

The Indian Biographical Dictionary

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS	i
PREFACE	vi
ABBREVIATIONS USED	i
THE ROYAL FAMILY	:
BIOGRAPHIES	:
SUPPLEMENTARY BIOGRAPHIES	:
INDIAN HONOURS LIST	11
OBITUARY	35

Appendices

PRECEDENCE IN INDIA	i
SALUTES IN INDIA	xiv
FORMAL MODES OF ADDRESSING TITLED PERSONS, ETC.	xx
CLUBS IN INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON	xxvii
PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS	xxxviii
PRINCIPAL LADIES' CLUBS IN LONDON	xli
TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES	xlii

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

	PAGE
Bharata Bhandar, Ltd., The	xiii
Commonweal, The	vi
Gautha & Co.	xiii
Indian Biographical Dictionary	j
Indian Emigrant	Inside back cover
Law Printing House	iv
Law Reports Office	xi
Lashmanaram, P.R. D.C.	xiii
Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.	ii
Manjumyah Sahib, H. S. A. M. Khan Bahadur	viii
Nagasubramanya Rao, Bros., T. R.	xii
Nicholas & Co., Madras	Facing Index to advertisers
Pillar & Co., Publishers	Inside front cover
Royal Sovereign Pencils, Wolff's	xii
South Indian Candle Works, The	vii
Srinivasam & Co., P. M.	x
St. Andrew's Pharmacy, The	Facing Index to advertisers
Thompson & Co.	iii
Typewriter Supply Agency, The	v
Venkateswar & Co., R.	ix
Wealth of India, The	xiii

PREFACE

IN this book an attempt has been made to present the general public in this country with succinct biographies of most, if not all, living persons who have had a direct connection with India either as officials or non-officials. In the majority of cases these biographies are based on materials very kindly furnished by the persons themselves : the rest are compiled from authoritative sources of information. The main object kept in view has been to produce a comprehensive work useful to busy people. Few care to wade through pages of writing to pick out the main incidents of a notable's life. The British "Who's Who" which has supplied the model to the Japanese "Who's Who", and the American "Who's Who," is an invaluable work, and covers a field as wide as the world itself. Its utility as a book of reference is beyond praise, while its general accuracy has been a matter for wonder with most people who have had occasion to use it. It has many Indian and Anglo-Indian names included in it, but in the nature of things it cannot be expected that it can deal with all personages whom India knows or delights to honour. It is the purpose of the book to fill in this gap. In its main design it follows that excellent book of reference, and it will be apparent to those glancing through its pages that it covers a wide ground. The name of almost every man and woman who has worked or is working for the good of India, in the moral or material, religious or political spheres has been, it is thought, included in it. Every endeavour has been made to include the names of all title-holders in India, but it is possible that owing to non-receipt of replies or from the paucity of information available, there are occasional omissions. In the next edition of the Dictionary, it is hoped to make good this short-coming. A work like this depends very largely for its accuracy and comprehensiveness on the help that the general public render its Editor. It is hoped that many more will respond in the years to come to the appeals for information sent to them. In order to facilitate the work of giving accurate addresses, a desideratum, in a reference book of this kind, those sending back proofs will help the Editor very much, indeed, if they will add an address or check the one already inserted and supplement the same with the name of the club or clubs to which they may belong, so that correspondence may be easily directed to them.

PREFACE

Clubs in India are very numerous and there are few who do not belong to one or other of these. To facilitate their work a list of clubs is included in the appendices printed at the end of this volume to which reference is solicited.

In the preparation of this book, histories of gazetted officers issued by the Government of India and the various local Governments and Administrations, and the Feudatory States of India, the India Office List, Debrett's *Baronetage and Peerage, 1914*; Dodd's *Peerage, 1914*; *Who's Who, 1914*; Sir Roper Lethbridge's *The Golden Book of India*; Mr. Buckland's *Dictionary of Indian Biography*, Whittaker's Almanac, 1914, and many other official and non-official publications have been consulted and to publishers and authors of these the Editor would here express his great indebtedness.

It is inevitable that a work of this kind, passed through the press under difficulties and during intervals of time snatched from a busy working day, should contain some typographical errors. The *errata* issued will, it is hoped, tend to clear most of these. The Editor craves the indulgence of the public in this matter. Every practicable suggestion intended to improve the utility of the book will, the Editor wishes to add here, receive his best attention when the time comes to issue the next edition.

In conclusion the Editor would tender his thanks to the many gentlemen who have helped him in any way in bringing out the work. He would specially thank those who have readily responded to his call for information. Also, those who have very considerably tendered suggestions to increase the utility of the book. He would also express his thanks to Messrs. K. V. Raja Rao and T. Raja Rao who have assisted him in the preparation of the volume and to Mr. L. Swami Rao, B. A., in reading the proofs.

THE EDITOR.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

- A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant General.
A.C.G., Assistant Commissary General.
A.C.P., Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.D., (L. *Anno Domini*), Year of the Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-camp.
A.H., (L. *Anno Hejiræ*), the Year of the Flight.
A.I.C., Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.
A.K.C., Associate of King's College, London.
A.L.S., Associate of the Linnæan Society.
A.M., (L. *Anno Mundi*), Year of the World: *Ante Meridiem*.
 Before Noon. Ark Mariner.
A.P.S., Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
A.Q.M.G., Assistant Quarter Master General.
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.S., Adopted son.
A.S.C., Army Service Corps.
b., Born.
B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
Bart., Baronet.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.C.E., Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.C.S., Bengal Civil Service or Bombay Civil Service.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
B.L., Bachelor of Law.
B.S.C., Bombay or Bengal Staff Corps.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
C., Conservative.
C.A., County Alderman.
Cantab., of Cambridge.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.C., County Councillor.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
C.G., Commissary General.
Cf. (*confer*), Compare.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- C.I., Order of the Crown of India.
C.I.E., Companion of the Indian Empire.
C.I.F., Charges, Insurance, Freight.
C.M., Master in Surgery.
C.M.G., Companion of Saints Michael and George.
C.S., Civil Service.
C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.I., Companion of the Star of India.
C.V.O., Companion of the Royal Victorian Order.
d., Daughter.
D.A.A.G., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
D.A.Q.M.G., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
D.C.G., Deputy Commissary General.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D., Doctor of Divinity.
Dep., Deputation.
Dep., Department.
D.G.M., District Grand Master.
D.Lit., Doctor of Literature.
D.P.H., Doctor of Public Health.
D.P.W., Department of Public Works.
D. Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order.
Dt., District.
educ : Educated.
e.s., Eldest son.
e.d., Eldest daughter.
E.I.C., East India Company.
Etc., &c., *Etcetera*, and other things.
Et. Seq., (*L. et sequents*), and the following.
Ex. Div., Exclusive of dividend.
Ex. Engr., Executive Engineer.
F.C.A., Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.H., Fellow of Cooper's Hill College (Engineering).
F.C.P., Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M.U., Fellow of the Madras University.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- F.R. Hist. S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.M.S., Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.P.S., Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.
G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.I.E., Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M.G., Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I., Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O., Grand Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
G.M., Grand Master.
H.B.M., His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H.E., His or Her Excellency, His Eminence.
H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East India Company's Civil Service.
H.H., His Holiness, His or Her Highness, His Honour.
H.I.H., His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H.M.S., His, or Her, Majesty's Ship, or Service.
Hon. or Hon'ble, Honourable.
H.P., Horse Power.
H.R.H., His, or Her, Royal Highness.
I.A., Indian Army.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
I.E.E., Institute of Electrical Engineers.
I.M.E., Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
Imp., (*L. Imperator, or Imperatrix*), Emperor or Empress.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.S.A., Incorporated Society of Authors.
I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
K.C., King's Counsel.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- K.L.H., Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M., Knight of Malta.
Kt., Knight.
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle ; Knight Templar.
L.C.E., Licentiate of Civil Engineering.
L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L.I., Light Infantry.
L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
L.M.S., Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.S., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S., (*L. Locus sigilli*), place of the seal.
L.T., Licentiate of Teaching.
L.S.A., Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
M.A., Master of Arts.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
M.C.S., Madras Civil Service.
M.D., Doctor of Medicine.
M.E., Mining Engineer.
M.E.C., Member of Executive Council.
M.I.C.E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
M.I.E.E., Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Min.E., Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
M.L.C., Member of Legislative Council.
M.L.A., Member of Legislative Association.
M.I.Mech.E., Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
M.M., Master Mason.
M.M.M., Mark Master Mason.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.C., Member of the Royal Agricultural College.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S., Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution.
M.S.G., Merchant Service Guild (for Captains and Officers of the Mercantile Marine).
MSS., Manuscripts.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Mus. B., Bachelor of Music.
 Mus. D., Doctor of Music.
 M.V.O., Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
 N.B., (*L. Nota Bene*), mark well.
 No., (*L. numero*), number.
 N.W.P., North West Province.
 N.Y., New York.
 O.M., Order of Merit.
 O.S., Old Style or only son.
 Oxou., of Oxford.
 O. Surv. S., Only surviving son.
 P. C., Privy Councillor.
 P.C.S., Provincial Civil Service.
 P.G.M., Provincial Grand Master.
 Ph.B., Bachelor of Philosophy.
 Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
 P.M., (*L. Post Meridiem*), afternoon.
 Pro tem., (*L. Pro tempore*), for the time being.
 Presy., Presidency.
 P.T.O., Please turn over.
 Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
 Q.M.G., Quarter Master General.
 Q.V., (*L. Quod vide*), which see.
 R.A., Royal Academician.
 R.A., Royal Artillery. Royal Arch.
 R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music.
 R.A.M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.
 R.A.S., Royal Agricultural Society.
 R.B.A., Royal Society of British Artists.
 R.C.M., Royal College of Music.
 R.E., Royal Engineers.
 R.I.B.A., Royal Institute of British Architects.
 R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery.
 R.M., Royal Marine.
 R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve.
 R.R.C., Royal Red Cross (Nursing Order).
 R.S.I., Royal Sanitary Institute.
 S., Son.
 S.J., Society of Jesus (Jesuit).
 S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scotland).
 S.W., Senior Warden.
 T.O., Turn over.
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- U.K., United Kingdom.
V.A., Royal Order of Victory and Albert for ladies.
V.C., Victoria Cross ; Vice-Chancellor.
V.D., Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
Vis., *Visc.*, Viscount.
Viz. (L. *Videlicet*), namely.
Vs. (L. *Versus*) against.
W.M., Worshipful Master.
W.S., Writer to the Signet (Scotland).
y.d., Younger or Youngest Daughter.
y.s., Younger or Youngest Son.
y., Year.

