coronation in this country, and the spectacle was one that must have stirred the hearts of every beholder. (Cheers.) It brought home to every European or Indian inhabitant of this land the vivid reality of the constitution under which we live, and by which a far away and invisible mainspring guides, with resistless energy and power, every movement of this vast political machine; and I hope that it may also have impressed our various illustrious visitors and guests with the conviction that this Indian possession of His Majesty is no mere dead-weight tied on to the heels of the British Empire, but a dominion, a continent, an Empire by itself, rich in its own personality and memories, self-confident in its own strength, and aglow with abundant potentialities for the



future. (Loud cheers.) To be King of the United Kingdom and of the British Possessions beyond the Seas is a great and noble title, but to be Emperor of India is in no respect less, and is in some respects greater. (Cheers.) For powerful empires existed and flourished here while Englishmen were still wandering painted in the woods and when the British Colonies were wilderness and jungle, and India has left a deeper mark upon the history, the philosophy, and the religion of mankind than any other territorial universe. (Cheers.) That a British Sovereign should, in the fulness of time, have been able to do what no predecessor of his has accomplished, what Alexander never dreamt of and what Akbar never performed, namely, to pacify, unify, and consolidate this great mass into a single homogeneous whole, is, in my judgment, the most impressive phenomenon in history and the greatest wonder of the modern world. (Cheers.)

“Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, I venture to say that but one regret has filled all our minds here to-day—it is that His Majesty the King-Emperor has not been able to be present here in person to receive the homage of his loyal feudatories and the acclamations of his Indian people. (Cheers.) There is, indeed, no necessity for an Emperor of India to come out here to be crowned—His Majesty was our acknowledged Sovereign Lord as soon as the Throne was vacant, nearly two years ago, but India would dearly have loved to see the face of her Emperor, and to listen to his voice. And some day we may hope that as time and distance continue to dwindle under the magic finger of science, it may be found possible for the Viceroy on some future occasion like the present, to be eliminated as a superfluous phantom—(laughter),—and for the real figure to appear upon the scene. (Cheers.) However that may be, we are met here in honour of a Sovereign who, though he may be absent in person, is with us in spirit, and whose Royal message, which I had the privilege of reading this

afternoon, shows how proud he is of the allegiance, and how devoted to the interests of his Indian people. (Cheers.)

“At the Durbar it was my duty to address more particularly the various classes of His Majesty’s feudatories and subjects who had assembled to render him their homage and to listen to his words, but the presence at this table here to-night of so many illustrious representatives of foreign Powers and of eminent persons from all quarters of the globe enables me to point to the fact that the possession of India draws with it other and outside responsibilities, and brings us into relation—I am glad to say peaceful and amicable relation—with all the Powers and Principalities of the East. We are honoured here by the company of a distinguished representative of the great and allied Empire of Japan—(loud cheers),—and by an envoy from that enlightened monarch the King of Siam—(cheers);— and at our Durbar there were present to-day the envoys or representatives of our friend and ally the Ameer of Afghanistan—(cheers,)—of the friendly Kingdom of Nepal, and of the Sultan of Muscat.

“Among our guests are the Governors-General of the Indian possessions of two powerful and allied nations, France and Portugal, with whom our relations are those of unbroken peacefulness and concord. (Cheers.) Further, there have appeared for the first time at a gathering such as this representatives of those great British Colonies beyond the seas—Australia and South Africa, whose star is destined to rise ever higher and higher, and whose Governments, as time passes on, must be brought into still closer connection with our own. (Cheers.) Finally, we have here prominent members of the Imperial legislature of the British Lords and Commons, who have journeyed across the ocean to join hands with us in this great ceremonial. (Applause.) I think I am entitled, therefore, to claim that it is no mere local celebration, but one of great and Imperial solemnity, of far-reaching interest and application, that we have been enacting to-day; and it is before an

audience that is typical of all that is best in the British Empire, of our established dominion in Asia, of the friendly sentiments of our neighbours, and of the sympathetic regards of our own kith and kin across the seas that I now propose my toast. (Loud cheers.) I give you all, Gentlemen, with feelings of profound respect, of devotion, and of enthusiasm, the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India." (Loud and continued cheers.)

The Viceroy then proposed the health of the Duke of Connaught. In doing so, he said: "We regard His Royal Highness's visit as testifying in the most unmistakable way to the attitude and interest of the Sovereign, and also because there is no Prince—I might go further and say no Officer, for, after all, His Royal Highness has been one of ourselves and has served the Crown in India—who has more endeared himself to the people of all classes in this country, to soldiers and civilians, to Europeans and natives, than His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He comes back to us, therefore, not merely as the delegate of our illustrious Sovereign, but as the old friend whom all India reveres and loves."

His Royal Highness, in the course of his reply, said: "It is a great pleasure to me to come again to a country to which anybody at all interested, and having served the Crown in it, must feel deeply attached. There is also the feeling—I must say a somewhat sorrowful one—that when I was here before I had the good fortune to serve under three Viceroys and two Commanders-in-Chief, and that now I am no longer connected with India except in my heart. But I think it requires very little assurance from me that I do, and always shall, take the very deepest interest in everything that affects the happiness and prosperity and greatness of His Majesty's Indian Empire. I have many friends here, both British and native—and to see them again—to see them well and getting on in the world, is a great satisfaction to me,

and what especially gives me pleasure is to meet the Native Army once again."

There were present at the Banquet—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India ; His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn ; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse ; His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay ; His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras ; His Excellency Colonel Sir E. A. Galhardo, Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India ; His Excellency Monsieur Victor Laurezec, Governor of the French Settlements, India ; Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab ; General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief in India ; Sir Frederick Fryer, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma ; Sir James La-Touche, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ; Mr. J. Bourdillon, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ; Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor-Designate of Bengal, on special duty as President of the Police Commission ; Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor-Designate of Burma ; Sir Francis Maclean, *Kt.*, Chief Justice of Bengal ; Dr. R. S. Coplestone, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon ; Mr. T. Raleigh, Barrister-at-law, Member of the Viceregal Council ; Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, Member of the Viceregal Council ; Major-General Sir Edmond Elles, Member of the Viceregal Council ; Mr. A. T. Arundel, Member of the Viceregal Council ; Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Member of the Viceregal Council ; Sir Richard Solomon, representative from South Africa ; Sir Richard Baker, representative from Australia ; Lieutenant-General Baron Yasukata Oku, representative from Japan ; General Chow Phya Surawongse, representative of H. M. the King of Siam ; the Duke of Marlborough ; the Duke of Portland ; the Earl of Pembroke ; the Earl of Jersey ; the Earl of Lonsdale ; the Earl of Durham ; the Earl of Dartery ; the Earl of Crewe ; Lord Wolverton ; Lord Killanin ; Lord

Davey; Lord Elcho; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies; Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras; Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; the Right Rev. Dr. H. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras; Sir Henry Winterbotham, Member of the Madras Council; Sir James Monteath, Member of the Bombay Council; Mr. J. Thomson, Member of the Madras Council; Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Member of the Bombay Council; General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces, Bombay; Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley, Commanding the Forces, Madras; Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood, Commanding the Forces, Panjab; Lieutenant-General D. Macleod, Commanding the Forces, Bengal; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, Resident at Hyderabad; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Mysore and Coorg; Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; Colonel C. E. Yate, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan; Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Mr. J. B. Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Assam; Mr. J. P. Hewett, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the Right Rev. G. Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, *Bart.*; Sir George Taubman-Goldie; Sir John Dickson Poynder, *Bart.*; Sir Robert Mowbray, *Bart.*; Sir Edgar Vincent; Sir Howard Vincent; Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggee; Sir Alfred Haslam; Sir Christopher Furness; Sir Charles Cayzer; Sir Charles Maclaren; Mr. Stuart Maclaren; Mr. Stuart Samuel; the Hon'ble W. Peel; the Ven'ble W. E. Scott, Archdeacon and Commissary, Bombay; Brigadier-General J. S. Collins, General Officer Commanding His Excellency the Viceroy's Escort; Mr. S. I. Voigt,

**Consul-General for Sweden and Norway; General R. F. Patterson, Consul-General for the United States of America; Mr. C. C. Kilburn, Consul-General for Denmark; Herr E. R. Von Maurig Sarnfeld, Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire; Count A. Raybandi Massinglia, Consul-General for Italy; Mr. F. C. Pallachi, Consul-General for Greece; Viscount De Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal; Mr. Imin Bey Effendi, Consul-General for Turkey; Mons. M. Gerard, Consul-General for Belgium; Mofakhames Sultan Mahomed Khan, Consul-General for Persia; Dr. Voretzsch, Officiating Consul-General for Germany; Colonel Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, President of the Irrigation Commission; Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise; Mons. A. de Koster, Consul for the Netherlands; Senor Raphael Acquaroni Y. de Solio, Consul for Spain; the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, Consul for Siam; Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan; Major R. E. Grimston, Commandant of the Viceroy's Body Guard; Major W. Weallens, Commanding His Excellency the Viceroy's Guards; Major T. E. Scott, Staff of Lieutenant-General Baron Oku, representative from Japan; the Staff of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; the Staff of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Hesse; the Chaplain to the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Flag-Lieutenant to His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies; Sir Walter Lawrence, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and the A.-D.-C.'s-in-Waiting.**

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## CHAPTER IX.

### SOME MINOR SCENES.

*The Soldier! with his mark of war—  
The medal on his breast—  
Star of the brave that decks him now,  
When his sword is laid to rest!  
And the iron sheath is worn away  
That was tenantless on the battle day!*—BAYLEY.

