



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CORONATION DURBAR CAMP
DELHI

A BRIEF HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF DELHI

AND

GUIDE TO POINTS OF INTEREST

TOGETHER WITH THE

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME IN DETAIL

OF THE

IMPERIAL CORONATION DURBAR

OF

1911

WITH SKETCH MAPS, PLANS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

**SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE GUESTS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR.



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

DELHI.



DELHI, the Imperial city of India for over seven hundred years, will in this memorable year recall its old splendours and ancient traditions. With its environment of forty-five square miles of suburban area, teeming with relics of empires and foot-prints of events more ancient by several centuries than the Christian era, it may aptly be styled the Rome of Asia. "Thirteen capital cities have appeared and disappeared, the sites of which, with but one exception, are either marked by ruins or indicated by tradition," and in its northern limit now stands Shahjehanabad or modern Delhi, in almost the form in which it was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan between 1638 and 1648. More battles, sieges, massacres, and murders probably crowd the annals of this açeldama than those of any other similar area throughout the world.

Before we proceed to recount very briefly the history of this memorable city, let us make ourselves

acquainted with its locality. If three mornings or afternoons can be spared, the itinerary indicated by the names at the head of each paragraph below will conduct the visitor within sight of all important monuments, and will unfold an interesting panorama.

The map which accompanies this book, it is hoped, will clearly outline the route which it is suggested should be followed.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

A convenient and central starting point is Ludlow Castle, which in 1857 was the residence of the Commissioner, but which now accommodates the Delhi Club. **FIRST DAY.**

KUDSIA BAGH.

Proceeding in a southerly direction, one passes on the left the Kudsia Bagh, constructed by the Kudsi Begam, mother of the Emperor Ahmad Shah, whose reign was the culminating period of the decay of the Moghal Empire. In these gardens may be found marked by tablets the sites of two of the old siege batteries. A little further on, on the right, one arrives at the

NICHOLSON GARDEN

where stands the statue of Brigadier-General John Nicholson, this being divided by a road from



KASHMIR GATE.

Johnston and Hoffmann.

THE CEMETERY

where Nicholson's remains lie buried. The large stone slab over his grave was taken from the palace of the King of Delhi.

The next point of interest is the famous

KASHMIR GATE

where a replica of the tablet erected in 1876 by General Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, perpetuates the act of bravery performed by the gallant little band, who blew in the gate in order to open the way for the assaulting columns.

Passing through the gate one sees a short distance off on the left

ST. JAMES' CHURCH

built by Colonel James Skinner, C.B., and containing his grave. Inside the church are a number of interesting memorial tablets. In the south-east corner of the church-yard is the grave of Sir T. T. Metcalfe, the builder of Metcalfe House, and a conspicuous object is the old ball and cross, which will be seen to be riddled with the bullets fired at it in 1857.

Adjoining the Telegraph Office and about half a mile from the Kashmir Gate is the north-west gate of the

OLD MAGAZINE

with a tablet recording the gallant deed of its defenders. Only a few of the old magazine buildings still exist—amongst them, in the south-east corner of the enclosure, the river wicket by which the survivors from the magazine escaped. Immediately adjacent to the south wall of the magazine is the

OLD CEMETERY.

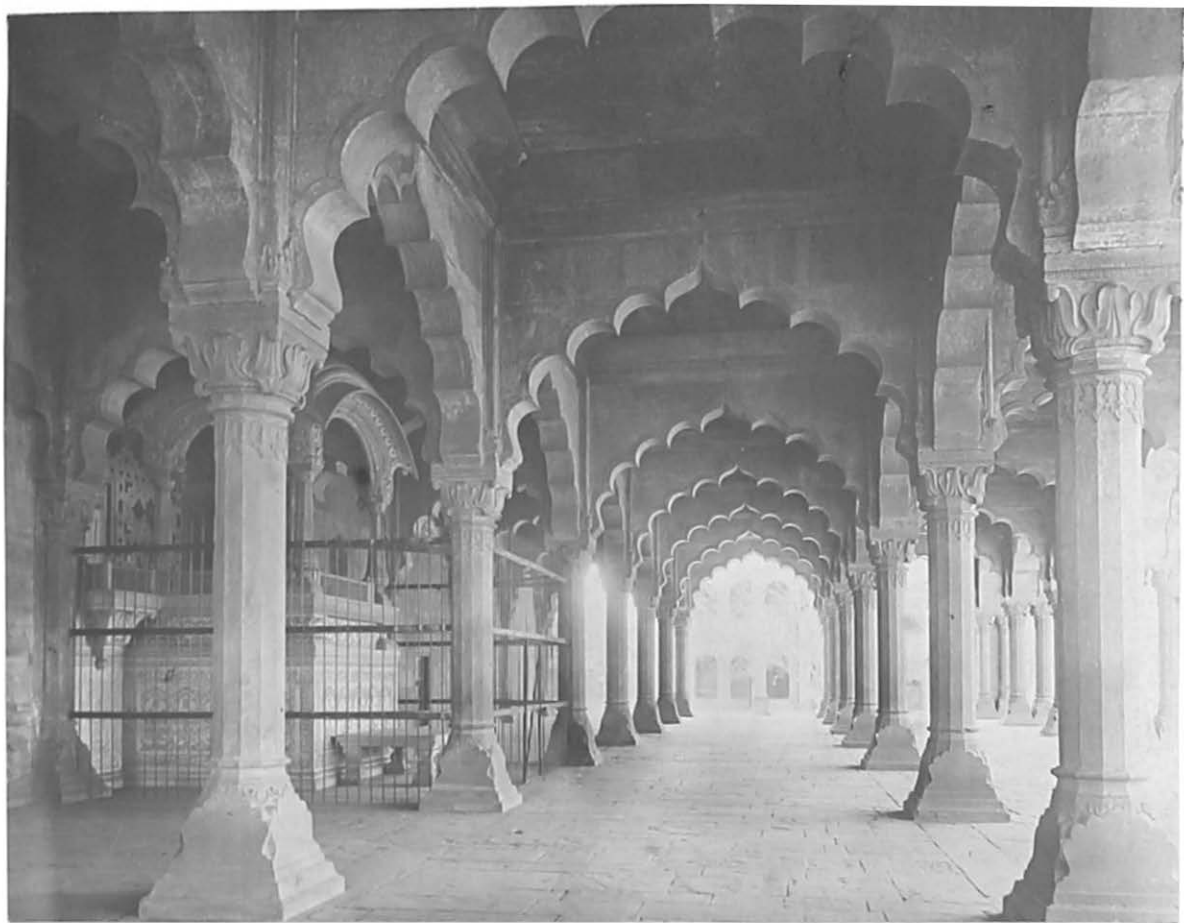
This was the first Christian grave-yard in Delhi, the earliest date on any grave being 1808. It was abandoned in 1855 for the one outside the Kashmir Gate.

Passing under the Railway bridge and ascending an incline, one sees the

FORT AND PALACE

built by the Emperor Shah Jehan. A magnificent crenelated wall of red sandstone, relieved at intervals by towers surmounted by kiosks, forms the *enceinte*, and gives to the fort its native name of the "Lal Kila." The building operations took over twenty years and cost over fifty lakhs. Just beyond the portal of the Lahore Gate is a fine vaulted passage with rooms on either side, occupied by the guard in Moghal times.

Facing the exit of this passage was the



DIWAN-I-AM.

Johnston and Hoffmann.

NAKKAR KHANA

or Music Gallery, part of which has now been converted into an interesting little museum. The noble building now in front is the

DIWAN-I-AM

or Hall of Public Audience, in front of which in Moghal times was a space enclosed by a red sandstone rail, called the "Gulal Bari": this was allotted to the minor officials and court attendants, the higher officials only being admitted to the Hall itself and the "*Hoi Polloi*" kept outside the "Gulal Bari." In the recess in the back wall stood the Royal throne, underneath which may be seen the marble platform for the Wazir, whence petitions were submitted to the King. On special occasions the famous Peacock Throne was placed in this recess.

What a contrast now to the splendid scenes of the days of Shah Jehan and of Aurangzeb, when a magnificent tent was pitched between this hall and the music gallery; when the court was filled by a brilliant throng of nobles; when the Emperor sat on his Peacock Throne, while Ambassadors from all countries came to pay their respects. World and history famous is the Court of the Great Moghal. But now the Moghal courtiers rest in nameless graves; the Peacock Throne was taken by Nadir Shah to Persia in 1739; and the last King of Delhi died a prisoner

in Rangoon. Government keeps these buildings from crumbling into dust.

The building in the south-east corner of the enclosure is the

MUMTAZ MAHAL

a hall with five arches in each face, in which the Archæological Department have arranged a historical exhibition.

Proceeding north along the Fort wall one next arrives at the

RANG MAHAL

or Painted Palace, formerly one of the principal buildings of the Royal Zenana, and famous for its coloured decorations.

Across a small open space are the

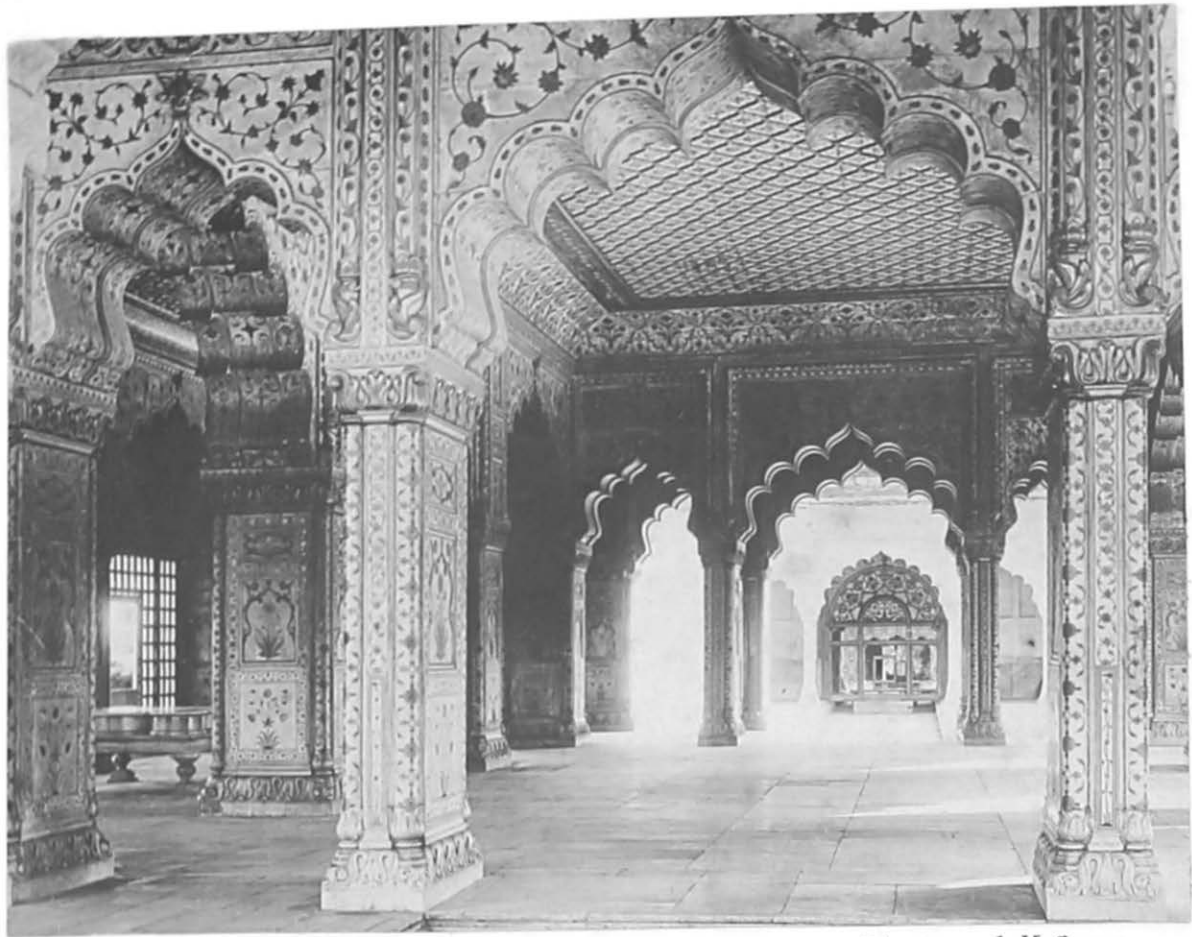
EMPEROR'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS

viz.—

KHWABGAH, or Sleeping Room,
BAITHAK, or Sitting Room,
TASBIH KHANA, or Private Chapel,

on the south side of which is the

MUSANMAM BURJ, or Octagonal Tower.



Johnston and Hoffmann.

DIWAN-I-KHAS.

Projecting from the latter is a balcony, on which the Moghal Emperors used to show themselves to the multitude below on the "*Bela*." This ancient custom Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress intend to revive by appearing before their subjects on the occasion of the People's Fête on December 13th.

Closely adjoining the Royal apartments is the

DIWAN-I-KHAS

or Hall of Private Audience, a strikingly handsome structure. Though greatly damaged and disfigured by iconoclasts and modern Vandals, one is able to form some conception of its former glories.