ERRATA

<i>Page</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read as</i>
4	Author of	Publication.
28	after, Barton M.P. please add.	C.I.E., (1914).
29	Basu Srish Bhandra...	Basu, Srish Chandra.
32	Eatson, Maj.-Genl.	Beatson, Maj.-Genl.
38	Beasant	Besant.
64	Bell William...	Bradley Herbert.
81	Owin	Owens.
91	Ddinburgh	Edinburgh.
98	Translated	Transferred.
99	Coterell	Cotterell.
113	Darawala	Daroorwala.
115	Cundelkhand	Bundelkhand.
123	Cangalore	Bangalore.
127	H. S. King & So.	H. S. King & Co.
128	Cames	James.
"	G.C.O.	G.C.B.
130	B.C.H.	B. Ch.
"	Cishop	Bishop.
135	Dunlop Smith	Durand.
159	Cedford	Bedford.
161	Oined	Joined.
181	Hethwa	Hatwa.
217	Lhusro Manzil	Khusro Manzil.
219	Membr	Member.
225	Keonehal	Keonthal.
"	Buhudur	Bahadur.
249	Lawson, A. E., Sheriff of Madras, 1891-92	1911-12.
250	Minors	Minor.
251	H-nry	Henry.
276	Contribution	Publication.
304	S-ere	Shere.
"	Rna	Rana.
308	after the words Nunjunday- ya, H. V., M. A., M. L. please add	Mantrapravina.
314	Rao Bahadur (1912)	Diwan Bahadur (1914).
316	Law	Laws.
327	Plhey	Pinhey.

APPENDIX I

Warrant of Precedence for India

[GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION,
NO. 328, DATED CALCUTTA, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1899.]

In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 2023, dated the 1st November 1877, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the revised graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information :—

I.—Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen-Empress of India.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,—

To all to whom these presents shall come :

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of October 1876, should be altered. We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, that in lieu of the table laid down in Our said recited Warrant, the following table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, namely,—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council of Madras and Bombay.
14. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam ; Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore ; and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.

The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province ranks in Article 15 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 5923, dated the 1st April 1901). The Chairman of the Railway Board ranks in Article 19 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 699, dated the 13th March 1903).

The Governor of Bengal ranks in Article 2 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bengal rank in Article 13 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, when within their own jurisdiction, rank immediately above the officers included in Article 14, and when without their jurisdiction, in Article 15 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Bishop of Nagpur ranks in Article 20 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2191, dated the 27th May 1903).

The Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and the Members of the Railway Board rank in Article 21 of the table (Home Department Notifications No. 1259, dated the 15th June 1899 and No. 699, dated the 13th March 1903).

The Joint Secretaries to the Government of India rank in Article 21 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

For the purposes of the Warrant of Precedence for India, the service of the Members of the Indian Civil Service is calculated from the date of commencement of their service as shown in the Civil List (Home Department letter No. 2325, dated the 27th October 1901).

16. Puisne Judges of a High Court.
17. Chief Judge of a Chief Court.
18. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
19. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.
20. Bishops of Lahore, Bangoon and Lucknow.
21. Secretaries to the Government of India.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

22. Commissioner in Sind.
23. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Rangoon, and Judicial Commissioners, Burma.
24. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
25. Major-Generals; Members of a Board of Revenue; Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay; and Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma.
26. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Sind.
27. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS

29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.
30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
31. Comptroller and Auditor-General.
32. Commissioners of Divisions; the Superintendent of Port Blair; and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British districts) within their respective charges.
33. Chief Secretaries to Local Governments, other than those of Madras and Bombay.
34. Surveyor-General of India; Directors-General of the Post Office, of Telegraphs of India and of Railways; Chief Engineers, first class; Accountants-General, Military and Public Works Departments; Director, Royal Indian Marine; and Manager, North-Western Railway.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, ranks in Article 25 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2297, dated the 18th May 1909).

The Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces, ranks in Article 26 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal rank in Article 27 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay, rank immediately below Article 30 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

The Directors of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic rank in Article 34 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 1259, dated the 15th June 1999).

Consuls-General rank as No. 37 (a) below Brigadier-Generals. Consular Officers *de Carriere* in their respective grades take precedence of Consular Officers who are not *de Carriere*.

The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan ranks in Article 38 of the table when in Kalat or Las Bela or elsewhere outside the limits of his charge (Foreign Department letter No. 1284-G., dated the 1st August 1901). In British Baluchistan and the Agency territories he ranks in Article 32 (Foreign Department letter No. 613-G., dated the 11th April 1901).

The Director, Criminal Intelligence, ranks in Article 39 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 1230, dated the 10th June 1904).

The Members of the Legislative Council of a Chief Commissioner rank in Article 40 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

Consuls rank as No. 41 (a) below Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years' standing and Colonels (Foreign Department Circular letter No. 257-G., dated the 22nd February 1899). Consular Officers *de Carriere* in their respective grades take precedence of Consular Officers who are not *de Carriere*.

The Director-General of Education in India ranks in Article 44 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 1983, dated the 27th June 1902).

The Director of the Indian Institute of Science ranks in Article 46 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Secretary to the Railway Board ranks in Article 49 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 699, dated the 13th March 1905).

Officers in charge of the Zhob, Quetta-Pishin, and Thal-Chotiali districts rank in Article 50 of the table throughout their respective charges, whether British or Agency territory (Foreign Department letter No. 613-G., dated the 11th April 1901).

35. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown.
36. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
37. Brigadier-Generals.
38. Commissioners of Divisions.
39. Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue and Opium Agents, Benares and Bihar.
40. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

SECOND CLASS

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
42. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

The Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, the Chairman of the Boards of Trustees for the improvement of the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, and the President, Rangoon Municipal Committee, within their respective charges, rank in Article 50 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Archdeacon of Nagpore ranks in Article 51 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 3839, dated the 29th December 1903).

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence ranks in Article 52 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 699, dated the 13th March 1905).

Chief Conservators of Forests rank in Article 54 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2771, dated the 21st October 1907).

The President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, ranks in Article 54 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2034, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Political Agent in Kalat ranks in Article 60 of the table (Foreign Department letter No. 613-G., dated the 11th April 1901).

The first Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan ranks in Article 61 of the table (Foreign Department letter No. 613-G., dated the 11th April 1901). This order has also been extended to the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Mysore and to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India (Foreign Department letter No. 1389-G., dated the 2nd September 1903).

The Chief Inspector of Explosives in India ranks in Article 62 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 1989, dated the 27th June 1902).

The Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi rank in Article 66 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Deputy Director-General, Intelligence, ranks in Article 67 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 1230, dated the 10th June 1904).

The Chairman of the Port Trust, Rangoon, ranks in Article 68 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 5006, dated the 29th August 1901).

The Chairman of the Port Trust, Madras, ranks in Article 68 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Telegraph Department, ranks in Article 69 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

Directors of Land Records, Directors of Agriculture and Excise Commissioners under Local Governments rank in Article 70 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2771, dated the 21st October 1907).

The Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies under Local Governments and the Comptroller of Patents, rank in Article 70 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Political Agents and Superintendents in Baluchistan drawing less than Rs. 2,000 when outside their respective charges rank in Article 73, unless their army rank or standing in the Civil Service gives them a

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

higher place (Foreign Department letter No. 1294-G., dated the 1st August 1901). The same rule is applicable to the Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk (Foreign Department letter No. 938-G., dated the 21st May 1903).

The Principals of Government Collges, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, or of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or of the Public Works Engineer Establishment, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Mines, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, or Officers of the Indian Institute of Science, or Sanitary Engineer, not being Superintending Engineers or Consulting Architects to Local Governments drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards, officers of the Police Department drawing Rs. 1,200 a month and upwards, Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts, Director of Survey, Madras, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, and Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, rank in Article 73 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

43. Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan; the Superintendent of Port Blair; and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British districts).
44. Inspector-General of Forests in India and Director of the Geological Survey.
45. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
46. Directors of Public Instruction and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments and Accountants-General.
47. Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay; Commissioners of Settlements and Controllers of Military Accounts.
48. Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration.
49. Chief Engineers, second and third classes; Deputy Surveyor-General; Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India, and Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.
50. Divisional and District and Sessions Judges; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair; and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality within their respective charges.
51. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow and Rangoon.
52. Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

53. The Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
54. Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.
55. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
57. The Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
58. The Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.
59. Commanders and Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.
60. Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than Rs. 2,000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British districts) within their own charges.
61. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified.
62. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways.
63. Private Secretaries to Governors.
64. Military Secretaries to Governors.
65. Administrators-General.
66. Sanitary Commissioners under Local Governments; Post-masters-General; the Comptroller, Post Office; and Conservators of Forests, first grade.
67. Directors of Public Instruction, Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Administrations, and Comptrollers and Deputy Auditors-General.

Vice-Consuls rank as No. 74 (a) below Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years standing and Majors (Foreign Department Circular letter No. 257-G., dated the 22nd February, 1893).

The Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies and Excise Commissioners under Local Administrations, rank in Article 77 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

The Principals of Government Colleges, officers of the Indian Educational Service and the graded Educational Service, or of the Indian Agricultural Service, or Sanitary Engineers, or Consulting Architects, or Electrical Inspectors, drawing Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards; and officers of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or officers of the higher branch of the Military Accounts Department, or of the Public Works Engineer establishment, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest,

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

Survey, Police, Mines, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, drawing Rs. 900 a month and upwards, Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards, Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, First Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, officers of the Archæological Department drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards, officers of the Excise and Salt Departments drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards, officers of the Provincial Services of not less than 18 years' standing drawing Rs. 600 a month and upwards, Registrar to the Chief Court, Lower Burma, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Civil Service, rank in Article 78 of the table (Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913).

Consular Officers *de Carriere* in their respective grades take precedence of Consular Officers who are not *de Carriere*.