**T**HERE were many smaller functions interspersed between the three or four big acts of the Durbar. Of these, one of the most interesting was the reception by the Viceroy of the Indian Mutiny veterans on 3rd January. They were present in a body in their own Camp and were photographed. They were afterwards taken in wagons to the lawn in front of the Circuit House, where they were marshalled in a most picturesque array. Lady Curzon and other Viceregal guests assembled on the verandah. His Excellency and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught were received with a royal salute.

Colonel Mackenzie then presented the following address:—"We, the Indian Mutiny veterans, European, Eurasian, and native, beg most humbly and respectfully to tender Your Excellency our most heartfelt thanks for Your Excellency's kind invitation to us to witness the Delhi Durbar, and earnestly solicit the favour that Your Excellency will kindly convey to His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. and Her Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra our heartiest congratulations on the auspicious occasion of their Gracious Majesties' Coronation. May their Majesties' reign be long, prosperous, peaceful, and happy is our fervent prayer.—A. R. D. Mackenzie

(Colonel) on behalf of the Indian Mutiny veterans; (Signed) W. F. Brown; W. H. Cross; C. Briscoe; J. M. Crumney; F. O. Donnell; W. J. Routleff; I. Price; W. Ferguson; R. Hardachre; T. Bennett; G. Dailey; A. C. Johnson; P. Donn; E. Desbrosses; A. Owen; P. Gately; R. J. Bennett; J. Rance; C. Adams; A. Feegrade, D. Young; R. Boileau; R. Caldiera; J. Sausman; R. D. Mackenzie; J. W. Courtney; J. Rogers; J. W. Quitter; and J. W. Pritchard."

Lord Curzon, in reply, said: This is one of the unrehearsed events of this great Coronation Durbar, but not less agreeable on that account. It is most gratifying to His Royal Highness and myself to meet you here to-day, especially so as we missed the pleasure of seeing you march through the Amphitheatre. Nothing could be more appropriate than that men who, forty-five years ago, fought and suffered on behalf of the Empire, should take part in the great ceremony of the Durbar. I am told that you were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and that it was the most pathetic and moving event which had ever taken place in India. You must have felt proud men that day. You have asked me to transmit your address to the King. This I will do and am sure that of all the addresses which have been sent to him on this occasion none will give him greater pleasure than this one.

Colonel Mackenzie, in reply, thanked His Excellency for his kind words, and assured him that there was not one among the veterans who would not gladly give what remains to him of life for the honour of the Emperor and the Empire.

Lord Curzon and the Duke of Connaught went round the ranks, and His Excellency said to blind Veteran Owen: "I am sorry you could not see the Durbar." "No, Sir," was the reply, "but I felt it." The Duke recognized several among the natives who had previously served under him, and with whom he warmly shook hands. The



Duke spoke Hindustani with fluency. At the conclusion, Colonel Mackenzie called for three cheers for the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught, and again for three cheers for the King. Many of the veterans were in tears.

On the same evening there was a great firework display. On other nights State dinners were given by each of the Lieut.-Governors in turn, and many of the Indian Princes gave similar entertainments.

The previous afternoon the Viceroy entertained a large number of minor Chiefs and native Gentlemen at a Garden Party at the Kudsia Gardens and the Art Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, and Lord and Lady Ampthill and many prominent visitors and members of the Administration were present.

The representatives of the different provinces were presented in turn to the Viceroy and His Royal Highness, who shook hands with them, said a few pleasant words to each. The presentation of the Baluchi notables and Pathan chiefs—many of them splendid men—was particularly interesting. Lord Northcote presented the Bombay durbaris, and Lord Ampthill the representatives of Madras.

The Duke of Connaught's genial bearing towards the different representatives, and his kindly interest in their welfare made a deep impression. It was interesting, too, to notice how quickly the Viceroy recognised and welcomed many of his native friends whose acquaintance he has made during his various tours.

His Excellency was received at the entrance to the Exhibition by Sir George Watt, and he drove away amid loud cheers. The function was a great success. The Duchess of Connaught wore a striped dress, and Lady Curzon was in light mauve.

An impressive State Service took place on Sunday, 4th

January, on the Polo Ground. The Service was on a scale such as has probably never before been seen. The congregation could be numbered by thousands. The music was provided by fifteen full regimental bands on the plain beyond, whilst the choir of five hundred soldiers sang through megaphones, the conclusion of the prayers and progress of the Service being signalled to them by a mounted man with a flag.

The Clergy on the platform were the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Madras, the Bishop of Lahore, the Bishop of Lucknow, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Archdeacon of Lahore, the Rev. H. O. Moore (Chaplain to the Metropolitan), the Rev. T. E. Cole (of Calcutta), the Rev. C. E. DeCoetlogan (Bombay diocese), the Rev. R. M. Kirwan (Lucknow diocese), the Rev. K. E. Foster (Lahore diocese), and the Rev. P. S. Grove (Bombay diocese).

In the course of his sermon Dr. Coplestone said—"Among the vast multitudes of men of many creeds who make up the Indian Empire of King Edward we, who are here, represent his Christian subjects. He is acclaimed as Emperor of India by all her creeds, not least for this reason that he is the true successor of that august mother of kings and of peoples, who in assuring her Indian subjects of the absolute religious freedom which they hold from her as an alienable inheritance, and which rests upon a principle of Government essentially Christian, who in making, I say, that ever memorable promise, did also in words as winning as they were noble claim for herself the title and the blessings of a Christian. If we, brethren in Christ, remember that to-day, we shall certainly not lose thereby the respect—rather we shall secure the sympathy—of our fellow-subjects who are not Christians. Of us then, Christian subjects of the King-Emperor and servants and soldiers of Christ Jesus, what is it that this day demands? At this moment throughout the Empire of King Edward the general conscience of men is in a true sense awake,

our troubles, our efforts, our blessings have all conspired to uplift the national heart to a high seriousness, and we, in this wonderful Durbar, have felt, many of us, such a touch of seriousness and such a call to conscience through all the pomp and the entertainments. We have felt, not far below the surface, the presence of an immense responsibility, we experience something of what the prophet expressed by the words "Thy heart shall fear and be enlarged." Our hearts swell at the greatness of things; at the march of armies, and the pageant of nations; at the accumulated results of history; the far-rolling waves of influence; at the vast promises of hope; at the vast demands of duty. This greatness of things fills us with awe. We have a share in that thrill which has moved the conscience of the Empire. Our hearts are lifted up not alone by pride. Let our answer be: We lift them up unto the Lord, we acknowledge the call made upon us by these great emotions and these great realities; we will be more devoted than ever to duty and to the service of other men; more pure, more Christ-like, and more worthy of the Lord; we Christians will try, in the plain familiar words, but words how far-reaching, to let our light shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in Heaven."

## CHAPTER X.

### THE STATE BALL AND INVESTITURE.

*If on earth be an Eden of bliss  
It is this, it is this, none but this.*

*And crested Chiefs, and tissued dames  
Assembled at the clarion's call,  
In some proud Castle's high-arched Hall.*—WARTON.

**T**HE great State Ball was one of the most marvellous ceremonies of the whole of the fortnight's festivity. It was held in the Diwan-i-Am or Hall of Public Audience of Shah Jehan's great Fort, built in 1638. The Diwan-i-Khas, or Private Hall of Audience, was used as a supper-room. Both rooms had been specially enlarged for the occasion, care being taken that the building did not suffer in any way in the process. The old Mogul style of architecture was rigidly followed.

For hours before the event trains and carriages poured guests into the Fort, and when the Viceregal and Royal parties arrived, the great Ball-room was filled to its utmost limit, at least four thousand people being present. The gorgeous silks and satins of the Ruling Chiefs and their rich jewellery mingled their colours with those of the uniforms, official robes and feminine costumes; the great red granite walls and corrugated arches and pillars affording a wonderfully effective background.

There was the usual State procession on the arrival of the Viceroy, and the following danced in the State Lancers—Lord Curzon and the Duchess of Connaught; the Duke of Connaught and Lady Curzon; Lord Northcote and Lady Ampthill; the Grand Duke of Hesse and Lady Northcote; Lord Kitchener and Mrs. Bourdillon; Sir

Charles Rivaz and Lady LaTouche ; Lord Ampthill and the Duchess of Portland ; Sir Frederick Frazer and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received and conversed with the Chiefs on the *daïs* in front of the Throne, and later on there was a procession to supper in the Dewan-i-Khas, which was a perfect fairyland of loveliness, its ceilings lit by hundreds of electric lights, which shed a soft radiance over the glorious white marble, picked out with lapis lazuli and gold.

The Viceroy's band and a strong mixed band, composed of carefully selected musicians, were stationed at the two galleries at each end of the rooms, and the music throughout was admirably played.

The State Lancers music was from the "Mikado" and the rest of the programme was as follows :—

<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Beauty's Eyes.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Jeunesse Dorée.</i>
<i>Polka</i>	..	..	<i>Black and Tan.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Morgen Blätter.</i>
<i>Lancers</i>	..	..	<i>Belle of New York.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Blue Danube.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Le Sang Roumain.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Sourire D'avril.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Sobre Las Olas.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>L'amour et la Vie à Vienne.</i>
<i>Lancers</i>	..	..	<i>Army and Navy.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Delhi.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Moonlight on Rhine.</i>
<i>Polka</i>	..	..	<i>Bismarck.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Ensueao Seducator.</i>
<i>Lancers</i>	..	..	<i>Toreador.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Bleue.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Abschied von Munchen.</i>
<i>Polka</i>	..	..	<i>Chic.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>Schats.</i>
<i>Valse</i>	..	..	<i>La Svengali.</i>
<i>Gallop</i>	..	..	<i>Post Horn and John Peel.</i>

The Viceroy's supper party was held in a magnificent room behind the famous perforated marble screen, and the rest of the guests followed in batches of 500 at a time.