The famous inscription—

“Agar Fardus ba rue Zamin ast”

“Hamin ast wa hamin ast wa hamin ast”

meaning—

“If a paradise be on the face of the earth,”

“It is this, it is this, it is this”;

is given twice in the panels over the arches at the ends of the central hall.

The marble platform seat in the hall was used as a throne by the later Emperors of Delhi.

Crossing another open space the

HAMMAM

or Baths are reached. These consist of three separate rooms, that of the Emperor being the one on the south side. The inlaid work in these bath-rooms is very fine.

Immediately west of the Hammam is the

MOTI MASJID

or Pearl Mosque, which was built by the Emperor Aurangzeb in the middle of the Seventeenth Century for use by himself and the Royal ladies. The marble slabs of the floor partition off separate praying places for each person, and in the centre of the court is the usual ablutionary basin.

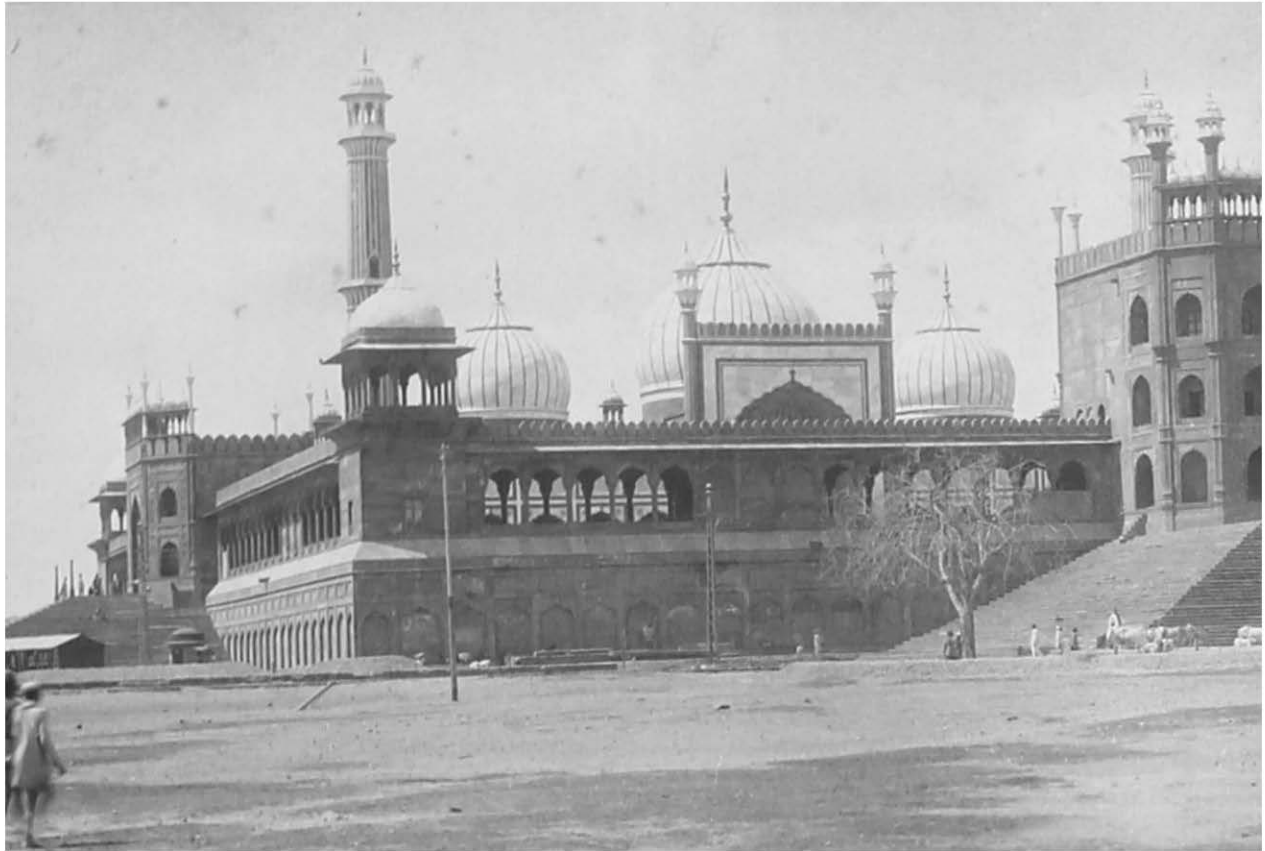
The small white building standing by itself north of the Hammam is the

FISHING PAVILION

for the Jumna at one time flowed directly beneath the east wall. This is situated in the

HAYAT BAKHSI BAGH

or Life-giving Garden, and at the north-eastern angle of the latter is the



JAMA MASJID.

Johnston and Hoffmann.

SHAH BURJ PAVILION

while in other parts of it are the

SAWAN PAVILION, JAL MAHAL and BHADON PAVILION.

This was the Emperor's private garden, and at one time contained a menagerie.

Returning to the Nakkār Khana, one makes one's exit from the Fort by the Delhi Gate, passing *en route* the huge masts of the Wireless Telegraph Station, making one instinctively imagine Shah Jehan's amazement—were the people of that epoch to come to life again—at receiving a direct message from King Charles I. or Cromwell!

Near the Delhi Gate is the

SONAHRI MASJID

of Javed Khan, built in 1751 of fawn-coloured sandstone. A road near this leads to the

JAMA MASJID

the Cathedral Mosque of India, built during the years 1648–1650.

The external effect is very fine, and it is entered by three gateways, surmounting lofty flights of steps, that on the east side being particularly fine. The building is almost wholly of red sandstone, the interior courtyard measuring some 400 feet each way, and the roofed western portion (to enter which the boots of European visitors should be covered with sandals) 260 feet by 90 feet.

Here on Fridays all assemble for prayer, and during the month of Ramzan (which fell this year in September) an enormous congregation assembles at 1-30 P.M. on Fridays. It is a most impressive sight to see the long lines of worshippers rising, falling, waving like corn in a hurricane. But it is still more impressive at sunset, when the Muezzins, facing towards Mecca, call to prayer from the minarets, after two bombs have been fired to announce the termination of the obligatory fast. The weird cadence of their cries has a peculiar spell, even over the believer in another religion.

Quitting the Jama Masjid and proceeding south-east along Esplanade Row, and then south through the Faiz Bazar, leaving Darya Ganj and the Indian Infantry Barracks on the left, exit from the city is made by the Delhi Gate.

Circumventing the city walls on the Circular Road, one passes in succession the Turkoman Gate, Shah Tank, Ajmir Gate, Farash Khana Gate, Garstin Bastion,



Johnston and Hoffmann.

MUTINY MEMORIAL.

Lahore Gate (where the Barra Bazar, a continuation of the Chandni Chowk, or Silver Market-place, is crossed), Burn Bastion, and Kabul Gate.

Closely adjoining the Kabul Gate is the Queen's Bridge, one hundred yards south of which, let into the inner face of the city wall, is the

NICHOLSON TABLET

marking the spot where John Nicholson fell mortally wounded in the hour of victory. A large building of the Allahabad Bank is a conspicuous landmark here.

Proceeding now in a north-westerly direction, the southern end of

THE RIDGE

is reached, ascending which one comes to the

MUTINY MEMORIAL

which stands on the extreme right of our position before Delhi. From the summit an interesting panorama is unrolled, and one can picture to oneself the terrible hardships cheerfully borne by our troops—British and Indian—54 years ago. A short distance north of the memorial is the

LAT OF ASOKA

a stone pillar which was erected at Meerut, in the Third Century, B.C., by King Asoka to record the

result of a great Buddhist Conference. It was removed to its present site 1,600 years later by Firoz Shah, after which it was broken into five pieces by a gun-powder explosion and lay for 150 years on the ground.

Other points of interest on the Ridge are

HINDU RAO'S HOUSE,

PIRGHAIB MASJID, OR OBSERVATORY,

THE RECEPTION PAVILION,

CHAUBURJI MASJID,

AN OLD GUARD-HOUSE,

and

FLAGSTAFF TOWER.

ANCIENT DELHI.



HE ancient cities of Delhi lie to the south of the modern city (Shahjehanabad), and the monuments which indicate their sites cover an area roughly eleven miles by five. Their erection extended over a period of nine centuries.

SECOND DAY.

A few hundred yards beyond the Delhi Gate of the city the

KOTLA (OR CITADEL) OF FIROZ SHAH

is passed. This was built on the Jumna about 1350-1370, and contains the Jama Masjid of Firoz Shah and one of the two stone pillars of Asoka (300 B.C.). From the platform of the pillars a fine view is obtained of the ruins of the Firozabad Citadel, of the Purana Kila, and of Humayun's Mausoleum, as also of still older buildings as far as the Kutab Minar. Continuing along the main Muttra Road, opposite the second milestone one arrives at the

PURANA KILA

constructed on the site of the historical village of Indrapat by the Emperors Sher Shah and Humayun.

From the gate a lane leads northwards to the back of the

SHER SHAH MASJID

the façade of which is the most striking bit of coloured decoration in Delhi, while the interior is also very fine. Near it is the

SHER MANDAL

which is of interest as being the building on the steps of which the Emperor Humayun slipped when rising from evening prayer, and so met with his death in 1556.

At a point on the road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Delhi Gate, where there is a tomb known from the colour of its dome as the Sabz Posh (or Green Top), a side road leads eastwards (left) to the

MAUSOLEUM OF HUMAYUN

the second great Moghal Emperor. It was into the portal of the garden which surrounds the mausoleum that Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson rode on September 22nd, 1857, and called upon the retainers of the Delhi Princes to surrender their arms.

The mausoleum is a fine building, the decorations and contrasts of the various kinds of stone of which it is constructed being most effective. It is interesting as forming the first known example of the style of sepulchre afterwards to become so famous in the Taj of Agra, and being the earliest work of the Moghal period it presents some of the peculiarities by which

that school is distinguished. The mass of trees on the further bank of the river marks the site of the Battle of Delhi, 1803 (Parpatganj). Returning to the Sabz Posh and proceeding westwards, a few yards brings one to the

DARGAH (OR SHRINE) OF SHAIKH NIZAM-UD-DIN-AULIA

one of the principal places of Muhammadan reverence in all India. The saint died at the age of 92 in 1324, and the entrance gate bears the date 1378.

There are several other tombs within the shrine, including those of Bai Kokal De (a *prima donna* of the Emperor Shah Jehan), Jehanara Begam (a daughter of Shah Jehan), Muhammad Shah (the Emperor who witnessed the capture of Delhi by Nadir Shah), Prince Jehangir (son of King Akbar II.), and the poet Khusru, whose poems are still famous.

The tank, or *baoli*, is named the Chashma-dil-kusha, or Heart-alluring Spring, and into this men and boys dive and jump from the surrounding buildings.

At the western end of the road, where it joins that to Gurgaon, stands the

TOMB OF SAFDAR JANG

the nephew and successor of the first Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who died in 1753. This tomb is one of the last great Muhammadan architectural efforts in India, and shows decided signs of the decadence in

national art. The view from the top of the tomb well repays the labour of the ascent: to the south it overlooks the battle-field where the Moghal invader, Timur, disastrously defeated the army of the Pathan King, Mahmud Khan, on December 12th, 1398.

Turning northwards towards modern Delhi, on the right of the road are the

TOMBS OF THE LODI KINGS

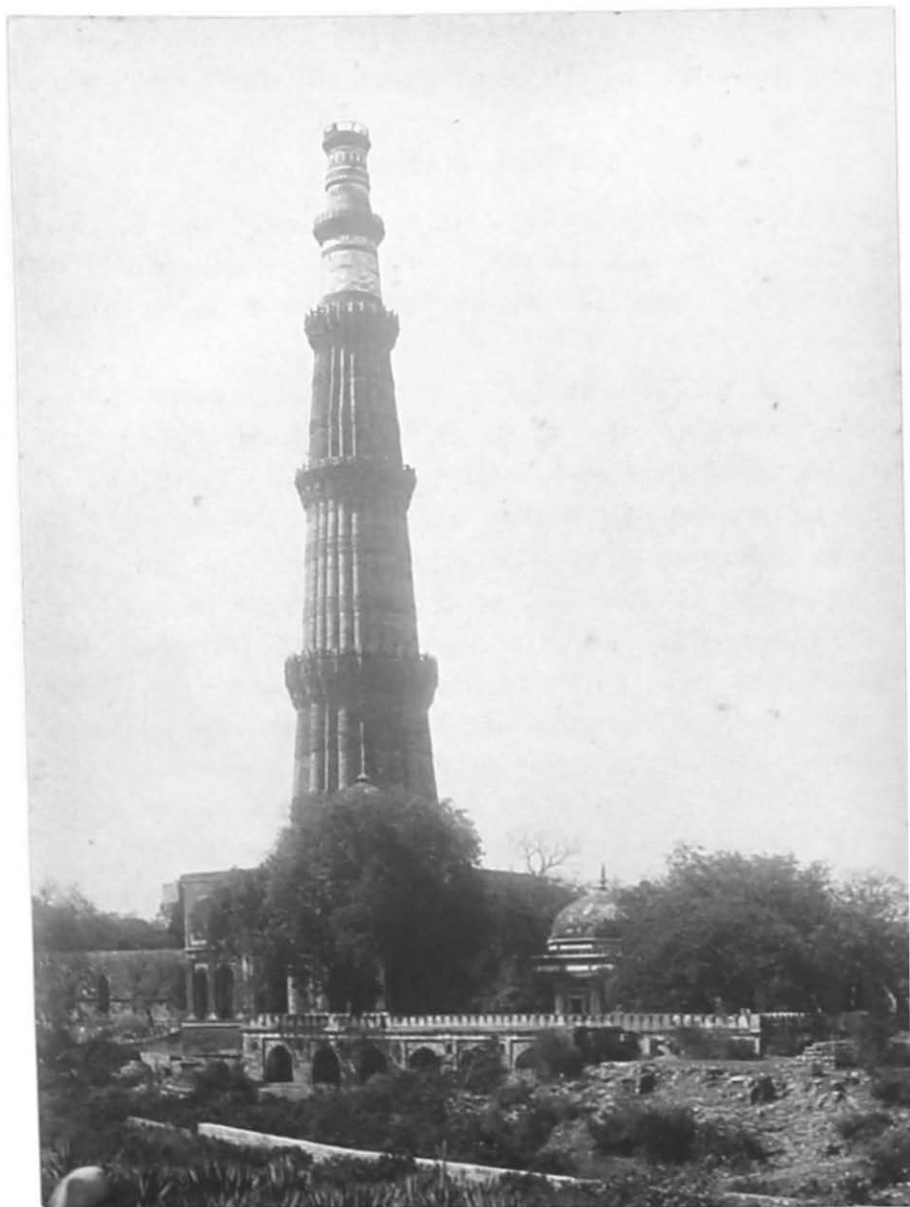
all over 400 years old.