68. Managers of State Railways other than the North-Western Railway; Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay; and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.
69. Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Directors of Traffic and Construction, Indian Telegraph Department; Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, first class; Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, first class, first grade; Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, first class; and Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, first grade.

FOURTH CLASS

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing and Majors.
75. Lieutenants of over 8 years' standing and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.
76. Government Solicitors.
77. Inspectors-General of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Administrations.
78. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Officers not Reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, the members of which shall take their place according to usage.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this tenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and in the Sixty-second Year of Our Reign.

II.—*Supplementary Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.*

FIRST CLASS—(Number 55 of the Warrant) *

Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.

Chief Judges of the Presidency Courts, Small Causes.

Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon.†

Deputy Comptroller-General.

Director-General of Archæology.‡

* The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

† Notification No. 2002, dated the 8th September, 1899.

‡ Home Department Notification No. 1988, dated the 27th June, 1902.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

Director-General of Statistics.
Director of the Botanical Survey of India.
Inspector-General of Agriculture in India.‡
Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Superintendents, Trigonometrical Surveys.

SECOND CLASS—(Number 73 of the Warrant)

Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma.
Agent-General in India for the British Protectorates in Africa
under the Administration of the Foreign Office.§
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.‡
Chief Presidency Magistrates.
Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.
Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; and Deputy Commis-
sioners of Districts and of Settlements.
Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd grades.
Deputy Accountants-General under Local Governments.
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.
Directors of the Persian Gulf Section, and of the Persian Section
of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Divisional and District and Sessions Judges.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd
classes.
Government Astronomer, Madras.
Imperial Bacteriologist.
Inspector of Mines to the Government of India.
Librarian, Imperial Library.*
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
Officers of the Customs Department drawing Rs. 1,250 a month
and upwards.
Officers of the Indian Educational Service, and of the graded
Educational Service drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards.

§ Home Department Notification No. 3119, dated the 11th September 1903.

‡ Home Department Notification No. 1989, dated the 27th June 1905.

* Home Department Notifications Nos. 227 and 149, dated the 26th January 1900, and 24th January 1903, No. 551, dated the 10th March 1904, No. 1485, dated the 6th July 1904 and No. 715, dated the 14th March 1905.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways,
1st class, 2nd and 3rd grades.
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
Reporter on Economic Products.
Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay.
Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, 2nd grade.
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd and
3rd classes.
Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

THIRD CLASS—(Number 78 of the Warrant)

Agricultural Chemists.
Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms.
Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue,
and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.
Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section
of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Deputy Commissioners of Northern India Salt Revenue.
Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.
Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department,
Madras.
Deputy Conservators of Forests, drawing Rs. 800 a month and
upwards.
Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.
Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Deputy Superin-
tendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
Deputy Postmasters-General of the 1st, 2nd* and 3rd† grades.
Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India Department.
District Superintendents of Police drawing Rs. 800 a month
and upwards.
Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the
Indo-European Telegraph Department.

† Home Department Notification No. 2392, dated the 24th July 1902.

‡ Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

- Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 1st and 2nd grades.
- Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd grades.
- Inspectors-General of Railway Mail Service.
- Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.
- Judges of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
- Officers of the Customs Department drawing Rs. 900 and upwards.††
- Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month but more than Rs. 1,000 a month.
- Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishments of the State Railways, 2nd class, 1st and 2nd grades.
- Palæontologists, Geological Survey of India.
- Presidency Magistrates.
- Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration, Calcutta.
- Public Prosecutor in Sind.
- Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
- Sub-Deputy Opium Agents drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
- Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.
- Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
- Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
- Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.
- Table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy, and Royal Indian Marine published with Home Department Notification No. 1236, dated the 26th May 1911:—

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

- Captains under three years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.
- Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine
- Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine
- Commanders, Royal Navy
- Commanders, Royal Indian Marine
- Staff Commanders and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy
- Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine
- Chief Engineers, Royal Indian Marine

But junior to all
Lieutenant-
Colonels.

†† Home Department Notification No. 2013 dated the 1st October 1913

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA

MAJORS

Lieutenants of eight years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy
Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over eight years' seniority
Engineers, Royal Indian Marine, of and over nine years' seniority

} But junior to all Majors.

CAPTAINS

Lieutenants under eight years, and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy
Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under nine years' seniority
Engineers, Royal Indian Marine

} But junior to all Army Captains.

LIEUTENANTS

Sub-Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy
Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine
Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine

} But junior to all Lieutenants.

APPENDIX II

Salutes in India

Artillery Salutes.

The rules laid down in the K. R. under this heading will, with the following modifications, be observed. Salutes may be fired at any station in India where there are guns suitable for the purpose :—

101 guns, *Imperial salute.*

The Sovereign in person.

31 guns, *Royal salute.*

(i) Members of the Royal Family. The Viceroy.

(ii) The Royal Standard when passing in a vessel.

(iii) Anniversaries :— Birthday, Accession, Coronation of Sovereign, Birthday of Consort of Sovereign, Proclamation Day.

19 guns.

Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshall).

17 guns.

The President of the Council of the Governor-General.

Governors of Presidencies.

Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General).

Governor of the French Settlements in India.

Governor of Portuguese-India.

15 guns.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

Ordinary Members of the Council of Governors. (a)

Army Commander. (b)

13 guns.

Agents to the Governor-General.

Residents.

Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

(a) Within their own Presidencies.

(b) No military officer shall receive an Artillery Salute unless he is in actual Military Command and is the Senior military officer on the spot.

SALUTES IN INDIA

Chief Commissioners.
The Commissioner in Sind.
Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals Commanding Divisions. (b)

11 guns.

Political Agents. (c)
The Governor of Damaun.
The Governor of Diu.
Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals Commanding Brigades. (b)

NATIVE CHIEFS ARE ENTITLED TO THE FOLLOWING
SALUTES :—

Salute of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of—
Hyderabad. The Nizam of—
Mysore. The Maharaja of—

Salute of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—*
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—
Kalat. The Khan of—
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of—
Mewar* (Udaipur). The Maharana of—
Travancore.* The Maharaja of—

Salute of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of—
Bhartpur. The Maharaja of—
Bikanir. The Maharaja of—
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of—
Cochin. The Raja of—
Jaipur.* The Maharaja of—
Karauli. The Maharaja of—
Kota. The Maharao of—
Kutch. The Rao of—

(b) No military officer shall receive an Artillery Salute unless he is in actual Military Command and is the Sen'or military officer on the spot.

(c) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

* See table of personal salutes.

SALUTES IN INDIA

Karwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of—
Patiala. The Maharaja of—
Rewa. The Maharaja of—
Tonk. The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of—
Banswara. The Maharawal of—
Creta. The Maharaja of—
Datia. The Maharaja of—
Dewas (senior branch). The Raja of—
Dewas (junior branch). The Raja of—
Dhar. The Raja of—
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of—
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of—
Idar.* The Maharaja of—
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of—
Khairpur. The Mir of—
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of—
Orchha.* The Maharaja of—
Partabgarh. The Maharawal of—
Sikhim. The Maharaja of—
Sirohi. The Maharao of—

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Raja † of—
Jaora. The Nawab of—
Kuch Behar. The Maharaja of—
Rampur. The Nawab of—
Tippera. The Raja of—

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of—
Baoni. The Nawab of—
Bhaunagar.† The Thakur Sahib of—
Bijawar. The Maharaja of—
Cambay. The Nawab of—
Chamba. The Raja of—
Charkhari. The Maharaja of—
Chhatarpur. The Raja † of—
Dhrangadra. The Raja Sahib of—

* See table of personal salutes.

† The present Raja of Benares and the present Chiefs of Bhaunagar and Chatarpur enjoy the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

SALUTES IN INDIA

Faridkot. The Raja of—
 Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of—
 Janjira. The Nawab (Habshi) of—
 Jhabua. The Raja of—
 Jhalawar. The Raja Rana of—
 Jind. The Raja of—
 Junagarh.* The Nawab of—
 Kahlur (Bilaspur), The Raja of—
 Kapurthala. The Raja of—
 Mandi. The Raja of—
 Manipur. The Raja of—
 Morvi. The Thakur Sahib of—
 Nabha.* The Raja of—
 Narsingarh. The Raja of—
 Nawanganar. The Jam of—
 Palanpur. The Diwan of—
 Panna, The Maharaja of—
 Porbandar. The Rana of—
 Pudukottai. The Raja of—
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of—
 Rajgarh. The Raja of—
 Rajpipla. The Raja of—
 Ratlam. The Raja of—
 Sailana. The Raja of—
 Samthar. The Raja of—
 Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of—
 Sitamau. The Raja of—
 Suket. The Raja of—
 Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 guns.

Alirajpur. The Rana of—
 Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of—
 Bansda. The Raja of—
 Baraundha. The Raja of—
 Baria. The Raja of—
 Barwani. The Rana of—*
 Chhota Udaipur. The Raja of—
 Dharampur. The Raja of—
 Dhrol. The Takur Sahib of—
 Fadthli. The Sultan of—
 Hsi Paw. The Sawbwa of—

* See table of personal salutes.

SALUTES IN INDIA

Karond (Kalahandi). The Raja of—
Keng Tung. The Sawbwa of—
Khilchipur. The Rao of—
Kishn and Socotra. The Sultan of—
Lahej. The Sultan of—
Limri. The Thakur Sahib of—
Lunawara. The Raja of—
Maihar. The Raja of—
Maler Kotla.* The Nawab of—
Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of—
Nagod. The Raja of—
Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of—
Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of—
Sachin. The Nawab of—
Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
Shehr and Morkalla.* The Sultan of—
Sunth. The Raja of—
Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahib of—
Wankaner. The Raja Sahib of—
Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of—

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES

Salutes of 21 guns.

Gwalior, His Highness the Maharaja (Scindhia) of—
Jaipur, Col. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho
Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of—
Kolhapur, His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj,
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of—
Mewar (Udaipur), His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Fetah
Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of—
Travancore, His Highness Maharaja Raja Sir Bala Rama
Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 guns.

Mysore, Her Highness Kempa Nanjammani Avaru Vanivilas,
C. I., Maharani of—
Nepaul, Major-General the Maharajah Sir Chandra Sham-
shere Jang, Prime Minister of—

Salutes of 17 guns.

Idar, Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Partab
Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., A. D. C., Maharaja of—

* See table of personal salutes.

Orchha, His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of—

Salutes of 15 guns.