The National Anthem shortly after midnight announced the departure of the Royal Party, but the Ball did not end till considerably after 4 in the morning.

An even grander function which took place on the night of Saturday, 3rd January, in the same historic hall was the Grand Chapter of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, for the investiture and decoration of the newly-created members. The light blue and purple cloaks of the members offered a tremendous contrast to the gay uniforms and the beautiful dresses worn by the ladies. The dazzling colour and brilliancy of the scene, the wonderful variety of costumes, the blaze of diamonds and other precious stones, all of which went to make up a display of splendour such as even Imperial Delhi had never witnessed before.

The Investiture ceremonies were performed by the Viceroy from the *daïs* immediately under the famous Peacock Throne which is situated at the back of the *Dewan-i-Am*.

The Duke of Connaught's chair was placed on the left of the Grand Master's throne, and the Duchess and Lady Curzon occupied seats on the same side of the *daïs*. Lady Curzon was charmingly attired, and wore a superb tiara of diamonds, her neck and shoulders being almost a mass of sparkling gems.

Long before nine o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremonies, almost every seat in the hall was occupied, and during the somewhat lengthy interval of waiting the audience were kept fully entertained in viewing the many striking features of the general surroundings, or in listening to the various overtures played by the military band in the gallery.

It may be mentioned, perhaps, that when months before hand, the programme of the Durbar festivities was published certain organs in the native Press took offence at the announcement that the Viceroy would be attended on

this occasion by Pages chosen from the sons of the great Indian Princes, the writers seeming to regard the post in the light of a menial task rather than an honourable appointment, and these hostile expressions of opinion drew from the Government of India at Simla the following *Press communique* on 12th September, 1902: "Since an attempt has been made in certain organs of the native Press to represent as an indignity, the proposed appointment of a few sons of Native Chiefs as Pages of Honour to the Viceroy at the forthcoming Delhi Durbar, it may be well to point out that the appointment of a Page is one of the most esteemed honours in the order of chivalry, and is never conferred except upon scions of Princes and of the higher nobility.

"When Lord Lytton held the Imperial Assemblage of 1877, he was attended as Pages by the present Sir Amar Singh, of Cashmere, and his brother, the late Ram Singh, both sons of the late Maharaja of Cashmere, and we do not recollect that anyone discovered on that occasion that the selection was otherwise than a great compliment. It is not proposed by the Viceroy to be escorted by Pages of Honour at the forthcoming Durbar. They will only be invited to attend upon him and upon the Duke of Connaught at the Investiture of two Indian Orders, where their presence is intended as an honour to the Indian Chiefs, and where they will play a part in attendance upon the representative and brother of the Sovereign, that is familiar in the ceremonials of all the Most Distinguished Orders of Knighthood. At the recent Coronation in Westminster Abbey, the King was similarly attended as Pages by youthful nobles of the highest rank in the British aristocracy."

The Pages who attended His Excellency were: Mian Hari Singh, son of Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., of Cashmere, and Shahibzada Hamid-ulla-Khan, youngest son of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.

The boys, who are quite small, held His Excellency's robes right well and looked exceedingly well in their picturesque oriental dress. They ascended the Throne with the Viceroy, and on his being seated went behind his Throne where they sat down on two light blue silk cushions.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was also attended by two Pages. These were: Sri Rao Raja Udaibhan Singh Sipah Sadar Jung Bahadur, of Dholpur, and Raj Rana Mansingh, son of the Thakur of Dilwara.

They went through the same procedure as was followed by the Pages to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Grand Master, the Knights Grand Commanders and the Secretary of the two Orders robed themselves in the Robing room, proceeded to the Assembling room, where a Procession was formed, the Junior Members of each Order preceding the Senior. At 9-10 a blare of trumpets announced the entrance of the pageant, head by the C. I. E.'s. The Investiture was the grandest ever held in India even in the historical Dewan-i-Am of Delhi and the scene a never-to-be-forgotton one. To Masons the whole of the forms and ceremonies of the Investiture were most familiar; to others, who had not before seen anything of the sort, they had the charm of novelty to add to that of being picturesque.

The following was the order of the Procession:—The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department (J. B. Wood, Esq.); the Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department (L. W. Dane, Esq.); the Secretary of the Orders (H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.I.) (Wearing the Mantle and Badge of the Order of the Star of India).

*Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.*—Major T. H. Hill; Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand; Major A. F. Pinhey; A. J. Dunlop, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette; K. Krishnaswami Rao; A. L. P. Tucker, Esq.; A. Pedler, Esq.; S. Preston, Esq.; the Hon. Mr. T. Conlan;



Commander G. E. Holland ; Subadar-Major Sardar Khan ;  
 Sardar Mir Ausaf Ali Khan ; Major T. E. Scott ; Lieute-  
 nant-Colonel G. K. Scott-Moncrieff ; F. W. Latimer,  
 Esq. ; Fardungi Kuarji Tarapurvala ; Major J.R. Dunlop-  
 Smith ; Hon. Mr. H. A. Sim ; Colonel S. C. F. Piele ;  
 Captain W. S. Goodridge ; Rai Bahadur Kailash Chandar  
 Bose ; H. Harsh, Esq. ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts ;  
 Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes ; Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar ;  
 Khan Bahadur Mohamad Yakub, C.I.E. ; Maung on  
 Gaing, A.T.M. ; Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade ; Khan  
 Bahadur Haji Jalal-ud-Din ; Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Rus-  
 tamji ; Khanawala V. P. Madhava Rao ; Khan Bahadur  
 Dhanjibhai ; Fakirji Commadore ; Rao Bahadur Dhanpat  
 Rai ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Mackay ; Captain A. B.  
 Minchin ; Major Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh ; E. F. Jacob,  
 Esq. ; A. Pennycuick, Esq. ; Virchan Dipchand ; Colonel D. P.  
 Masson ; Major J. Ramsay ; R. B. Carlyle, Esq. ; B. Robert-  
 son, Esq. ; Raja Balwant Singh Sahibzada ; M. Bakhtiyar  
 Shah ; Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram ; C. G. W. Hastings, Esq. ;  
 Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta ; P. N. Krishna Murti ; Nawab  
 Major Md. Ali Beg ; Brigadier-General B. Duff, C.B. ;  
 the Hon. Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu ; Khan Bahadur  
 Naoroji Pestanji Vakil ; Sir J. Eliot ; Hon. A. Anderson ;  
 Hon. Rai Bahadur Chunilal ; Raja Bhup Indra Bikaram  
 Singh ; T. Higham, Esq. ; Surgeon-General B. Franklin ;  
 R. M. Dane, Esq. ; Sir P. Playfair ; Hafiz Abdul Karim ;  
 Major W. R. Yielding ; T. R. A. Thambu Chetty, Esq. ;  
 Hon. S. W. Edgerley ; Hon. C. E. Buckland ; Gangadhar  
 Rao Madhav Chitnavis ; Khan Bahadur Hakk Nawab  
 Ghan ; A. C. Hankin, Esq. ; Fazal Bhai Visram ; Hon.  
 F. J. E. Spring ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn ; Hon.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. M. J. Moore, *Kt.* ; P. G. Melitus,  
 Esq. ; Hon. Phiroz Shah Merwanji Mehta ; Hon. Diwan  
 Br. S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar ; B. S. Carey, Esq. ;  
 Shaikh Baha-ud-Din Nawab-i-Am ; Rao Sahib Thakur  
 Bahadur Singh ; Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh  
 Bahadur ; Diwan Ganpat Rai ; Khan Br. Kadirdad Khan ;

J. G. Scott, Esq.; Major H. Daly; Hon. H. T. White; Hon. J. B. Fuller; H. H. Risley, Esq.; Major F. E. Young-husband; Colonel T. H. Hendley; Hon. J. Buckingham; Khan Bahadur S. Hafiz Abdul Karim; Colonel S. S. Jacob; H. P. Todd-Naylor, Esq.; A. W. Paul, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Walker; Colonel B. Scott; Nawab Br. Saiyid Amir Husain; Colonel C. W. Muir, C.B.; Kumar Sri Kaluba; Colonel Nawab Mohamed Aslam Khan; G. Watt, Esq.; Mohamad Hasan Khan; Pandit Het Ram; R. Br. Hittu Ram; Sardar Sultan Jan Mirza Ghulam Ahmad; Rev. E. Lafont.

*Companions of the Order of the Star of India.*—Hon. G. Wilson; Hon. D. T. Roberts; S. Ismay, Esq.; Brigadier-General G. L. R. Richardson; J. O. Miller, Esq.; Hon. F. S. P. Lely; E. N. Baker, Esq.; Hon. A. H. T. Martindale; Hon. H. M. Winterbotham; Surgeon-General D. Sinclair; Hon. J. P. Hewett; Raja Tehri; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson; Hon. A. T. Arundel; Khan Br. Yar Mohamad Khan; L. W. King, Esq.; Hon. Mr. A. W. Cruickshank; Hon. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon; Hon. Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan; M. M. Finucane, Esq.; S. Br. Kashi Rao Sarve; Major A. H. McMahan; H. A. Anderson, Esq.; Colonel J. A. Miley; H. F. D. Monte, Esq.; Hon. Mr. C. W. Bolton; Hon. Mr. J. Monteith; J. M. Macpherson, Esq.; Hon. Mr. A. H. L. Fraser; Hon. Mr. C. L. Tupper; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane; Hon. Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr; Sardar Jiwan Singh; Rao Chhatra Pati; Bahadur Jagirdar of Alipura; Hon. Colonel C. E. Yate; Raja Piari Mohan Mukerjee; Colonel Sir C. C. Scott-Moncrieff; Colonel L. J. H. Grey; Major-General B. Lovett, C.B.; Raja Jai Krishan Das Bahadur.

*Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire.*—H. E. the Maharaja of Bikanir; Sir E. A. R. Galhardo; Kumar Sir Harnam Singh; Sir F. W. Maclean; Baba Sir Khem Singh; Bedi Prince of Arcot; Sir M. M. Bhow Nagree;

the Nawab of Loharu; the Maharaja of Gidhaur; the Maharaja of Ajudhya; the Maharaja of Bobbili; the Nawab of Janjira; Sir Rajagopala Krishna of Venkatarigiri; Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh; the Khan Mazari Sardar of Kharan; the Thakur of Limri.

*Knights Commanders of the Star of India.*—Sultan Sir Ahmed-bin-Fadthl of Lahej; Sir J. La Touche; Sir C. M. Rivaz; the Maharao Bahadur of Kota; The Nawab of Junagarh; Sir J. F. Price; the Maharaja Bahadur of Datia; the Raja of Kapurthala, K.C.S.I.; the Raja of Cochin; Sir E. C. Buck; Thakur Sahib of Palitana; Kesri Singh Bahadur of Sirohi; Sir F. W. R. Fryer; Raja Amar Singh of Cashmere.

*Knight Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.*—Agha Sir Sultan Mohamad Shah; Major-General A. Gaselee; the Maharao of Bundi; Lord Ampthill; the Maharaja of Orchha; Lord Northcote; the Maharaja of Benares; the Thakur Sahib of Morvi; the Thakur of Gondal; the Mir of Khairpur; the Maharaja of Karauli; the Mir of Kalat; the Nawab of Tonk; the Maharaja of Cooch Behar; the Maharao of Cutch.

*Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.*—The Maharaja Sir Partab Singh of Idar; the Maharaja of Rewa; the Maharaja of Gwalior; the Maharaja of Kolhapur; the Maharaja of Cashmere; Sir Vala Ram Varma Bahadur of Travancore; the Maharaja of Jaipur; the Maharaja of Indore; the Maharaja of Baroda; the Nizam of Hyderabad; Raja Sir Hira Singh Bahadur of Nabha.

All walked in pairs. Then came the Staffs of the Duke of Connaught and the Viceroy. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught (Wearing the Robe and Insignia of the Order of the Star of India); two Pages; Staff of His Royal Highness; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; His Excel-

lency the Grand Master (Wearing the Robe and Insignia of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India); two Pages; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Surgeon to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The entrance of the Procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The Military Bands of the Galleries played a Grand March as the Procession moved forward. On reaching their seats, the Members filed off right and left, and made their reverence to the Grand Master as His Excellency passed. As the Grand Master ascended the *daïs*, the Bands ceased playing the Grand March, and played the National Anthem, upon which the entire assemblage rose and remained standing until the Grand Master took his seat.

*Ceremonial of the Order of the Star of India.*—The Secretary then reported that the business before the Chapter was the Investiture, under the Sovereign's grants, of one Knight Grand Commander and twelve Knights Commanders, and the Decoration of fourteen Companions, of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, with the Insignia of their respective Classes.

*Investiture of the Knight Grand Commander.*—The Secretary of the Order next delivered to His Excellency the Grand Master the Sovereign's grant conferring on His Highness Raja Sir Rama Varma, K. C. S. I., of Cochin, the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander.

The Secretary of the Order, with the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders, conducted His Highness from his seat to the front of the *daïs*, where he made his reverence to the Grand Master.

The Secretary, having received from the Grand Master and read the Sovereign's grant in favour of the Raja of Cochin, conducted His Highness to the table; the Junior

of the two Knights Commanders receiving the Riband and Badge from the Secretary, decorated His Highness therewith; and the Senior Knight, receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in the proper place.

The two Knights Commanders next robed His Highness with the Mantle of the Order.

This done, His Highness was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the *daïs*, and made his reverence to the Grand Master.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department took from the table the Collar of the Knight Grand Commander, and with due reverence, delivered it to the Grand Master.

The Grand Master, remained seated, invested His Highness with the Collar, and addressed to him the following admonition:—

“In the name of the King, Emperor of India, and by His Majesty’s Command, I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander.”

When the admonition had been given, as the Chapter was held at night, the Grand Master determined that no salute should be fired on this occasion the newly-invested Knight Grand Commander made his reverence to the Grand Master, and was then conducted by the Secretary to the seat appointed for him.

*Investiture of the Knights Commanders.*—The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders of the Order conducted the gentle-

men to be invested (*viz.*, His Highness Raja Surmdar Bikram Prakash Bahadur of Sirmur; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr; the Hon. Mr. Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson; His Excellency Rear-Admiral Charles Carter Drury; the Hon. Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham; the Hon. Mr. James Monteith; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson; the Hon. Mr. Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser; Mr. Hugh Shakespear Barnes; Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff; His Highness Raja Kirti Sah of Tehri, and Kunwar Ranbir Singh), in groups of four, from their seats to the *dais* and the Secretary presented them successively to the Grand Master. Each, as he was presented, made his reverence to the Grand Master, and those who were not to be knighted (*viz.*, the Raja of Sirmur; Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff; the Raja of Tehri, and Kunwar Ranbir Singh) were at once conducted by the Under-Secretary to the table.

The Grand Master conferred upon the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr; the Hon. Mr. Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson; His Excellency Rear-Admiral Charles Carter Drury; the Hon. Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham; the Hon. Mr. James Monteith; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson; the Hon. Mr. Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, and Mr. Hugh Shakespear Barnes, when they were brought before him for the purpose, the Title, Degree and Honour of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, each as he was knighted being conducted by the Secretary to the table.

The two Knights Commanders, by desire of the Grand Master, on receiving from the Secretary the Stars of the Order for the gentlemen to be invested, attached them in their proper places.

After all the gentlemen had been thus decorated, they were conducted by the Secretary to the front of the *dais*, where they made their reverence to the Grand Master.

Meanwhile the two Knights Commanders withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Grand Master then addressed the gentlemen collectively as follows:—

“In the name of the King, Emperor of India, and by His Majesty’s Command, I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Knights Commanders.”

The Under-Secretary next, in each case, delivered the Riband and Badge to the Grand Master, who then invested the gentlemen successively, in order of precedence, with these insignia.

When all in one group had been invested, the new Knights Commanders made their reverence to the Grand Master and were led by the Secretary to the seats appointed for them, and the Under-Secretary, with the two Junior Knights Commanders, conducted another group to the *daïs*.

*Decoration of the Companions.*—The Investiture of the Knights Commanders of the Order having been finished, the Secretary presented to the Grand Master the Badges of the Third Class of the Order for the Companions to be decorated.

The Under-Secretary conducted the gentlemen to be decorated (*viz.*, Mr. Bayne; Mr. Raleigh; Mr. Thomson; Mr. Fuller; Sir E. F. Law; Mr. Bayley; Mr. Candy; Major-General Tyler; Mr. Impey; Mr. Macpherson; Major Daly; Raja Bun Bihari Kapur; Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan, and Sardar Badan Singh), in groups of five, in due order of precedence, to the front of the *daïs*, and the Secretary presented them successively to the Grand Master, announcing their names as he did so. Each gentleman made his reverence to the Grand Master as he was presented, the Grand Master handed his Badge

to the Secretary, who attached it in the proper place, and the newly-decorated Companion made his reverence to the Grand Master and withdrew to one side.

When all in one group had been decorated, they were led by the Under-Secretary to the seats appointed for them, and he conducted another group to the *daïs*.

After all the Companions had been decorated, the Secretary represented that there was no further business before the Assembly of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

All present rose and remained standing.

His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, with their Staffs, and Their Highnesses the Raja of Nabha; the Maharaja of Jaipur, and the Maharaja of Travancore, with their Attendants, left the Chapter Hall for the Robing room in the following order :—

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; the Secretary of the Order; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; His Excellency the Grand Master, Pages; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Surgeon to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; an Officer of the Royal Staff; His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, two Pages; Staff of His Royal Highness; His Highness the Raja of Nabha; two Attendants; His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur; two Attendants; His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; two Attendants.

A Grand March was performed by the Band as His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught passed.



*Ceremonial of the Order of the Indian Empire.*—After exchanging the Robe and Insignia of the Order of the Star of India for those of the Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, attended by their Staffs, re-entered the Chapter Hall and took their seats on the *daïs*. Their Highnesses the Raja of Nabha; the Maharaja of Jaipur, and the Maharaja of Travancore, with their attendants, preceded them. The order of the procession was as follows:—

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; the Secretary of the Order; His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; two Attendants; His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur; two Attendants; His Highness the Raja of Nabha; two Attendants; an Officer of the Royal Staff; His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; two Pages; Staff of His Royal Highness; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; His Excellency the Grand Master; two Pages; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Surgeon to the Viceroy; Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Native Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

A Grand March was performed by the Bands as His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught passed and the same ceremonies were observed as on the previous occasion.

The Secretary then reported that the business before the Chapter was the Investiture under the Sovereign's grants, of three Knights Grand Commanders and eighteen Knights Commanders, and the Decoration of twenty-six Companions, of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, with the Insignia of their respective classes.

*Investiture of Knights Grand Commanders.*—The Secretary of the Order next delivered to His Excellency the

Grand Master the Sovereign's grant conferring on His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirohi, the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander.

The Secretary of the Order, with the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders, conducted His Highness from his seat to the front of the *daïs*, where he made his reverence to the Grand Master.

The Secretary, having received from the Grand Master and read the Sovereign's grant in favour of the Maharao of Sirohi, conducted His Highness to the table; the Junior of the two Knights Commanders, receiving the Riband and Badge from the Secretary, decorated His Highness therewith; and the Senior Knight receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in the proper place.

The two Knights Commanders next robed His Highness with the Mantle of the Order.