At the third milestone, also on the right of the road, there appears a curious group of buildings, the

SEMRAT YANTAR

or Observatory of Maharajah Jai Singh of Jeypur, known vulgarly as the "Jantar Mantar." The observatory was constructed in 1724, but was badly damaged by the Jats 50 years later. There are here a masonry gnomon, which threw its shadow on the great equatorial dial (the marble work of the periphery of the circle on which the degrees were marked has long since gone), a small altitude meter, and two round amphitheatres, in which directions and heights of stars could be observed.

A mile from the Observatory the outskirts of the Baharganj suburb of the city are reached, and a mile further on the Ajmir Gate.



Johnston and Hoffmann.

KUTAB MINAR.

A motor drive of three-quarters of an hour brings one to the **THIRD DAY.**

KUTAB MINAR

which is considered by many people to be the finest tower in the world. It was commenced by Kutab-ud-din-Aibak in about 1200 and finished about 1220.

The reason for building it would appear to be obscure: probably it is a monument of victory to record the Muhammadan conquest.

The height of the tower, which is ascended by 379 steps, is 238 feet; its diameter at the base being 47 feet, tapering at the top to 9 feet. The first storey has alternate semi-circular and angular flutings; the second storey semi-circular ones only, and the third one only angular. Round the tower are carved mouldings, containing the names and praises of the builder, and of his master, Muhammad of Ghor, with texts of the Koran and the 99 names of Allah, all inscribed in the Kufic character. The view from the top is very striking, but is practically as extensive from the first gallery.

On the right as one enters from the road is the

KUWAT-UL-ISLAM

or "Might of Islam," the mosque of Kutab-ud-din. Though constructed of Jain materials, every portion of the mosque was rebuilt by the conquerors.

The vista of columns on either side of the central dome of the east corridor is extremely beautiful, and the carving on the pillars themselves very fine.

The great screen of arches on the western side forms the most striking feature of the mosque, and their ornamentation and decoration deserve minute examination.

THE IRON PILLAR

in the court of the mosque, dating probably from the Sixth Century of our era, is one of the most interesting memorials of Hindu supremacy in the whole of India. The pillar is 23 feet 8 inches high, its base only extending 14 inches deep. It is extraordinary that the Hindus were able to construct this heavy pillar, unruined through many ages, as there is no deposit of iron ore in the neighbourhood.

Behind the north-west corner of the mosque stands

THE TOMB OF THE SULTAN SHAMS-UD-DIN ALTAMASH
a fine building in red sandstone, and interesting as being the oldest tomb known to exist in India.

THE ALAI DARWAZAH

near the foot of the Kutab Minar is considered to be one of the most beautiful specimens of external polychromatic decoration in the world, while the carving of the interior too is extremely fine. It was the work of Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1310.



Johnston and Hoffmann.

SCREEN OF ARCHES AND IRON PILLAR.

Five miles nearly due east of the Kutab stand the magnificent

RUINS OF THE FORTRESS AND CITY OF TUGHLAKABAD


together with the tomb of Tughlak Shah, in which he himself as well as his son and murderer lie buried.

The city and fort, which were built between the years 1321 and 1323, are entered by a small postern gate at the head of the winding approach from the causeway. The great size of the stones used in the wall, the high parapet, the large tank hewn out of solid rock, the massive lintels and doorposts of the subterranean passages and rooms are all most impressive. From the top of the inner citadel there is a fine view—to the west the Kutab, to the north the domes of the Jama Masjid of modern Delhi, and to the east the R. Jumna and its plain.

The tomb of Tughlak Shah is joined on to the city by a causeway under which the water of the surrounding lake used to flow; while connected with the south-east corner of the defences by an immense embankment is the ruined fortress of Adilabad, or Muhammadabad. A mile beyond this is an isolated, fortified little hill known as the Nai's (or Barber's) Fort.

An hour's run in a motor car *via* the Kutab brings one back to Delhi.

EARLY HISTORY.

 HE traditions of Delhi claim it as a settlement of the early Aryans; but if the seat of Hindu monarchy was here in those remote days, it was removed before the Christian era, when the great power in Upper India was that of the Buddhist King. The history of Delhi remains very obscure till the Eighth Century, A.D., when it became a metropolis of the Tomar Rajputs, who in 1151 were extinguished by the Chauhan Rajputs, whose overthrow by the Pathans of Ghazni led, in 1193, to the formation of the first empire of the Muhammadans in India. When the Pathans became engaged with the early Tartar invaders, the cities of this plain were united for purposes of fortification and defence. On the decline of the Pathan empire, a good deal of the business of war and peace came to be transferred to the eastern parts of Hindustan.

The interest of Delhi is closely intertwined with the history of the "Great Moghals," one of whom at least has left an imperishable name in history; and

though the dynasty lasted only three hundred years, it effected the consolidation of the greater part of India, and laid the foundations and prepared the way for the wonderful work which England was destined to accomplish.

It was Humayun, the son of Baber, the first of the Great Moghals, who towards the end of his troubled life settled at Delhi in 1555. At his death the city was immediately seized in the interest of Shah Adil, his Afghan rival. On Akbar, Humayun's son, overthrowing the latter, the seat of government was once more removed to Agra.

Delhi now ceased to attract any share of imperial favour for nearly eighty years, but in 1635 Shah Jehan ordered the construction of a totally new city to the north of that inhabited by his great-grandfather. It is possible that Agra had become distasteful to the Emperor since the burial there of the wife of his youth—the lady of the Taj—or that mere caprice and the desire to spend money largely in the gratification of a favourite taste may also have actuated him.

The works were probably supervised by Ali Mardan Khan, the Persian adventurer who joined Shah Jehan's service in 1637. He made the canal which still supplies the neighbourhood with water, and was probably the introducer of the bulbous dome which forms so marked a note in the decadence of Saracenic architecture in India.

It thus comes to pass that Delhi is more interesting than Agra, if less beautiful. The very monarch who last chose it as a capital dowered the forsaken rival with a treasure which, as it is unique in the world, is quite unapproached by anything at Delhi. But if the latter has no Taj, it offers to the visitor interested in ethnology, history, and architecture a series of records that may almost be compared to the stratified annals of geology. With harder work and less enjoyment than at Agra, the visitor to Delhi will nevertheless find his mind interested and his knowledge of men and their works sensibly increased.

Shah Jehan was succeeded in 1658 by Aurangzeb, and during the first half of his reign the Moghal Empire reached its zenith: during the latter half it hastened to decline. It was in 1707 that Aurangzeb granted an Englishman, one Job Charnock, a strip of land along the Hooghly, on which was situated a small village called Calcutta. Aurangzeb was the last of the Great Moghals. Under a long succession of incapable rulers the power of the Moghals declined, and as it did so there appeared on the horizon, towards the close of the Eighteenth Century, the forces of another nation—the English, as represented by the Hon'ble East India Company.

Between the territory they controlled and that under the sway of the Moghal King there was but an imaginary frontier. The Company's army was the real ruling factor, as with such a force available it

was unlikely that treaties would be sufficient to enable two powers like the Mahratta Confederacy and the British to live in concord. In 1803 the British force under General Lake entered Delhi, and Colonel Ochterlony was appointed Resident. Efforts to regain the city were unsuccessful, and in 1805 it was decided that Shah Alam should receive a certain monthly allowance and a few defined concessions. This was now all that remained to the Moghal "Emperor," as his rights to be called such were no longer recognized. In 1806 Akbar Shah II. succeeded Shah Alam, and to him still less power was given. In 1832 Delhi was included in the North-Western Provinces. In 1837 Akbar Shah died, and the last of the Moghals, Bahadur Shah, came to the throne.

In 1850 it was decided that on the death of the then King his heir should retire to the Kutab with only the externals of royalty. Owing to the death of the heir-apparent by poison, Lord Canning had to reconsider the decision already arrived at, and caused Mirza Muhammad Korash to be informed that after the present King's death he would be recognized as his heir and bear the title of Shahzada with a reduced pension of Rs. 15,000 per mensem. And thus the line of the Moghal Emperors would have quietly come to an end had not the long thread of the Moghal dynasty been snapped still earlier by the historic events of 1857.

At the fall of Delhi, the King's three sons fled, pursued by Hodson of Hodson's Horse, who overtook

them and obtained their unconditional surrender near Humayun's tomb. A mob soon collected and were about to turn on Hodson and his small escort when he, seeing that it was no time for hesitation, went up to all three prisoners and shot them dead. Thus perished the dynasty of the Great Moghals.

But Akbar's dream of empire was not in vain, for India is to-day not only an Empire in itself, where peace, truth, and justice reign, but is an integral and powerful portion of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, and one which can boast that upon it the sun never sets.

On November 1st, 1858, the Crown assumed the government of India by the proclamation which has become so famous. The Governor-General was termed Viceroy, and the Company's army was absorbed into the Royal army.

The population of Delhi in 1847 numbered 160,000: to-day it stands at 232,859. Delhi has become the commercial capital and distributing centre for the whole of the northern portion of India, due to the fact, which the old founder could never have recognized, that Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi are almost equi-distant.

In 1867 the first regular train ran into Delhi. In 1873 the Rajputana State Railway connected Delhi with Bombay, and in 1891 the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway gave a shorter route to the north. In 1897 the Southern Punjab Railway was opened to

traffic, and offered a much shorter route to Karachi. In 1900 the Oudh and Rohilkhand entered from the east, and a further line with Bombay was made in 1905, when the Agra-Delhi chord was opened. Thus seven lines of railway radiate from Delhi, which has regained much of its former importance.

In 1876 the late King-Emperor (then Prince of Wales) visited Delhi, and the regiments which had garrisoned the Ridge in 1857 took up their old positions.

Such are the outlines of the history of Delhi.

Sixty years ago who would have been bold enough to prophesy that the glory of Delhi had not departed for ever? The descendant of the Moghals was but a figure-head, a *roi fainéant*, and with his death the Royal dynasty as a ruling house would have come to a painless, if inglorious end. Delhi herself would have been remembered only as one of the former Imperial cities of India. Yet in the early fifties of the last century some of the most famous incidents in the history of Delhi lay unborn in the womb of time. Her name had still to be linked with the military fame of Britain, for she had yet to play her part in the great tragedy of 1857.

The story is a familiar one. The sudden rush of the mutineers from Meerut on peaceful Delhi that hot morning in May; the terrible scenes that followed; the self-sacrificing destruction of the arsenal by the

small band of heroes who could not hold, but would not surrender it; the brave signallers, who, with the devastation of fire and sword around them, flashed the dread news along the wires that India was in revolt, and whose timely message enabled John Lawrence to save the Punjab; that grim and desperate hold on the Ridge maintained by a few thousand European and Indian troops during the rains in the face of overwhelming numbers; the final storming of the city—one of the most famous achievements in the battle-roll of the Empire—and the hard won victory, which told the world that India had been saved. Such is the story which we read in our childhood, and on the scenes of which we stand to-day.

And with the glory of that story the name of John Nicholson is imperishably connected. He who had first made his reputation among the wild hills of the North-West Frontier—where tradition still speaks of “Nikal Seyn Sahib,” and where men say the tramp of his war-horse still rings at night down the rocky valleys—met his death in the flower of his manhood on the plains of India amid the last scenes of that grim leaguer and storm. He had been the soul of the siege and of the attack, his untamable spirit had spurred on older and more cautious comrades, and he won for himself at the walls of Delhi a place beside Wolfe and Nelson among the famous leaders of history who have fallen in the moment of decisive victory, when empires have been

won or saved. "Delhi is taken; the King is a prisoner; John Nicholson is dead." Such was the message that told India and Britain what had been won and what had been lost.