Nabha, Col. His Highness Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., Raja of—

Junagarh, His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji Mohaba Khanji, G.C.S.I., Nawab of—

Salutes of 11 guns.

Barwani State, the Chief of—

Malerkotla, His Highness Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of—

Shehr and Mokalla, the Sultan of—

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bhor, Shanker Rao Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of—

Las, Bela, Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of—

Loharu, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of—

Mudhol, Meherban Malojirao Vyankatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nana Saheb of—

Salutes of 6 guns.

Kanker, the Chief of—

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns permanently within their own territories.

Bhopal, The Begam (or Nawab) of— { Indore, The Maharaja
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Scindhia) of— { (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of—

Salutes will not be fired on Sunday except to foreign ships of war. In other cases they will be fired the following day. From the 15th April to 15th October salutes will not be fired in the plains between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. unless specially ordered.

The salutes which officials and others receive from H.M.'s ships are laid down in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

APPENDIX III

Formal Modes of Addressing Communications To Persons of Rank and Title

AMBASSADOR.—The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors, as well as to governors of colonies, and the Lord lieutenant of Ireland. Address letters 'His Excellency (with name or distinctive title following), His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of—' Begin: 'Sir,' 'My Lord,' according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made, say 'Your Excellency.' An envoy extraordinary or charge d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency'; and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husband's tenure of office and while residing abroad.

ARCHBISHOP.—Address: 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Archbishop.' Refer to as 'Your Grace.' The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows: 'The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.' The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God,—' by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan.' All Metropolitans are styled 'Most Reverend:—' . . . 'The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.' An Archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of—' if he has a claim to be called 'Right Hon.' apart from his ecclesiastical position. The wife of an Archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's official rank but addressed as 'Mrs.' simply.

ARCHDEACON.—An Archdeacon is styled 'Venerable.' 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of—.' Begin: 'Venerable Sir,' or 'Reverend Sir,' or 'Mr. Archdeacon' (especially in speaking).

BARON.—Address: 'The Right Hon. Lord—;' less formally 'The Lord—.' Begin: 'My Lord.' Refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

BARON'S DAUGHTER.—Baron's daughters are all entitled to be

MODES OF ADDRESSING COMMUNICATIONS

called 'Honourable.' Unmarried : they are addressed as 'The Hon. A—B—,' with Christian and surname. They retain the title 'Hon.' after marriage, the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or barone being 'The Hon. Lady, with husband's surname.' Begin 'Madam' refer to as 'Your Ladyship,' if so entitled by marriage. If higher rank is conferred by the husband, the title of cours corresponds. **BARON'S SON.**—All the sons are 'Honourable with Christian name and surname. In Scotland, the eldest son is addressed as 'The Hon. the Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John), Master of.' Begin : 'Sir.' The wife of a Baron's son is 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname. Begin : 'Madam.' If the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke, she must be addressed accordingly. **BARONESS.**—Address : 'The Right Hon. the Baroness—,' or 'The Right Hon. Lady—,' or 'The Lady —,' Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

BARONET.—Address : 'Sir A—B—,' Bart., giving Christian name and surname. The Christian name *must* be given ; it is quite wrong to speak, for instance, of 'Sir Vernon Harcourt' when 'Vernon' is merely one of the surnames. Begin : 'Sir.' A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl, and in this case she would also be 'Right Hon.'). Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

BISHOP OF THE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND OR IRELAND.—Address : 'The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of—,' or 'The Right Rev. A—B—, Lord Bishop of—,' or simply 'The Lord Bishop of—.' Begin : 'My Lord Bishop;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Reverend Father in God, John, By Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of—' The Bishop of Meath and the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church are styled 'Most Reverend'; The Bishop of Madras is 'The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras but the Bishop of Calcutta being a Metropolitan is 'The Most Reverend A retired Bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend' and 'M. Lord.' In America, the form of address to a Bishop is generally 'The "Right Rev. A. B." Bishop's wives have no special title in right of their husband's office.

CANON.—Address : 'The Rev. Canon—.' Begin : 'Reverend Sir'

CARDINAL.—The special title is 'His Eminence.' Begin : 'Your Eminence.'

MODES OF ADDRESSING COMMUNICATIONS

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.—See *Ambassador*.

CLERGY.—The general form of address is 'The Reverend A—B'. Begin: 'Rev. Sir', or simply 'Sir.'

CONSUL.—There is no special form of address to a person as such. 'A—B—, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General,' or as the case may be. In the U.S.A., a Consul is styled 'Honourable.'

COUNTESS.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Countess of—.' Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

DEAN.—Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean of—.' Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir'; more familiarly 'Mr. Dean' (used in oral communications).

DOCTOR.—The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., &c. 'The Rev. A—B—, D.D. ; 'A—B—, Esq., M.D.' Less formally: 'The Rev. Doctor B—'; 'Doctor A—B—.'

DOWAGER.—When the holder of a title marries, the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager,' this being often inserted in addressing her: 'The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of—'; 'The Dowager Lady—.' Instead of 'Dowager', to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of—.' Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

DUKE.—Address: 'His Grace the Duke of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Duke'; refer to as 'Your Grace.' Royal dukes are different. **DUCHESS.**—Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of—.' Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Grace.' The eldest son of a Duke takes his father's second title; all the other children of a Duke are styled 'Lord Edward,' 'Lady Caroline,' etc.—Their wives take corresponding title. Address as 'The Rt. Hon. Lord, or Lady'.—Begin: 'Sir,' or 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Lordship,' or 'Your Ladyship.'

EARL.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of—,' or 'The Earl of—.' Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The wife of an earl is a countess. **EARL'S CHILDREN.**—The eldest son takes a courtesy title from his father. The younger sons are all called Honourable. The daughters are all addressed as the daughters of a Duke.

ENVOY.—See *Ambassador*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS OF (in Indian and Colonial Governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—.'

MODES OF ADDRESSING COMMUNICATIONS

GOVERNOR.—Indian and Colonial Governors have the title of 'Excellency,' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency' A—B—, Esq. (Sir A—B—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.). 'Governor of—.' Begin according to rank; refer to as 'Your Excellency.' A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace,' 'Your Grace.' A Governor's wife is by courtesy styled 'Her Excellency.' Lieutenant-Governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable,' 'His Honour,' 'Your Honour.'

GOVERNOR OF STATE (U.S.A.). Usually addressed as 'His Excellency.' 'His Excellency A—B—, Governor of—,' or 'His Excellency the Governor of—.' A Lieutenant-Governor is called 'Honourable' or 'His Honour—.'

JUDGE.—In England and Ireland the Judges of the Supreme Courts are called Lords Justices and Justices; in Scotland the Judges are the Lords of Session. (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session.*) In England, the County Court Judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge.' 'His Honour Judge—' (surname); on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour.' In the Punjab and Burma and in many British colonies, the members of the higher courts are called Judges and addressed as 'Honourable,' 'Your Honour.' In the U. S. A., the term 'Judge' is regularly applied to all such functionaries; and all are addressed in the same way.

JUSTICE.—Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other Divisions, and of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad in India, are called 'Justices.' Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice—,' or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A—B—.' Begin in both cases, 'Sir.' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord;' and referred to as 'Your Lordship.'

JUSTICE OF PEACE.—(J. P.) In England is formally addressed in documents as, 'The Worshipful,' and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship.'

KING.—To be addressed as 'THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.' Begin: 'Sire,' or 'May it please Your Majesty'; refer to as 'Your Majesty' or in the third person as the "Rt. Hon. Mr.—presents his duty to Your Majesty."

KING'S COUNSEL.—Ordinary address with the addition of 'K'

KNIGHT BACHELOR.—Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt.' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter. As in case of a baronet, carefully avoid using a surname instead of Christian name.

KNIGHT OF THE BATH, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, STAR OF INDIA, INDIAN EMPIRE, VICTORIAN ORDER, ETC.—Address: 'Sir A—B—, G.C.B.,' or K.C.B., K.C.M.G., or G.C.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir.'

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, ST. PATRICK.—As above, with the initials K.G., K.T., K.P., respectively following the name.

KNIGHT'S WIFE (of any class).—As baronet's wife.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS OF.—Those under the Indian and Colonial Governments are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A—B—.'

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—See *Governor*.

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor:' or 'The Right Hon. Earl—(or as the case may be), Lord High Chancellor.' Begin: 'My Lord,' etc.; refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—(England). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—, Lord Chief Justice.' Begin: 'My Lord' or 'Sir,' as the case may be. In India, 'The Honourable the Chief Justice.'

LORD JUSTICE.—(English Supreme Court of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice—,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—.' Begin: 'Sir.' When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord,' 'Your Lordship.'

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—Address: 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,' or if a Duke, 'His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant.' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke,' 'My Lord Marquis').

LORD MAYOR.—Only London, York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of—,' or 'the Right Hon. A—B—, Lord Mayor of—,' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed: 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of—.' Begin: 'My Lady' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

LORD PROVOST.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh;' 'Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow;' 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen.' 'Perth,' 'Dundee.' Begin: 'My

MODES OF ADDRESSING COMMUNICATIONS

Lord,' or 'My Lord Provost'; refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

LORDS OF APPEAL.—(*in Ordinary*). These are judicial members of the House of Lords, who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are baronesses; their children are not specially distinguished.

LORDS OF SESSION.—These are the Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland. Some of these Lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young'), others substitute the name of an estate. Address: 'The Honourable Lord—.' Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives take no title.

MAID OF HONOUR.—Address: 'The Honourable Miss—.' Begin: 'Madam.'

MARQUIS.—Address: 'The Most Hon. the Marquis of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Marquis'; refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

MARCHIONESS.—Address: 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of—.' Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

MARQUIS'S CHILDREN.—All are 'Right Honourable' like those of a Duke. The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a Duke, and is similarly addressed. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a Duke.

MAYOR.—Address: 'The Mayor of—,' or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of—.' Address: 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Worship.' In the United States Mayors are usually styled 'Honourable'; 'The Hon. A—B—, Mayor of—.'

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—Not specially recognized except by adding 'M. P.' to ordinary address: 'A—B—, Esq., M. P.:' 'Sir A—B—, Bart., M. P.'

MINISTER.—See *Ambassador, Clergy*.