This done, His Highness was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the *daïs*, and made his reverence to the Grand Master.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department took from the table the Collar of the Knight Grand Commander, and delivered it to the Grand Master.

The Grand Master, remaining seated, then invested His Highness with the Collar, and addressed him the following admonition:—

“In the name of the King, Emperor of India, and by His Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which Most Eminent Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander.”

When the admonition had been given, the newly-invested Knight Grand Commander made his reverence to the Grand Master, and was conducted by the Secretary to the seat appointed for him.

Similar ceremonies were observed in the Investiture of His Highness Maharaja Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., of Travancore, and of His Highness Raja Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, as Knights Grand Commanders.

*Investiture of the Knights Commanders.*—The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders of the Order conducted the gentlemen to be invested (*viz.*, Nawab Shahbaz Khan Bugti; Mr. James George Scott; His Highness Maharaja Malkhan Singh Bahadur, of Charkhari; the Hon. Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga; Mr. Thomas Higham; Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins; the Hon. Mr. Herbert Thirkell White; the Hon. Mr. Charles Lewis Tupper; Surgeon-General Benjamin Franklin; Mr. Walter Roper Lawrence; Mr. John Eliot; Raja-Dhiraj Nahar Singhji, of Shahpura; Gangadhar Rao Ganesh; Chief of Miraj (Senior); Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh; Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Sonbursa; Maharaja Peshka Kishan Parshad, and Mr. Purna Narasingharao Krishna Murti, in groups of four, from their seats to the *daïs*; and the Secretary presented them successively to the Grand Master. Each, as he was presented, made his reverence to the Grand Master, and those who had not to be knighted (*viz.*, Nawab Shahbaz Khan; the Maharaja of Charkhari; the Maharaja of Darbhanga; Sir Lawrence Jenkins; the Raja of Shahpura; the Chief of Miraj; Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh; the Maharaja of Sonbursa, Maharaja Peshkar Kishan Parshad, and Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti) were at once conducted by the Under-Secretary and the two Knights Commanders to the table.

The Grand Master conferred upon Mr. James George Scott; Mr. Thomas Higham; Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob; the Hon. Mr. Herbert Thirkell White; the Hon. Mr. Charles Lewis Tupper; Surgeon-General Benjamin Franklin; Mr. Walter Roper Lawrence, and Mr. John Eliot, when they have brought before him for the purpose, the Title, Degree, and Honour of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, each as he was knighted being conducted by the Secretary to the table.

The two Knights Commanders, by desire of the Grand Master, on receiving from the Secretary the Stars of the Order for the gentlemen to be invested, attached them in their proper places.

After all the gentlemen had been thus decorated, they were conducted by the Secretary to the front of the *dais*, where they made their reverence to the Grand Master.

Meanwhile the two Knights Commanders withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Grand Master then addressed the gentlemen collectively as follows :—

“In the name of the King, Emperor of India, and by His Majesty’s Command, I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which Most Eminent Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Knights Commanders.”

The Under-Secretary next in each case, delivered the Riband and Badge to the Grand Master, who then invested the gentlemen successively, in order of precedence with these Insignia.

When all in one group had been invested, the new Knights Commanders made their reverence to the Grand Master and were led by the Secretary to the seats appointed for them, and the Under-Secretary, with the

two Junior Knights Commanders, conducted another group to the *daïs*.

*Decoration of the Companions.*—The Investiture of the Knights Commanders of the Order having been finished, the Secretary presented to the Grand Master the Badges of the Third Class of the Order for the Companions to be decorated.

The Under-Secretary then conducted the gentlemen to be decorated (*viz.*, Mr. Jumbulingam Mudaliyar; Lieutenant-Colonel Bate; Mr. Benton; Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad; Major Showers; Major Cox; Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar; Mr. Maclean; Mr. Elliott; Lieutenant-Colonel Loch; Lieutenant-Colonel Hodding; Mr. Beauchamp; Mr. Rustomji; the Khan of Dir; the Mehtar of Chitral; the Mir of Hunza; the Rajah of Nagar; Mr. Cruickshank; Mr. Saunders; Mr. Wenden; Shyam Sundar Lal; Balmukund Das; Mr. Henderson; the Sawbwa of Mong Nai; Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, and Mr. Fari-doonji Jamshedji) in groups of six, in due order of precedence, to the front of the *daïs*, and the Secretary presented them successively to the Grand Master announcing their names as he did so. Each gentleman made his reverence to the Grand Master as he was presented, the Grand Master handed his Badge to the Secretary, who attached it in the proper place.

The Secretary having reported that there was no further business before the Assembly, His Excellency the Grand Master commanded him to declare the Chapter dissolved. The procession was then re-formed, the Bands performing a Grand March as they passed out. Refreshments were afterwards served in the Diwan-i-Khas.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### THE GREAT MILITARY PAGEANTS.

*Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide,  
Hold hard the breath, and bend up every spirit  
To his full height.*—SHAKESPEARE.

*For he to-day that sheds his blood with me  
Shall be my brother.*—IBID.

**T**HE first assault-at-arms took place at the Amphitheatre on Saturday afternoon, 3rd January, and the excellent display was well attended. Soldiers in uniform, both European and native, occupied one half of the Amphitheatre while the rest of the vast seating accommodation was crowded with visitors and Officers. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived during the display and appeared much interested in it. The programme was well diversified and gave splendid opportunities for exhibitions of skill in riding, driving and gymnastics, and all concerned showed a high state of efficiency. It opened with a Cavalry display by the 8th Bengal Lancers, and some smart riding was shown; the horses were well trained and the Lancers were loudly applauded. The finals of the section tent pegging competition for native cavalry for a cup given by the Viceroy presented some interesting sport. The 15th Bengal Lancers proved victorious, while the 3rd Bengal Cavalry captured the second place. The club swinging by the 15th Sikhs was a graceful and attractive item. The white-robed Sikhs in huge diamond-shaped formation did clever and pretty work and were warmly applauded. The Musical Drive by "I" Battery was an exciting exhibition of skill, and the battery made a great success. An interesting

feature of the display was the Musical Ride of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The graceful evolutions and beautiful precision of horsemanship made it a keen pleasure to the spectators, and the clever manipulation of the lances was also a most effective piece of work. An exciting and amusing display of horsemanship and trick-riding was given by the Poona Horse. Picking up a handkerchief at full gallop and slicing plantain stems while lying across the saddle were popular successes, and the day's programme concluded with a fine gymnastic display by the men who went through their work skilfully, and the grand final of the human pyramid brought the afternoon's exhibition to a close.

On Monday, 5th January, the second assault-at-arms took place. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the latter dressed in dark red, accompanied by her two little daughters, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Lord and Lady Northcote, and numerous Rajas were present.

Punctually at 2-30 P.M. the riding and jumping competition finals for British units were decided. Four teams of four men each had been left in, *viz.*, the 5th Dragoon Guards, 15th Hussars, and "I" and "J" Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery. The Dragoons were awarded the first prize with 186 points, the whole team riding well in line and taking jumps together. "J" Battery was second with 168 points. A Squadron of the 9th Bengal Lancers gave a display, which included the lance exercise to music. It proved a very pretty sight, finishing with a capital charge.

The third event was a Musical Ride by "I" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. This proved the most interesting event in the afternoon's programme. First at a walk, then at a trot and a canter the gun teams circled right and left, in and out, and performed most intricate movements with perfect skill and precision. Running drill by the 15th Sikhs followed. All the men were neatly dressed in different colours and produced a pretty rainbow effect.

A Musical Ride by the 15th Hussars, mounted alternately on grey and bay Arabs, was extremely effective and well executed. The Central India Horse followed with a Cavalry display, the sowars galloping in, some hanging down from their saddle and picking up things off the ground, and others standing on their horses' backs and executing the sword exercise. The gymnastic staff then repeated the excellent display of the previous day.

Thus ended a show which was managed and arranged with the utmost skill by Colonel Clery Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia in India. Numerous judges consider the assault-at-arms far superior to that given at Islington.

On the 7th the review of retainers of the Ruling Chiefs was held in the Durbar Arena. Lord and Lady Curzon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and an enormous audience were present.

As the carriages and tongas of visitors drove up they passed a most curious and variegated assemblage on the plain where detachments of the Chiefs' retainers were being arranged. Their Excellencies and Their Royal Highnesses arrived at 11-30 A.M., the Duchess driving with the Viceroy and the Duke with Lady Curzon, who was dressed in a delightful gown of deep mauve.

The Amphitheatre was not so full as on Durbar Day, and the proceedings were far less formal, though scarcely less attractive in colour. The show itself could hardly have been more fascinating or more admirably arranged. The procession began with the Bombay States, Kolhapur coming first with detachments of irregular horse and infantry, followed by a varied gathering from Cutch, including a squad of men in chain armour, Arab guards and dolphins and other quaint emblems. The most entertaining part of the Cutch section, however, was two men armed with sword and shield, striding aloft on stilts some ten feet high. Similar diversion was created by the



dancing and sword-play of a little knot of men who preceded the Sher and Mukalla contingent.

The Baroda section was noteworthy for the gold and silver guns on gilded and silvered carts, drawn by bullocks, with golden and silver horns. Gwalior made a great show with no fewer than fifteen elephants and a large detachment of heralds, horsemen and spearmen. The Indore detachment was equally representative, while Rewah was more striking still. The baby elephant, which made its little sensation in the State entry, repeated its success of that occasion amid loud plaudits. Orcha's long procession was interesting, its fish head emblem with wagging crimson tongue, and its dancing horses being a great success. Datia, which followed, was still more amusing.