Three times since the stormy days of 1857 has Delhi been the peaceful scene of events of Imperial grandeur.

Here on January 1st, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India; on January 1st, 1903, was held the durbar in honour of the Coronation of his late Majesty, Edward VII.; and now in December, 1911, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, accompanied by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, is holding his Coronation Durbar in person. The many camps round Delhi, the presence of Muhammadan and Hindu feudatories from all parts of India—all combine to recall the splendour of Delhi in the past.

The inner meaning and outward splendour of the present durbar need no description, when the actual scene lies spread before our eyes, to inspire the least imaginative with awe and with wonder.



THE SITE IN MARCH.



THE CAMP COMPLETED.

Johnston and Hoffmann.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CAMP.

List of Residents in the Government of India Camp.

MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

- | No. of
Tent. | |
|-----------------|---|
| 43. | THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G. |
| 45. | THE HON'BLE MR. J. L. JENKINS, C.S.I., and
MRS. JENKINS. |
| 42. | THE HON'BLE MR. R. W. CARLYLE, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
and MRS. CARLYLE. |
| 41. | THE HON'BLE MR. S. H. BUTLER, C.S.I., C.I.E., and
MRS. BUTLER. |
| 40. | THE HON'BLE MR. SYED ALI IMAM. |
| 46. | THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. CLARK, C.M.G., and
MRS. CLARK. |

No. of
Tent.

8. THE HON'BLE MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG and
MRS. ARMSTRONG.
Member of the Legislative Council.
23. BEADON-BRYANT, MR. F., and MRS. BEADON-
BRYANT.
Inspector-General of Forests.
21. BENTON, SIR JOHN, K.C.I.E., and LADY BENTON.
Inspector-General of Irrigation.
61. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU, THE HON'BLE BABU.
Member of the Legislative Council.
12. BHURGRI, THE HON'BLE MR. GULAM MAHOMED.
Member of the Legislative Council.
4. BILGRAMI, SAIYID HUSAIN, C.S.I.
*Late Member of the Council of the
Secretary of State for India.*
28. BRETT, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE, C.S.I., and
MRS. BRETT.
Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.
56. BRUNYATE, THE HON'BLE MR. J. B., C.I.E., and
MRS. BRUNYATE.
Secretary to Government.

No. of
Tent.

- BURDWAN, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR
BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., I.O.M., OF *
Member of the Legislative Council.
20. BURRARD, COLONEL S. G., B.E., and
MRS. BURRARD.
Surveyor-General of India.
6. CHITNAVIS, THE HON'BLE MR. G. M., C.I.E.
Member of the Legislative Council.
14. CLEVELAND, MR. C. R., C. I. E., and
MRS. CLEVELAND.
Director of Criminal Intelligence.
24. DADABHOY, THE HON'BLE MR. M. B., and
MRS. DADABHOY.
Member of the Legislative Council.
59. DAVID, . THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON, and
LADY DAVID.
Member of the Legislative Council.
19. DEMPSTER, THE HON'BLE MR. F. E., C.I.E., and
MRS. DEMPSTER.
Director-General of Telegraphs.

* Not residing in Camp.

No. of
Tent.

62. DIGHAPATIA, THE HON'BLE RAJA PRAMADA NATH
ROY OF
Member of the Legislative Council.
51. EARLE, THE HON'BLE MR. A., C. I. E., and
MRS. EARLE.
Secretary to Government.
26. FINNEY, MR. S., C. I. E., and MRS. FINNEY.
Member of the Railway Board.
52. GAIT, MR. E. A., C. I. E., and MRS. GAIT.
Census Commissioner for India.
1. GHUZNAVI, THE HON'BLE MR. A. K. ABU AHMAD.
Member of the Legislative Council.
17. GILLAN, MR. R. W., and MRS. GILLAN.
Comptroller and Auditor-General.
5. GOKHALE, THE HON'BLE MR. G. K., C. I. E.
Member of the Legislative Council.
54. GORDON, THE HON'BLE MR. W. B., C. I. E.
Secretary to Government.

No. of
Tent.

30. HARRINGTON, THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD, BART.,
and THE HON'BLE LADY HARRINGTON.
Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.
58. HAYAT KHAN, THE HON'BLE MALIK UMAR, C.I.E.,
TIWANA, and MRS. HAYAT KHAN.
Member of the Legislative Council.
39. JENKINS, THE HON'BLE SIR LAWRENCE, K.C.I.E.,
and LADY JENKINS.
Chief Justice of Bengal.
25. KENRICK, THE HON'BLE MR. C. H. B., K.C.
Advocate-General, Bengal.
62. KURUPAM, THE HON'BLE RAJA VAIRICHERLA
VIRABHADRA RAZU, BAHADUR OF
Member of the Legislative Council.
27. LUKIS, THE HON'BLE SURGEON-GENERAL C. P.,
C.S.I., and MRS. LUKIS.
*Director-General of the Indian Medical
Service.*
7. LUMSDEN, CAPTAIN W., B. N., A. D. C., and
MRS. LUMSDEN.
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

No. of
Tent.

54. MACLAGAN, THE HON'BLE MR. E. D., C.S.I.
Secretary to Government.
15. MACPHERSON, THE HON'BLE MR. J. M., C.S.I.,
and MRS. MACPHERSON.
Member of the Legislative Council.
6. MADGE, THE HON'BLE MR. W. C.
Member of the Legislative Council.
60. MAUNG BAH TOO, THE HON'BLE, C.I.E., K.S.M., and
MRS. MAUNG BAH TOO.
Member of the Legislative Council.
2. MAZHARUL HAQUE, THE HON'BLE MR. M.
Member of the Legislative Council.
57. MESTON, THE HON'BLE MR. J. S., C.S.I., and
MRS. MESTON.
Secretary to Government.
11. MUDHOLKAR, THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR R. N.,
and MRS. MUDHOLKAR.
Member of the Legislative Council.
3. MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH, THE HON'BLE MR.
Member of the Legislative Council.

No. of
Tent.

MUKHARJI, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHUTOSH,
C.S.I. °

Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

3. MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR, THE HON'BLE NAWAB
SAIYID.

Member of the Legislative Council.

10. PARTAB SINGH, THE ~~HON'BLE~~ SARDAR, C.S.I.
Member of ~~the~~ Legislative Council.

50. PORTER, THE HON'BLE MR. L. C.
Secretary to Government.

55. ROBERTSON, THE HON'BLE MR. B., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
and MRS. ROBERTSON.
Secretary to Government.

50. SHARP, THE HON'BLE MR. H.
Joint Secretary to Government.

1. SHAMSUL HUDA, THE HON'BLE MAULVI SYED.
Member of the Legislative Council.

2. SINHA, THE HON'BLE MR. SACHCHIDANANDA.
Member of the Legislative Council.

° Not residing in Camp.

No. of
Tent.

44. SLADE, HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL SIR
EDMOND, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., and LADY SLADE.
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.
48. SLADE, MISS.
29. STEPHEN, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE, and
MRS. STEPHEN.
Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.
22. STEWART-WILSON, THE HON'BLE MR. C., and
MRS. STEWART-WILSON.
Director-General of Post Offices.
9. THAKERSEY, THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS
DAMODAR, and LADY THAKERSEY.
Member of the Legislative Council.
13. TODHUNTER, THE HON'BLE MR. C. G., and
MRS. TODHUNTER.
Inspector-General of Excise and Salt.
18. TRAVERS, DR. MORRIS W., and MRS. TRAVERS.
Director, Indian Institute of Science.
53. VINCENT, THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. H., and
MRS. VINCENT.
Secretary to Government.

No. of
Tent.

49. WARRE, FLAG LIEUTENANT PHILIP, ROYAL NAVY.
*Flag Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief,
East Indies.*
49. WEEKES, MR. V. H. T., ROYAL NAVY.
*Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, East
Indies.*
16. WOOD, MR. W. H., and MRS. WOOD.
Member of the Railway Board.
4. ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, THE HON'BLE, KHAN OF
MALER KOTLA.
Member of the Legislative Council.

The Staff.

No. of
Tent.

47. CAPTAIN CECIL ALLANSON, *Officer in Charge.*
6th Gurkha Rifles.
47. CAPTAIN A. H. MCCLEVERTY, *Camp Staff Officer.*
2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
10. CAPTAIN F. SKIPWITH.
5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
63. CAPTAIN W. G. AYSCOUGH.
7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
31. LIEUT. W. O'BRIEN.
Indian Army Departments.
63. LIEUT. M. RAWLENCE.
Royal Engineers.
5. LIEUT. R. T. FELLOWES.
The Rifle Brigade.
61. CAPT. R. A. NEEDHAM, I.M.S.
In Medical Charge.

No. of
Tent.

49. MR. V. DAWSON.
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MR. R. J. ANGUS.
*Public Works Dept. **

33. MR. G. H. PRICKARD.
Indian Police.

RISALDAR SURAJ MAL,
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

JAMADAR GANPAT MAHADEO.
3rd Sappers and Miners.

* Residing in the Bengal Camp.



FIRST TRAIN ENTERING "KINGSWAY" STATION WITH EQUIPMENT FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND BENGAL CAMPS



UNLOADING CAMP EQUIPMENT AT "KINGSWAY" STATION.



CAMP EQUIPMENT BEING LOADED INTO STORE GODOWNS.

Johnston and Hoffmann

"KINGSWAY" STATION, DELHI.

Official Programme.

Date.	Day.	Hour.	ENGAGEMENTS.
5th December	Tuesday ...	A.M.	<p>Morning— Arrival of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.</p> <p>Afternoon— P.M. Coronation Durbar Polo Tournament, 2nd round, 2nd match. Indian Army Hockey Tournament, Semi-Finals (two matches).</p> <p>Evening— 8 P.M. His Honour's Dinner Party.</p>
6th December	Wednesday	12 NOON	<p>Morning— Full Dress Rehearsal of the Durbar Ceremony.</p> <p>Afternoon— 3.30 P.M. Coronation Durbar Polo Tournament 2nd round, 3rd match.</p>
7th December	Thursday ...	10 A.M.	<p>Morning— Arrival of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at the Selimgarh Bastion Station of the Fort, and Presentation of high Government officials. Presentation to Their Imperial Majesties of the Ruling Chiefs in a pavilion within the Fort. State Procession through the principal streets of the city to the Ridge. Reception of Their Imperial Majesties in a pavilion on the Ridge by Representatives of British India, and Presentation of an address by the Vice-President of the Governor-General's Legislative Council.</p>

Date.	Day.	Hour.	ENGAGEMENTS.
7th December	Thursday ...	3 to 5 P.M. 3-30 P.M. 8 P.M.	<p>Afternoon— His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor receives visits from the principal Ruling Chiefs. Coronation Durbar Polo Tournament, 2nd round, 4th match.</p> <p>Evening— His Honour's Dinner Party.</p>
8th December	Friday ...	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. 3-40 P.M. 8 P.M. 8 P.M.	<p>Morning— His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor receives visits from the principal Ruling Chiefs.</p> <p>Afternoon— His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor lays the Memorial Stone of the All-India King Edward Memorial on the open space between the Fort and City of Delhi.</p> <p>Evening— Their Imperial Majesties Dinner Party. His Honour dines with the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.</p>
9th December	Saturday ...	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. 3-30 P.M. 8 P.M.	<p>Morning— His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor receives visits from the principal Ruling Chiefs.</p> <p>Afternoon— Coronation Durbar Polo Tournament —Semi-Finals. British Army Football Tournament —Final Tie.</p> <p>Evening— His Honour's Dinner Party.</p>
10th December	Sunday ...	10-30 A.M.	<p>Morning— Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress attend Church Parade in the Military Camp.</p>

Date.	Day.	Hour.	ENGAGEMENTS.
13th December	Wednesday	<p>10.45 A.M.</p> <p>3-30 P.M.</p> <p>8 P.M.</p>	<p>Morning— His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor holds a Reception of Volunteer officers and Indian officers in the Royal camp.</p> <p>Afternoon— Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress hold a State Garden Party in the Fort. People's Fête on the <i>Bela</i> below the Fort Walls. Feeding of the poor.</p> <p>Evening— Their Imperial Majesties' Dinner Party. Illumination of the Fort and Pyrotechnic Display on the <i>Bela</i>.</p>
14th December	Thursday ...	<p>10.30 A.M.</p> <p>3-30 P.M.</p> <p>9-30 P.M.</p>	<p>Morning— Imperial Review of the Regular and Imperial Service Troops on the Barari Plain.</p> <p>Afternoon— Indian Army Hockey Tournament—Final Tie.</p> <p>Evening— His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor holds an Investiture in the pavilion in the Royal camp.</p>

Date.	Day.	Hour.	ENGAGEMENTS.
15th December	Friday ...	11 A.M. 3 P.M. 9 P.M.	<p>Morning— Review of Police on the Polo grounds.</p> <p>Afternoon— { Military Tournament. { Point-to-point Races.</p> <p>Evening— Boxing Tournament—Finals.</p>
16th December	Saturday ...	1 P.M.	<p>Afternoon— State departure from the Selimgarh Bastion Station of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for Nepal, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress for Agra, and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor-General and Lady Hardinge for Dohra Dun.</p>
17th December	Sunday ...	10-15 P.M. 10-30 P.M.	<p>Evening— Departure of the Members of Council. Departure of the Guests of the Government of India.</p>



Johnston and Hoffmann.

KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP.

Programme of the State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress into Delhi on the 7th December, 1911.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS will arrive by train at the Selingarh Bastion of the Delhi Fort at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 7th December, 1911, and will proceed from the Railway Station to their Camp by the route and in the order of procession hereinafter indicated.

2. They will be received on alighting from the train by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and conducted to the Reception Pavilion on the platform opposite the Royal Saloon.

The Guard of Honour will salute and the Band will play the National Anthem.

At the same moment, a salute of 101 guns will be commenced from the ramparts of the Fort.

This salute will be divided into three portions, of 34, 33, and 34 guns respectively, at the end of each of which a *feu de joie* will be fired by the troops lining the route from the Fort to the Ridge.

3. His Excellency the Governor-General, after introducing to THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the members of their Indian Staff, will then present the following High Officials, who will be assembled on the platform :—

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Madras.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Commander-in-Chief.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

The Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Metropolitan of India.

The Governor-General's Executive Council :—

(1) The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins.

(3) The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.

(4) The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.

(5) The Hon'ble Saiyid Ali Imam.

(6) The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief.

The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The General Officer Commanding the Northern Army.

The Resident in Mysore.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 The Chief Commissioner and Agent to the
 Governor-General in the North-West Frontier
 Province.
 The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief
 Commissioner in Baluchistan.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Central
 India.
 The General Officer Commanding the 7th (Meerut)
 Division.
 The President of the Railway Board.
 The Adjutant-General in India.
 The Quartermaster-General in India.
 The Commissioner of Delhi.

While these presentations are being made, the
 Members of the Household in waiting will take up
 their places outside the station to form a procession
 to the Chiefs' Reception Tent, as follows:—

Trumpeter.		Trumpeter.
	Delhi Herald.	
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor-General.	Extra A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor-General.
Extra A.-D.-C.	Extra A.-D.-C.	Extra A.-D.-C.
A. M. S.	A. M. S.	A. M. S.

Lieut.-Col. Bird.	A.-D.-C.	Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor-General.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.	Lt.-Col. Sir Havelock Charles.	A.-D.-C.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Sir James Dunlop- Smith.		Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.
Major-Genera' Sir Stuart Beatson.	Lieut.-Genl. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.	Sir Edward Henry.
Sir John Hewett.	The Lord Annaly.	The Lord Stamfordham.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.		The Earl of Durham.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Attendants.

H. E. Lady Hardinge.

The Duke of Teck.

The Hon'ble Venetia
Baring.

Br.-Genl. Grimston.

Trumpeter.

THE KING-EMPEROR

Attendants.

H. E. the Governor-
General.

The Marquis of Crewe.

The Countess of
Shaftesbury.

Sir Henry McMahon.

Assistant Herald.

Trumpeter.

4. After the presentations, THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will leave the station and will again be saluted by the Guard of Honour of British Infantry drawn up at the foot of the steps.

The KING-EMPEROR will inspect the Guard of Honour accompanied by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, and preceded by two Equerries in Waiting.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will then walk through the Selimgarh Bastion into the Fort to the Reception Tent, in which the Ruling Chiefs will await them.

The Royal Standard will be hoisted as they enter the Fort, and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry in front of the Reception Tent will salute as they approach.

After the Guard of Honour has been inspected, they will enter the Reception Tent, and the Ruling Chiefs will be presented, one by one, by the Master of the Ceremonies, assisted by the local Political Officers.

5. Immediately after their presentation at the Railway Station, the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, &c., who will take part in Procession A, will retire and with their escorts will take the places assigned to them in Procession A, which will forthwith proceed to the Ridge. Those not included in the procession will proceed by another route to their seats in the Pavilion on the Ridge.

6. When the Chiefs have been presented, THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will proceed in procession by the following route, which will be lined throughout by troops :—

Delhi Gate of the Fort.

Khas Road.

Round the Jama Masjid.

Esplanade Road.

Chandni Chowk.

Fattehpur Bazar.

Queen's Road.

Dufferin Bridge.

Mori Gate.

Boulevard Road.

Rajpur Road.

Chauburja Road.

Through the Pavilion on the Ridge to the
KING-EMPEROR'S Camp.

7. The procession will be formed in three parts, in the following order :—

A.—Procession of High Officials.

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with his escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with his escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam with his escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma with his escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with his escort.

The Governor of Madras with his Staff and Body-guard.

The Governor of Bombay with his Staff and Body-guard.

B.—The Royal Procession.

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

An Officer of Army Headquarters.

A Regiment of British Cavalry.

A Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

The Escort Staff.

The Army Headquarters Staff.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.

Indian Trumpeters.

The Assistant Herald.

British Trumpeters.

Delhi Herald.

The Body-guard.

The Governor-General's Staff.

The KING-EMPEROR'S Staff and Household, as follows :—

Extra A.-D.-C.		Extra A.-D.-C.
Extra A.-D.-C.	A. M. S.	Extra A.-D.-C.
A. M. S.	Hony. Col. Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.	A. M. S.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Br.-Genl. R. E. Grimston.		Lieut.-Genl. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.
Sir Henry McMahon.	The Lord Annaly.	The Lord Stamfordham.
	Hony. Indian A.-D.-Cs.	
	The Body-guard.	
	Household Cavalry Orderlies.	
The Commander-in-Chief.		The Duke of Teck.
Equerry in Waiting.		Equerry in Waiting.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

The Marquis of Crewe.	H. E. the Governor-General.
Royal Groom.	Royal Groom.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

(in a carriage with the Duchess of Devonshire and the Earl of Durham).

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Watson.	Major-Genl. Sir Stuart Beatson.
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The Commandant of the Body-guard will ride on the right and the Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps on the left of the carriage.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge (in a carriage).

Members of the Household (two landaus).

First Landau.

The Countess of Shaftesbury.

The Hon'ble Venetia Baring.

The Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Second Landau.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Dunlop-Smith.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles.

Mr. DuBoulay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bird.

Indian Cavalry Regiment of the Escort.

*C.—Procession of Ruling Chiefs.**

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with the Resident at Hyderabad and His Highness's escort.

* Chiefs who are Honorary A.D.-C's. to the KING-EMPEROR will ride with the Staff.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the Resident and His Highness's escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the Resident in Mysore and His Highness's escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with the Resident and His Highness's escort.

The Rajputana Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts, the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Central India Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts, the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Madras Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

The Bombay Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

The Punjab Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

The Baluchistan Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner accompanying the leading Chief.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Sikkim and Bhutau with their Political Officer and their own escorts.

North-West Frontier Province Chiefs with their escorts, the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General leading.

The United Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

The Bengal Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

The Central Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

The Burma Chiefs with their Political Officers and escorts.

A Regiment of Indian Cavalry.

8. The first Procession [A] will start while the presentation of the Ruling Chiefs is taking place.

On reaching the Ridge Pavilion, the Governors and others will alight and take their seats among the Representatives of British India assembled there to welcome **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES**.

9. As the Royal Procession leaves the Fort, a salute of 101 guns will be fired by salvoes of batteries from the Ridge to announce that it has started. The Chiefs will then take up the places assigned to them in Procession C, which will advance on a given signal after the last regiment of the Royal Escort has passed through the Delhi Gate of the Fort.

10. When **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** reach the Pavilion on the Ridge, the Representatives of British India there assembled will rise and remain standing.

The QUEEN-EMPRESS's carriage will draw up alongside the KING-EMPEROR on his left, and the Vice-President of the Governor-General's Legislative Council will approach on the right and read a short address of loyal welcome and devotion to THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES on behalf of British India.

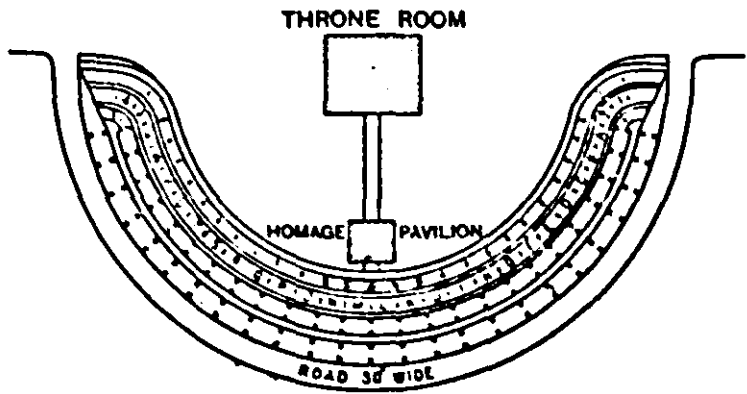
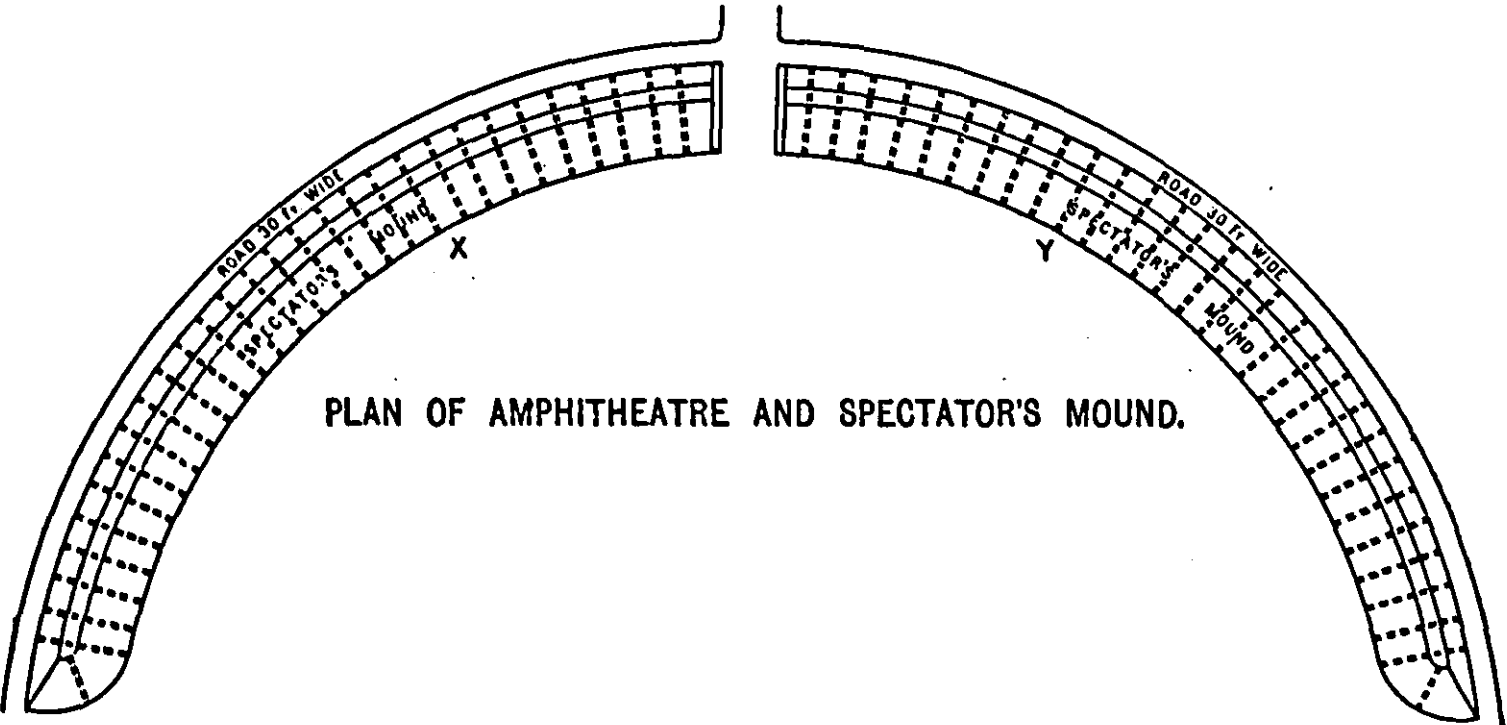
The KING-EMPEROR will acknowledge the address, and the progress to the Royal Camp will be continued as before. Those assembled in the Pavilion will then resume their seats, and will remain in the Pavilion until the Chiefs' Procession has passed.

11. As THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES arrive at the Camp, the Royal Standard will be hoisted. A Guard of Honour drawn up in front of the Royal Tents will present arms.

12. After passing the Pavilion on the Ridge, the Chiefs will proceed to their own camps by the Ridge Road. The Representatives of British India in the Pavilion on the Ridge will stay in their places until the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with their escorts and the Members of His Excellency the Governor-General's Executive Council have left by the Chauburja Road.

Levé Dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Court or Morning Dress.

PLAN OF AMPHITHEATRE AND SPECTATOR'S MOUND.



The centre part of Spectator's Mound from X to Y will be reserved.