MODERATOR OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Scotland).—'The Right Rev.'; the assembly itself is 'The Venerable.'

OFFICERS, MILITARY AND NAVAL.—Their professional rank is always prefixed to any other title they may independently possess: 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon. The Earl of—.' 'Colonel the Honourable A—B—.'

PREMIER.—No special title or address as such.

PRESIDENT (U.S.A.)—Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States;' 'His Excellency A—B—, President of the United States.' The Vice-President and ex-Presidents are 'Hon.' 'The Hon. the Vice-President;' 'The Honourable A—B—.'

PRINCE.—Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; 'His Royal Highness Prince A—(Christian name).' If a royal duke: 'His Royal Highness the Duke of—.' Begin in any case: 'Sir;' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'

PRINCESS.—Address: 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales;' 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A—(Christian name); or if a duchess: 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of—.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.—All members of the Privy Council are: entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable;' 'The Right Honourable A—B—, P.C.' (omit 'Esq.'). Otherwise according to rank.

QUEEN.—Address: 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Madam,' or 'May it please Your Majesty;' refer to as 'Your Majesty.'

RECORDER.—Addressed as 'The Worshipful;' in London 'The Right Worshipful.' Begin: 'Sir;' refer to as 'Your Worship.'

SENATORS (Canada and U. S.)—Addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—.'

SERJEANT-AT-LAW.—Address: 'Serjeant—,' or 'Mr. Serjeant—.' (Title is now extinct.)

SHERIFF.—Address as 'Mr. Sheriff.'

SHERIFF OF LONDON.—As Recorder of London.

VISCOUNT.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount—,' or 'The Right Hon. Lord—' or 'The Lord Viscount—.' Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

VISCOUNTESS.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess—,' or 'The Viscountess—;' 'The Right Hon. Lady—.' Begin: 'Madam;' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

VISCOUNT'S CHILDREN.—Are addressed in the same way as those of a Baron.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—Address: 'His Excellency,' 'May it please your Excellency,' 'to His Excellency the Right Honourable,—Viceroy; and Governor-General of India.'

APPENDIX IV

Principal Indian Clubs

ABBOTTABAD (N. W. P.)...	Abbottabad Club (Ld.)
ADEN	... Union Club.
AGRA	... Agra Club, near Post Office.
AHMEDNAGAR	... Ahmednagar Club.
AJMERE	... Ajmere Club, Kaiser Bagh.
AKOLA (BERAR)	... Akola Club.
AKYAB	... Arakan Jubilee Club. Arakan Anjumani-i-Islamia. Gymkhana Club, Race Course Road.
ALIGARH (U. P.)	... Aligarh Station Club Coy. (Ld.)
ALLAHABAD	... Allahabad Club (Ld.) The Indian Club.
ALLEPPEY	... Alleppey Club.
AMRAOTI	... Amraoti Club.
AMRITSAR	... Amritsar Club. Punjab Orphanage Club.
ASSAM (UPPER)	... Dibrughar Dist. Club (Ld.)
ASSANSOLE	... Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles Hd.- Qrs. Club.
AZAMGARH	... Azamgarh Club.
BACKERGANJ (Barisal)	... Barisal Club.
BALASORE	... Balasore Station Club.
BANGALORE	... Bangalore Cantonment Club. Bangalore City Institute. Bangalore Club. Bangalore Gymkhana Club. Bangalore Golf Club, High Ground. The Bowring Institute. Cosmopolitan Club, Seshadri Road. Departmental and Staff Club, Trinity Road. St. Patrick's Institute, Brigade Road. Madras and Southern Mahratta Rail- way Institute City Club. United Service Club, 38, Residency Road.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

BANKIPUR	... Bankipur Club.
BAREILLY	... Allen Union Club, Bareilly Club Ld., Municipal Gardens.
BARRACKPORE	... Barrackpore Club, Grand Trunk Road. Barrackpore Golf Club, Barrack Road.
BASSEIN (BURMA).	... Bassein Club, Fytche Street.
BASTI (U. P.)	... Basti Club.
BELGAUM	... Belgaum Club, close to Race Course
BELLARY	... Bellary Club.
BENARES	... Benares Club (Ld.)
BERAR	... Akola Club.
BERHAMPORE	... Berhampore Club, Ganjam Club.
BEZWADA	... Bezwada Club.
BHADAR (AHMEDABAD).	... Gujerat Club.
BHAGULPORE	... Station Club.
BHAMO (BURMA)	... New Gymkhana Club.
BHANDARA (C. P.)	... Union Club.
BIJNAUR	... Bijnaur Club.
ROHILKHAND (DIVISION)	... Book Club.
BOMBAY	... Bhuleshwar Union Club, Kalandas, Kirparam's Oart. Bombay Club, Esplanade Road. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Wodehouse Road. Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade Road. Bombay International Shipmasters' Club, Elphinstone Circle. Byculla Club, Bellasis Road. Girgaum Catholic Young Men's Club, Girgaum. Hindu Union Club, Girgaum. Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. Jain Club, Pydhowni, Mandvie. Liederkrantz, Esplanade Road. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder. Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder. Western India Turf Club (Nov. to April.)

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

URDWAN
CALCUTTA

- ... Aftab Club.
- ... Bengal Club, Ltd., 33, Chowringhee Road.
- Bengal United Service Club (Ltd.), 29, Chowringhee.
- British India Engineers' Club, New China Bazaar Street.
- British India Marine Service Club, Old Court House Corner.
- Calcutta Club, 13, Russell Street.
- Calcutta Cricket Club, Eden Gardens.
- Calcutta Football Club, Post Office Street.
- Calcutta Golf Club, Maidan.
- Calcutta Kennel Club.
- Calcutta Medical Club, 72, Harrison Road.
- Calcutta Ranger's Club, 12 and 13, Hare Street.
- Calcutta Rowing Club, 5, Clive Street.
- Calcutta Soldiers' Club, 9, Staff Barrack, Fort William.
- Calcutta Turf Club, 49, Theatre Road.
- Caledonia Athletic Club, 7, Pollock Street.
- Central Club, Bow Bazaar Street.
- City Athletic Club, 11, Tara Chund Dutt Street.
- Deutscher Verein, 13, Elysium Row.
- Friends' Union Club, 18, 1, Pitamber Sen's Lane.
- India Club, 10, Strand, South.
- International Shipmaster's Club, Ezra Mansions.
- Ladies' Golf Club.
- Measurers' Athletic Club, 21, Ezra Mansions.
- New Club, 38, Chowringhee.
- Professional Nurses' Club, Kyd Street.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

CALCUTTA— <i>cont.</i>	<p>Queen Victoria Club, 14-3, Upper Circular Road.</p> <p>Saturday Club, 70, Wood Street.</p> <p>Telegraph Association Club, 5, Dhurumtollah Street.</p> <p>Tollygunge Club, near Calcutta.</p> <p>Y. M. S. A. Club, Cornwallis Street.</p>
CALICUT	... Malabar Club, Beach Road.
CAWNPORE	... Cawnpore Club, Ld. Volunteer Club.
CHAMBA (PUNJAB)	... Chamba State Club.
CHANDERNAGORE	... Cercle de Chandernagore.
CHHATTISGARH	... Chhattisgarh Club, Cantonment (C. Club).
CHIKMAGALUR	... Kadur Club.
CHINSURAH	... Woodburn Club.
CHITTAGONG	... Chittagong Club, Pioneer Hill.
CHUPRA	... Chupra Club.
COCANADA	... Cocanada Club.
COCHIN	... Cochin Club.
COIMBATORE	... Coimbatore Club.
COLOMBO (CEYLON)	<p>Braybrooke Cricket Club.</p> <p>... Colombo Club.</p> <p>Automobile Club of Ceylon.</p> <p>Catholic Club, Darby Road.</p> <p>Chess Club.</p> <p>Colts Cricket Club.</p> <p>Fort Lawn Tennis Club.</p> <p>Freudenberg & Co. Cricket Club.</p> <p>Garden Club.</p> <p>Golf Club.</p> <p>Hockey and Football Club.</p> <p>Kennel Club.</p> <p>Polo Club.</p> <p>Sailing Club.</p> <p>Sinhalese Sports Club.</p> <p>Sports Club.</p>
COOCH-BEHAR	... Cooch-Behar Club.
COONOR	... Coonor Club (Ld.), Nilgiris.
COORG	... Bamboo Club, Pollibetta. Planters' Club.
CUDDALORE	... Cuddalore Club.
CUDDAPAH	... The Cuddapah Club.
CUTTACK	... Cuttack Club.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

DACCA (E. Bengal)	... Dacca Club, Ld.
DALHOUSIE (PUNJAB)	... Chamba Club.
DAMOH	... Damoh Club.
DARJEELING	... Darjeeling Club, Ld., Auckland Road.
DEHRA DUN (U. P.)	... Dehra Dun Club (Ld.), New Survey Road.
DEHRA GHAZI KHAN	... Dehra Ghazi Khan Club.
DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN	... Dehra Ismail Khan Club (Ld.)
DELHI	... The Delhi Club, Ludlow Castle. Union Club.
DHARWAR	... Dharwar Gymkhana Club.
DHUBRI	... Dhubri Club.
DIBRUGARH	... Dibrugarh District Club, Ld. Margherita Station Club.
DINAJPUR	... Dinajpur Club.
DINAPORE	... Dinapore Club Cantonment.
DUMKA	... Ammunition Factory Institute.
DUMKA	... Dumka Club.
HEYCOCK	... Heycock Club.
HEYCOCK	... Union Club (Ld.)
ETAH	... Etah Club.
ETAWAH	... Etawah Club.
FATEHPUR (U. P.)	... Fatehpur Club.
FATIGARH	... Fatigarh Station Club, The Mall.
FEROZEPUR	... Ferozepur Club, Coote's Palace.
FYZABAD	... Fyzabad Club.
GHAZIPUR	... Ghazipur Club.
GAMA	... Vasco de Gama Club.
GHUBRI (DHUBRI)	... Dhubri Club.
GORAKHPUR	... Gorakhpur Station Club, Cantonments.
GORAKHPUR (PATNA)	... Opium Factory Club.
ELGIN	... Elgin Club.
ELGIN	... Gymkhana Club.
ELGIN	... Gya Club.
MIRPUR (U. P.)	... Spencer Library Club.
HARDOI	... Hardoi Club.
MUNZERABAD (Mysore)	... Munzerabad Club.
HAZARIBAGH	... Hazaribagh Station Club. Union Club.
HENZADA (Burma)	... Henzada Gymkhana Club.
HISSAR (Punjab)	... Hissar Club.
HOSHANGABAD	... Hoshangabad Club.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