It had a dancing elephant, whose performance in front of the *daïs* gave immense delight to the audience, while the outrageous fooling of a humorous drummer on an elephant and another on a camel gave rise to shouts of laughter. The Rajputana States made a brilliant display. Sixty horsemen in chain armour from Jaipur were vastly admired, as also were fifty camel sowars in armour from Bikanir. In the Kota section the most remarkable feature was half-a-dozen Nagas or Military ascetics wearing a minimum of clothing, their bodies yellowed with turmeric. They danced on in front, going through their sword display as they moved. Fifty-two horsemen of Kishengarh were striking, especially four who rode upstanding, and who were followed by sixty quaint foot soldiers in thick blue-grey quilted uniforms.

Alwar had the distinction of furnishing the best dancing horses, two of which gave a surprising exhibition of hind-leg performance before the Viceregal chairs. Alwar's elephant car was an enormous affair, drawn by four huge animals in chain armour. The Dholpur men were very effective in pink-quilted tunics. The Shans provided a

fascinating variation with their extraordinary head-dress and sun-shades and the rich and exquisitely blended colours of their dresses. The procession increased in beauty and splendour as it neared the close. The Sikh States were remarkable for the perfect condition of their men and animals, their resplendent colouring and perfection of finish. This is true of Faridkot and Nabha, and still more of Jind and Patiala.

The delicate brocade coats of Faridkot were a delight to the eye; so, too, were the white and gold turbans of Nabha. The first of Nabha's six elephants bore candelabra on its trunk; but the success of this State's contingent was a grey-bearded dwarf, who strode solemnly forward to the accompaniment of delighted laughter and cheers. In the Jind section were the Akhalis or soldier devotees, two of whom played their part in the Sikh festival yesterday. Their appearance caused immense amusement in the Amphitheatre. Patiala's dwarf, seated at the back of a silver carriage, was not very conspicuous, but this could not be said of the superb elephant, caparisoned with surpassing beauty and finish, which bore in its howdah the sacred book of the Sikhs. Patiala's contingent was almost or quite the finest of the entire show. Their uniforms of green and gold and red and gold were most effective in design, the whole being a vision of sheen and colour. Cashmere brought up the rear—an appropriate finish to a splendid and illuminating display. The shining brass helmets and breastplates of one historic detachment contrasted vividly with the multifarious costumes of the horsemen from Gilgit and Yasin, riding without saddles; while indescribable figures of the dancing musicians wearing masks of demoniac design were grotesquely harmonious with the towering figures of the two giants of the Raja of Cashmere. The review was carried through with perfect success, with only one or two minor accidents, such as the dropping of the trappings from a too heavily loaded elephant, and a laughable mishap to a rider of a

performing horse, occurring to diversify the smoothly moving show.

On the next day, the 8th, the great military review concluded the big official fixtures of the Durbar celebrations. The whole of the troops attending the Durbar Camp took part and were organised as an Army Corps, consisting of—A Cavalry Division; Corps Troops; 2 Infantry Divisions; Imperial Service Troops Contingent.

There were thus on parade—67 Squadrons of Cavalry; 35 Battalions of Infantry, with a proportion of Artillery, Engineers and Mounted Infantry, amounting to about 34,000 of all ranks.

These troops were not only representative of every branch of the service but also of the whole of the Army in India, Native troops of every Command being represented. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, himself commanded the parade.

The scene was a magnificent one. The Viceroy, escorted by his Body Guard, and the Imperial Cadet Corps of India, and accompanied by the Dukes of Connaught and Hesse and Staff, forming a brilliant *cortège*, rode on to the ground at 11-30 A.M. and took up a position within the enclosure between two great stands, each of which accommodated 2,000 spectators.

The Duchess of Connaught and Lady Curzon occupied carriages near the saluting point. The Viceregal party were received with a Royal Salute and the troops then marched past headed by Lord Kitchener and a brilliant Staff.

The Royal Horse Artillery batteries were looking bright and went by in perfect line, followed by the Cavalry regiments in line; the scarlet uniforms of the 4th Dragoons, the blue of the 15th Hussars, and the well-known dress of the 9th Lancers making a striking picture.

The latter regiment received specially loud cheering from the spectators.

Among the Native Cavalry Regiments, the 11th Bengal Lancers and the 8th and 19th Bengal Lancers went past in perfect line. Several other regiments were almost as good.

The 30-pounders with teams of horses, the howitzers and long 5-inch cow guns with teams of bullocks, looked rather more impressive than picturesque.

Scientific warfare was represented by the Balloon, Telegraph and Pontoon sections, followed by the Mountain Batteries, who followed with the new 10-pounders carried on splendid mules.

The Cavalry massed bands played past the mounted troops, and the two Divisions of Infantry in column of double companies followed, the distinctive "march past" of each Battalion being played by the Brigade bands.

The South Wales Borderers and the Welsh Regiment of the 1st Brigade, the 92nd and 93rd Highlanders of the 2nd, and the black uniforms of the 5th Rifle Brigade and King's Royal Rifles, the Gurkhas and Garhwalis, taken together with Sikhs, Mahomedans, Dogras, and Rajputs, constituted a magnificent spectacle in the procession.

After they had passed by, the Infantry marched away to line the route for the return journey of the Viceregal party.

After several hundred *bhisties* had watered the ground in front of the saluting point, the mounted troops trotted past by wings, the Cavalry formed in line by Brigades, and advanced successively at a gallop towards the spectators, halted and wheeled outwards.

The gay pennons of the Lancers, and the splendid uniforms of the Imperial Service Cavalry, and particularly the white tunics of the Jodhpur Lancers, and the scarlet

of 18th Bengal Lancers, as they came sweeping down in full and compact lines, was a sight full of colour and interest.

The Bikanir Camel Corps at a walk and trot was much admired by the spectators, and the Imperial Service troops, with Colonel Stuart Beatson at their head, made a most brilliant charge.

The aged Raja of Nabha, who led his own regiment, received quite an ovation from the public, and the young Maharaja of Patiala on a white palfrey, with a gold saddle cloth, was also received with much cheering.

The final movement, when the whole of the Artillery and Cavalry formed up in solid line, and charged down to the saluting point, was truly a magnificent sight.

On conclusion of the parade, Lord Curzon rode forward and warmly congratulated Lord Kitchener upon the fine bearing of the troops, their high state of efficiency, and their excellent conduct during the Durbar.

The following order was published on the following day:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed his great admiration of the appearance and conduct of the troops on parade to-day, and Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has requested him to inform the troops how highly he appreciated their smart and soldier-like bearing, reflecting credit upon themselves and upon the entire Army in India. It is a pleasure to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to convey these complimentary remarks to the troops, who, by their efforts, made the parade, in his opinion, a complete success."

A gloom was cast over the Madras Camps by the death at the Railway Station of the Prince of Arcot, whilst on his way home under doctor's orders. He was the fourth Prince of Arcot, and lineal descendant of the Nawabs of

the Carnatic Mahomedan rulers in South India at the time of the British conquest. He was forty-four years of age, and succeeded to the title in 1889. He leaves four sons.

On the 9th January, on the eve of his departure, the Viceroy gave a party in honour of the Indian Princes. It was a most brilliant gathering, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lady Curzon, the Commander-in-Chief, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and all the great Ruling Indian Princes and principal officials and visitors being present.

By special Command of His Majesty the King, the Duke of Connaught invested the Nizam with the G.C.B., Generals Locke-Elliot and Egerton with the K.C.B., and the Maharaja of Kolhapur with the K.C.V.O. He also presented gold medals in the name of the King-Emperor to the Maharajas of Idar, Cooch Behar, and Kolhapur, and to the Agha Khan, in memory of the Coronation proceedings in England which these Princes attended. The Viceroy thereafter similarly invested Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Montagu Turner, Mr. James Walker, and Dr. George Watt with the Order of Knighthood.

On the morning of Saturday, 10th January, the great gathering broke up. The roads were lined with troops, and at the Station were assembled all Heads of Administrations, Ruling Chiefs and the principal officials and visitors. The Chiefs began to arrive by 10 o'clock, and by 11, when the strains of the National Anthem announced the Viceroy and the Duke, the platform was lined with all the leading people in India. In the centre were the Governors of Madras and Bombay, with Lady Ampthill and Lady Northcote, the Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Political Agents and Heads of Departments, and beyond a great circle of Ruling Princes in gorgeous robes of State, the Nizam, Scindia, Jaipur, Bhawalpur,

Cooch Behar, the Gaskwar, Jhind, Nabha, Kholapur, and Patiala being conspicuous in the throng, which also included the representatives of Germany and other Foreign States and a great number of ladies, amongst whom were the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Law, Lady Elles, and Lady Ibbetson. The Duke and Duchess arrived punctually, but it was some time before the last farewell was said. Their Royal Highnesses's train steamed out of the station to the National Anthem and the thunder of guns. The Viceroy then went round and had friendly words for each of the great vassals of the Crown, stopping also to speak cordially to the members of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which has contributed so materially to the scenic effect of the processions. His Excellency then went into the train, the cheers called for by Sir George Robertson being heartily taken up by the entire assemblage, when the carriage moved, the National Anthem and a salute following. Five minutes later, Lady Curzon left in another special train for Dehra Dun.

The official and other guests left in batches during the following week, as accommodation upon the Railway became available.

The following notification was issued to the Press:—  
 “The Viceroy in leaving Delhi desires to take the opportunity of thanking all the officers, both Civil and Military, who have been engaged in organising or in carrying out the series of events connected with the Coronation Durbar and rejoicings, for the conspicuous zeal, energy and devotion with which they have performed their duties, and of congratulating them upon the complete success that attended their labours. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall has graciously requested that his name might be associated with this message of felicitation.”