K.
L.
M. N. India.

BLOCK "K"

TERRE PLEIN												
387	405	423									438	422
369												386
351												368
333												350
315												332
297												314
279												296
261												278
243												260
2 1/2 F. PASSAGE												
226												242
209												225
192												208
175												191
158												174
141												157
125												140
109												124
93												108
77												92
61												76
45												60
5 F. PASSAGE												
33				37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
21			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
9			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					

Arrangement of Seats.

BLOCK K.

Seat No.	NAME.	Seat No.	NAME.
FIRST ROW—8 SEATS.			
1.	Lady Barrow.	6.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukharji, C.S.I.
2.	General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B.	7.	Mrs. Stephen.
3.	Lady McMahon.		
4.	Lady Slade.		
5.	His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. Slade, R.S., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.		
SECOND ROW—9 SEATS.			
12.	Mrs. Tolhunter.	17.	Mrs. Macpherson.
13.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Tolhunter.	18.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.
14.	Miss Stewart-Wilson.	19.	Miss Dempster.
15.	Mrs. Stewart-Wilson.	20.	Mrs. Dempster.
16.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.		
THIRD ROW—9 SEATS.			
24.	Miss Finney.	29.	Mr. W. H. Wood.
25.	Mrs. Finney.	30.	Mrs. Armstrong.
26.	Mr. S. Finney, C.S.I.	31.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong.
27.	Miss Wood.	32.	The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E.
28.	Mrs. Wood.		
FOURTH ROW—8 SEATS.			
37.		41.	Capt. R. A. Needham.
38.		42.	Capt. A. H. McCleverty.
39.	Mr. G. H. Prickard.	43.	Miss Barton.
40.	Mr. M. Rawlence.	44.	Capt. C. Allanson.

BLOCK "L"

T E R R E P L E I N											
423											438
387	405										404
369											386
351											368
333											350
315											332
297											314
279											296
261											278
243											260
2 ½ F _T PASSAGE											
226											242
208											225
192											208
175											191
158											174
141											157
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5 F _T PASSAGE											
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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Arrangement of Seats.

BLOCK L.

Seat No.	NAME.	Seat No.	NAME.
FIRST ROW—8 SEATS.			
1.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen.	5.	The Hon'ble Sir R. Harington, Bart.
2.	Mrs. Brett.	6.	Lady Jenkins.
3.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I.	7.	The Hon'ble Sir L. Jenkins, K.T., K.C.I.E.
4.	Lady Harington.	8.	Lady Hewett.
SECOND ROW—12 SEATS.			
9.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster, C.I.E.	15.	Lady Thackersey.
10.	The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E.	16.	The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, K.T.
11.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.	17.	Mrs. Lukin.
12.	The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah.	18.	The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukin, C.S.I.
13.	The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.	19.	The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Virabhadra Razu Kurupam Bahadur.
14.	The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, K.C.	20.	The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

Seat
No.

NAME.

Seat
No.

NAME.

THIRD ROW—12 SEATS.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 21. | The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter. | 28. | The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad. |
| 22. | The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot. | 29. | Mrs. Meston. |
| 23. | Mrs. Robertson. | 30. | The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I. |
| 24. | The Hon'ble Mr. B. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E. | 31. | The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. | The Hon'ble Kour Sir Ranber Singh, K.C.I.E., of Patiala. | 32. | The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajahdirajal Bahadur of Burdwan. |
| 26. | The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge. | | |
| 27. | The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.S.I. | | |

FOURTH ROW—12 SEATS.

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|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 33. | Mr. V. Dawson, I.C.S. | 39. | Mrs. Cleveland. |
| 34. | Mrs. Travers. | 40. | Mr. C. R. Cleveland, C.I.E. |
| 35. | Dr. M. W. Travers, F.R.S. | 41. | Mrs. Lumsden. |
| 36. | Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.I.E. | 42. | Capt. W. Lumsden, R.N., A.-D.-C. |
| 37. | Miss Dacres. | 43. | Lady Benton. |
| 38. | Miss Hogg. | 44. | Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E. |

BLOCK "M"

TERRE PLEIN											
387	405										422
369											386
351											368
333											350
315											332
297											314
279											296
261											278
243											260
2 ½ F _± PASSAGE											
226											242
209											225
192											208
175											191
158											174
141											157
125											140
109											124
93											108
77											92
61											76
45											60
5 F _± PASSAGE											
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				

Arrangement of Seats.



BLOCK M.

Seat No.	NAME.	Seat No.	NAME.
FIRST ROW—8 SEATS.			
1.	His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, G.C.B., V.C.	5.	Mrs. Jenkins.
2.	Lady Creagh.	6.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E.
3.	The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	7.	Mrs. Carlyle.
4.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I.	8.	The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam.
SECOND ROW—12 SEATS.			
9.	The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, K.T.	16.	The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmad Gluznavi.
10.	Lady David.	17.	The Hon'ble Rai Mudholkar Baha- dur.
11.	The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Roy of Dighapatia.	18.	Mrs. Mudholkar.
12.	The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoj.	19.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bruyate, C.I.E.
13.	Mrs. Dadabhoj.	20.	Mrs. Bruyate.
14.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.		
15.	Miss Graham.		

Seat
No.

NAME.

Seat
No.

NAME.

THIRD ROW—12 SEATS.

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|-----|--|-----|--|
| 21. | The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, C.I.E.,
K.S.M. | 27. | The Hon'ble Sardan Pratap Singh,
1922 |
| 22. | Mrs. Maung Bah Too. | 28. | The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Maclagan,
C.S.I. |
| 23. | The Hon'ble Mr. Nayapathy Subha
Rao. | 29. | The Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E. |
| 24. | The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul
Haque. | 30. | Mrs. Earle. |
| 25. | The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid. | 31. | The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp. |
| 26. | The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Shams-
ul-Huda. | 32. | Captain W. G. Ayscough. |

FOURTH ROW—12 SEATS.

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|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| 33. | Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.I.E. | 40. | Mr. F. Beadon-Bryant. |
| 34. | Mrs. Gillan. | 41. | Mrs. Beadon-Bryant. |
| 35. | Colonel S. G. Burrard, B.E. | 42. | Fleet Paymaster V. H. T. Weekes,
R.N. |
| 36. | Mrs. Burrard. | 43. | Miss Slade. |
| 37. | Miss Burrard. | 44. | Lieutenant P. Warre, R.N. |
| 38. | Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E. | | |
| 39. | Mrs. Gait. | | |

Arrangement of Seats.

BLOCK N.

Seat No.	NAME.	Seat No.	NAME.
FIRST ROW—8 SEATS.			
1.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.	5.	His Excellency Sir E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., R.E.
2.	Mrs. Butler.	6.	Lady McCallum.
3.	The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G.	7.	His Excellency Sir F. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
4.	Mrs. Clark.	8.	Lady Lugard.
SECOND ROW—3 SEATS.			
9.	The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	11.	Saiyid Hussain Bilgrami, C.M.I.
10.	The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malavia.		
THIRD ROW—3 SEATS.			
21.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Muhammad Bhurgri.	22.	The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. IL Vincent.
		23.	Mrs. Vincent;
FOURTH ROW—3 SEATS.			
33.	Capt. F. Skipwith.	35.	Lieut. R. T. Fellowes.
34.	Miss Skipwith		

Programme of the Ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, December 12th, 1911.

THE Members of the Household, including the Minister in Attendance, will leave the KING-EMPEROR'S Camp at 10-45 A.M., and will proceed by the Kingsway to the Durbar Amphitheatre, where they will be conducted to their places.

2. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge will leave the KING-EMPEROR'S Camp at 11-10 A.M. with an escort of one squadron of British Cavalry and one squadron of Indian Cavalry.

On approaching the Amphitheatre, their carriage will pass to the right along the front of the Spectators' Mound, turn down the Centre Road, and proceed to the left by the Circular Road to the Durbar Shamiana, where they will be received by the Governor-General's Staff and conducted to their seats.

On arrival in the Amphitheatre, they will be received with salutes by the troops massed in the arena and by the Guards of Honour. All present will rise

and remain standing until Their Excellencies have alighted and taken their seats.

3. **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS will drive from the Camp at 11-30 A.M. attended by two Equerries in Waiting on horseback and with an escort of one regiment of British Cavalry, a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the Body-guard, the Imperial Cadet Corps, and one regiment of Indian Cavalry.

The cortège will proceed to the Durbar Shamiana by the route described above.

The Imperial Cadet Corps and the Body-guard will remain in the procession throughout, but the remainder of the escort will leave the procession as it is about to enter the Circular Road to pass in front of the Amphitheatre and will form up outside the arena.

4. As **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** enter the Amphitheatre, a salute* of 101 guns will be fired, and when they reach the Durbar Shamiana the Royal Standard will be hoisted, a Royal Salute will be given by the Guards of Honour and all the troops present, and the Massed Bands will play the National Anthem.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will be received by His Excellency the Governor-General as they alight from their carriage, and conducted to their Thrones.

* The salute will be timed so as to terminate as **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** enter the Durbar Shamiana.

All present will rise as **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** enter the arena, and will remain standing until they have taken their seats.

5. On the conclusion of the salute, the Master of the Ceremonies will obtain the **KING-EMPEROR'S** command to open the Durbar.

The opening of the Durbar will be signalled by a flourish of trumpets and roll of drums from the Massed Bands in the arena.

The **KING-EMPEROR** has announced his gracious intention of then addressing the assemblage.

6. After this the Governor-General, the High Officials, and the Ruling Chiefs will do homage in the following order:—

- (1) His Excellency the Governor-General.
- (2) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
- (3) The Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of India, and the Agents to the Governor-General, and Residents,* in the following territorial order, *i.e.*—

Hyderabad.

Baroda.

* The Agents to the Governor-General and Residents will each precede their Chiefs and remain until the last of these has done homage.

Mysore.

Kashmir.

Rajputana.

Central India.

Baluchistan.

Sikkim and Bhutan.

- (4) The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court, Bengal.
- (5) The Governor-General's Legislative Council.
- (6) His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
- (7) The Governor's Executive Council.
- (8) Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of Madras.
- (9) Provincial Representatives of Madras.
- (10) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
- (11) The Governor's Executive Council.
- (12) Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of Bombay.
- (13) Provincial Representatives of Bombay.
- (14) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
- (15) The Lieutenant-Governor's Executive Council.
- (16) Ruling Chiefs of Bengal.
- (17) Provincial Representatives of Bengal.
- (18) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
- (19) Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces.
- (20) Provincial Representatives of the United Provinces.

- (21) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
- (22) Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab.
- (23) Provincial Representatives of the Punjab.
- (24) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.
- (25) Ruling Chiefs of Burma.
- (26) Provincial Representatives of Burma.
- (27) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- (28) Ruling Chiefs of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- (29) Provincial Representatives of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- (30) The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- (31) Ruling Chiefs of the Central Provinces.
- (32) Representatives of the Central Provinces.
- (33) Representatives of Baluchistan.
- (34) The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
- (35) Representatives of the North-West Frontier Province.

7. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS will move* in procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion.

Procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion.

* The Massed Bands will play a march during the procession.

They will advance hand-in-hand, their robes being held by Pages and the golden umbrellas held over their heads.

Then will follow Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister in Attendance, His Highness the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, and at a suitable interval the remainder of the suite in attendance.

All will rise as the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS leave the Thrones in the Durbar Shamiana, and will remain standing until THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES are seated in the Royal Pavilion.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister in Attendance, and His Highness the Duke of Teck with the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury, and the Hon'ble Venetia Baring will stand on the second tier of the Royal Pavilion; His Excellency and Lady Hardinge on the right and the others above named on the left of the Thrones, round which the Pages will be grouped.

The Staffs will stand on the next-lower-platform.

8. The Bands within the arena will then sound a summons to the Heralds.

Proclamation. The Heralds, with the Trumpeters, who will be posted outside, will reply with a flourish of trumpets and will ride up to the Amphitheatre. They will halt at the entrance to the Centre Road, beyond the Spectators' Mound, and sound

another flourish of trumpets. They will then ride to the front of the Royal Pavilion, form up and sound a third flourish.

The Herald will then be commanded to read in English the Royal Proclamation announcing the Solemnity of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S Coronation in London on the 22nd June 1911, after which it will be read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald.

When the Proclamation has thus been read, the Trumpeters will sound another flourish.

As this flourish concludes, the Massed Bands will play the National Anthem and the Guards of Honour and troops massed in the arena will present arms. All the spectators will rise from their seats and remain standing while the National Anthem is being played. On its completion a salute of 101 guns by salvoes of batteries will be fired, and the troops outside the arena will fire a *feu de joie*.

9. When the Royal Salute has been fired, the Herald and Trumpeters will sound a prolonged flourish, after which His Excellency the Governor-General will make such announcement as HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY may command.

The Herald and Trumpeters will then sound another flourish, and the Herald, raising his helmet, will call for three cheers—first for the KING-EMPEROR and then for the QUEEN-EMPRESS—which will be joined in by

all the spectators and the troops inside the Amphitheatre. As soon as these cheers have subsided, the General Officer Commanding the Troops outside the arena will similarly call for cheers from them.

10. **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** will then return to the Durbar Shamiana in procession* as before, and when they are again seated the Trumpeters will sound another flourish, after which the Herald and Trumpeters will retire from the arena.