HOWRAH	... Friends' Union Club, 105, Khurut Road. Howrah Club, Khurut Road. Howrah Sporting Club, 11, Telku Ghat Road. New Union Club, 30, Kali Kundu Lane. United Club, 38, Grand Trunk Road.
HYDEBABAD	... Fateh Maidan Gymkhana. Nizam's Club, Saifabad.
JACOBABAD	... Jacobabad Gymkhana.
JALPAIGURI	... Jalpaiguri Club Company (Ld.)
JAMALPUR (E. I. R.)	... Jamalpur Officers' Club.
JAUNPUR	... Jaunpur Club.
JESSORE	... Jessore Public Library and Club.
JHANSI	... Jhansi Club.
JHELM	... Jhelum Club.
JODHPUR	... Jodhpur Dikanir Railway Club. Marwar Club.
JUBBULPUR	... Nerbudda Club (Ld.), Cantonment.
JULLUNDER (City)	... Jullunder Club, Cantonment. Kaiser-i-Hind Club. Northern India Kenner Club.
KAMPTEE	... Gymkhana Club. Kamptee Club.
KAMRUP (Gauhati)	... Station Club.
KARACHI	... Amateur Dramatic Club, 11, Telku Ghat Road. Gymkhana Club, Scandal Point Road. Karachi Club, Victoria Road. Sind Club. Sindhi Gymkhana, Bunder Road. Zoroastrian Club, 50, Depot Lines.
KAPURTHALA (Punjab)	... Jagat Jit Club.
KASALI (Punjab)	... Kasali Club.
KATHA	... Katha Club.
KHANDESH (Dhulia)	... Dhulia Gymkhana.
KHULNA	... Gentlemen's Club.
KODAIKANAL (Pulney Hills)	... Kodaikanal Club.
KOTAGIRI (Nilgiris)	... Kotagiri Club.
KUMBakonam	... Kumbakonam Club Porter Town Hall.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

KURNOOL	... Kurnool Club.
KURSEONG	... Kurseong Amusement Club, Ld.
KYAUKSE (Burma)	... Zawgyi Club.
LAHORE	... Punjab Club, Upper Mall. Punjab Association Club.
LILLOOAH (<i>E. I. Ry.</i>)	... Officers' Club.
LUCKNOW	... Mahomed Bagh Club. Union Club and E. and A. I. Association, Lawrence Terrace. United Service Club, Chutter Munzil Palace.
LUDHIANA	.. Ludhiana Club.
LUSHAI HILLS (<i>E. Bengal and Assam</i>)	... Aijal Club.
MADANAPALLE	... Madanapalle Club.
MADRAS	... Adyar Club, Adyar. Fiat Club, Adyar. Carnbuck Club, Perambur. Chepauk Club, Chepauk. Commercial Club, Erraballoo Chetty Street, Georgetown. Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road. Garden Club, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore. Gymkhana Club, The Island. Kalmantapam Athletic Club, Rayapuram. Madras Club, Royapettah. Madras Race Club. Madras Hunt Club. Madras United Club, Georgetown. Madras Volunteer Guards' Institute, Poonamallee Road. Mylapore Club, Mylapore. Ordnance Club, Ordnance Lines. Suguna Vilasa Sabha, Victoria Hall. South Indian Athletic Association, Ld., "Moore Pavilion," People's Park. Telegraph Recreation Club, Georgetown. The Madras Cricket Club, Chepauk Park. The Trades' Union Club.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

MADURA	... Madura Club, Race Course, Tallikulam.
MAGWE	... Magwe Club.
MALDA	... Malda Club.
MANBHUM	... Jharia Club.
MANDALAY	... Maymyo Club. Upper Burma Club.
MANGALORE	... Mangalore Club.
MANIPUR (Assam)	... Manipur Club.
MARGHERITA	... Margherita Station Club.
LAKHIMPUR (Assam)	
MAYMYO	... Maymyo Club.
MEERUT	... Wheeler Club (Ld.), The Mall. Union Club, Kotta Street.
MEIKTILA (Burma)	... Meiktila Gymkhana Club.
MERCARA	... Mercara Club.
MERGUI (Burma)	... Mergui Gymkhana Club.
MHOW	... Central India Club.
MIDNAPUR	... Midnapur Club, near Magistrate's Kacherri.
MIRZAPUR	... Mirzapur Club, Civil Lines. (U.P. of Agra and Oudh.)
MOGOK (Burma)	... Mogok Club.
MONGHYR	... Monghyr Club.
MONYWA	... Monywa Club.
MORADABAD	... Moradabad Club.
MOTIHARI	... Champaran Gymkhana Club.
MOULMEIN	... Moulmein Gymkhana.
MOUNT ABU	... Rajputana Club.
MOZUFFERPUR	... Mozufferpur Club. Orient Club. Tirhoot Planters' Club.
MULTAN	... Multan Club.
MURREE	... Club of Northern India. Pindi Club (Murree Branch).
MUSSOORIE	... Himalaya Club (Ld.)
MYAUNGMYA	... Myaungmya Civil Club.
MYINGYAN (Burma)	... Myingyan Club.
MYITKYINA	... Myitkyina Club.
MYMENSINGH (E. Bengal)	... Station Club.
MYSORE	... Hassan Club. Mysore Club, City

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

NAGPUR	... Central Provinces Club (Ld).
NAINI TAL	... Naini Tal Club, near St. John's Church.
NARRAINGUNJE	... Gymkhana Club. Narraingunje Club.
NASIK	... Royal Western India Golf Club.
NELLORE	... Nellore Club.
NOWGONG (Bundelkund)	... Nowgong Club. Station Club.
NOWSHERA	... Nowshera Club (Ld).
NUSSIRABAD	... Nussirabad Club, The Mall.
OOREGAUM (Kolar)	... Kolar Gold Fields Club.
OOTACAMUND	... Gymkhana Club. Ninth Divisional Head Quarter Club. Ootacamund Club.
ORAI (U.P.)	... Orai Club.
PALAMPUR	... Kangra Valley Club.
PANCHGANI	... Panchgani Library and Gymkhana.
PANITOLA (Assam)	... Panitola Club.
PESHAWAR	... Peshawar Club (Ld.)
PONDICHERRY	... Cercle Colonial. Cercle de Pondicherry. Cercle European. Cercle Indien. Societe Philharmonique.
POONA	... Club of Western India, Elphinstone Road. Deccan Club, Hira Bang Gardens. Gymkhana Club. Western India Turf Club (May to October).
PORT BLAIR	... Temple Club.
PROME (Burma)	... Prome Club.
PURI (Orissa)	... Puri Club.
PURNEA (Bengal)	... Purnea Planters' Club.
PURULIA	... Purulia Club.
PYINMANA (Upper Burma)	... Pyinmana Club.
QUETTA (Baluchistan)	... Quetta Club (Ld.), Civil Lines.
RAI BAREILLY (Oudh)	... Rai Bareilly Club, Civil Station.
RAIPUR	... Chattisgarh Club.
RAJKOT (Kathiawar)	... Rajkot Gymkhana Club.
RANCHI	... Ranchi Club. Union Club.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

RANGOON	... Bengal Club, Phayre Street. Bengal Social Club. Boat Club. Burma Club, Merchant Street. Deutscher Club, 39, Commissioner's Road. Gymkhana Club, Halpin Road. Pegu Club, Prome Road.
RANIKHET	... Ranikhet Club.
RATNAGIRI	... Ratnagiri Station Club.
RAWALPINDI	... Pindi Club (Ld.), The Mall.
RJORKEE	... Roorkee Club.
SAGAING (Burma)	... Sagaing Gymkhana Club.
SALEM	... Salem Club, Ld.
SAMBALPUR	... Fraser Club.
SANDOWAY	... Sandoway Club.
SATARA	... Satara Club.
SECUNDERABAD	... Boat Club. Deccan Club. Gymkhana Club. Ninth Divisional Head Quarters Club. Secunderabad Club.
SEONI (Chappara, C. P.)	... Seoni Club.
SERAJGUNGE	... Serajunge Club.
SHAJEHANPUR (N.W.P.)	... Shajehanpur Club (Ld.)
SHILLONG (Assam)	... Shillong Club, North Brook Road. Shillong Indian Club, Quinton Memorial Hall.
SHOLAPUR	... Sholapur Club.
SHWEBO (Burma)	... Shwebo Club.
SIALKOT (Punjab)	... Sialkot Club (Ld.)
SILCHAR (Cachar)	... Retreat Club.
SIMLA	... United Service Club (Ld.)
SUKKUR	... Sukkur Gymkhana.
SULTANPUR	... Sultanpur Club.
SURAT	... Surat Parsee Club.
SYLHET	... Sylhet Club. Sylhet Book Club.
TAVOY (Burma)	... Tavoy Club.
TELLICHERY	... Tellicherry Club.
TEZPUR	... Tezpur Station Club.
THATON	... Thaton Gymkhana.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN CLUBS

THAYETMYO (Burma)	... Thayetmyo Gymkhana.
TINNEVELLY	... Palamcotta Club.
TIPPERAH	... Comilla Station Club.
TOUNGOO (Burma)	... Toungoo Gymkhana Club.
TRAVANCORE	... Trivandrum Club.
TRICHINOPOLY	... Trichinopoly Club. Gymkhana Club.
TUTICORIN	... Tuticorin Club.
UMBALLA	... Sirhind Club (Ld.) Station Club.
VIZIANAGRAM	... Vizianagram Club.
WALTAIR (Vizagapatam... District)	Waltair Club. Gymkhana Club.
WARDHA (C. P.)	... Wardha Civil Station Club.
YAMETHIN (Burma)	... Yamethin Club.
YERCAUD	... Yercaud Club.
Ma.	