It was also announced that Coronation medals, which had been struck by command of His Majesty the King-

Emperor in commemoration of the Delhi Durbar, would be distributed with as little delay as possible to the principal officers and official guests who had taken part in the proceedings. Gold medals would be presented to all Ruling Chiefs who were present at Delhi and to a small number of foreign representatives and high officials. These medals, however, would not be worn by British subjects, to whom silver medals would be allotted for that purpose. Silver medals would be worn like the Coronation Medal in England, and about 2,000 of these would be distributed among those persons, both European and Indian, who had been prominent participators in the celebration.



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE SPORTING EVENTS.

*"Heroes approach," Atrides thus aloud,  
"Stand forth distinguish'd from the circling crowd,  
"Ye who by skill or manly force may claim,  
"Your rivals to surpass, and merit fame."*

—PALAMON AND ARCITE. TENNYSON.

**T**HE great social meeting place during the Durbar was in the grounds of the Delhi Durbar Polo Club. Apart from the convenience of the place as a social rendezvous, the polo was one of the big features of the Durbar and, on these grounds, during the fortnight's festivities, the guests and visitors saw better polo played than could be seen in any other part of the world. The grounds were a mile or so from the Viceroy's residence, and owed their existence entirely to Colonel Baring, the Viceroy's Military Secretary.

The following were the members of the Committee:—

*President:* Colonel C. W. Muir, C.B., C.I.E. *Members:* H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, A.-D.-C., G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble E. Baring; Captain D. G. M. Campbell, 9th Lancers; Lieut.-Col. T. O. W. C. de Crespigny, 15th Hussars; J. D. West, Esq.; D. N. Graham, Esq.; Colonel Stuart Beatson, C.B.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Money, 18th Bengal Lancers; Major S. H. Climo, 24th Panjab Infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. H. E. Reid, K.O.S.B.; Major A. B. Mayne, C.I.H.; Capt. A. D. Bannerman, I.S.C. *Honorary Secretaries:* Major R. St. C. Lecky, R.H.A.; Capt. J. C. D. Pinney, C.I.H.

There were two big cups to be competed for, both presented by His Excellency the Viceroy. The first was the "International Cup" open to any team from India or abroad, and the second was the "Native Army Cup" open to teams from any regiment of the Native Army in India.

The following were the entries and first ties:—

*International Cup.*—Hyderabad v. Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers; Royal Horse Guards (Blues) v. Bikanir A. Team; Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers v. Jodhpur; Shahpur Tiwana Team v. Patiala; Imperial Cadet Corps v. Cooch Behar; Alwar v. 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Bikanir B. Team v. 4th Dragoon Guards; 15th Hussars, a bye.

*The Indian Army Cup.*—8th Bengal Lancers v. 4th Bengal Lancers; 2nd Gurkhas v. 2nd Central India Horse; 1st Bengal Lancers v. Poona Horse; 3rd Bengal Cavalry v. 9th Bengal Lancers; 2nd Panjab Cavalry v. 19th Bengal Lancers; 18th Bengal Lancers v. 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; 3rd Bombay Cavalry v. 11th Bengal Lancers; 1st Central India Horse, a bye.

Although the Blues did not survive the first round, owing to their weight, the country, and strange ponies, the match between Bikanir and the Blues is worthy of record. The following were the teams:—

#### BIKANIR v. BLUES.

Kunwar Bhairun Singh of Reri...	1 Lord Ingestre.
Major H. H. the Maharaja	...2 Mr. H. Brassey.
Thakur Gop Singh	...3 Capt. G. J. Fitzgerald.
Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	...4 Hon. D. Marjoribanks.

*1st Chukker.*—The Maharaja opened the score by hitting a goal after a fine individual run. Gordon ~~Strick~~ struck a second goal soon afterwards, and Dhokul in favour of Bikanir by 2 goals ~~to~~ and tore away on his

2<sup>nd</sup> Chukker.—Bikanir continued the attack, and at the call of time were leading by 3 goals, 1 subsidiary to nil.

3<sup>rd</sup> Chukker.—The Blues now woke up and by dint of hard riding and hitting and better combination than they had hitherto exhibited, they beat the Rajputs back and Brassey scored. Bikanir, 3 goals, 1 subsidiary; Blues, 1 goal.

4<sup>th</sup> Chukker.—The Blues followed up their advantage with great vigour and style, and hemmed in their opponents, who had to concede a minor point. Bikanir, 3 goals, 1 subsidiary; Blues, 1 goal, 1 subsidiary.

5<sup>th</sup> Chukker.—The Blues still had the better of it, Marjoribanks fighting like ten men. Their score, however, was increased by only another subsidiary. Bikanir, 3 goals, 1 subsidiary to 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries.

6<sup>th</sup> Chukker.—The Blues by a splendid rush captured the Rajput stronghold and gave every promise of drawing level. Bikanir, 3 goals, 2 subsidiaries; Blues, 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries.

7<sup>th</sup> Chukker.—The Blues' ponies now failed them, and they were soon quite out of the hunt. Bikanir, 4 goals, 2 subsidiaries; Blues, 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries.

8<sup>th</sup> Chukker.—There was not much time left but quite enough to enable the Rajputs to increase their lead by another goal. The following is the final score:—

Bikanir ... 5 goals, 2 subsidiaries.

The Blues ... 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries.

In the second round a most exciting match took place between Jodhpur and Patiala. In an admirable description the sporting correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* said: "The pace in the match between Jodhpur and Patiala was the fastest we have yet seen, and the game was the most exciting; the rivalry better." C. D. Pinney, C.I.H. are perhaps the keenest in

polo history. I have no time to be reminiscent to-night, but old polo players will not forget how, during the lifetime of the late Maharaja of Patiala, both Rathore and Sikh claimed the polo championship of India. The game this afternoon might well be taken as an occasion to settle a long disputed supremacy. In fact, this is how the players and their partisans looked upon it, the winning of the Viceroy's Cup being a secondary consideration. Grand old Hira Singh who, two years ago, laid aside the mallet to retire for good, as he thought, from polo, took it down again from the rack and girded up his loins to lead the Patiala host against the old foe. At the head of the Rathore force appeared the young Maharaja who, during the last few years, has developed into one of the best backs in the country. He had with him Dhokul and Goman Singh of the old brigade the present Maharaja of Indore led so often to victory, and he felt confident that he would prevail against the assailants of his title. As may well be imagined, the clash of such forces was tremendous and the players in the very first flight held their breath as now Sikh, and now Rathore riding with unspeakable daring brought off most impossible shakes. Every art was resorted to on both sides and the *finesse* was quite equal to the dash. Jodhpur broke away at the start and led at the end of half-time by four goals to two. Then Hira Singh rallied his force, and playing in a style that made the spectators forget his sixty years, and delude themselves into the belief that he was the dashing Duffadar of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, what time that regiment was invincible in India; he drove the Rathores back to their citadel, spoiling all their efforts to break through the cordon. At the end of the sixth chukker it really looked as if the Sikhs would yet win, they were having so much the best of this stern and deadly struggle; but in the beginning of the last bout the Rathores made a desperate sortie and Dhokul Singh pierced the enemy's rank and tore away on his

speedy iron grey for the opposite flags. Hira Singh went in pursuit, but failed to catch Dhokul, who scored a goal amidst the intense excitement of his supporters. Poor old Hira Singh in pulling up pulled his pony off his feet; horse and man came down heavily, and for a time it looked as if the grandest back who has ever wielded a stick had handed in his checks. The delight of the crowd was immense when the gallant veteran was seen to rise to his feet again and walk off the ground with assistance. To resume play was impossible and I am afraid his Polo days are over, but he can look back on the grandest career in the history of Polo in India. The loss of their back put Patiala completely out of the hunt, and Jodhpur won by 6 goals, 2 subsidiaries to 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

The following were the teams :—

JODHPUR *v.* PATIALA.

Oogam Singh	...	...	1	Thakur Singh.
Dhokul Singh	...	...	2	Pretum Singh.
Goman Singh	...	...	3	Chanda Singh.
The Maharaja	...	...	4	Hira Singh.

The scoring was as follows :—

*1st Chukker.*—Jodhpur, 2 goals; Patiala, 1 goal.

*2nd Chukker.*—Jodhpur, 3 goals, 1 subsidiary; Patiala, 1 goal.

*3rd Chukker.*—Jodhpur, 4 goals, 1 subsidiary; Patiala, 2 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

*5th Chukker.*—Jodhpur, 4 goals, 1 subsidiary; Patiala, 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

*6th Chukker.*—Jodhpur, 5 goals, 2 subsidiaries; Patiala, 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

*7th Chukker.*—Jodhpur, 6 goals, 2 subsidiaries; Patiala, 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

The semi-finals between the Jodhpur and Bikanir teams resulted in an easy win for Jodhpur by six goals and five subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary. A large

crowd of spectators were present, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Maharaja of Jodhpur was unable to play, his place being taken by Bukji. Each team scored a goal in the first chukker, but Jodhpur afterwards kept the ball well clear of their goal, Bukji making some very fine strokes, and Dhokul Singh also playing brilliantly. The Maharaja of Bikanir was a tower of strength to his side, but his efforts were fruitless until the last chukker, when the team scored a subsidiary. Neither side played up to form.

Alwar was to have played against the 3rd Rifle Brigade in the second round, but the latter team scratched at the last moment.

In the semi-finals Alwar played against the 4th Dragoon Guards. The game proved an exceedingly interesting one. Both sides were splendidly mounted, and played a good galloping game. Alwar got their first goal at the beginning of the first chukker. In spite of the plucky play of the Dragoon Guards Alwar added to their score, until by the fifth chukker they had made four goals. Then the Dragoons made their first goal amidst great applause from the spectators. During the last part of the game Alwar made two more goals, and the final result was Alwar six goals and two subsidiaries, 4th Dragoon Guards two goals and one subsidiary. The score, however, hardly gives a correct idea of the closeness of the game. The Dragoons played exceedingly well and pluckily throughout, especially Mr. Lamont, their No. 2.