The Master of the Ceremonies will next request the KING-EMPEROR'S permission to close the Durbar, whereupon the Massed Bands will play the National Anthem, which will be sung by the whole assembly.

11. **THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES** will then depart in the same manner and with the same ceremonies as when they came. All present will remain standing until they have left the arena.

The procession will pass to the Centre Road by the Circular Road on the opposite side of the Durbar Shamiana to that by which it arrived, and when it reaches the end of the Centre Road will turn to the left and proceed below the Spectators' Mound to the Prince's Road, and thence by that route to the KING-EMPEROR'S Camp.

* The Massed Bands will play a march during the procession.

The first gun of the salute will be fired as the procession leaves the arena by the Prince's Road.

After the departure of the Royal cortége, Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge will leave the Durbar in the same way and with the same honours as on their arrival, the spectators rising as they enter their carriage.

After the Governor-General, the Members of the Royal Household will depart.

High Officials and Ruling Chiefs will then be conducted to their carriages. All others are requested to remain in their places until the above have left, and they will then leave in the same manner as on arrival.

Full Dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Court or Morning Dress.*

Collar Day.

* With trousers and not knee breeches.

Investiture by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi on Thursday, the 14th December, 1911, at 9-30 p.m.

ALL spectators will arrive and be in the seats allotted to them by P.M.

Ruling Chiefs who are not members of one of the Orders will arrive at P.M. at the entrance and will be conducted to their places.

A Guard of Honour will be mounted at the entrance, and will pay compliments to those entitled to the honour.

Gentlemen to be invested will arrive at P.M. at the entrance, and be conducted to the seats which they will temporarily occupy previous to investiture.

Knight Commanders, Commanders, Companions, and Members of the various Orders will arrive at the entrance by P.M. and P.M. respectively, and will assemble in the tent set apart for them.

Knight Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross will arrive by P.M. at the entrance, and will be conducted to their assembling tent.

At P.M. the Commanders, Companions, and Members having been marshalled in the ante-room, a procession will be formed there in the following order:—

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Commanders, Companions, and Members in their proper order.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

On reaching the front of the *dais*, the Commanders, Companions, and Members will file off right and left and proceed to the seats allotted to them.

At P.M. the Knights Commanders will similarly proceed to their seats, a procession being formed in the following order:—

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.

Knights Commanders.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

At P.M. a procession of the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross will be formed in the following order:—

Two Chobdars.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

Knights Grand Commanders and Grand Cross in their proper order, each with two attendants.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

Two Chobdars.

On reaching the front of the *dais*, the Knights Grand Commanders and Grand Cross will file off right and left and proceed to their seats.

A march will be played by the Band for each procession.

At P.M. the Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge and Staff will arrive at the Grand Entrance, where a procession will be formed and will advance to the *dais* in the following order:—

Chobdar.	Chobdar.
The Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.	
Aide-de-Camp.	Aide-de-Camp.
Aide-de-Camp.	Aide-de-Camp.
Comptroller.	Surgeon.
Military Secretary.	Private Secretary.
Foreign Secretary.	
H. E. Lady Hardinge.	H. E. the Governor-General.
Pages.	Pages.
Aide-de-Camp.	Aide-de-Camp.
Chobdar.	Chobdar.
Chobdar.	

All present will rise and remain standing until Their Excellencies are seated.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will arrive at the Grand Entrance at 9-30 P.M., where a procession

will be formed, proceeding to the *dais* in the following order:—

Chobdar.	Delli Herald.	Chobdar.
Gentlemen-at-Arms and Royal Archers.		
A. M. S.		
A. M. S.	Lt.-Col. Sir Havelock Charles.	A. M. S.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Sir James Dunlop-Smith.		Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.
Major-Genl. Sir Stuart Beatson.	Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien.	Sir Edward Henry.
Sir John Hewett.	The Lord Annaly.	The Lord Stamfordham.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.		The Earl of Durham.
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.		THE KING-EMPEROR.
Pages.		Pages.
Attendants.		Attendants.
The Duke of Teck.		The Marquis of Crewe.
The Duchess of Devonshire.		
The Hon'ble Venetia Baring.		The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Brig.-Genl. Grimston.		Sir Henry McMahon.
Assistant Herald.		
Chobdar.		Chobdar.

The entry of this procession will be announced by a flourish of trumpets, at which all present will rise and remain standing till THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES are seated. The National Anthem will be played by the Band as they enter, and thereafter a Grand March till the procession has been completed.

A Guard of the Imperial Cadet Corps will be posted on the right and left of the *dais*.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will take their seats on the *dais* attended there by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge; also by the Minister in Attendance and the Duchess of Devonshire. The Governor-General and the Minister in Attendance will sit on the right of the KING-EMPEROR, and Lady Hardinge and the Duchess of Devonshire on the left of the QUEEN-EMPRESS, but below the *dais*.

The other officers summoned in attendance will take their places on the right and left.

After obtaining permission, with the usual reverence by bowing, the Master of the Ceremonies will then announce the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross to be invested, who will each advance opposite the KING-EMPEROR from left to right, one by one, and with the usual reverence by bowing will kneel upon the right knee.

The KING-EMPEROR will then proceed to invest each one by placing the Riband and Badge of the Order over his right shoulder, obliquely to the left side, and affixing to his left breast the Star.

After Investiture, the Knight Grand Commander or Knight Grand Cross will rise,* and after bowing to the KING-EMPEROR will retire by the right of the *dais* to the seat provided for him.

When the Investiture of the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross has been completed, the Master of the Ceremonies will announce the Knights Commanders one after another in their proper order.

Each will advance from the left opposite the KING-EMPEROR, where he will make the usual reverence by bowing and then kneel upon the right knee.

After, if necessary, receiving the honour of Knighthood, he will be invested by the KING-EMPEROR, who will place the Riband and Badge round his neck and affix the Star to his left breast. He will then rise,* and after bowing will retire to the right of the *dais* and take the seat allotted to him.

The procedure in the case of gentlemen to be created Knights Bachelors, who will follow the Knights Commanders, will be similar, each making the usual reverences,* and kneeling on the right knee to receive the honour of Knighthood, afterwards retiring by the right to the seat allotted to him.

Commanders, Companions, and Members of the several Orders and recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind

* In all cases before rising the gentlemen invested will kiss the KING-EMPEROR'S hand in the usual manner.

decoration will next likewise advance from the left on their names being announced, and will make the usual reverences,* kneeling on the right knee to receive the Badges of their respective Orders and decorations, which will be affixed by the KING-EMPEROR.

After the above have passed to their seats, the Master of the Ceremonies will, with the usual reverence by bowing, announce the completion of the investiture, and a procession will be formed in the reverse order of that on the arrival.

The Guard of the Imperial Cadet Corps will then close round the *dais* and remain till the company has departed.

A Band will play during the ceremony. The National Anthem will be played when THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES rise to leave, and their departure will be announced by a flourish of trumpets.

The various grades of the Orders will then depart in the reverse order to that observed on arrival, the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross leaving first and the Companions and Members last.

Spectators will retain their seats until the last procession has passed out.

Full Dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform, and Court or Evening Dress by others.

Knights Grand Commander and Grand Cross will wear their robes.

* In all cases before rising the gentlemen invested will kiss the KING-EMPEROR's hand in the usual manner.

Programme of the Departure of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress from Delhi on the 16th December, 1911.

THE KING-EMPEROR will leave Delhi on the afternoon of the 16th December, 1911, proceeding to Nepal, and the QUEEN-EMPRESS will leave at the same time, proceeding to Agra.

2. At 10-45 A.M., the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi will, by special desire of the KING-EMPEROR, assemble in the Audience Chamber of the Royal Camp to take leave of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.

They will drive with their escorts to the door of the ante-room tent, entering the Camp by the Gate, according to a timing fixed by the Inspector-General of Police. On alighting from their carriages, they will be met by an Aide-de-Camp to the KING-EMPEROR, who will conduct them into the Audience Chamber.

The Sardars who accompany them will remain in the ante-room.

A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be mounted opposite the entrance to the ante-room, and will pay the customary compliments on the arrivals of the Chiefs.

3. At 11-15 A.M., the approach of the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS will be announced by a flourish of trumpets. As THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES pass down the Chamber, the Master of the Ceremonies will announce the name of each Chief, who will make the usual reverence.

When the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS leave the apartment, a second flourish of trumpets will be sounded and the Guards of Honour stationed outside will present arms. As they enter their carriage, the Band will play the National Anthem, and the Guard of Honour drawn up at the place of departure will present arms.

4. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will proceed from the Camp to the Fort, where they will enter their trains, by the following route:—

Chauburja Road.

Ridge Road.

Alipur Road.

Kashmir Gate.

Lothian Bridge.

Lahore Gate of the Fort.

The route will be lined by troops, as on arrival, and troops will be massed on the Champ de Mars.

5. The Procession will be formed, as on the occasion of the State Entry, in the following order:—

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
An Officer, Army Headquarters.
The British Cavalry Regiment of the Escort.
A Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.
The Escort Staff.
Army Headquarters Staff.
The Commander-in-Chief.
Indian Trumpeters.
The Assistant Herald.
British Trumpeters.
Delhi Herald.
The King-Emperor's Staff (on horseback).
The Body-guard.

THE KING-EMPEROR

and

QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.
Members of the Household (in carriages).
Indian Cavalry Regiment of Escort.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will drive in a carriage, and the Procession will move at a trot.

As the Procession approaches the Lahore Gate of the Fort, the Trumpeters will sound a flourish and a

Band stationed at the gate will play the National Anthem.

6. As the Procession passes through the Fort, the various portions of the Escort will file off and form up on the open ground at the side of "Main Road," leaving only the Heralds and Trumpeters, the Body-guard, and the Imperial Cadet Corps to enter the Selingarh Bastion with the Royal Carriage.

7. When THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES have entered the Fort, a Royal salute of 101 guns by salvoes of batteries will commence to be fired from the Ridge. This salute will be divided into three parts, of 34, 33, and 34 guns respectively, at the end of each of which a *feu de joie* will be fired by the troops lining the route from the Ridge to the Fort.

8. A Guard of Honour consisting of one company of British Infantry, one company of Indian Infantry, and one company of Volunteers will be drawn up at the foot of the steps leading to the platform.

9. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES will be received on the platform by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and staff, who will have arrived previously in a separate procession. Also by the Heads of Local Governments and Administrations, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Metropolitan of India, the Ordinary Members of the

Governor-General's Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the General Officers Commanding the Southern and Northern Armies, the Chief of the General Staff, the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in India, the President of the Railway Board, the Commissioner of Delhi, and the Members* of the Durbar Committee, all of whom will have arrived previously by the Lahore Gate of the Fort.

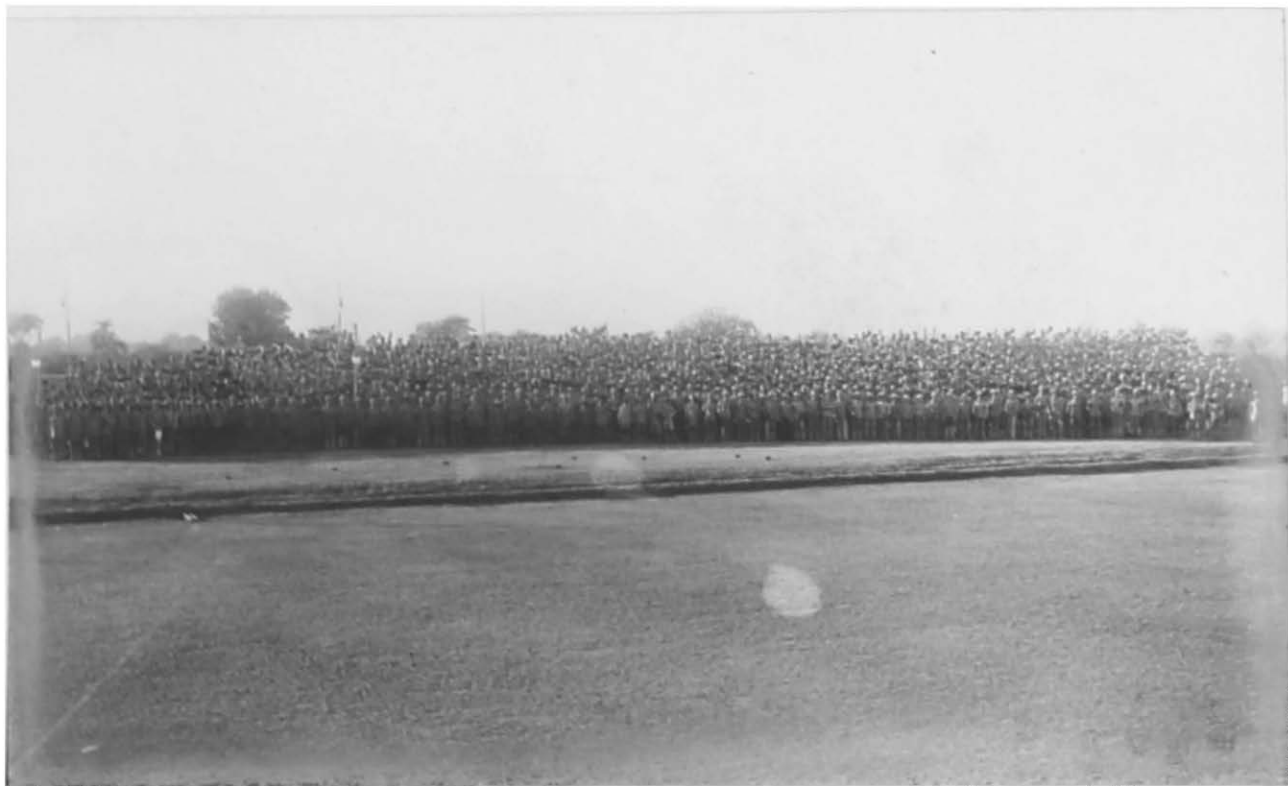
* Sir John Hewett.
 Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.
 Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.
 Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh.
 Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampar.
 Sir T. Wynne.
 Sir H. McMahon.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas.
 Brigadier-General Cox.
 Brigadier-General Grimston.
 Colonel Bamber.
 Colonel MacLagan.
 Mr. Hailey.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Murray.
 Mr. Gabriel.