APPENDIX V

Principal London Clubs

Aero Club (Royal)	... 166, Piccadilly, W.
Albemarle	... 37, Dover Street, W.
Almakes	... 20, Berkley Street, W.
Alpine	... 23, Savile Row, W.
Army and Navy	... 36 to 39, Pall Mall, S. W.
Arthur's	... 69, St. James' Street.
Arts	... 40, Dover Street, W.
Athenæum	... 107, Pall Mall, S. W.
Austral	... 45, Dover Street, W.
Author's	... 2, Whitehall Court.
Bachelors	... 7 and 8, Hamilton Place, W.
Badminton	... 100, Piccadilly, W.
Baldwin	... 79 A, Pall Mall.
Bath	... 34, Dover Street, W.
Beefsteak	... 9, Green Street, W. C.
Boodle's	... 28, St. James' Street.
British Empire	... 12, St. James' Square, S. W.
Brook's	... St. James' Street.
Burlington Fine Arts	... 17, Savile Row, W.
Caledonian	... 30, Charles Street, St. James', S. W.
Carlton	... 94, Pall Mall, S. W.
Cavalry	... 127, Piccadilly, W.
City Carlton	... 24, St. Swithin's Lane, E. C.
City of London	... 19, Old Broad Street, E. C.
Cobden	... Broadway Court, Westminster.
Cocoa Tree	... 64, St. James' Street, S. W.
Conservative	... 74, St. James' Street, S. W.
Constitutional	... Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Devonshire	... 50, St. James' Street, S. W.
East India United Service.	16, St. James' Square, S. W.
Eccentric	... 21, Shaftsbury Avenue.
Eldon	... 3, Cursitor Street, W. C.
Farmers'	... Whitehall Court, S. W.
Fly Fishers	... 36, Piccadilly.
Garrick	... 15, Garrick Street, Covent Garden.
Golfers	... Whitehall Court, S. W.

PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS

Green Room	... 46, Leicester Square.
Gresham	... 1, Gresham Place, E. C.
Grosvenor	... Piccadilly.
Guards	... 70, Pall Mall.
Gur Club, The	... Wood Lane, Notting Hill.
Hurlingham	... Fullham, S. W.
Isthmian	... 105, Piccadilly.
Junior Army and Navy	... Horse Guards Avenue, S. W.
Junior Athenæum	... 116, Piccadilly.
Junior Carlton	... 30 to 35, Pall Mall.
Junior Conservative	... 43, 44, Albemarle Street.
Junior Constitutional	... 101, Piccadilly.
Junior Naval and Military	96, Piccadilly.
Junior United Service	... Charles Street, St. James'.
Kennel	... 2, Saville Row, W.
Knights of the Round Table	100, Strand, W.
M. C. C. (Lord's)	... St. John's Wood Road.
Manager's	... 5, Wardoubt Street, W.
Marlbrough	... 52, Pall Mall, S. W.
Motor	... Coventry Street, W.
Municipal and County	... Whitehall Court, S. W.
National	... 1, Whitehall Gardens.
National Liberal	... Whitehall Place, S. W.
National Maritine	... 110, Fenchurch Street, E. C.
National Sporting	... 43, King Street, W. C.
Naval and Military	... 94, Piccadilly.
New Club	... 4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.
New Oxford and Cambridge	68, Pall Mall, S. W.
New University	... 57, St. James' Street.
Northern Counties	... 2, Savile Row, W.
O. P.	... Adelphi Hotel, W. C.
Oriental	... 18, Hanover Square, W.
Orleans	... 29, King Street, St. James'.
Oxford and Cambridge	... 71, Pall Mall.
Oxford and Cambridge, Musical	... 47, Leicester Square.
Playgoer's	... Cranbourn Street, W. C.
Polyglot	... 4, Southampton Row, W. C.
Portland	... 9, St. James's Square, S. W.
Pratt's	... 14, Park Place, S. W.
Press	... 6 & 7, Wine Office Court, E. C.
Primrose	... 4 & 5, Park Place, St. James'.
Prince's	... Knightsbridge.

PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS

Public Schools	... 13, Albemarle Street, W.
Queen's	... West Kensington.
Raleigh	... 16, Regent Street, S. W.
Rambler's	... 217, Knightsbridge, S. W.
Ranelagh	... Barnes, S. W.
Reform	... 104, Pall Mall, S. W.
Rochampton	... Rochampton Lane, S. W.
Royal Automobile	... Pall Mall.
Royal Societies	... St. James' Street, S. W.
Royal Water Color	... 5-A, Pall Mall East.
St. James'	... 106, Piccadilly.
St. Stephen's	... 1, Bridge Street, Westminster.
Savage	... Adelphi Terrace, W. C.
Savile	... 107, Piccadilly, W.
Sesame	... 28 & 29, Dover Street, W.
Smithfield	... 12, Hanover Square.
Sports	... 8, St. James' Square.
Thatched House	... 85, St. James' Street.
Travellers'	... 106, Pall Mall.
Turf	... 85, Piccadilly.
Union	... Trafalgar Square.
United Arts	... 36, Dover Street.
United Empire	... Piccadilly, W.
United Service	... 116 to 119, Pall Mall.
United Sports	... 4, Whitehall Court, S. W.
United University	... 1, Suffolk Street.
Wellington	... 1, Grosvenor Place.
Westminster	... Whitehall Court, S. W.
Whitehall	... Princes Street, Westminster, S. W.
Whites'	... 37, St. James' Street.
Windham	... 13, St. James' Square.
Yorick	... 29 & 30, Bedford St., W. C.

APPENDIX VI

Principal Clubs for Ladies in London

Albemarle	... 37, Dover Street, W.
Alexandra	... 12, Grosvenor Street, W.
Automobile	... Claridge's Hotel.
Bath	... 16, Berkeley Street, W.
Empress	... 35, Dover Street, W.
Ladies' A. and N.	... Burlington Gardens, W.
Ladies' Athenæum	... 31, Dover Street, W.
Ladies' Empire	... 69, Grosvenor Street, W.
Ladies' Imperial	... 17, Dover Street, W.
Ladies' Park	... 32, Parkside, S. W.
Lyceum	... 128, Piccadilly, W.
New Century	... Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.
New Era	... 67, Curzon Street, W.
New Victorian	... 30, A. Sackville Street, W.
Pioneer	... 5, Grafton Street, Piccadilly.
Sesame	... 28 and 29, Dover Street, W.
Three Arts	... 19-A. Marylebone Road.
United Arts	... 35, Dover Street.
University	... 4, George Street, Hanover Square, W.
Victoria	... 145, Victoria Street.
Writers'	... 10, Norfolk Street, Strand.

APPENDIX VII

Terms Relating to Ranks and Titles

THE following is a summary description, in alphabetical order, of the various ranks which confer titles upon individuals; together with a brief account of a few terms which frequently occur in the personal memoirs of each possessor of these dignities:—

ARCHBISHOPS.—The highest dignity in the Church is that of “metropolitan prelate” or archbishop. He exercises control over Bishops; and the limit of his archiepiscopal jurisdiction is called “a province.” But in addition to these functions, he has the actual care of a diocese, in which he performs all the duties of a suffragan prelate, owing obedience, however, only to the Crown and the Parliament. The Archbishop of Canterbury can issue licences for marriages to be solemnized at any time or place; and he has the power of granting degrees like those of a University.

BARON.—This though now the lowest rank in the peerage is the most ancient. It may be derived from a writ of summons or from letters patent. The *former*, if followed by an actual sitting in the House of Lords, constitutes a title heritable by heirs male and female of the body of the person summoned. The *latter* always prescribes the course of descent in express words. Both these kinds of Baronies are in existence; but formerly another class drew their honours from the possession of certain lands. These “Baronies by tenure” are obsolete, though many heirs of such titles exist, possessing baronies by writ or patent.

BARONETS.—This order of titled persons was founded in England by James I., 1611; in Ireland, to promote the plantation of Ulster, by the same King, 1619; and in Scotland, for the advancement of Nova Scotia, by Charles I., 1625. It owes its birth to the necessities of James, who sought to recruit his finances by the condition annexed to the title of paying into the exchequer about 1095*l.*, being ostensibly three years’ pay of thirty soldiers at 8*d.* a day per man. The institution of the order in Scotland was connected with a scheme for colonizing Nova Scotia, and down to 1638 the patents contained a grant of

TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES

ands in that colony, though it had before that date passed into the possession of the French. The dignity in modern times has always been created by patent, in which the course of its descent is prescribed—usually to the heir male of the body of the first grantee. Many patents, previous to 1827, contained a clause under which the eldest son of a Baronet may claim Knighthood on coming of age. The rank of Baronet is a "necessary" addition to the name in all cases, and has to be written in full in official signatures. The abbreviation "Bt." (not "bart.") is permissible in ordinary use.

BISHOP.—Every Bishop must have been in priest's orders must be at least thirty years of age, must be born in lawful wedlock, and must be recommended by the Crown to the dean and chapter by whom he is elected. Each new Bishop is "consecrated;" but when a prelate is removed from one see to another the process is called "translation." The majority of the Bishops have no seats in the House of Lords, being Prelates of Scotland or Ireland, or Colonial or Missionary Bishops. Of the English and Welsh Prelates, the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and 21 of the remaining 30 Bishops, sit as spiritual peers, the eight junior Bishops being excluded. The Bishop of Sodor and Man has a seat but no vote.

COUNTESS.—The wife of an Earl, or the female possessor of a peerage of that rank in her own right by descent or by creation.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.—This Order was instituted by royal warrant, dated 6th September, 1886, for the purpose of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of commissioned officers of the Naval and military services who have been honourably mentioned in despatches. It is to consist of the Sovereign and Companions.

DUKE.—This, the highest rank in the British peerage, dates its origin from the 11th of Edward III., in which year that King created his eldest son a Duke; previously the Kings of England had themselves been styled "Dukes" of Normandy, and were naturally restrained from conferring an equal titular designation upon any subject; but Edward III. claimed to be "King of France," and he was the first to create an English Duke. This order of nobility disappeared wholly in 1572 by the extinction of the heirs of all upon whom it had been conferred, or by the attainder of the remaining possessors of the title; the first peer subsequently raised to this rank was Ludovic Stuart, Duke of

TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES

Richmond, 17th May, 1623. There are at present only two dukedoms in Ireland, those of Leinster and Abercorn, besides the Royal Dukedom of Connaught.