The finals were played on the afternoon of the 9th January, the day before the Viceroy's departure. Alwar at once got possession of the ball, Captain Ricketts bringing it down to the Jodhpur end and a goal immediately resulting. On re-starting the Maharaja of Jodhpur equalised, the score standing one goal all. From that point onwards until the last chukker, when Jodhpur scored, the Alwar team had matters all their own and eventually won by no fewer than seven goals.

seven subsidiaries to two goals. The success of the Alwar team is largely attributed to Captain Ricketts, who not only plays a strong game himself, but is responsible for the admirable training of the State combination.

The teams were as follows:—

*Alwar*.—The Maharaja, Captain Ricketts, Motilal, and Raja Amar Singh.

*Jodhpur*.—The Maharaja, Thakur Oogam Singh, Bhothal Singh, and Guman Singh.

The ground was kept by men-at-arms from the various Rajputana States in gilded coats and quaint armour, with spears, and the International Polo Cup was carried off the ground on an elephant, in a gilded howdah, mail-clad warriors on camels and horses forming an escort before and behind.

The semi-finals for the Indian Army Cup were played off between the 3rd Bombay Cavalry *v.* the 18th Bengal Lancers, and the 4th Poona Horse *v.* 2nd Central India Horse. The first of these games proved an easy win for the 18th, who obtained five goals and five subsidiaries to only two subsidiaries scored by the 3rd Bombay. The latter game proved the best and most closely contested of this tournament; both sides played very well and pluckily. The game hung in balance till the last chukker, each side scoring alterpatately until just before the last chukker the Poona Horse were three goals and three subsidiaries and the Central India Horse three goals and two subsidiaries. The Poona Horse went right away, playing magnificently, and made two more goals and one subsidiary, winning by five goals and four subsidiaries to the Central India's three goals and two subsidiaries.

The final was played off between the 4th Poona Horse and the 15th Bengal Lancers on January 7th. The match proved most exciting, and, after a fast and even game, the Poona Horse won by four goals and four subsidiaries, the Lancers' three goals and one subsidiary. The

ground was in splendid condition after the late rain. Early in the game the Poona Horse had much the best of it, scoring four goals to their opponents' one; but soon after half-time, the 18th, playing up well, made two more goals. A large number of spectators were present, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party. After the game, the string band of the Hyderabad Contingent played a selection of music in the pavilion.

In the Association Football Tournament the first ties were played off in the four Commands, and the winners only went to Delhi to compete. The regiments left in were—Panjab, 2nd Gordons; Bengal, Royal Irish Rifles; Madras, 1st Essex Regiment; Bombay, 1st Cheshire Regiment.

The first match of the semi-finals was played on the 23rd January between the R. I. Rifles and the Cheshires.

During the whole of the first half the game was fairly even, the Cheshires having much the best of the game, and gaining several corner kicks but failing each time to put the ball into the net. At half-time the game stood love all, the Cheshires being the favourites. On resuming play the R. I. Rifles settled down, and their forwards played a nice combined dashing game, and about 10 minutes after the start succeeded in putting the ball into the net amid loud applause, after a fine piece of passing among the forwards. From this point to within two minutes of time, the R. I. Rifles had the best of the game, and had several good chances and numbers of shots at their opponents' goal, but all went wide. Just before the whistle blew for time, the Cheshires made a final effort and nearly succeeded in scoring from a scrim in front of the R. I. Rifles' goal, gaining a corner, but failing to equalise after a desperate effort.

The whistle blew shortly after, leaving the R. I. Rifles victorious by one goal to love. The forwards of Rifles played a good, sound, combined game during second half, but their centre half and backs were



times. The right half of the R. I. Rifle was particularly noticeable for his fine throw in from touch. The Cheshires' backs and goal-keeper did good work, but the forwards lacked combination, and there was a good deal of skying ball among themselves.

In the semi-final between the Gordon Highlanders and the Essex Regiment very even fast play ensured at first, at half-time the Gordons leading with one goal to love. On changing over, the sun puzzled the Essex team, the Gordons scoring two more goals in rapid succession, but play was not as good as during the first half. When the whistle was blown, the Gordons were left winners by three goals to *nil*.

The final between the Royal Irish Rifles and the Gordon Highlanders was played in very favourable conditions. The weather was dull but cool, and the turf after the rain had not so much bone as usual: it was springy and favoured fast play. The Irish were most favoured by the cognoscents, but the Gordons' were more popular among the crowd, which was chiefly military. It was a great game and ended in a draw, despite the twenty minutes' extra time, the score being one all.

The Irish with characteristic dash, forced the pace at the start and scored their goal in the first five minutes, Edmondson heading the ball into the net from a beautiful pass by Carleton. Then the Gordons pulled themselves together, and play was very even right up to half-time. On changing ends, Campbell, the Gordons' left, made a splendid run and shot. Sullivan stopped the ball but did not clear the danger, and Perry, the Gordons' half-back rushed up and put it into the net before the Irish custodian could recover himself. Then came the tug-of-war. Both sides put their best foot forward, and the game was very exciting. Both ends were visited, but the custodian was not to be caught napping. Crumley, the goal-keeper, proved a tower of strength and saved

the game for his side. The Gordons were lasting better when no time was called and as the extra twenty minutes was decided upon, it was expected that they would just win, but the Irish seemed to get their second wind and returned to the fray as fresh as paint. Had it not been for Crumley's splendid defence they must have scored.

The match was re-played the next evening and resulted in a win for the Gordon Highlanders, who beat the Irish Rifles by three goals to love. The Rifles never found their game, and beyond some bright passages of capital passing between the centre-forward and the wings, their play was mediocre. The Gordons played a strong defensive game, and though the attack was wanting in combination, it was too good for the Irish defence. There was much wild play on both sides. On the whole, the game was not very interesting from the standpoint of scientific football. The crowd was even larger than on the last day, and the partisans of the rival teams were wildly excited. The first half ended with no score, but within a few minutes of the start in the second half the Gordons scored from a prolonged scrimmage near the Royal Irish goal. A few minutes later, another goal was obtained in the same manner. A third goal was obtained about 15 minutes from the close, and was the result of some excellent passing on the part of the Gordon forwards, one of the few moments throughout the game when the forward line showed combination.

The following were the teams :—

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

*Goal.*

Sullivan.

*Backs.*

Fisher, Hanna.

*Half Backs.*

Craig, Carleton, Wallace.

*Forwards.*

McCormick, Lewis, Edmondson, Smith, Ros

## GORDON HIGHLANDS

*Forwards.*

Donald, Heyan, Grey, Cavanagh, Campbell.

*Half Backs.*

Spence, Perrie, Clark.

*Backs.*

Muir, Speight.

*Goal.*

Crumley.

*Referee.*—Rev. Mr. Kirwan.

In the Hockey Tournament, open to Native Troops, the teams were—Panjab, 28th Dogras; Bengal, 33rd Panjab Infantry; Madras, 11th Coorgs; Bombay, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

The finals between the 11th Coorgs, from the Madras Command, and the 22nd Bombay Infantry, from the Bombay Command, also between the 28th Dogras, the Panjab representatives, and 33rd Panjab Infantry, Bengal, were played on December 2nd.

Both games resulted in draws, the first game between the Coorgs and the Bombay team being rather slow.

The play till the end was chiefly in the 22nd half, and the Coorgs, though they threatened repeatedly, failed to score.

Extra time was not played because another game had to be played—that between the Dogras and the 33rd Panjab Infantry.

A very fast and even game, resulted, at half-time the score was two all, and after twelve minutes' play, the Dogras scored.

ten minutes before time, the Referee gave a penalty in front of the Dogras goal, which was converted goal.

The 22nd got the first goal a few minutes after starting. Shortly after Beyts, of the 22nd, had to leave, being hurt. His place was taken by a substitute.

The Coorgs next placed a goal to their credit. No further scoring took place before the whistle sounded for half-time.

From the bully-off the 22nd took the ball to the Coorgs' goal and threatened it, but nothing resulted. Most of the play in the second-half was in the Coorg territory, but the final whistle sounded with no further result.

An extra ten minutes' play was ordered each way, when the Coorgs made great attempts for victory, but no score resulted. A second extra ten minutes each way seemed likely to end as before, but five minutes before time was up the 22nd succeeded in netting the ball, with the result that victory lay with the 22nd by two goals to one.

The re-played semi-final between the 33rd Panjab Infantry and the 30th Dogras was equally well contested, and a most exciting and even game, which threatened to be another draw was witnessed.

Up till half-time neither side scored, though the game was fast and furious.

Twelve minutes after re-starting, the 33rd succeeded in netting the ball after a fine piece of passing among the forwards, the right centre and left wing being particularly noticeable. Continuing, the 33rd pressed, but their shooting was wild.

The right centre forward of the 33rd was ser ground by the Referee for playing foul, but all the



BOWLING ANALYSIS—

Hoare	..	..
Ffoulkes..	..	..
Cheetham	..	..
Studd ..	..	..
Guise ..	..	..
Goldie	..	..

The following is the full list of prize-winners in the sporting events connected with the Durbar :—

*The International Polo Cup.*—The Alwar State.

*The Army Polo Cup.*—The Poona Horse.

*The Jumping Competition.*—The 5th Dragoon Guards, first; “J” Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, second.

*Tent-pegging.*—The 15th Bengal Lancers, first; the 3rd Panjab Cavalry, second.

*Hockey.*—The 33rd Panjab Infantry.

*The Best Man-at-arms amongst Volunteers.*—Sergeant Collinson, Cawnpore Light Horse.