10. A salute of 101 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort, and the Guards of Honour will pay the usual compliments as the KING-EMPEROR enters his train. Immediately after his departure the QUEEN-EMPRESS will leave by a second train, the same ceremonies being observed.

11. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge will remain on the platform until their train is brought up, when they will leave for Dehra Dun, the usual compliments being paid by the Guards of Honour.

12. The High Officials and others present on the platform will await Their Excellencies' departure, after which they will return to the Camp by the Lahore Gate and the Alipore Road.

Levé Dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Court or Morning Dress.



THE MASSED BANDS.

Johnston and Hogmann.

Commanders, Staffs, and Troops at the Durbar.

DECEMBER, 1911.

Field-Marshal *H. I. M.* the King-Emperor.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH,
G.C.B., D.C.

Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, K.C.V.O.,
C.B.

Chief of the General Staff.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR BARRETT, K.C.B.

Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. C. KITSON, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Quartermaster-General.

THE HON'BLE MAJOR-GENERAL M. H. S. GROVER, C.B.
Secretary to the Government of India in
the Army Department.

SURGEON-GENERAL F. W. TREVOR, C.B., F.R.S.
Principal Medical Officer.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. C. O. STUART.
Director-General of Ordnance.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. DICKIE, C.B.
Director-General of Military Works.

ARMY COMMANDERS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G.,
C.B., D.S.O.

Commanding the Northern Army.

GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, G.C.B.

Commanding the Southern Army.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

Cavalry Division.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL M. F. RIMINGTON, C.B.

3rd Cavalry Brigade.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. P. W. PIRIE.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
8th Cavalry.
36th Jacob's Horse.

7th Cavalry Brigade.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. E. PEYTON,
D.S.O.

13th Hussars.
3rd Skinner's Horse.
18th King George's Own Lancers.

Composite Cavalry Brigade.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. WAPSHARE.

10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

9th Hodson's Horse.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Divisional Horse Artillery.

Commander ... LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. SHORT.

9th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

10th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Divisional Engineers.

Commander ... MAJOR T. C. WATSON, D.C.

Sappers and Miners Field Troop.

No. 41 (Wireless Signal) Company.

Section A, No. 34 British Field Cavalry Ambulance.
Section A, No. 160 Indian Field Cavalry Ambulance.
Divisional Supply Column.

3RD (LAHORE) DIVISION.

Commander ... **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED
PEARSON, K.C.B.**

7th Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... **BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. G. EGERTON.**

1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers.
18th Infantry.
57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
25th Punjabis.

8th Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... **MAJOR-GENERAL C. H. POWELL, C.B.**

1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
28th Punjabis.
47th Sikhs.

9th Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL T. D. PILCHER, C.B.

1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Divisional Cavalry.

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Divisional Artillery.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSON,
D.S.O.

46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

3rd British Mountain Artillery Brigade (Headquarters and Nos. 2 and 5 Mountain Batteries).

Divisional Engineers.

Commander ... LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. SPERANZA.

No. 6 Company, King George's Own Sappers
and Miners.

No. 31 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Divisional Infantry.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Section B, No. 34 British Field Ambulance.
Section B, No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance.
Divisional Supply Column.

COMPOSITE DIVISION.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. BLOMFIELD, C.B.,
D.S.O.

1st Composite Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. P. BRAITH-
WAITE, C.B.

1st Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.
2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of
London Regiment).
2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal High-
landers).
2nd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

2nd Composite Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL K. S. DAVISON, C.B.

1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.
90th Punjabis.
116th Mahrattas.
45th Rattray's Sikhs.

3rd Composite Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL A. WILSON, C.B.

1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
74th Punjabis.
36th Sikhs.
41st Dogras.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Divisional Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

Divisional Artillery.

Commander ... THE C. R. A., 4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION.

4th Brigade (Howitzer), Royal Field Artillery.

Divisional Engineers.

Commander ... COLONEL O. M. R. THACKWELL.

No. 11 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and
Miners.

No. 33 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Divisional Infantry.

48th Pioneers.

Section C, No. 34 British Field Ambulance.
Section C, No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance.
Divisional Supply Column.

7TH (MEERUT) DIVISION.

Commander ... LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR PERCY LAKE,
K.C.M.G., C.B.

19th Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL F. CAMPBELL, C.B., D.S.O.

4th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha
Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's
Rifles).

20th Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. D'U. KEARY,
C.B., D.S.O., *A.-G.-C.*

1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.
2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha
Rifles.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

21st Infantry Brigade.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL F. MACBEAN, C.V.O., C.B.

4th Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment.
1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha
Rifles.

16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Divisional Cavalry.

17th Cavalry.

Divisional Artillery.

Commander ... BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. ROBINSON.

5th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

7th Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade (Head-
quarters and Nos. 31 and 32 Batteries).

Divisional Engineers.

Commander ... COLONEL P. E. DIXON.

No. 2 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers
and Miners.

No. 32 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Divisional Infantry.

128th Pioneers.

Section D, No. 34 British Field Ambulance.

Section D, No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance.

Divisional Supply Column.

DELHI GARRISON.

Commander ... MAJOR-GENERAL B. T. MAHON,
C.B., D.S.O.

Detachment, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
Lancers.

No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Detachment, No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison
Artillery.

2nd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Royal
Berkshire Regiment).
3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs,
The Duke of Albany's).
11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers
and Miners.
Detachment, Depôt Company, 1st King George's
Own Sappers and Miners.
Detachment, No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company.
33rd Punjabis.
34th Sikh Pioneers.
107th Pioneers.
No. 19 Field Veterinary Hospital.

ARMY TROOPS.

Two Printing Sections, Depôt. Company, 1st King
George's Own Sappers and Miners.
British General Hospital.
Indian General Hospital.
No. 11 Field Veterinary Hospital.

VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

Commander ... LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. E. BEER,
C.I.E., V.D.

Mounted Troops.

Small detachments from—

Behar Light Horse.
Surma Valley Light Horse.
Calcutta Light Horse.
Bombay Light Horse.
Punjab Light Horse.
Assam Valley Light Horse.
United Provinces Horse, 1st (Southern) Regt.
United Provinces Horse, 2nd (Northern) Regt.
Chota Nagpur Light Horse.
Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.
Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

Dismounted Troops.

Small detachments from—

Madras Artillery Volunteers, "The Duke's Own."
Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.
Moulmein Volunteer Artillery.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.
Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers.

Madras Volunteer Guards.
Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.
Simla Volunteer Rifles.
1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.
East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.
Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.
Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.
1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Volunteer Rifle Corps.
2nd Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.
1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central
India Railway Volunteer Rifles.
2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central
India Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.
Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.
 Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.
 Bengal and North-Western Railway Vol. Rifles.
 Sind Volunteer Rifles.
 North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.
 Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.
 Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.
 Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.
 South Andaman Volunteer Rifles.
 South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
 Coorg and Mysore Rifles.
 Malabar Volunteer Rifles.
 1st Battalion Madras and Southern Mahratta
 Railway Rifles.
 2nd Battalion Madras and Southern Mahratta
 Railway Rifles.
 Yercaud Rifle Volunteers.
 Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.
 Poona Volunteer Rifles.
 1st Battalion Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer
 Rifle Corps.
 2nd Battalion Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer
 Rifle Corps.
 2nd (Presidency) Battalion Calcutta Volunteer
 Rifles.
 East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
 St. Michael's School Cadet Corps.
 Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.
 Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.
 Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Inspector-General... MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. R. DRUMMOND,
C.B., C.I.E.

Cavalry.

Detachments of two squadrons each from—

Patiala Lancers.	Bhopal Lancers.
Rampur Lancers.	Gwalior Lancers.
Alwar Lancers.	Hyderabad Lancers.
Jodhpur Lancers.	Mysore Lancers.
Rutlam Despatch Riders.	

Camel Corps.

Bahawalpur Mounted Escort (one squadron)¹
Bikanir Camel Corps.
Khairpur Mounted Escort.

Artillery.

Kashmir Mountain Battery (four guns).

Sappers.

Detachments of one company each from—

Sirmoor Sappers.	Faridkot Sappers.
Maler Kotla Sappers.	Tehri (Garhwal) Sappers.

Infantry.

Detachments of four companies each from—

Alwar Infantry.	Nabha Infantry.
Bharatpur Infantry.	Patiala Infantry.
Gwalior Infantry.	Rampur Infantry.
Jind Infantry.	Bikanir Infantry (three
Kapurthala Infantry.	companies).
Kashmir Infantry.	Janjira Signallers.

Transport Corps.

Bharatpur Transport Corps.	Gwalior Transport Corps.
Jaipur Transport Corps.	Indore Transport Corps.

Strength of the Force

UNIT.	OFFICERS.		OTHER RANKS.		FOLLOWERS.		Chargers.
	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	Public.	Private.	
<i>Staff and Departments.</i>							
Army Head-quarters, India	65	1	49	15	50	252	184
Special Durbar Staff, etc.	24	...	17	3	4	106	36
Supply and Transport Directorate	26	...	60	84	428	166	29
3 Supply Depôts with Rail and Post Units, and Divisional Supply Column units.							
Transport Depôt	7	12	14	79	1,315	48	18
Military Farms Department	2	...	...	...	...	9	6
3 Field Veterinary Hospitals	2	...	6	4	24	6	4
British General Hospital	14	...	17	4	86	...	...
Indian " "	10	...	2	51	100	...	...
Ordnance	7	...	10	9	76	24	...
Military Works Services	1	...	3	...	...	5	...
Total	169	13	171	249	2,063	616	322
Army Staff, Northern Army	8	...	4	...	...	22	16
Army Staff, Southern Army	8	...	4	...	...	22	16
Army Troops	2	...	3	12	28	6	2
Total	18	...	16	12	28	70	34

UNIT.	OFFICERS.		OTHER RANKS.		FOLLOWERS.		Chargers.
	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	Public.	Private.	
Cavalry Division	231	103	1,062	3,076	2,872	1,045	447
8-d Division	296	192	3,162	8,505	1,494	1,510	309
7th Division	297	198	2,732	8,723	1,336	1,244	309
Composite Division	347	124	5,842	5,479	1,441	1,641	312
Head-quarters, 8th Division, and Miscellaneous Troops.	168	49	2,845	2,047	784	745	116
Total ...	1,334	666	16,543	27,530	7,927	5,985	1,498
<i>At Delhi.</i>							
Detachment, Royal Garrison Artillery ...	2	...	49	...	10	...	...
Detachment British Infantry	4	...	205	...	21	...	...
Regiment, Indian Cavalry	15	17	...	608	330	...	31
Regiment, Indian Infantry	15	16	...	896	25	...	12
Total ...	36	33	234	1,504	336	...	43
Naval and Marine Contingent	20	...	210	20	...	70	...
<i>Volunteer Contingent.</i>							
Staff	3	...	...	...	...	9	3
Mounted	15	...	235	...	...	69	15
Dismounted	35	...	715	...	...	141	4
Total ...	73	...	1,160	20	...	239	22
Total, Regular Army Volunteers, etc. ...	1,630	719	18,143	29,615	10,434	6,980	1,815
Imperial Service Troops	35	294	...	7,086	546	96	63
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,655	1,006	18,143	36,671	10,970	7,035	1,833

TOTAL FIGHTING TROOPS --

ANIMALS ON REGIMENTAL CHARGE.				Guns.	TRANSPORT.									
Troop horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Cannels.		MULES.		Silladar and hired caucala.	Siege Train and Army Transport bullocks.	Hired bullocks.	Riding and pack ponies.	Army Transport carts, Mule draught.	Moss transport.	Ambulance tongas.	Army Transport carts, Bullock draught.
					Pack.	Draught.								
5,177	25	1,626	48	(c) 24	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
893	47	811	8	(c) 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
898	47	540	8	(c) 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
852	32	192	...	(c) 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	10	182	...	(c) 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,091	181	3,301	64	180	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	
...	
613	...	303	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
613	...	314	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,943	167	3,627	84	180	399	1,502	2,500	332	...	113	748	...	106	
800	35	77	104	4	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
9,623	202	3,704	188	184	399	1,502	2,500	332	...	113	767	...	106	

37,479

(c) Includes Maxims.

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