EARL.—The title of Earl may be traced to the Saxon earldorman, or the Danish jarl; but its constitution as a dignity is, of course, subsequent in date to the Norman Conquest, when the designation comes, Count, or Earl, took a prominent place in the peerage. Till the reign of Henry III. this dignity, together with that of Baron, wholly constituted the nobility of the realm; and previous to that period earldoms seem in several instances to have been enjoyed, like baronies, as a consequence of the tenure of certain lands. Originally the title was derived from the name of a county, the government of which was attached to the honour; but in modern times the dignity and the duty have long been divided, and towns, villages, and country seats occasionally furnish the name of an Earl.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.—Instituted by King Edward on his Coronation, 1902, for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after Long and Meritorious Service.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.—This rank is far more ancient than any of the fraternities existing under the name of Orders. By the mere imposition of the Sovereign's sword on the shoulder, accompanied with the words "Arise, Sir—," its privileges are conferred; and even the members of the Orders of Knighthood must all now receive this accolade before they can assume the designation of "Sir." When residence abroad prevents the personal reception of this honour, it has of late become the practice to issue letters patent granting the "style, title, and dignity of a knight" to the favoured individual. The prefix of "Sir" is exclusively English as appertaining to Knighthood, and is not necessarily borne by any Foreign knight. In Ireland the Lord-Lieutenant can confer the honour of Knighthood. The origin of the designation Knight Bachelor is plausibly derived by some authors from the words *bas chevalier*, indicating the superiority of the class of Knights Banneret who were created under the royal standard displayed in open war.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The practice of creating Knights with various ceremonies, of which bathing was one, is undoubtedly a custom of considerable antiquity; but the institution which now bears the name cannot be traced as a State Order, regulated by statutes and ordinance

TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES

beyond the year 1725. The close of the war led to a re-modeling of its constitution in 1815, and the long continuance of peace produced an analogous result in 1847. The new statutes published in the latter year introduced the means of extensively rewarding civil services, and, by abolishing a mass of absurd or conflicting ordinances, reduced the whole to a consistent and rational institution. It contains three classes, viz. Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commander, and Companions. The latter are not entitled to the prefix of "Sir," but the two former always receive the accolade. These three classes are *each* subdivided into three minor divisions, viz. Military, Civil and Honorary. Services in the navy or army are rewarded by the first of these minor divisions; services in diplomacy, on the bench, in high official stations, &c., are acknowledged by the second; services rendered by foreign princes or officers are rewarded by the third.

LORDS SPIRITUAL.—The Bishops collectively in their legislative capacities are called Lords Spiritual, as the other members of the House of Peers are called Lords Temporal.

MARQUESS.—This title was unknown in England till Richard II. created a Marquess of Dublin. It is said to derive its origin from the word *Marchio*, Lord Marcher, whose duty it was to guard the Welsh and Scottish frontiers, which were called *Marches*. Till of late years it occurred very sparingly in the lists of Peers and even at present it furnishes the smallest number of any rank in the nobility.

MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—This Order was established by letters patent in 1818, and enlarged in 1832 and 1839 for the purpose of affording an appropriate medium by which marks of royal favour might be conferred upon the natives of Malta and the Ionian Islands, as well as upon British subjects whose services may be connected with these dependencies of the Crown. It consists of three classes—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commander, and Companions (substituted for Cavalieri in 1851). In 1869 the Queen was pleased to sanction such a modification of the statutes of this order, and such an enlargement of its numbers as to render it available as a reward for distinguished merit or service *in any* of the colonial possessions of the Empire. In 1879 and 1887 this Order of Knighthood was still further enlarged and new statutes issued, and the number of members is now not to exceed 10 G.C.M.G., 300 K.C.M.G., and 600 C.M.G., inclusive of the

TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES

assignable for foreign services, and honorary members, consisting of foreign princes, &c.

MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—This Order was instituted by the Queen on the 1st of January, 1878, to commemorate the event of the proclamation of Her Majesty's style and title of Empress of India in the Indian Dominions and for the reward of important and useful services rendered to the Indian Empire. It was enlarged in 1886 again in 1887, on the occasion of the first Jubilee, and again in 1911, and now consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (Viceroy for the time being), Knights Grand Commanders (not exceeding 40), Knights Commanders (not exceeding 120), and Companions (nominations not to exceed 40 in any successive year); persons who by their services, official or other, to the Empire in India, and such distinguished representatives of Eastern Potentates as His Majesty may think fit and eligible for appointment. The Councillors for and in the Indian Empire are *ex-officio* and for life Companions of the Order.

MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—This Order was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1876, 1897, 1902 and 1911 for the express purpose of rendering high honour to conspicuous loyalty and merit in the princes, chiefs and people of her Indian Empire. The Order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), forty-four Knights Grand Commanders; one hundred Knights Commanders, and two hundred Companions, exclusive of extra and honorary members.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—This fraternity of Knights was instituted in 1783 as a national Order for Ireland, corresponding to the Thistle in Scotland and the Garter in England. The Lord Lieutenant, Lords Deputy, or Lord Justices were appointed *ex-officio* Grand Masters, and the Order consists of twenty-two Knights, in addition to which all persons who have held the office of Lord-Lieutenant are authorized to retain the insignia of the Order after they have retired from the Government of Ireland.

MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—The year 1348 is that usually assigned as the date of the institution of this fraternity. Popular tradition attributes its foundation to the accident of a lady's garter being picked up by Edward III. at a court festival, when he checked the mirth of bystanders by the exclamation "*Quoi soit qui mal y pense*, and permanently converted a trivial tra-

TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES

accident into a source of honour and distinction by founding a fraternity of Knights with that motto and the decoration of an embroidered garter. It consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, twenty-five Knights Companions, and such lineal descendants of George II. as may be elected extra Knights. .

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA was instituted on 1st January 1878 to commemorate the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India. To consist of the Sovereign, Princes of the Royal and Imperial House, the wives or other female relatives of Indian princes, and of other Indian ladies the Sovereign may think fit; and also of the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the offices of Viceroy of India and Governor-General of India, Governor of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India. The decoration consists of a badge and the inscription V.R.I. on it.

ORDER OF THE GUELPHS OF HANOVER.—This, though no longer a British fraternity, enjoyed that distinction for nearly a quarter of a century, and Englishmen have more largely participated in its honours than the natives of Hanover. It was founded by George IV. in 1815, and consists of three classes—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commander, Knights; the latter, however, in this country, have no other attribute of Knighthood than the name, and correspond exactly to the Cavalieri or Companions of other Orders; but in Hanover they enjoy several privileges.

THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1888, under the title of the "Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," is the English *Langue* or branch of the celebrated Order of the Knights of St. John, established at Jerusalem at the time of the 1st Crusade and was founded at Clerkenwell about 1100 A.D. It was suppressed by Elizabeth, and not revived until after the dispersal of the Order on the capture of Malta by Buonaparte. The head of the fraternity is the Sovereign, and the various grades are a Grand Prior, a Sub-Prior, a titular Bailiff of Eagle, Honorary Bailiffs, Commanders, Knights and Ladies of Justice, Knights and Ladies of Grace, Esquires, and Serving Brothers and Sisters. The Chancery of the Order is in the gateway of the original Priory in Clerkenwell, which is still standing.

TERMS RELATING TO RANKS AND TITLES

ORDER OF MERIT.—Instituted by King Edward on his Coronation, 1902, and consisting of one class of members, subjects of the Crown, who have rendered exceptionally meritorious service in the Navy and Army or towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, the number not to exceed twenty-four.*

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.—The Privy Council includes the responsible ministers of the Crown, a few of the judges, some diplomatists, and many peers and commoners distinguished in the public service. In number it is unlimited. Under its authority many acts are done, but the measures which pass under its name chiefly proceed from its own sub-committees—the Cabinet, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. Privy Councillors enjoy the title of Right Honourable, and are *ex-officio* entitled to become magistrates in every county without being required to possess landed qualification. They also possess the privilege of the *entree* at drawing rooms, levees, state balls, &c.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.—This was created in 1896, for bestowal by the Sovereign upon those subjects whose personal services it might be desired to recognize, and any foreign princes and persons upon whom the Sovereign may think fit to confer it. It consists of five classes, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commander, Commanders, and members of the fourth and fifth classes, who take precedence as indicated on pages 36 and 37. The Royal Victorian Chain is decoration founded by King Edward VII. in 1902, to be bestowed on special occasions.

VISCOUNT.—This is the most modern of all the ranks in the Peerage. It was introduced into England in 1440, and has always been conferred by letters patent. The word *vice-comes* had long been used to designate the sheriff of a county, and the French modification of that term, *viscount*, was adopted when a titular dignity was created, to which, however, no shadow of official trust was assigned. It has never been largely conferred, and as a chief title does not at present constitute one-twentieth of the English peerage; in Ireland, however, it bears a much larger proportion to the whole body, being about one-fifth.

* The recipients in 1902 were late Earl Roberts, Visct. Wolseley, Visct. Kitchener, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Right Hon. John Morley, Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Sir William Huggins, and George Fredk. Watts, R. A.

INDIAN TITLES OF DISTINCTION AND HONOUR

Indian Titles of Distinction and Honour

The exact date of the institution of these titles is not known but in some cases they are hereditary, though they are purely personal. Since the Durbar of 1911, the holders of these distinctions are allowed in all public functions to wear a badge corresponding to the distinction conferred on them. The following is a list of Indian Titles now in general use : Maharaja ; Raja ; Sardar ; Sardar Bahadur ; Dewan Bahadur ; Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur ; Rai Sahib ; Rao Sahib ; Rani ; Jang ; Manne Sultan ; Mahamahopadhyaya ; Vaidyaratna ; Amir ; Sultan ; Nawab ; Shams-u-ulema ; Shaifa-ul-Mulk ; Khan-Bahadur ; Khan Sahib. These titles are conferred by H. E. the Governor-General of India on behalf of the Sovereign.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL

The above medal was instituted by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, on the 10th April, 1900, as a reward for important and useful services rendered in Her late Majesty's Indian Empire in the advancement of Public Interest.

The Medal consists of an oval-shaped badge or decoration—in gold for the first class, and in silver for the second class with the Royal cypher in the centre on one side, "and on the reverse Kaiser-I-Hind, for Public Service in India," and is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.